

Public opinion has produced... with a unanimity scarcely equalled by that which condemned the alien and sedition law, and the bankrupt law of the elder Adams.

"The bankrupt law (says a merchant of New York who petitioned for its repeal) will deprive your memorialist of a vast portion of the remaining estate which he possessed, as the losses in all by the said law will vastly exceed two hundred thousand dollars; and in no instance have any one of his debtors, who have applied to have their debts cancelled without payment, exhibited any estate."

THE VETO POWER, AND THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

These have not been questions of legislation, but they have been fruitful subjects for party discussion and party denunciation. No man is now considered a true Whig, who does not denounce the veto power as the one-man power, and the right of instruction as a ridiculous absurdity.

But, whatever may be my present differences with my Whig friends, I trust I have shown that I have not been inconsistent with my former principles, or my promises to you. I wish now still further with those of General Harrison, who was the head of the party in 1840.

In his letter to Sherrod Williams, he says: "Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Government to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance: That, in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills—

In his address to the people of Ohio, he says: "I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jefferson school, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it—particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the presidency of John Adams."

"Such was the Republican faith of the lamented Harrison. It is in harmony with that of the present Chief Magistrate. Under such leaders, and with such avowed principles, the Whigs conquered in 1840. Whether they will succeed in 1844, under another leader, and with opposite principles, remains to be seen."

Appropriations and Expenditures. Appropriations are made by Congress commonly a year in advance, and are expended by the Executive in pursuance of such appropriations.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Rows for 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842.

The appropriations made by the Van Buren party for the expenditure of 1841, were much less than for 1840; but they were added to by the Whig party as soon as they came into power, at the extra session, by an additional appropriation of \$5,043,705; making the sum above stated for the year 1841. It will be seen, therefore, that the appropriations for the years 1841 and 1842 are far less than for the two first years of the Van Buren Administration.

It is true the appropriations, for the year 1840, and for 1841, were below the standard of 1840; but, as Congress comes long before the expiration of the period appropriated for, they can add to the appropriations to any amount, as was done in 1841. You see, therefore, that instead of continuing to reduce the appropriations, as the people had a right to expect, the Whigs, as soon as they came into power, greatly increased them.

So, too, on the subject of distribution, the course of the President has been wise, patriotic, and consistent. He was for distribution, provided it could be done without a violation of the compromise. In the Legislature of Virginia, two years previous, he held the same language.

Another extra allowance made at the close of the last session, deserves reprehension. The price of public printing was fixed by law in 1819. Since that time, in consequence of the improvement in machinery and other causes, the expense of printing has been greatly reduced.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

I have not thought proper to follow the course of the Whig party in separating themselves from the Administration, or to unite with their leaders in violent, and often vulgar, abuse of the President. Why should I have done so? I believe him honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution; and through life he has professed and maintained the principles of republicanism.

The cruise of the Coon was a short, but very eventful one; and in the present dullness of the political world, we conceive that a succinct narrative, detailing the chief incidents of her voyage, would not be altogether out of place, even in a political Journal, like the Recorder.

We need not stop to detail the minor incidents of the voyage. By means of false flags, decoys and expert hedging, several of the smaller craft were captured. Emboldened by success, on the 30th of October, she made a simultaneous attack upon the Keystone and the Buckeye.

At all events, it could not make the condition of things worse than they are. By the repeal of the sub-treasury, the public moneys are now under no regulation of law whatever.

Resolved nevertheless, that by the foregoing resolutions urging the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, this General Assembly doth not mean, in any event, to infringe the act of Congress passed the 2d March, 1833, for the settlement of the tariff, commonly called the compromise act; but on the contrary, it hereby declares and resolves that the compromise act should be held sacred and inviolate.

I have referred to these opinions of the President, to show the great injustice with which he has been treated by a portion of the Whig party. If hevetoes a bill, believing it unconstitutional, he is denounced as a despot for defeating the popular will; and if he sign a bill, believed by him to be doubtful authority, and ventures to state the same, he is held in derision to the legislative department.

Such are the reasons for my opposition these measures and principles of the Whig party. I submit them to you for your calm and careful consideration. I cannot hope they will be satisfactory to all of you; but I trust they will satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that, though I may be in error, I have not violated my duty to you, or acted at all inconsistent with the principles I have always professed, and which I have seen no good cause to change.

ABRAHAM RENCHER. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1843.

From the Frederick Record. WRECK OF THE COON. It is with mingled emotions of pleasure and pain that we announce to day, the wreck and total loss of the piratical brig, Coon. She ran ashore—on the rock of "apathy," at the head of brig navigation, on Salt River, and immediately went to pieces.

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On the second of November, she discovered, and bore down upon several stage sails, with all her banners flying "Bank, Protection, Abolition," were more or less distinctly displayed on the starboard, while on the larboard was seen in glaring capitals State Rights—no Bank—no protective Tariff!

form—no Gold Spoons—no Blood Hounds—Roast Beef and Two Dollars a day." Several vessels, mistaking her for a friend, and several others ignorant of her nationality, surrendered without firing a gun.

The Captain of the Coon was then set at liberty. On the division of the spoils, he was immediately taken into the custody of Passed Midshipman Clay, and made to appropriate the plunder at his dictation, or under his immediate supervision.

With a "Virgin Heifer" for a figure head, the Coon put to sea under his new officers. This time it was destined to meet with a continual succession of reverses. A portion of the crew soon became very disaffected and several ward room officers got on the long boat, and left the old craft to her fortunes.

That Coon is gone—that same old Coon— We ne'er shall see him more— Ye Federal Whigs, with tearful eyes, That same old Coon deplore!

CONCILIATION.

We love to persuade men to act for their own and their country's good. The last Presidential election shows that over a million of voters cast their ballots for Mr. Van Buren, while a larger number voted for W. H. Harrison.

When General Jackson was elected for the first time, did he or his organs inquire into the former standing of those who desired to be admitted into his political church? Or did they not welcome the returning prodigals with joy—put their best robes upon them; and then slay the fatted calf for their feast.

"Come as the waves come, When navies are stranded; Come as the winds come When forests are reared; Faster come, faster come; Faster and faster; Come every tenant, groom, Servant and master."

SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

It seems that all the fighting by Members of Congress was not confined to the capitol nor to the tongue. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives an account of a fracas, in which Mr. Sprigg, a Federal Member of Congress from Kentucky, figured conspicuously, and seems to have come off second best.

Mr. Graves, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, has defaulted and run away. He was arrested in custody, but asked leave to take a nap, and retired to his sleeping apartment, leaving the treasurer had made his escape. The Government offered a reward of \$1,000 for his apprehension, if captured within the State, and \$500 if within the State. His default on about \$10,000.

The following extracts have doubtless been read by most of our readers; but as it is so often asserted that the late United States Bank gave us a sound currency, and good times, we publish them again with the request that every unprejudiced man in the community will give them a reading.

"It has become a serious affair to the laboring man to buy himself a new garment—his wages on an average, do not purchase him half they did, and he is continually uncertain as to obtaining even that. Many of the mechanical professions have equally declined though our population is one half greater than it was then. The desire to read is not lessened, but the means of purchasing are denied, the most common school books, Hatters; shoemakers, and blacksmiths, whose works seem to be indispensable, have lost in general more of their former business—from a fourth to one half. This is the result of necessity; and those who might purchase, abstain in looking to a fearful future."

"A late Pittsburg [Pa] Mercury, says:—Four a barrel \$1; whiskey, 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable nine boards, 20 cents a 100 feet; sheep and calves \$1 a head.—Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; twelve and a half blis. will buy one yard of superfine broadcloth."

"Corn in Cincinnati, 10 cents a bushel; wheat in Harrison county, Ohio, has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and in some instances to 12 cents. A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 3, states that wheat was sold at 12 cents a bushel, and that whiskey was dull at fifteen cents a gallon."

"A gentleman in Western Virginia directs the Register to be stopped, because he used to pay for it annually with one barrel of flour, but that three will not do it now.—Another, a miller in Ohio, on paying his advance to my agent, observed that he had sold four barrels of flour to obtain the note of \$5 which was remitted."

The Tusculum (Alabama) Democrat, commenting on these extracts, says: "It is evident that in 1821, five years after its charter, the bank had done nothing to relieve the country. In fact until 1823, seven years after its charter, the bank had not been able to keep out more than dollar for dollar, and for the four years preceding 1823, afforded but little accommodation to the community. It is well known that fluctuation followed fluctuation, revulsion followed revulsion for the first 8 years of the existence of the bank; and that until the State Banks had supplied themselves with specie there was no steadiness in the currency or in the business of the country. Many of our readers recollect the premium at which land office money ranged—that in many instances it commanded from 20 to 30 per cent premium, and all this while a United States Bank was exerting its influence over the country. The people should recall these facts to their memories, and ask themselves, if in 7 years the old bank could not relieve the distress of 1816, could a similar institution do so now, when the distress is said to be ten times greater than it was then?"

Gen. Cass.—A letter was recently addressed to Gen. Cass in Michigan, asking his sentiments on certain public questions. His answer was to the following effect.

- 1. I do not think, that a national bank should be incorporated in any form or under any pretence by the general government.
2. I think it is the duty of the General Government to reduce its expenses to the lowest amount, consistently with a faithful discharge of its constitutional duties.
3. The public land should in my opinion, be appropriated to the support of the Government of the U. S. States, and not distributed among the individual States.
4. I think it is the duty of every member of the Democratic party, whom the partiality of his friends may designate as a proper person to fill the office of President of the U. States, to be bound by the decision of the General Convention of the party.

Great loss of property, Cattle &c.—From every part of the country we receive intelligence of a very heavy and unusual loss of stock, particularly of cattle, and various are the conjectures as to the cause, some suppose one thing and some another. In our own opinion, and we have not been inattentive to the matter, it is mainly owing to a want of proper attention and proper food. Farmers must expect to suffer loss among their stock cattle while ever they are suffered to remain unhoused and to be carelessly fed. The common method in this country of feeding cattle is to throw their food promiscuously on the ground, where a few of the stronger cattle run over it, eating some and trampling some into the mud, while the weaker portion must be put off with what is left. The manure which a farmer would save by sheltering his cattle and feeding from racks and mangers, would in two years pay the entire cost of constructing such sheds, while he would find that his cattle required less food, and would be much healthier. We make but little doubt but that there are farmers in this part of the State who have during the past winter and present spring lost cattle enough from exposure to have paid the expense of erecting stables for his entire stock.—Ashville Messenger.

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Such things be, And overcome us like a summer's cloud, Without our special wonder!"

"PRICES OF PRODUCE WILL RISE." Wool Hats are said to have been sold at 20 cents a piece, and fur hats twenty-five cents apiece, at a public auction, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. Also a wagon and six horses, for three dollars! High prices and better times! these!!

Mr. Graves, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, has defaulted and run away. He was arrested in custody, but asked leave to take a nap, and retired to his sleeping apartment, leaving the treasurer had made his escape. The Government offered a reward of \$1,000 for his apprehension, if captured within the State, and \$500 if within the State. His default on about \$10,000.