Politics of the Day.

From the Milledgeville Standard of Union.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Georgia "Young Men's Democratic Convention," May, 1841.

equality-between citizen and citizen. To give ef- vernment, is a direct infringement of the rights of establishment of our government to secure by or-ganic law, called a Constitution, the individual rights of every member of community. The history of all governments, shows that the exercise of an absolute and uncontrolled power by an irresponsible majority must sooner or later terminate in aristocracy or depotism. The only guarantee in the stability of Democratic institutions, is found in the moral restraints which the fundamental law, directed by the paramount sovereignty of the people, is supposed to be placed in the majority of the legislature. It will be perceived at once, that no government can be organized under a constitution, the laws and the will of the people. without creating two separate and distinct interests; the interest of the government-to increase its power, and the interests of the governed, to hold to the terms of the compact. The slightest accession of power to the governing beyond those conceded by the compact for the defence and protection of all, destroys at once, that equality of right between citizen and citizen, which constitutes, as was said, the essential difference between democracy and all other systems of government. The conclusion is inevitable, that the durability of democracy eminentsupererogation to declare doctrines so long acqui-esced in, doctrines which have been sanctioned by of the constitution, and tends directly to revolution. time and confirmed by experience.

But a departure from those principles in many of the leading measures of the Government, under the pressure of circumstances in some cases, and a pardonable confidence in the magnanimity of the majority of the representatives of the American people in others, by their unforeseen effects, have bro't doubt and discredit on the practical soundness of even these cardinal principles. The charter of the Bank of the United States, and the Tariff of 1816, destruction, called the "Death Dealer ?" furnish in their history a sad commentary upon the dangers of the slightest departures from the letter power it is represented to possess. The account I of this corporation unconstitutional, I cannot, of the Constitution. While we read the lessons it saw stated, that a ball weighing not more than 18 without a violation of my oath, hesitate to repair teaches, let us profit by the melancholy warning. pounds, was sufficient to blow the strongest fort in. the breach thus made in the Constitution, when an Every man who pretends to the least concern for to atoms. the public welfare, must heartily deprecate these enactment of the Tariff; for a public debt, or a sur- life, as tens of thousands of persons in the Unite plus revenue, are essential to the existence of a Na- States have done within the last five years. tional Bank-The feathers that support the Cormorant in his flight, are plucked from the people; dethe ground. With the unrestrained control of the ter? public revenue of the country, no opposition can reach, no forecast can resist it; corrupting where it process. cannot intimidate, defying where it cannot corrupt, it has brought relief but to disappoint; it has won public confidence but to betray and rob: its ses, and abandoning the idea that the public prosbaneful influence and example has, in the end, fas-tened upon us a system of Banking that preys upon to be conferred upon any one portion. There lies over all, and binding upon all. For the agent the country with more hands than Brarius, more heads than the Hydra. Of this influence upon community, the present decay of trade-prostration of private credit and aware that in every trading community what is the abasement of public morals, bear clear but hum- called credit is a necessary auxiliary to the creation bling testimony. The unhappy condition of the of wealth. Credit, as every body knows, is the is that we should enter upon it with becoming mo- their purposes, to turn their labors to account. It cognized by the present system, and forbearance to manufacturer can supply himself with raw maers of the country, ever recoil upon the community often become the owners of plantations. and invariably produce revulsion and panic. The proper tribunal for questions of debtor and creditor, the benefits of "the credit system." are the Courts of Justice and public opinion-guarded by the unerring instinct of interest. equal justice to all, the great Democratic party of the legitimate operations of business, prudently conthe United States may be supposed to participate. ducted, and arising in the natural course of trade, But any other subject fraught with deepest interest and not the wild indiscriminate abuse of credit which to us as Southerners, commends itself to our earn-springs up under an ill-conducted banking system, est consideration, and should find an echo in the bo- and which by some is confounded with the other. som of every friend of the South. The delicate relation in which we stand as slaveholders to the world, bids us be no longer idle spec- sometimes occasions losses to creditors? tators in the great drama in which we must, sooner or later, play an important part. For years it man prudence or foresight can guard against calahas been our unhappy destiny to be ever on the op- mities of every sort, so is it impossible that credit posite on this vital question. It is ever the position of a passive minority in a representative Government; it is prehaps the characteristic of a dominant party as such to temporize duced into every country where there has been with the factious and discontented; it is ever their the smallest accumulation of capital interest to yield something to the clamors of the obstreperous and violent; to outrage no party by ri- system of credit can be benefitted by legislation? gor; to win applause by concession. Upon this subject we must throw around us a tripple wall of do advantageously, is to afford creditors the facility brass. cession is surrender-moderate resistance is death. fraud. Legislation destroys the whole basis of cre-All connection with this misguided fanaticism, is dit, when it confers upon any set of men the specontamination; their apologists and supporters are cial privilege of exemption from personal hability traitors to the South. Upon this subject, all South- to the whole extent of their property for any of erners, whether Whig or Democrat, are alike bound by indissoluble ties of interest—our destinies matter. If limited liability is to be tolerated by are alike for evil or for good. But it is ours-to the laws, in the transactions of individuals, or of all plant ourselves upon the inhibition of the agitation the parties to a limited co-partnership, we should of the subject in Congress-to hold those who pal- have a race of swindlers springing up in all parts ter with abolitionists, for political purposes, to be of the land, who would act upon the true gambling the worst and most dangerous, because the disguised principle, of risking a part of what they possessed crats, in conformity with these views, we pledge upon the exercise of their credit. ourselves to the support of the principles contained Jones .--- Then you consider that the proper reme-

of the fundamental law, substitutes the will of the majority for the Constitution itself, and in effect abolishes the organic law of the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of State and Federal Government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the revenue; and that all taxes, direct or indirect The fundamental principle of Democracy is raised beyond the necessary expenditures of the Gofect to this principle it was found necessary in the the governed, and a violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

> Resolved, That a separation of the finances of government from all connection with corporations, is indispensably necessary to a sound and safe currency, and of the rights of the people.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above

Resolved, That the distribution of any part of the revenue of the United States to the several States, or to individuals for them, is unconstitutional and unequal between State and State.

Resolved, That the assumption or guarranty by the general government, of the debts of the several States, directly or indirectly, is inexpedient and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution of the U. States, to interfere with or control the local institutions of the several States, ly depends upon a strict and rigid construction of and that the agitation of the subject in Congress at the Constitution, and the principle as well applies the pesent crisis, by the reception of abolition petito the State as Federal constitution. It would be tions, or debate, is an open insult to the Southern

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

SHORT DIALOGUE,

On Matters and Things in general, between John Smith and John Jones.

Smith.-Did you see an account in the papers the other day, of a newly invented instrument of

Jones .---- Yes, and I was amazed at the frightful

honest errors of many of the best and wisest of our | with the similarity between this tremendous physistatesmen, and deplore their consequences. For cal agent and the equally tremendous moral agent them we honor the motive, while we pardon the with which we are all familiar, the present bank- I propose to express to you my views on that subwrong. But it has now ceased to be a subject of ing system. The one annihilates men's lives with ject magnanimous forbearance to the true and trusted, the greatest certainty-the other annihilates men's and it is high time to rebuke the selfish ambition property with equal certainty. It is true that one lieves the charter of a national bank unconstituthat seeks to perpetrate those dangerous innovations is quick and the other is slow. It is also true that tional, and mark, also, that in 1832, in the Senate upon the spirit of our institutions which threaten the destruction wrought by one is accompanied by of the United States, on the bill to continue the act nothing less than the subversion of our Govern- noise and by occular evidence, whilst the other to incorporate the Bank of the United States, he ment. To the mischievous influences of the first works quietly and unseen. But they are equally voted, with Forsyth, Troup, Hayne, Miller, and chartered monopoly, may perhaps be traced most destructive. They are both "death dealers" in Tazewell, in the negative, and voted in the negaof the flagrant and confessed evils of the Banking the true sense of the term, for it matters little whe- tive because he believed it would be in violation of system. To the same cause may be attributed the ther a man loses his life, or the means of sustaining his eath, if he were to vote for a re-charter of the Jones.---- Very true. Your figure is rather strong, to be sure, but is there no mode of ridding the prive him of these, and you fix him hopelessly to country of an engine of such a destructive charac-

upon the strict construction of the fundamental law; | and complete individual liability, the trade in money that a departure from such a rule of construction and paper credits might be left just as free as the trade in shoes, hats, coats, wigs, mutton, beef and bread. We want no laws to regulate carpenters,

bricklayers, painters, masons, and the various other mechanics who carry on their business by the laws of competition. If people should pretend to manufacture money for sale, those to whom it was offered would exercise their discretion in judging of its nutmegs, whether they are made of wood or are the genuine fruit of a tree. None but men of known wealth would be able to keep notes in circulation, and such men would be cautious not to issue too many, inasmuch as the whole extent of their

property would be liable for their payment. Jones .---- But have we not had some examples of individuals of doubtful character and credit too, putting notes in circulation to a large amount.

Smith .--- Only in times of bank suspensions, when notes were payable, not in money, but in other notes. The Spanish proverb says, "all cats are black in the dark." So it is with banks or bankers when they do not pay their notes in coin. If there were no notes in existence but those issued by parties individually responsible, there could never be any general suspension of specie payments. Individual bankers, like individual merchants, might fail, but the community would at no time be liable to great expansions or contractions of the currency, and the evils to which it would then be subject. would only be such as are inseparable from the existence of credit, and which no human sagacity or skill can prevent.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Whatever may be the reasons which Mr. Tyler will assign, should he sanction a bill for the char ter of a national bank, we are of the opinion that he cannot do so without a disregard of his most solemn declarations, made on various occasions pre vious to the late presidential election. The whigs rely for such a sanction on his letter dated Henrico, October 3, 1840, in which he says, in a most explicit manner, and in reference to a national bank, "I have only to refer you to my speech de livered in the House of Representatives in 1819 on the question of a scire facias against the bank and my note given in the Senate of the United States in 1832, on the question of re-chartering the late bank." And what are the expressions of Mr. Tyler in that speech delivered in 1819? He says: "For, sir, masmuch as I believe the creation opportunity presents itself of doing so, without vio-Smith .--- When I read the statement, I was struck | lating the public faith. But beleiving, also, that it is

expedient to put it down, and other gentlemen feeling themselves at liberty to follow up that enquiry,

Mark, reader, Mr. Tyler declares that he be

From the New York Herald. GOVERNMENT BANKS.

There seems to be no hope of a speedy restoration of the currency. The banks have obtained complete mastery over the State Governments, and they have no longer the power to compel the banks to pay specie. The last hope of a sound currency, seems to be the possibility of the passage of a Bankrupt Law; including institutions. This would have the desired effect, by closing up all those concerns that committed acts of insolvency. It would indeed produce great changes in the face of affairs; but would not be more violent in its operations than would be the establishment of a National Bank. which is the speculative road to a sound currency. It seems, however, far more likely to involve the Federal Government in the same difficulties that surround the State Governments. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, are existing witnesses of the inevitable misfortunes that befall a government bound in the meshes of a monied institution. The two last have indeed not themselves established the banks, nor have they become partners in the business, but they have placed themselves in the power of the banks by learning to lean upon them for assistance. Alabama and Illinois are instances of the folly of a Government itself turning a banker. In spite of all his repeated experience, there are some intelligent men who seriously lend their countenance to the design of the stock-jobbers in their effort to obtain a National Bank. What has become of history in regard to every bank heretofore chartered? The events of the last few years have proved satisfactorily that nothing could have saved the General Government from the humiliating spectacle presented by the State of Pennsylvania.

The explosion of 1836-7 was inevitable sooner or later. Had the Federal Government gone on in its connection with the United States Bank, no-Charl thing would have prevented the loss of the revenue Harri and the ruin of the public credit. The vast bubble Hill's and accumulation of speculative credits that grew Dewe up previous to 1836, could not avoid explosion. If David he government had continued its co-operation, the M'Le Steel catastrophe would have been delayed perhaps a Peop. year longer, and would have proved so much the Stew more disastrous. The federal government would Hart' have then been without funds or revenue, in the Doste toils of the bank and as powerless in her hands as Laba the government of Pennsylvania now is. Then in- Laws deed would the integrity of the country have been hopelessly gone. The establishment of a new bank Phife with a large capital will inevitably lead to similar results; after having to struggle at least ten years against the imposing interests connected with the nine hundred banks already in existence. On the contrary, a mere enforcement of specie payments through the operation of a Bankrupt Law, would restore the country without the convulsions incident upon withdrawing a large capital from its present channels of employment, to turn it into new ones.

From the Albany Argus and Rough-Hewer.

MR. BIDDLE AND MR. LIPPINCOTT. At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of he Bank of the U.S., at the banking-house, on the 4th inst., Mr. LIPPINCOTT, who has been assailed with great virulence in all Mr. Bididle's letters. presented a concise, well written and triumphant reply to the allegations of Mr. Biddle. Mr. Lippincott has completely turned the tables upon the great financier, and made his character appear several shades darker than it was exhibited in the report of the investigating committee. In regard to the expenditure of over six hundred thousand dollars, which the committee called on Mr. Biddle to explain, without receiving any answer-Mr. LIPPINCOTT discloses the astounding fact, that THE VOUCHERS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED!! And that these vouchers never came under his observation as one of the examining committee of the Bank. Indeed he says they were carefully kept out of his view. Mr. Lippincoit also states that the sum of \$400, 000 paid to Mr. Biddle on cashier's orders, withoat detailing to whom or on what account, was finally charged to the parent bank note account, under the old charter. This operation, however, made the balances of that account on the wrong side in the ledger, and showed the extraordinary result, that more notes of the particular denominatian had been redeemed than had been originally issued, and requiring another entry ! After the exposures which have been made in regard to the U.S. Bank, it is not perceived how the name of Nicholas Biddle can be rescued from infamy The Bank aristocracy have summoned an extra session principally for the purpose of chartering a great Bank, by means of which another set of speculators and stock gamblers shall be enabled to run the career of Nicholas Biddle & Co.; and after regulating the currency and the exchanges for 20 years, so as to take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned, and give it to the idle and the dissolute, will finally close its account, as the present regulator has done, by robbing the widow and the orphan of the pittance which they have entrusted to its management.



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

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CHARLOTTE, No Cog Tuesday Morning, May 18, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

The are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JEN-NINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court. We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a canlidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election. Charlotte, March 30, 1841.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following is the vote given at the different precincts in this county on Thursday last for a member of Congress:

	Commerce (D)	BARRINGER, (F.
	CALDWELL, (D.)	
lotte,	250	215
is',	15	67
5,	19	33
eese's,	101	75
dson's Mi		73
eary's,	51	7
Creek.	30	114
les'.	103	55
ard's,	85	12
8,	122	17
er's,	10	9
att's X Roads, 61		12
son's,	39	26
on's,	107	18
er's Schoolh'se, 65		60
	1,071 793	793
		ity for Caldwell.
	CABARRUS	
Barringe	r 706,	Caldwell 305.
M	lajority for Barring	ger 401.
		m Lincoln County Mr. CALDWELL'
ion contain	has a second second	

but ei election certain, by a majority considerably upwards of eight hundred votes! Taking into consideration the thin vote given in all the Counties, the majority we have obtained is a most cheering triumph indeed; and shows that Federal boasting and trickery succeed but poorly with the sturdy, intelligent Democracy of the Eleventh District The Federal boasters, in and out of the District, who puffed Col. Barringer so lavishly at the commencement of the campaign, and declared that he would be elected, or at any rate, make sad havoc among the Democrats, have found out by this time, we imagine, that they are poor prophets, or that the Col. is not "the lion" they took him for. Accounts from the Salisbury District render the result between Rencher and Worth (both Fed.) very doubtful; though we incline to believe, from our knowledge of the portion of the District yet to hear from, that Rencher is elected by a small majority. If the endorsement on the way-bill by the last stage from Greensbero' be correct, Shepherd is no doubt elected in the Stokes District, by a small majority. A Democratic loss. An extra from the Standard office, Raleigh, annouces a majority for Gen. SAUNDERS, in Wake, of 225 votes; which, it continues, "renders his election certain by from three to four hundred majority!" Well done for the noble Democracy of the "Metropolitan District"!

Jones And what is that ?

Smith .---- By the community's coming to its senthe whole seed of the evil.

Jones .---- Explain your meaning more fully.

Smith.----I will endeavor to do so. You are country, all must acknowledge and deplore. In power of obtaining temporary possession of another the Senate, the only oath which I took was an oath such a juncture of affairs, it is surely the part of wis- man's property under a stipulation that property of to support the Constitution of the United States dom to seek some remedy for these multiplied and greater value shall be returned for it at some future to support it in all and each of its provisions; to accumulated evils-to palliate the ills from which day. This temporary possession of another man's yield it neither to force, persuasion, or expediency we may not fly-let us enter upon its discussion property, whether it be by buying things on a cre- No matter what the object; should its attainment with temper and candor. Extremes beget extremes dit, or hiring houses or farms, or by borrowing confer upon me the greatest personal advantage, still in the moral as well as the physical world, and the money, is what enables people who have no pro- to remain unseduced-not to touch that forbidden best security for the lasting success of any measure, perty of their own or not enough to answer all fiuit. I entered into a covenant with my Creator deration. This remedy, is a thorough and radical is by means of credit, that the merchant who pos- bosom a promethean vulture, to tear and devour reform of the Banking System-a united and vigo- sesses a capital of ten thousand dollars can import me. The obligation, then, to obey an instruction rous opposition to the re-charter of any new bank- or export goods to the amount of twenty or thirty which calls upon me to break that covenant, cannot ing monopoly, State or Federal, upon principles re- thousand dollars. It is by means of credit that the possibly exist. I should be unworthy the confithose in existence-not for the sake of the Banks, terial upon which he can exercise his labor and under any circumstances, to commit an act of debut the sake of the people : for the rest, let time and skill, and thus derive a profit from what might oth- liberate perjury. Instead of a seat in the Senate prudence and industry, by their sure and silent ope- erwise be wholly unproductive. It is by means of I should richly deserve to be put in the pillory rations, ease off the pressure, and bring back our fi- cerdit, that a vast number of houses and ships are and to lose both my ears as an indelible mark o nancial system to a steady standard value. Strin- built, many mechanical trades carried on, and it is my baseness-and such would be the sentence gent laws upon the Banks and the great credit lend- by means of credit that industrious and frugal men which the laws of Virginia would pronounce

Jones ---- You are then, I perceive, a believer in

Smith .---- Undoubtedly 1 am, and so is every person who has taken the trouble to examine the sub-In these general views, based upon principles of ject. But mark me. By the credit system, I mean

Jones .---- But are there not risks connected with the best possible credit system that can exist, which

Smith .--- Most certainly there are, but as no hucan exist without losses. Still, as the advantages of credit, properly conducted, to the community, far outweigh all the disadvantages, it has been intro-

Jones .---- Do you consider that a well conducted

Smith .---- All that legislation ought to do, or can of compelling their debtors to comply with their We must yield no point-make no terms; con- contracts, and to punish them if they are guilty of enemies of the South; and to the Southern Demo- for the sake of the chance of making great profits

Now, reader, what is the opinion of Mr. 'Tyler of the Constitution of the United States, of its sacredness, of the disgrace which should fall on those who violate it, and of the penalty which any violator of that instrument should suffer? The fol-Smith It can never be accomplished but by one lowing is an extract of Mr. Tyler's letter to the Virginia legislature, assigning his reasons for not following the instruction to vote for the expunging resolutions:

"The Constitution of the United States is the original and primary letter of instructions, suprema who is sworn to support it, to violate it knowingly and intentionally, would be an act of the grossest

immorality and most unmitigated debasement. Such is the condition in which, in my view of the subject, obedience to your instructions would place me. It is known to you, gentlemen, that on my entering -to break which, would not fail to place in my dence of all honorable men, if I could be induced against me."

From the Charleston Patriot.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.

From an accurate account, compiled from official documents, it appears that the debts of the States amount to \$194,176,145. This is a large amount of State indebtedness. It reads a lesson which the present generation will not speedily forget, for it will have to sustain the burthen of payment. This indebtedness is attended with none of the compensations that generally accompany a public debt. Had it been incurred in the vindication of the national name from insult, and victory should not even have thrown around the radiance of glory to our arms, there would still have been consolation in the recollections which are associated with the proud sense of vindicated honor. We would have won regard for the national spirit and energy. But mil-lions have been wasted in the pursuit of ill digested schemes of gain.

Much the greatest portion of the expenditure has the taint of commercial sordidness, without the re deeming grace of successful speculation. Many of the States have embarked largely in banking, with the delusive hope of realizing their visions of wealth. They have trenched on the projects which are ordinarily left to private adventure. They have set the example of gambling, instead of teaching the wisest of practical lessons, to wit: how to become permanently prosperous by gradual advances and moderation of desires.

Assignment of the United States Bank.-The Unied States Bank made an assignment on Saturday of certain real estate, bonds, mortgages, &c., in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Mobile, District of Columbia. amounting to \$5,078,444 94 .- Richmond Star.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine. STENOGRAPHY DONE UP.

An English paper gives the following notice of an important discovery which, if true, would seem to surpass that of Mr. Daguerre. It is, indeed, no less than a plan of rendering the vibrations of sound permanently visible !

"A most ingenious and valuable discovery has just been made by Mr. Southworth, of Cheetham street Manchester, by means of which an individual although unacquainted with the art of writing, is enabled to take down the speech even of the most rapid speaker; and, what is yet more surprising, in such a way as to indicate the peculiar emphasis with which it may be delivered. As the inventor has not yet secured a patent, all that we are at present enabled to state is, that it bears some analogy to photogenic drawing. It is well known in the latter case that when a substance properly prepared is presented to objects illuminated by the rays of the sun, it receives a distinct and faithful impression of them, which is afterwards rendered permanent by suitable chemical agents. So also the present discovery consists of a piece of mechanism, as susceptible of the impression of sounds as the tympanum of the ear, which impression remains permanent, and is as perfectly legible as the clearest typography."

Immense fire in New York .- After a long pe ricd of exemption from Fires of a serious nature. New York was visited with one on Saturday morning last, which occasioned an immense loss of pro-Cincinnati, &c., amounting according to the sche-dule to \$7,772,250 33 to secure to ten banks of Phila-perty. It commenced at No. 146, Pearl Street. delphia the payment of its Post Notes held by them The Journal of Commerce says that the total loss of property is not far from \$350,000, of which

Wo have no news from the other Districts.

THE MONUMENT.

In a few remarks, noticing an article from the Camden Journal, two weeks since, we mentioned that the erection of a suitable monument commemorative of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, had been spoken of by some of our citizens, and briefly urged its importance. Adverting to the project, the Editor of the Journal remarks :

"There are none, even of the citizens of Charlotte, who rejoice more sincerely in its improvement than we do, and especially should we rejoice in see-ing the latter suggestion of the Jeffersonian carried out in a manner worthy of North Carolinians. The Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, on the 20th May, 1775, was, indeed, "one of the most patriotic, gallant and daring acts to be found in the history of the world." The act itself, and the actors in this trying emergency, bespeak for it and for them, some visible and striking memento of their patriotic devotion.

"We do trust that the project will be successfully carried out, and we feel assured that there is scarce ly a native North Carolinian, who will not cheerfully contribute his mite in aid of so noble an enterprize. The editor of the Jeffersonian may "count certainly on the hearty co-operation" of our humble self, "in counsel," as far as it is worth any thing; but we should not sleep soundly if we did not co-operate this patriotic effort in a more substantial manner. We have not forgotten our native State, nor have we forgotten that in Mecklenburg we spent some of the happiest of our young days. Success, immedate success to the enterprize.'

We again appeal to the patriotism-the prid and public spirit of our citizens, and ask, will they not move in this matter? It becomes the citizens d old Mecklenburg to "set the ball in motion;" and will they not do so immediately?

Kentucky Elections .- It is probable, from what returns we have received, that the delegation in the next Congress from Kentucky will stand as before, two Democrats to eleven Federalists.

Visitors at West Point .- In making his select tions of Annual Visitors to West Point Military Academy, we notice that the Secretary of Wat, John Bell, has not condescended to confer an ap pointment on a citizen of this State. Two from

