

ish Governments concerning the rights of search, a citizen of the United States whom we believe to be Gen. Cass, the American Minister to Paris, has put forth a work which does honor to the enlightened patriotism of the author. It is a production characterized by strong good sense, and a moderation unusual in such discussions where the national pride is concerned. On this subject our readers are apprised, a controversy has long been pending between England and the United States. The former, refusing to acknowledge the rights of neutrals, and arrogantly claiming the sovereignty of the seas, frequently violated the American flag from the year 1801 to 1821. She asserted the right of searching American vessels, among which ships of war were included, and of impressing sailors therefrom. During a profound peace, the United States frigate *Chesapeake* was insultingly boarded, after being attacked and compelled to yield by superior force. Large numbers of American sailors were seized and transferred from merchant vessels of the United States on the ocean, under pretence that they were Englishmen—at least had been, or appeared to be. War ensued and continued for three years. When peace was finally concluded at Ghent, the English Ministry refused to abandon any of the grounds they had assumed against neutrals. The Americans, on their side, sacrificed none of the rights to which they had laid claim. This resembled rather an armistice than a peace. The armistice has continued, however, for twenty-seven years, though the question is still open between the two countries. They stand apparently in the relations of courteous and friendly intercourse towards each other, though in reality of mutual doubt and distrust.

In the mean time, England, through a laudable philanthropy, (it is impossible for us to impute motives of a different character,) having proposed the abolition of slavery, or at least of the slave trade, urges the United States to consent to a treaty which will establish the perpetual right of mutual search, and thereby lead to the total suppression of this abominable traffic in human beings. Assuming a tone quite modest for her, she declared in the beginning that she demanded only the simple right "to act as constables in boarding suspicious vessels bearing the American flag." But she now actually holds up, or at least supposed that she would be authorized to do so in a short time, before the United States, the assent of the four other great powers of Europe. With this imposing unanimity, which, however, as it seems to us, the late vote of the Chamber of Deputies has completely nullified, she assumes this right as being now one of the irrefragable articles of the code of nations. She even speaks haughtily of enforcing it. The United States are told that "they have already tried a war with England alone, and that a war on their part with all Europe would indeed be a novelty." On this point, the leading Journals and the statesmen of England have strangely deceived themselves. France will never consent to become a party to any coalition against the United States. We have heard this lately proclaimed from the tribune by M. Guizot himself.

The argument by which the author of the pamphlet now under review resists the pretensions of the English Ministry to impose upon North America, by authority, a treaty adopted by the European powers, is marked by great force of reasoning. He enumerates all the grave consequences involved in such an interpretation of the law of nations. He opposes to the doctrine proclaimed by Lord Palmerston, and adopted with some reservation in terms at least by his successor, the opinion of the English Admiralty Judge, Lord Stowell, which is thus expressed: "No nation can exercise a right of visitation and search upon the common and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except upon the belligerent claim. No nation has the right to force them away from the liberation of Africa by trampling upon the independence of other states on the pretence of an eminent good, by means that are unlawful, or to press forward to a great principle, by breaking through other great principles which stand in their way." He likewise cites the opinion of Lord Wellington, which is stamped with the high authority of his usual good sense. He exposes clearly, to the advantage of every nation, the dangers which would ensue from a concession of this claim to Great Britain, even upon grounds of reciprocity. This reciprocity would be from the commencement altogether nominal. In fact, it would amount to an acknowledgment of English supremacy on the seas, since it would be found in practice that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it would be her cruisers which would search the vessels of other nations. This would result in a supremacy without limits, for the English nation is the most rapacious and grasping on the globe. This *penchant*, we acknowledge, has enabled her to extend the dominion of civilization to all parts of the world. To this fact Gen. Cass likewise offers a willing testimony and applause. But to the civilized nations with whom she comes in contact, this disposition to stretch out indefinitely her influence and authority becomes vexatious and dangerous in the extreme. To no nation would the homely old adage, "give her an inch and she will take an ell," so exactly apply. The English indeed confesses this, when ingeniously avowing "that the law would work its own way." The English indeed possess many noble traits of character, combined with high intellectual powers; but they are remarkable for excessive selfishness and *hauteur*. They are entirely persuaded that the laws and customs of England are incomparably superior to all others, it matters not where their steps may wander, or how limited their opportunity of judging. In fact, they take but very slight pains to smother or conceal these sentiments in their official conduct. An arbitrary habit is engendered among the English officers by the manner of recruiting their navy; and an English paper, the *Sun* admits that they do not scruple to assume the habits towards other nations.

The right of search once admitted, General Cass doubts not the world will see those scenes of violence rapidly renewed, which for twenty years, at the close of the last century and the commencement of this, were enacting on the whole extent of the ocean. We shall hear again, as in the days of the Empire, continued complaints of hatches broken up, cargoes overhauled, valuable goods damaged, and many articles taken away without permission and without compensation. Surely every honorable officer would deprecate these excesses; but where might makes right, it is not easy to detect or punish the transgressor. Thus, step by step, "the law working its own way," the right of search would eventuate in the establishment of a maritime despotism—a despotism which no man can see the end of; for we all know with what indomitable vigor and perseverance England strives to maintain and defend her usurpations. The probable consequences of an admission of the right of search, are shown by General Cass, by a clear and forcible induction. He considers them to be grave and imminent; and affirms, moreover, that America is fully resolved to resist the claim at all hazards, even though the issue should be war. Whilst bringing prominently into view the impressment of sailors, which thus becomes once more, as it was thirty years ago, a subject of controversy, and upon which

England obstinately refuses to give the United States any satisfaction, he makes this remark, which deserves the serious consideration of every European: "An American at home or in Europe may boldly predict that the first man seized on board a vessel of his own country, and detained, under pretence of right, by order of the British Government, will be the instant signal of a war—a war which will be long, bloody, and fruitful in vicissitudes." Notwithstanding all this, the United States are far from wishing to protect, directly or indirectly, the infamous traffic of this trade. No nation has passed more laws to suppress it, or been more solicitous to have them enforced. In fact, not a slave now is ever brought from Africa to the United States. Gen. Cass does not, however, think any argument hopeless on which the right of search might be based under certain limitations and guarantees. But at no price would he be willing to enter into a stipulation which could be construed into an acknowledgment of the doctrine of impressment. According to him, the United States would neither know how to restrain this doctrine, or lay down rules by which to govern it. It is scarcely even permissible to discuss the point, since a good citizen should never bring the national independence into discussion. The United States will only rest satisfied with a general declaration from the British Government that their flag shall protect their seamen at all times, and under all circumstances. If England would thus explicitly renounce her extravagant pretensions, it is believed that some satisfactory arrangement may be made, which would insure the full co-operation of the United States with the great powers of Europe in the suppression of the slave trade. General Cass notices, as worthy of attention, an idea lately started by a London Journal, that the cruisers of each nation should always sail with an officer of the opposite navy on board. This officer is alone to exercise the right of visiting the vessels of his own country. The independence of both nations would, in this manner, remain inviolate.

In fine, if both parties consent to approach this grave subject in a true spirit of conciliation, with a sincere respect for all national rights, we apprehend no difficulty in coming to terms. The object of pursuit can be attained without wounding the dignity of either nation, without subjecting the *bunting* of either to affront, to use the expression applied by Lord Palmerston in one of his fits of arrogance, to a sacred object, the national flag. General Cass protests against any concession of a nature to compromise the sovereignty of his country; but once satisfied on that head, nothing more could be desired. On this point, his sentiments are such as all generous men ought to avow for their country; and every Frenchman to whom the national honor is dear, will thank him for having so well sustained a cause which is that of the civilized world, and which France will never consent to surrender.

From the North Carolina Standard.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

Sir: As in the last canvass you denounced what you then charged as the grossest acts of extravagance against those who administered the Government; so I presume in the coming campaign, you will point to the evidences of economy and reform, of your "Whig" friends, in whose behalf you ventured to promise so much to the country. To prepare you thus to go before the people with facts, and not mere assertions, allow me to call your attention to some matters which are to be found in the reports which have been made public by the present Congress. For remember, sir, when you shall again appear before the people, you will be expected not to repeat your general charges and inflammatory denunciations, but tell us what has been done to relieve the country from these acts of oppression, which, according to your former logic, had ground the people into dust. How these burdens have been removed, which then weighed so heavily upon the community. Then, we were informed the times were dreadfully hard and oppressive. If they have been made softer, or grown more tolerable, you, no doubt, will be prepared to inform us of it. For, I assure you, if they be so, the country is entirely ignorant of it. Times are as hard, produce as low, money as scarce, and as bad too, as they were two years ago. Such is the general opinion through the country. And what is of more importance for you to know, is the fact, that it is the general impression, if these matters are to be made better, it must be brought about by something different from any thing which your "Whig" friends have either done or attempted to do. Your party has now been in power more than twelve months, and have had the command of both our State and National Legislatures. If any thing was done by the last General Assembly for the relief or benefit of the country, you doubtless will be prepared to show it. But it was the acts of the General Government, from which you promised so much to the country. Here, too, you will find yourself most woefully at fault, when you shall come to enumerate the great "Whig" measures of relief and reform, about which you used to descant so eloquently. It will be amusing indeed to hear you, when you shall reach this part of your subject. I can well imagine and even hear the loud applause with which you will be greeted by your admiring friends, when you shall touch upon these interesting matters. I now fancy you before a large audience of your countrymen, and hear you point with triumph to the relief acts of the Extra Session of Congress. You can, indeed, point to that holy act of universal relief, the Bankrupt Law, which constitutes one of the greatest items in your relief measures, and which has enabled so many gambling political speculators to free themselves from their engagements, as well as the little cross-road debtors, from the grasp of the constable's *ca. sa.*; and who hereafter are to be set free from their contracts with the honest farmers of the country by whom they had been trusted. So you can boast of the relief which has been extended to the poor man, as well as to the rich, by the additional taxes which have been imposed on the common necessities of life. You can boast, too, of the relief which has been afforded to our sister States so greatly indebted to the foreign creditor, for money borrowed and wasted in acts of extravagance, by distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; whilst the lands and other property of our own citizens have been pledged for the payment of the millions which have been borrowed or authorized in the creation of a national debt. Such are some of the great "Whig" measures of beneficence and relief, to which your Excellency will be enabled to refer with pride and effect. And if you should not find in the recital of the glorious labors of the Extra Session, enough wherewith to insult a deceived people, as to the manner in which your extravagant promises have been fulfilled, you can turn to what is now doing, and to what your friends are likely to do, during the present session of Congress. These are, indeed, unpleasant themes for a "Whig" orator, and I should really sympathize with you, for the mortification you are doomed to undergo, had I not witnessed some of the misrepresentations and shifts to which you were in the habit of resorting during your last campaign. You will recollect,

too, you are not to meet with that generous and disinterested aid you received at the hands of your great orators in the west. That great log-cabin, hardier champion, General *Edney*, if report be true, has retired from the field of politics, having been disappointed in his efforts to obtain an office. So you know the gallant *Gaither* has taken up his abode to enjoy the shades of those "horse chestnuts" and the sweet-scented flowers, about which you once regaled us so lavishly. So too, a *Jones* and a *Bynum* have received their rewards, and being in office of course will not interfere in the politics of the country. You will pardon this digression, and suffer me to bring you back to some things, which I fear you may have forgotten or shall not find it convenient to remember. You will remember—or if you should not, those who heard you will—the charge you so often repeated against Mr. Van Buren, that he had carried the expenditures up to 37 millions of dollars. For the truth of this assertion, when denied, you appealed to a garbled statement of "Levi," as you were so fond of calling the then Secretary of the Treasury. Will you now do justice to your hearers, when you shall again appear before the public, by taking with you Mr. Secretary Ewing's report, in which you will find, at page twenty-five, a statement of the actual expenses of the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, exclusive of trust funds, &c., and from which it appears the highest year (1837) was \$31,610,000, and the lowest (1840) \$24,389,356? And you will find, in the same document, this expenditure, large as it was, did not keep pace with the appropriations made by Congress, which in the year 1837 exceeded thirty-four millions, for which your "Whig" friends generally voted. So, sir, I must remind you of what you over and again declared, that the expenditures of the Government ought, and under "Whig" rule would be brought down to fifteen millions a year. Has this been done, or is likely to be done? I shall not insult the public by an answer in the negative, but shall leave you to their contempt for hazarding such an assertion. For you will have read with shame and mortification, if you can be made to feel mortified for any of your unfounded assertions during your past campaign, that your illustrious captain, Henry Clay, has advocated on the floor of Congress, that it will require twenty-six millions to meet the demands of the Government, twenty-four millions for ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, and two millions for the annual discharge of the public debt. What will you, or can you say to this? Acknowledge you were ignorant, or say you have been deceived by your friends, as they have exceeded your calculations only in the moderate sum of ten millions a year. You may, and no doubt will attempt to deceive and mislead by charging this upon the heavy debt left by the late administration. But that will not avail you, as the published documents show that debt not to exceed five millions and a half, which two years and a half of Mr. Clay's sinking fund would discharge.

But I promised to call your attention to some singular items of expenditure under the head of contingencies, as made by those great "Whig" reformers, the disbanded cabinet officers. They, as you know, were in office about six months, having entered on the fourth of March and gone out in September following. If you say the period was too short for your promised reform, they certainly might have avoided any abuses in the expenditure on new objects. You cannot have forgotten, your own complaints against Mr. Woodbury and those then in office, for such charges as "extra clerk hire," "newspapers," the great use of these clerks of "towels, soap, ice," &c. Now, sir, if you will examine the reports made to the present session of Congress, of these contingent expenditures, you will find many items, for "temporary clerk hire," washing towels at the rates of some four or five dollars the month, "clerk hire," and strange to say, "office furniture" to an amount in one department exceeding four hundred dollars. So you will find in the State department other items that call for your special denunciation—such as "articles for mourning for President, \$176 87; print of General Harrison, \$5; extra train for President and suite, 5th April, \$100; print of President Harrison, \$10; do. of President Tyler, \$8." Should you say these are the acts of Daniel Webster—then turn to the expenditures of Messrs. Secretaries Bell and Badger. And though you may not find a *barber's bill* for shaving the honorable Secretary of the Navy, you will think the public has been most successfully shaved. Please examine the report from the Navy, and see if you do not find, during Mr. Badger's six months' service, "extra clerk hire; washing towels; 2 portraits of President Tyler; 2 prints of President Harrison, \$11 each." So in the War department, prints and portraits of Presidents Harrison and Tyler amounting to \$52. This contingent fund is certainly very convenient, as it seems applicable to all objects. It reminds me of a story I heard told of a member of Congress, who directed the clerk to have a supply of Brandy for his daily drink at the House. On being asked under what head of expenditure it was to be charged, replied under that of *fuel*. So in the same report, you will find a free use made of *ice* by these great reformers, as had been by those who had gone before them. It may be, this word cools your own ardor, and possibly you will be restrained from talking hereafter so loudly about those "leeches," as you used to term the officeholders, who were consuming the very substance of the people. And for fear you may be silent on this delicate subject, allow me to call your attention to some of your own contingent expenditures out of the thousand dollars appropriated by a "Whig" Legislature for furniture for your own palace. You will pardon me for copying some of the items from your account, for fear it may not be made public before the next General Assembly. If there be any mistake, then it will be in your power to correct it, by having a duly certified copy made public. Here it is, "errors excepted."

John M. Morehead in account with the State of North Carolina.
To cash rec'd for the purchase of furniture, \$1,000
By the erection of an Ice House, \$300
By 12 dozen Towels, 82
By one Bedstead, French pattern, 125"
\$497

Now, whatever you may say, the public will think these are pretty serious items to be found in the account of one who, in seeking for office, made so much to do about small matters. To drop these small items for the present, I promise to bring to light a famous correspondence of yours with the Governor of a sister State, about a fugitive from justice. You understand me, do you not?

LONG TOM.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

MR. HENRY AND THE LAST WAR.

The political opponents of Mr. Henry, in the Western part of the State, are endeavoring to make the impression on the public mind, that he was opposed to the last war. On a former occasion, we corrected this false rumor, by publishing an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Henry in 1814, and for the same purpose, we republish the extract as the best refutation of this vile slander.

When war was declared against Great Britain, in 1812, Mr. Henry was not of age. His sentiments in regard to its vigorous prosecution, as seen in the subjoined extract from an oration delivered by him in Fayetteville, on the 4th of July, 1814, are noble and patriotic—they completely put down all the whig slanders of him on that subject. Such lofty and patriotic sentiments from a young man, just entering into life, argue the early and strong love of liberty which has marked Mr. Henry's maturer age.

But who are they that prefer this charge? What immaculate patriots are they who are falsely denouncing Mr. H. for opposition to the last war? They are men who land Daniel Webster to the skies—who voted for the man as President, who made Daniel Webster Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, who boldly, openly and vigorously opposed the last war—who voted in Congress against supplies for the American Army—who taunted his country with her misfortunes, and who uttered the traitorous sentiment, that "it did not become a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories won by their countrymen." This Daniel Webster, who did all and every thing to oppose the war, and embarrassed his country after war was declared, is now the Magnus Apollo of whiggery, the champion of their principles, and their prime minister.

But to the extract, it will speak for itself, and put to the blush, (if such a thing is possible,) those who are doing Mr. Henry gross injustice:

"But sufficient that our country's honor is at stake, and we, as freemen, are bound to defend it. Now! let no unhalloved tongue of traitor be heard among us. Let party distinction be hidden in the dust. The cause we fight for is a common cause. The liberty it achieves is as much the right of him who hangs over the plough, as him who is seated in authority. The duties it exacts all are bound to yield. We are, my friends, all Federalists, all Republicans. Our country's prosperity is the prosperity of every one of us; and he who will basely desert her in the hour of tribulation, let his name be obliterated from the book of our remembrance. As a nation, we ought to unite to establish a name among the nations of the earth, to shew the world we will always repel aggression on our rights. As policy, we ought to unite to put an end to the war, (no matter how unjust in its cause, if such it be, or odious in its prosecution) else by division we prolong its calamities, and by the defeat of our armies reflect disgrace on our national character. I know there is a hope at this time indulged among you that the late happy changes in Europe will restore to you a peace. But my friends, lay no such flattering unctuous to your ears. Let me liken you to the foolish Carthaginians at Cannae, who lost that by inattention which necessity might have gained them. In war, we must seek peace at the mouths of our cannon. In peace we must avert war by a wise and virtuous legislation.

"This is the first serious war since our revolution, it therefore becomes us to show the firmness of union and valor, to protect us against insult in future. Whatever our conduct is now, it will have a great bearing upon our future happiness or misery as a nation. Sure we want not courage to the task! We have before measured swords with our adversary and foiled her in the field! The heights of Charlestown where the American eagle rode triumphant over the bloody onset of the revolution, and the plains of Princeton, where it sat perched upon the British standard, will ever testify the valor of Americans. Never! let the curse of cowardice fall on our heads. Never! let it be said our fathers bled and died for our birth-rights, and we were too base to defend them. Never! let it be said that in this land, where freedom found an asylum from the despots of Europe, we were wanting in virtue to protect it. No, never!

"And I could rehearse deeds of valor in this present war, that ought to inspire us with confidence. The achievements of our gallant little navy have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. They have confounded our tars in every engagement and have confounded their adversaries; the *disproportion* of our loss, the *superiority* of our maneuvering and the *despatch* of the victory have forever broken the charm of her naval invincibility. Her proud pretensions have been humbled, her sensibility wounded to the quick. In all the warfare she has ever been engaged—this she appears to dole over as the most grievous and lamentable; yea! she mourns and grieves as a mother over her lost child.

"To be sure our prospects have been darkened on land, but this is no cause of despair. To contend with an enemy veteran in discipline and experience, allied with a savage people, sanguinary in a mode of warfare peculiar for its dreadful features of atrocity, and that conducted in a manner hardly attainable in the practice of civilized nations; seated too in the interminable wilds of our northern frontiers, remote from assistance and supplies—required a preparation we have too severely felt the want of; hence our armies have met with defeat; but such shall not long be the case when time shall have given us experience and preparation. We, a people so fertile in resource and vigorous in constitution, if united, must meet with success."

From the Alexandria Index.

THE WHIG PARTY PROPER.

We have arrived at a crisis in State affairs, and future action can alone determine what the end will be.

It appears, first, that there is a President acting independently of all parties.

Second, that he has a Cabinet composed of all parties, nominally, and agreeing with him as often as is necessary for them to save their places.

Third, that the Whig party proper, which is by far the largest party, are, *par excellence*, Henry Clay's life guard.

Fourth, that the Democratic party, firm as the crags that beat back the ocean wave, honor John Tyler for his conscience, but cannot endorse his whole acts as President.

Fifth, that the people of the United States have had enough of old Federalism, and are returning to the standard of republican simplicity, without noise, drunkenness, or falsehood.

Sixth, that the people are misrepresented in the Legislative and Executive branches; and that their agents, finding they cannot answer their own selfish ends by their acts of legislation, have determined that there shall be no legislation at all.

The whig party proper, then, are the majority in Congress. To them all praises and all curses must be directed for sins of omission and commission that arise during the present Congress.

The Whig party proper—Clay's Life-Guards! and these are the patriots who were above party during Mr. Van Buren's administration. These are the pure immaculate souls who never could stand the drill of party, who acted spontaneously for their country's good, and never debased themselves so low as to cater for self.

These are the men who despised collar men once; but now how is it?

Bow-wow-wow—
Whose dog art thou?
I am Henry Clay's dog—
Bow-wow-wow.

We detest hypocrisy. We can pardon a man for deceiving us, if he is himself deceived; but we cannot forgive an individual or a party, for *sucking us in*, wilfully and deliberately.

The Whig party proper will now block the wheels of Government, unless a thousand stockbrokers can have the picking of the bones of our country's skeleton. No apportionment bill is to be

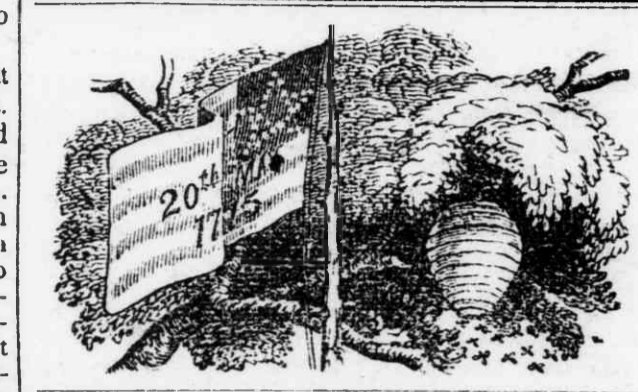
passed by this life-guard. The Congress of the United States, to die on the 4th of March next, or the present life-guard is to be continued over from the necessity of the case. The credit of the nation is to be struck down to the credit of broken banks; and then when all is chaos and night—when ruin howls from her solitary den—Henry Clay, assisted by Nicholas Biddle, and some other mighty philosopher of money, is to walk forth and cry out, let there be a bank.

Of numerous evils people of discrimination will choose the least. Mr. Clay will then count upon another paper age; his face will be engraved upon millions of promises to pay, and the game of brag will, as usual, favor the broken down statesman of Kentucky.

We, therefore, proclaim to the world that the majority of the 27th Congress has determined to do nothing, but that which will advance their leader's interests. That, in fact, the Whig party proper are the life-guard of Clay, and not the American people.

Let every Democratic member stand to his arms. Our safety is in union. With a firm front, we can meet and conquer the whole bundle of factions, though composed of thorn bushes and bound together by serpents.

Let the life-guard come on. "We are armed."



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

CUNNING FEDERALISM.

The address and resolutions adopted at the recent Convention of the Federalists of this State, comprise the most barefaced attempt at humbugery ever perpetrated—it even out Herods Whiggery itself in this respect. But it is understood to be the work of Mr. George E. Badger, no very great wonder will be excited by the audaciousness of the attempt to shift the responsibility from off the shoulders of the Federalists for the mismanagement of our national affairs, since that party obtained power. Mr. Badger's contempt for the intelligence and perception of the mass of the people is so well known in this State, that nothing more than a smile of contempt will be excited by even the most extravagant act of political tergiversation and quibbling.

After an elaborate argument to prove that the Federal Whig party proper—the *Clayites*—are not responsible for the falsification of all the fair promises upon which "Tip and Tye" were elected—for the increased embarrassments of the country, and for bankrupting the Treasury and ruining the credit of the nation, the Convention adopted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That this convention disavows all political connexion with, and support of, John Tyler; approves the proceedings and address of the Whig members of Congress at the close of the Extra Session, and holds the whig party discharged from all responsibility for the conduct of public affairs whilst controlled by the present Administration.

When Mr. Badger penned this Resolution, he must have fancied himself in a Courthouse, passing a *snap* judgement upon some poor victim of the law, without the formality of a trial by jury: John Tyler is thrown overboard and Whiggery absolved from all its sins at a mere dash of the pen. But not so fast, Mr. Ex-Secretary. The people have something to say in this matter—they would like to know how it comes that your party are not responsible for the mismanagement of the Government and the ruin of our credit as a nation. Let us examine the facts:

Before the last Presidential Election, the leaders of the Whig party in the Southern States strenuously denied that a national Bank was their object. Harrison was declared to be no Bank man, and it was said that Mr. Tyler was taken up for the Vice Presidency on the express grounds of his known uniform opposition to such an institution. Mr. George E. Badger himself, in a speech at Graniteville Courthouse in this State, denounced as a base slander, the charge that Gen. Harrison was in favor of a national Bank. Under such circumstances, Harrison and Tyler were elected;—Harrison soon died, and the duty of administering the Government devolved on Tyler. The party came in with a clear majority in both Houses of Congress, and yet have a willing majority of at least twenty-five in the House and five in the Senate. They called an Extra Session of Congress; and on its assembling, Mr. Clay, the acknowledged whig leader, came out with a list of the measures designed to relieve the country, to wit: a law to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States; a Bankrupt Law; a loan of twelve millions, and a national Bank. All these measures passed Congress by the force of party drill, and Mr. Tyler signed them all, except the Bank charter, which he said he had always been opposed to, to which Gen. Harrison was opposed, and which had over and again been declared no measure of the Whig party. Here the secret of Federal cunning leaked out: Mr. Clay was bent upon being again a candidate for the Presidency, and knew he could never be elected without the assistance of a powerful moneyed machine to strangle the spirit of republican liberty among our people.

He and his party leaders adroitly dodged this issue until they had elected a President and a majority of both Houses of Congress to do their work. Then, thinking all things secure, they exhibited their colors—came out openly for a BANK. Mr. Tyler