ions, both cler-

y are comother miniswho stand in nunion? ood characto give me e number of sociation, of

a III your vi-

sent to each s hoped by aster's faciie history of. ear or more,

r me, or my

ist Publica-

ome histori-

d that none ie materials. he Baptists s of all kinds 200, and of ac and Re-

members to es and Briy to Texas, all Europe, vorld where cople in all

veen 4 and

the religiupon much Baptists, in he close of study of all ch more acgiven; and ard to him, dtul for the

which have ie Baptists announce, request for ar and Pro-

lication, for g materials subsequent

hall be giv-

ral nature, s, especial-

ed, both for omination. nds of any in aubscrise to hand emoved to

etion. st Masters ould they vet as brother hand-

Rev. JAMES bove work, take pleapublisher, criptions

judge sui-EDiCT.

# sts, g-c.

#### e, Missionary, VOLUME 2, n Institutions,

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, a

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three

Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS

from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure

six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions,

thing, if he is able to pay ;-and a failure to noutly the Editor

of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expira-

tion of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insert-

ed at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twen-

ty-fire Cents for each continuance-except Court and other

judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per

cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, gene-

rally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be

Tar Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums

of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the

amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer,

Weekly Almanac for June, 1842.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Elam J. Teter, is not

an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered,

that publication be made for three months suc-cessively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and

"Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defend-

ant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law

and Equity to be held for our said County at the

Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in

August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex-

Issued the 26th of April, 1842.
J. B. KERR, c. M. s. c.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

N this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, William H. Speck, is

not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Or-

dered, that publication be made for three months

successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said De-

fendant to appear at our next Superior Court of

Law and Equity to be held for our said County at

the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday

in August next, then and there to plead, answer or

demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will

be taken pro contesso, and the petition heard ex-

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Abram F. Alexander, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore or-

dered, that publication be made for six successive

Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on

the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., c. M. c. c.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job=Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Oders

will be thankfully received.

Jeffersoman Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Term, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

on Land,

Issued the 26th of April 1842.

Printer's fee \$10.

WILLIAM CARSON

Price adv. 5,60.

ABRAM F. ALEXANDER.

DELITHA C. SPECK Petition for Divorce.

MARY N. TETER Petition for Divorce.

MOON'S PHASES.

| 4 48 | 7 12 | D. H. M. | 4 48 | 7 12 | Last Quarter, 1 1 33 M. | 4 48 | 7 12 | New Moon 8 4 54 M. | 4 48 | 7 12 | First Quarter, 15 11 31 M. | 4 49 | 7 11 | Full Moon, 22 4 2 M.

in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

28 Tuesday, 29 Wednesday,

1 Friday, 2 Saturday,



# Ieftersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

### NUMBER 68.

### CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 28, 1842.

CHARLOTTE MAIL-Route No. 2172,

Between Charlotte and Lincolnton, recently in Salisbury, on the 20th May, 1842. six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in rives at Lincolnton same days at 12 M. Leaves Lincolnton on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M., No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any and arrives at Charlotte same days at 3 P. M. Northern man closed Tuesdays, and Fridays.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M. Northern mail closes at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sundays,

#### ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are here-by notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 4th of August next, for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent County in the State Legislature for two years therein for publication, must be marked with the number of inser- after ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said Countions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charge ty, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

#### DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES: RESTORER OF THE BLOOD.

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhea and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Afections. Colds, &c. Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied and civil war on the country.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheuma.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said tism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. these cases to be used besides the Restorer. Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used to-

> tions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.
>
> Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's
>
> Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the

amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, unqualified condemnation of the Bankrupt law Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the passed by the Whig majority at the Extra Session following Agents. NORTH CAROLINA:

Charlotte,

Concord,

Lexington,

Salisbury,

Ashborough,

Lincolnton,

Greensborough,

B. Oates, Druggist, J. & R. Sloan, Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Jenkins & Biles, J. M. A. Drake, C. C. Henderson,

SOUTH CAROLINA: York, C. H. Steele, Gunning & Co., Chester, C. H. McLure, Brawley & Co., The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said K's. Pamphlet.
Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842.

## NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE.

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three

Attachment levied feet. Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall that Constitution pure, and undefiled, as it came when the River is generally low, will find it to their from the hands of Washington, and his co-patriots; advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas which will insure a passage while there is two feet and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO., water in the channel.

> From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d. Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and This is to all whom it may concern-we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or and remove the pretext for borrowing money on more bales of cotton. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEE-LER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.] JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.] JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842. I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her. WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

65 lwf3m

#### Salisbury Convention.

PREAAMBLE and RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Democratic Republican Convention held

Whereas, the Government of the United States was established by the patriots of the Revolution on the principles of justice and equality to every free American citizen, and to all parts of the Confederacy; -therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to confer, by legislation, on any citizen, or class of citi-

Whig party at the Extra Session of Congress to charter a United States Bank-conferring on certain individuals the exclusive custody of the public receivable in ali dues to the Government, are swer it. wholly incompatible with the principles of the THE CAUSE OF THE HARDNESS OF THE Constitution, and dangerous to the right, and liber-

ties of the people.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest concern the introduction into Congress by the Whig party of a new Tariff Bill; -a measure which most grossly violates the Compromise act of 1833, and which doubles the taxes on the people,-and brings back on the country the protective policy of 1824, and '28, in all its forms of "abomination." While we admit the power of Congress to lay and collect duties for revenue, and will never murmur at a fair, and just exercise of this power, we deny that the Whig majority in the National Legislature has any right whatever to impose a Tariff for protection ;-We deny that they have any right to tax the farmers and laborers of the country to swell the profits of the manufacturers. We hold that all such partial legislation is unconstitutional, and that it is unequal and unjust in its operations on the people every where, and more especially on the peoole of the Southern States. We, therefore, call on the farmers and laboring classes generally, without regard to party distinctions heretofore existing to unite with us at the polls to arrest the threatening evil before it comes too late, -an evil which not only takes the hard earnings of the people, "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer," but will bring dissensions, and may bring troubles

Resolved, That we consider the act passed by Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Restored, That we consider the act passed by the Whig majority at the late Extra Session of Congress for dividing out, and giving away the money arising from the sales of the public lands money arising from the sales of the public lands amounting to at least three millions of dollars anmually, as a measure met only annimary to the opinit of the Constitution, but as an act of party recklessness unexampled in the annals of American legislation,—the more so, since the money intended to gether with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuh'ls Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions and since it gives a pretext to the party in power be divided is not only not taken from a full Treasand since it gives a pretext to the party in power to increase the burthens on the people.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot in justice to its principles withhold an expression of its unqualified condemnation of the Bankrupt law of Congress,-a law which violates all the obligations of contract between Debtor and Creditor, and which is fraught with the most demoralizing consequences to the community. We pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it, until the odious act shall be repealed, and expunged from the Statute Books of the country.

Resolved, That this Convention looks on the

Banking system as now existing in the United States as one of the principal causes of all the distress, and hard times so generally complained of:-and, we do hereby most solemnly pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it until we shall, by such constitutional and legal means as may be within our power, expel it altogether from the country, or so thoroughly reform it, as that it will no longer be dangerous to the rights and liberties of the peo-

And Whereas. This Convention believes that the Constitution of the United States is the most perfect instrument of fundamental law ever framed by human sagacity,-the offspring of profound wisdom, and devoied patriotism; and believing that the integrity of the Union, and the continuance of American Liberty greatly depend on preserving that Constitution pure, and undefiled, as it came -therefore.

Resolvid, That we derrecate in the most unqualified manner the attempt now making by the Federal Whig leaders, with Henry Clay at their head -to abolish a most vital part of the Constitution,thereby to change the character of our Government, and destroy one of our greatest safeguards against unwise and unconstitutional legislation. In the name of the Democratic party of North Carolina, we warn these reckless partizans not to touch this sacred legacy of our forfathers.

Resolved, That this Convention believes that instead of imposing new axes on the people as the Whigs in Congress are now doing, in order to raise large sums to meet extravagant appropriations, the true policy of the Givernment is, for Congress forthwith to repeal the at for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lanis; -and at once, to bring down the expenditures of the Government to its ordinary income, thereby to do away the necessity usurious terms, --- and for imposing additional burthens on the country.

The foregoing Resdutions were unanimously

adopted by the Convention and ordered to be pub-H. W CONNOR, President.

Duncan K. McRaf, Secretaries.

#### AN ADDRF 3

Of the Democratic Conventon, which met at Salisbury on the 20th day of May, 1842--to the People of North Ca-

telligence, and candor will deny. The People, ev es, and heavy burthens on the people.

ery where are greatly in debt,---while the means of prices of produce, within the last fifteen months, have rapidly declined, -the wages of labor have degree, the reality of "hard times."

rupt, and Government cannot even borrow except framed it. on usurious terms. Never before since the adopzens, or on any particular section of country, ex- tion of the Constitution has the credit of the Goclusive privileges, is not only contrary to the Constitution, but is subversive of the very end of free distressed. Why is this so? This state of things cause they believe Congress has no constitutional Resolved, That the repeated attempts of the be adequate causes for it. What are they? We cannot blame Providence, ... for we have been ed by taxes on the people. blessed with usual health, and more than usual

We need only look to well established facts to be convinced that all the embarrassments of the Government and distress of the country have arisen wholly from a course of measures, in the General, and State Governments always advocated by the Federal or Whig party, and as uniformly opposed THE BANKING SYSTEM-AND A NATIONy the Democratic Republicans ;--- or, in other words, the ascendency at present in the Councils of the General, and for some time past in the State rally again under their respective banners.

selves Federalist;—then, during the last war when ....Let the people answer. the name became odious to the people in consetook sides against their own Government, they took WHAT IS A BANK? the name of Federal Republicans; afterwards,

men in power are changed—turned out, and others it comes out of the pockets of the people.

tress now oppressing the country.

THE ISSUES, OR POINTS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES.

The Whigs are in favor of a "National Bank," and of the Banking system as it now exists in the country; while the Democrats are opposed alike to a National Bank, and to the Banking system as now practised in the United States.

that is,-they are in favor of taxing all other classes of the people for the purpose of enabling the manufactures to sell their fabricks at a greater profit. The Democrats are opposed to all such Tariffs, and contend that it is unjust to tax the people for any other purpose than to support the Government in a frugal and economical manner.

expenditures to a low standard of taxation.

tional Debt,-it having been a maxim of their pre- 82, with a capital of only about \$300,000. This decessors of the old Federal party, that a National Bank, like all its successors, soon made itself to be Debt, is a national blessing;—the Democrats are felt in the community where it did business. An now, and always have been opposed to National able writer describes its affects in the following debts, except in times of war, when there may be a words; he says, "In the year 1784, the Bank did necessity for them;—they believe that a National a very extensive business; and by the beginning of sent in a most deplorable condition, no man of in Debt is a national evil, always leading to high tax-

The Whigs are in favor of the Bankrupt law;paying every day become more difficult. The the Democrats are now, and always have been utterly opposed to it.

The Whigs are in favor of Mr. Clay's proposidecreased, and the farmers, and the laboring class- tion to change our Government, by abolishing one es generally, now experience in an extraordinary of the greatest safeguards in it against Congressional usurptions;—that is, the right of the President to Nor, is it any better with the Government. The arrest by his veto an unconstitutional, or an unwise greatest embarrassments exists in every branch of law. The Democrats are for preserving the Conit. The expenditures are increasing, and the reve- stitution pure, and undefiled as it came from the nues falling off :--- The Public Treasury is Bank. hands of Washington, and the other great men who

The Whigs passed a law at the Extra Session to distribute and give away the proceeds of the Pubcould not have come upon us by chance, there must right to do it, and because if the proceeds of the lands are given away, the vacancy must be suppli-

The Whigs passed a law giving to Mrs. Harricrops. We must therefore look somewhere else son a present of \$25,000. The Democrats are opmoney, with the exclusive right to discount, and for the causes of the evils that now affect the coun- posed to this, not so much on account of the money loan it out for their own private benefit, and the exand the exclusive right to make a paper currency important question, and, we propose now to antering wedge to introduce the British pension system into this country, and as such ought to be resisted by all who do not desire to see the many taxed for the support of a favorite few.

Besides these, there are still other points on which the two parties differ,-some of them of vital importance. The limits of this address however will not admit of their full discussion here. We can only allude to them.

Of all the causes that have conspired to bring about the evil times now so universally felt-the Governments of White Policy, has produced all Banking system has done most. That this scheme the ills that the country now endures. We say, of making money without work, is the offspring of Whig Policy, --- for Whig, and Federal policy are Federal or Whig policy, no candid man will deny. the same. There never have been, since the forma- It does not alter the case that in former years a few tion of our Government, but two parties in the coun- of the opposite party, may have favoured Banks; try, --- and these parties still exist. Occasionally, it this is a mere exception. As a general truth it is is, true schism have taken place in these parties beyond dispute, that the Federal or Whig party growing out of difference of views on temporary have always been the advocates of the Banking sysquestions, but whenever it became necessary to retem, while the Democratic party have as uniformly cur to fundamental principles, all these differences been opposed to it. That this is now the case, evewould vanish, and the members of each party would ry candid reader may soon ascertain for himself;let him but look around the circle of his acquain. These parties took their rise in the Convention tance, and see who own the Banks!-who have the which fraimed the Constitution; -one being in fa- management of them! -who are the Directors and vor of establihing a Government not very dissimi- Cashiers!—He will find that ninety-nine out of evelar to that of England; and the other being for a ry hundred are Whigs. Let him look at another Republican form, such as was finally adopted. It fact :-who have encouraged the Banks in their was not however until during the administration of lawless course for the past five years—and who the Elder Adams, that they arrayed themselves un- have been striving to bring them to a sense of their der distinctive names. All who advocated the Adduty! The Legislature in every State in the Unmistration of Mr. Adams, and supported his measu- ion where the Democrats have had the majority, res, such as the Alien and Sedition law-the find- has passed laws compelling the Banks to resume ing system-National Bank, &c.,--took the name specie payments, and comply with their obligations, of Federalist;—while, all opposed to Mr. Adams, while this has not been done by a single Legislature mocrats. It does not alter the case, that one of these Democrats have been in favour or compening the parties has often since its origin changed its name, Banks to have regard to the obligations of their and as often attempted to give new names to its op- charters, ... and, everywhere, the Whigs have been ponents. Whenever its leaders have been defeated in favour of permitting them to do as they pleased. under one name, and that name became unpopular, Is it wrong then to say, that the Banks are the off-they would immediately throw it aside, and assume spring, and favorites of Whig policy—that they are another. Thus, at the start, they disignated them- mostly owned, and generally managed by Whigs?

But before we expose further the effects of the quence of the conduct of the leaders, many of whom Banking system on the country let us enquire---

When a farmer or mechanic by hard work saves when Adams and Clay were in power, and they a litte more money than he immediately needs, and were forcing on the country Protective Tariffs, and wishes to put it out at interest, the law forbids his wilds schemes of Internal Improvement, they chan- taking more than six per cent for the use of it. If ged to National Republicans. Defeated again un he takes more, it is usury, and he forfeits his moder this name, they seized on, and have appropriatively, besides being subject to a severe penalty. It ted to themselves, the once venerated name of is not so with the Banks. A few knowing men WHIG,-a name sacred in the glorious recollections have money to lend, but they are not willing to take of the Revolutionary War, but now prostituted to six per cent interest; --- what do they do? Why, But though this party has often changed its name, they go to the Legislature or to Congress, and proit never has changed its principles:--the Federal- them to make three paper dollars for every specie ists of 1798, are the Whigs of 1842. Neither has dollar they put into the Banks, or pretend to put in, the Republican party changed its principles:—the and then they loan out these paper dollars, taking Republicans of 1798, are the Democrats of the pre- the interest in advance, -- making nearly twenty one sent day. These two parties now, as formerly, dif- per cent. on their money. Thus, the farmers' mofer widely in their views of Government policy, new bring in six per cent.,--- while the Bankers' We have already stated that the present distress of money draws nearly twenty one per cent. It may of the country is owing mainly to the prevalence of be objected to this, that the Bankers' do not realize Whig policy in the councils of the General, and twenty-one per cent, --- that they do not put that State Governments. If we show this, then it must much into their pockets. This may be so, but it, necessarily follow that general prosperity can never | does not alter the case. It matters not who puts the be restored to the country until a change of measure money into their pockets ... whether Stockholders shall take place, and this cannot be done until the Directors, or Cashiers-it is enough to know that

Another advantage that the banker has over the That the people may not be deceived in the great farmer is this: if the Bank holds the farmer's note, contest before us, and may fully understand the all the farmer's property is bound for the debt; but principles at stake, we will proceed to state the when the farmer holds the note of the Bank, no part great issues now pending between the two parties of the stockholder's property is bound for it;—he—the Whigs and the Democrats;—and further, to may be rich, and the Bank insolvent. There are show that Whig policy is the cause of all the dis- many instances where Banks have failed, and the peopel have lost thousands by them, while the stockholders with plenty of money, and abundance of property were not liable for a cent of the Bank debts. We have a striking example of this in the United State Bank. That corrupt institution has failed for millions; -- many poor widows and orphans have lost their all by it, and are now reduced to wretch edness and want, while Nieholas Biddle and hi The Whigs are in favor of a Protective Tariff partners, abound in wealth, and revel in luxury This is banking: it is a privilege granted by the FEW, and denied to the MANY :--- it is a contrivance by which the FEW who do not work, manage to convert to their own use the profits of the labor of those who do work. Is this equal rights?

The Whigs say, that we cannot get on without Banks. How did our forefathers do without them? The Whigs are in favor of increasing the expen- They fought through the revolutionary war,—they ditures of the Government, so as to consume the re- drove the British from the country, and achieved venues te be brought in by a high Protective Tar- their Independence,—all, without the help of a siniff;-while, the Democrats are for bring down the gle Bank. The first Bank ever established in the country was the Bank of North America, in Phila-The Whigs are in favor of creating a large Na- delphia, which went into operation in the year 17-

# aldenses, Sa-