

...the very fact that it has been adopted in choosing electors and that it has increased the relative weight of the larger States, and more populous portions of the Union, in the Electoral College and the election of President, instead of a reason why their weights should be increased in the General Convention and the nomination of the candidate, is one of the strongest arguments against it. Obviously makes it more important to the voters, that what has been lost in the election, shall not be lost in the nomination also. If it be lost there too, all will be hopelessly lost. To understand the full force of the remark, it must be recollected, that the nomination is necessary to make the votes of the Electoral College certain. One indeed of the leading and avowed objects is to avoid division, in order to prevent the election from going into the House where the vote is by States, and where the largest and the smallest, New York and Delaware stand on the same level. The certain consequence of the nomination is to deprive the smaller States of the chance of this contingent advantage, given them by an express provision of the Constitution, in order to compensate for the advantage which the larger States have in the Electoral College. It forms one of the compromises in adjusting the relative weight of the States in the Executive Department, and not an unimportant one, as it came from the hands of its framers. We wish it to be understood. We are not the advocates of carrying the election to the House. We know that there are strong reasons against it, and we are sincerely desirous of avoiding it, if it can be done on fair and equal terms; but we are not so blind as not to see, that as things now stand, if the smaller States and less populous sections, should surrender this contingent advantage, without securing in the nomination a compensation, which would preserve the relative weight assigned them by the Constitution, they will virtually surrender all control over the Presidential election and the Executive Department. The plan of the Richmond Convention does not secure it; on the contrary, it is apparent from what has already been stated, that in going to a Convention on that plan, so far from securing compensation for surrendering their contingent advantage, the smaller States would have even less weight in the Convention, and nomination, than in the Electoral College and election.

But the case is still stronger. As weak as the mode of voting and counting would make them in the Convention, under the plan of the Richmond Convention, they would be made still more so, under that portion of it, which recommends four delegates to be appointed from each District, as we shall next proceed to show. Its obvious effect will be to give a much larger number of Delegates to the central and contiguous States, than to the exterior and remote; for the plain reason, that they could attend with far less relative inconvenience, expense and time. The most remote of Delegates could go and return home in a few days, at the expense of a few dollars, and without little sacrifice of time and convenience owing to the nearness and great facilities, which rail roads and steamboats afford for traveling in that portion of the Union. Such would not be the case with the delegates from the exterior and more remote States. To them the expense, time and sacrifice would interpose formidable obstacles against attending. The result would be, that from the one there would be a full attendance, and from the other a thin one. One would send a host of five or six hundred Delegates, and the other a handful, probably of scarcely a hundred. He has a very imperfect knowledge of our nature, who does not see in this a great relative increase of influence and weight to the States which should send the most, and diminution to those which should send the handful. The voice of the many would be almost sure to drown that of the few.

But this relative increase of weight in the Convention of the central and contiguous States would be in reality, but a relative increase of the weight of the larger members of the Union, as those having the greatest population are in fact, for the most part, the central and contiguous States, while the less populous generally, are the exterior and remote. The two causes, then, though apparently operating among the different classes of States would, in fact, unite and combine to increase the relative influence of the same States and portions of the Union, and would by their joint operation give them an overwhelming weight in the Convention, and through it, over the nomination, the election and Executive Department.

We have now we trust conclusively shown, that the plan of the Richmond Convention, in the mode of voting and counting it recommends, instead of conforming to, deviates wholly from the analogy of the Electoral College, and that it adopts a principle unknown to the Constitution, and which in its operation would destroy the relative weight of the States, as fixed by its compromises in the election of President and Vice-President; and of course, not standing the test of the principles to which we proposed to bring it, it would be rejected. So clear and just is this conclusion to our minds, that we hazard nothing in asserting, that no State would venture to propose, as an amendment to the Constitution, the mode of voting and counting recommended by the Richmond Convention, containing, at the same time, a provision to divest the smaller States of their contingent advantage on the election devolving on the House; or that, if proposed, it would not receive the vote of a single State in the Union, so strong would be the sense of justice against it. And yet, if that plan should become the precedent, and general Conventions for nominating Presidents and Vice-Presidents the established practice, it would, in effect, supersede the existing provisions in reference to these elections, and become, virtually, a part of the Constitution; so much so as if formally adopted as an amendment.

But if the mode of voting and counting recommended by that plan should be rejected, as it seems to us it clearly ought to be, and the *per capita* adopted as it must be conform to the Constitution, then the other portion of the plan, which recommends four Delegates to be appointed from each election District must also be rejected. The reason is plain; it would be incompatible with the *per capita* mode of voting, which, in order to preserve the relative weight of the States, as fixed by the Constitution, makes it necessary, that each should have the same number of delegates in the General Convention, that it is entitled to in the Electoral College. Were it, however, possible to meet this objection to the number of delegates from each District, recommended by the Richmond Convention, it would fall under the test of the other principle premised, which requires, that every practicable means should be adopted, in order that the General Convention should utter truly the voice of the people, in contra distinction to that of their politicians. To effect that it is indispensable the delegates should, in all possible cases, be directly appointed by the people. The greater the number of intermediate bodies, the farther the appointment is removed from the people, the feebler will be their voice, and the more potential that of political managers. It is that which constitutes the great and fatal objection, to appointing delegates by State Conventions, which themselves are always one, and sometimes two or three degrees

removed from the people. However proper they may be, to make previous arrangements preparatory to their appointment, it is hazardous to leave that to them. If it be left to them, it would be vain to hope it would not become, in time, the channel by which improper influences, and even corruption itself, might enter and control the proceedings of the convention, and, through it, the nomination and election. No plan could be better devised, to give those who hold or expect to hold office the control of the election, and, through them, give the President the power of nominating his successor. In other words, to divest the people of the control over the election, and to transfer it, with it and the control over the Executive Department, to those who hold or seek to hold office. There is a proclivity in all popular Governments to that result, which can be prevented only by the greatest caution and vigilance.

Such is the danger of appointing the delegates by State Convention; and our objection to the plan of the Richmond Convention, which proposes four delegates to each District, is, that it has the same tendency, though less powerfully, to weaken the voice of the people and strengthen that of political managers. To increase the number of delegates to be appointed from each district, is but to increase the necessity of a caucus to make the nomination of the candidates. The greater the number to be appointed, the stronger the tendency to distraction and confusion, and the necessity of such caucus to make nomination; and the greater that necessity, the less will be the power of the people of the district over the appointment, and the greater that of political intrigues. The most effectual check to their control, and means of giving the appointment in reality to the people, is for each district to appoint one delegate. Where one only is to be appointed, if the district is divided in reference to the Presidential candidates, the usual course will be, that some one prominent individual on the side of each of the two most popular candidates, shall offer for the place of delegate, and will canvass the district in behalf of his particular favorite; than which no conceivable mode is better calculated to make known the qualifications of candidates, and thereby enable the people to come to an enlightened selection.

Having now stated frankly and fairly, though not as fully as we might, our objections to the plan of the Richmond Convention, it remains to set forth the reasons for our preference of the Maryland plan. It will not be necessary to be very elaborate, as the reasons against the former are, in fact, the great and conclusive reasons in favor of the latter, so striking is the contrast between the two.

We, then, are in favor of the Maryland plan, because the time it fixes on to hold the General Convention affords ample opportunity for the people to make up and develop their opinion in reference to the respective candidates, and enables them to mark the conduct of the prominent friends of the several candidates in the new Congress to be assembled in December next, on questions of vital importance and strong bearing on the future course of the Government. We add, that we are in its favor because it is a convenient and pleasant season of the year, which will be favorable to a full attendance of delegates, especially from the distant States.

But we are especially in its favor, because its recommendations conform, as near as may be, to the great fundamental principles by which all propositions connected with the Convention ought to be tested. Taken as a whole, we are of opinion it has adopted the most efficient means that can be devised, in order that the voice of the Convention shall be the voice of the people in contra-distinction to the voice of politicians, and of preserving the relative weight of the States in the Presidential election, as fixed by the Constitution. It secures a compensation, at least in a great degree, by the appointment of the delegates by districts, and voting *per capita*, for the surrender, which the smaller States and less populous portions of the Union make, by going into a Convention, of their contingent advantage in case of the election devolving on the House. It is here proper to remark, in order to avoid misconception, that in insisting on preserving the relative weight of the smaller States, we are not actuated by the slightest feeling of opposition to the larger. We would not, if we could subtract a grain from the relative weight assigned them by the Constitution. We hold that the interest, and the prosperity and happiness of each and all are best promoted by a rigid conformity in all things to the provisions of the Constitution, more especially that which touches its great compromises, and on which the balance of the Government depends; and it is principally because we believe it does that, that we give our adhesion to the Maryland plan.

We have now declared our views, explicitly and frankly, on the points in relation to the Convention which, as we believe, remain unsettled by the public voice. Our object is not to throw difficulties in the way of a General Convention, nor to distract or divide our common party. It is the reverse, to harmonize and unite; which, according to our conception, can only be done by a calm, manly appeal to reason, justice, equity, patriotism, and the Constitution. These are, we think, the only foundations on which the Republican party can or ought to stand; and a strict conformity to them in practice, the only means by which union and harmony can be preserved in our ranks.

The objections we have stated against the plan to which we are opposed, and the reasons given in favor of the one we support, are of a grave character, going to the principles of the Constitution, and some of its most sacred compromises, and which touch in their bearings, the very vitals of our political system. If they are true, they must, in the opinion of all who value the Government and the Constitution, settle the points of difference of that which we, in common with so many other States, recommended. The question then is, are they true? That they are, is our solemn conviction, and all we ask is, that the reasons we have advanced in their favor should be carefully, impartially, and dispassionately weighed; if not assented to, the opposing reasons presented in the same spirit of truth and frankness, in which ours have been advanced. If we are wrong, we shall be happy to be put right. Truth is our first object. But as long as we are convinced that we are right, it cannot be expected, we shall surrender the ground on which they place us. To do so would be an abandonment of principle, and with us principles are of more importance than the Presidency; and we feel assured that Virginia, herself, the plan of whose Convention we have been constrained to oppose, would be the last to expect us to surrender our ground, unless convinced that it is erroneous. It is according to our view, the old ground on which she has made so many glorious battles for liberty, and on maintaining which, her influence and respectability as a State depend; and happy shall we be, at this critical and dangerous period of our political history, to find her standing side by side with us, in her old position, on the ramparts of the Constitution, ready to repel assaults from whatever quarter, on its sacred provisions, whether by open and direct attack, or by the still more dangerous facility of covert undermining.

From the Globe.
We copy a portion of an address put forth by J. Q. Adams and his Whig Abolition colleagues in Congress, together with the comment of the Baltimore American—which paper represents another fraction of the Whig forces. It will be seen that the Southern Whigs are perfectly aware of the mischiefs these restless Abolition agitators are striving to inflict upon the country—that they are mere tools to work out the will of the British; and yet the Whigs are forever ready to countenance this dangerous faction, and avail themselves of its aid, in and out of Congress. The Whigs of the South will find, full soon, that they have cherished an adder in their bosoms. They sustained this malignant faction, with the hope of crushing the Democracy with its assistance; and now it has grown strong and bold, and is preparing its envenomed fangs for a blow at the South. The venerable ex-President—who they could not endure to see treated with indignity, and whose shrieks of evil omen they listened to and applauded—is determined that the South shall have no rest; and sooner than see Texas annexed to the Union, and thus add weight to the Southern end of the lever, he would let the British take that territory under their protecting wing, and give to our enemy another "ground of vantage" from which to plot our ruin.

From the Baltimore American.
ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION.

This address, published last week in the National Intelligencer, is signed by John Quincy Adams, Seth M. Gates, William Slade, William B. Calhoun, Joshua R. Giddings, Sherlock J. Andrews, Nathaniel B. Borde, Thos. C. Chittenden, John Mattocks, Christopher Morgan, Jacob Howard, Victory Birney, and Hiland Hall. These gentlemen were all members of the late Congress.

The address declares that the project of annexing Texas to the Union is seriously entertained in the South, and that the attempt will be made at the next session of Congress. It quotes from the report of a committee of the Mississippi Legislature, and from a speech delivered by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in 1842, to show the views of the Southern people on the subject. We make the following extracts from the address:

"The impoverished condition of Texas, her inability to raise and sustain troops to defend herself against invasion for any length of time, and her want of character and credit abroad, are urged as reasons for IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION; and the opinion has been frequently expressed, by those who feel a deep interest in this subject, that it would take place AT A VERY EARLY DAY IN THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

"At the present session, the resolutions from the State of Alabama in favor of annexation, and sundry petitions and remonstrances against it, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A majority of the committee, consisting of members from the slaveholding States, refused to consider and report upon the subject, and directed Mr. Adams, their chairman, to report a resolution asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which he did, on the 28th day of February. At the same time, Mr. Adams asked, as an individual member of the committee, for leave to present the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That, by the Constitution of the United States, no power is delegated to their Congress, or to any department or departments of their Government, to annex to this Union any foreign State, or the people thereof.

"Resolved, That any attempt of the Government of the United States, by an act of Congress, or by treaty, to annex to this Union the Republic of Texas, or the people thereof, would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, null and void, and to which the free States of this Union and their people ought not to submit.

"Objections being made, the resolutions were not received, the Southern members showing a disinclination to have the subject agitated in the House at present. Might it not be considered asavoring too much of a violation of private confidence, we could refer to various declarations of persons high in office in the National Government avowing a fixed determination to bring Texas into the Union, declaring that they had assurances of the aid of the free States to accomplish the object, and insisting that they prefer a dissolution of the Union to the rejection of Texas; expressing, however, at the same time, their confidence, that if the annexation could be effected, the people of the free States would submit to it, and the institutions of the slave States would be secured and perpetuated. Contenting ourselves, however, with the above brief glance at some of the most prominent evidences in relation to the subject, we submit to you whether the project of annexation seems to be abandoned, and whether there be not the most imminent danger of its speedy accomplishment, unless the entire mass of the people in the free States become aroused to a conviction of this danger, AND SPEAK OUT AND ACT IN REFERENCE TO IT IN A MANNER AND WITH A VOICE NOT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD EITHER BY THE PEOPLE OF THE SLAVE STATES, OR THEIR OWN PUBLIC SERVANTS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

"Although perfectly aware that many important and controlling objections to annexation exist, aside from the question of slavery, we have in this address confined ourselves principally to that, because of its paramount importance, and because the advocates of annexation distinctly place it upon that ground. Most of the specious arguments and reasons in favor of annexation with which its advocates attempt to gild the pill for Northern palates, are just about as sincere and substantial as were those of Mr. Wise, in the speech above referred to, in which he labored a long time to convince Northern philanthropists that they would best promote the objects they had in view by favoring annexation, that they might have slavery in Texas within the power and control of our own Government; that they might abolish it or mitigate its evils;—he himself being an advocate of perpetual slavery, and among the very foremost to trample upon the right of petition itself!

"None can be so blind now as not to know that the real design and object of the South is to 'ADD NEW WEIGHT TO HER END OF THE LEVER.' It was upon that ground Mr. Webster placed his opposition in his speech on that subject in New York, in March, 1837. In that speech, after stating that he saw insurmountable objections to the annexation of Texas; that the purchase of Louisiana and Florida furnished no precedent for it; that the cases were not parallel; and that no such policy or object, as he said, that required the annexation of Texas, he said:

"Gentlemen: We all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slaveholding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slave-

regard slavery in itself a great moral, social and political evil. I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men, themselves citizens

of slaveholding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension."

"We hesitate not to say that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States 'ought not to submit to it,' but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe, for a moment, that they would become *particeps criminis* in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, regarded as an evil and a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave-trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution.

"To prevent the success of this nefarious project; to preserve from such gross violation the Constitution of our country, adopted expressly 'to secure the blessings of liberty,' and not the perpetuation of slavery; and to prevent the speedy and violent dissolution of the Union, we invite you to unite, without distinction of party, in an immediate expression of your views on this subject, in such manner as you may deem best calculated to answer the end proposed."

Planting Potatoes.—This week and next we consider the proper time in this country for planting the principal crops of Irish potatoes. To secure a good crop, let the following plan be pursued, and there will seldom, if ever, be a failure. In the first place, be careful to select the largest, best grown, healthiest for seed—little things produce little things in potatoes as well as in every thing else. The seed should always be selected in the fall, and carefully put away to themselves. The land on which it is proposed to grow the crop must be well prepared—not less than three ploughings, with one or two good harrowings, will be sufficient. This should be done at intervals between the first of February and the time for planting. When ready for planting, let the seed be cut so as to leave one or two good eyes in each piece,—then throw off the ground in rows three feet apart—be sure to make the furrows deep—drop the seed in the bottom of it, from four to six inches distant from each other. The manure in the drill, covering up the seed with from twenty to twenty-five or thirty large single cart loads of good stable manure to the acre, and cover the whole slightly with loose earth—say from one and a half to two inches deep. When the young shoots are just out of the ground, have the ground well ploughed, and let the plough be followed immediately by hoes, cutting out the weeds and throwing up the earth in small regular ridges, flat on the top, and completely covering up the young potatoe shoots. In this way the hands will get on much faster in hoeing, and the potatoe will do much better, provided it be done immediately after the potatoe first come up. To cover up the tops after they grow to the height of four or six inches, would not be safe. After this, the most that will be necessary will be to keep down the weeds; and rarely indeed will this plan, pursued in this country, fail to produce a large and profitable yield.—*Asheville Messenger.*

We see suggestions of the probability that Mr. Van Buren will voluntarily withdraw his name from the canvass, before the holding of a democratic convention. We apprehend that this is not correct, though we most heartily wish it may be so. He obtained the vote of but seven States in 1840, and although we believe democratic principles are now in the ascendant, yet those who opposed him bitterly then, would now more cheerfully take up another democrat, a new candidate, than one whom they then assisted in defeating. We do not think Mr. Van Buren as strong with the mass of the party, with the rank and file, whose weight tells at the polls, as Mr. Calhoun: although he may have a larger number of those (and such are to be found in all parties) who make politics a trade, and look to office as the reward of zeal. We trust the Convention may be fairly chosen, and the people fairly represented. If so, we believe there will be a general acquiescence, and we believe also, that the nominee he whom he may, will be the next President.—That the Convention will not assemble, till after Congress shall have been long enough in session to show the course of members on all the great questions at issue between the parties, we think is now pretty well settled. The majority as to time is pretty well ascertained. We hope the decision will be equally just, as to the mode of electing delegates, and voting in Convention.—*Pennellton Messenger.*

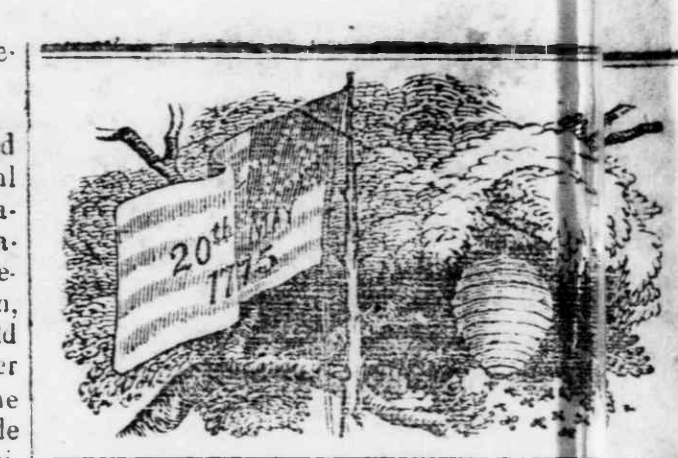
The Wheat Crop.—We have received various accounts of the prospects of the crop. A gentleman from Halifax county, who recently passed through Albemarle, and up the Valley, reports, that the wheat, as far as he had an opportunity of seeing it, was thin in most of that region. On a portion of the low James River, we understand, the wheat is suffering from the fly—on the upper James, it is good and promising. The Norfolk Herald of the 27th states, that "A friend who has just returned from a tour in the ten Easternmost counties in North Carolina, says, it is enough to do one's heart good to look at the fields of wheat throughout that region, presenting as they do, as fine a prospect of luxuriant harvest as ever gazed the farmer's heart."

The Rockingham Register (in Virginia) says, "The wheat crop in this county has greatly improved in appearance within a few weeks past. There were indications of a failure in the crops of small grain a month ago; but now every thing promises to repay the husbandman for his labor. If nothing should cast a blight upon the present prospects of the farmer, the horn of plenty will be filled to overflowing." The Winchester Virginian copies this account of the prospects in Rockingham county, and remarks, that the same is true to a good extent, in regard to the growing crop, in Frederick and the adjoining counties.

The Delaware "State Journal" states, that "The Crops in this county promise fairly; the coldness of the weather has made them backward but they are healthy in their appearance. We speak of grass and wheat; the corn has not showed itself yet."

A citizen of Virginia, who has just returned from Ohio and the Northwest, reports the prospect of the wheat crop as indifferent. A Mr. Budd, in St. Louis, who states himself to have taken much pains in collecting information from the several grain-growing States, calculates "that the crop of this year will fall short one-fourth of what it was last year." But all such estimates are very meagre. The wheat crop has not yet reached its crisis. It is the state of the season, when the grain is ripening and the straw is changing its color, that will decide the result of the harvest. It was about this time of the last year, that every heart was rejoiced by the fine appearance of the wheat; and yet some few days

which brought with it the rust, and in many places destroyed a large proportion of the crop—leaving an unexampled profusion of straw, with the grains withered in head.—*Richmond Enquirer.*



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Democratic candidate for Congress in the 2d District,

BURTON CRAIG
OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

"The great popularity is already rallied almost unopposed around the banner which is leading the party to final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW TAXES; NO SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it preserve the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

We need do nothing more than point the reader to the able address of the South Carolina democratic State Convention, in today's paper, to insure for it an attentive perusal.

NON-COMMITTALISM.

When a candidate comes before the people asking them to elect him to an office, and refuses to show his hand fully on all the great questions at issue in the contest, it may be put down as certain that he entertains views which he knows to be repugnant to the popular will. Ever since the contest commenced for Congress in this district between Mr. CRAIG and Col. BARRINGER, the latter has studiously avoided committing himself for or against abolishing from the Constitution the veto power. He dodges the question, at every discussion, he comes out boldly for Mr. Clay for President, the very author and daring advocate of this wicked proposition to destroy the Constitution. Now, the people should look this question full in the face. *Amo, the people*, in favor of laying violent hands on the sacred charter of your liberties, and of mutilating its fair proportions by striking from it the only conservative power which ever has and can protect your rights and liberties against the usurpations of the national legislature? Are you for striking from our beautiful structure of free government this balance-wheel inserted in the Constitution by the wisdom of its immortal framers, to preserve its equilibrium and prevent its falling overboard? If you vote for Col. BARRINGER; he is in favor of Clay and all his measures; he will aid Clay in kicking in pieces your Constitution, for if he were not in favor of abolishing the veto power, he would vote for you—he would not be afraid to come out on the subject.

Though this "hide and seek" policy is characteristic of the federal party, to which Col. BARRINGER belongs, we think it is disreputable to attempt thus to creep into an important office. It is unmanly. Come out boldly in defence of your principles, if they are unpopular;—don't try to deceive the people on a question so vitally affecting their rights and liberties. Like Mr. CRAIG, show your hand at every point; stand up to the rack like a man, Colonel, and if you fall in the contest, you can promptly point to your wounds and say, I were not shot in the back.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

As on the subject of destroying the Constitution, by abolishing the veto power, Col. BARRINGER will not show his hand for or against the "reputation," or Bankrupt Law of the late whig Congress.—When charged by Mr. CRAIG with being in favor of this abominable scheme of fraud and plunder, Col. B. breathes sort of hot and sort of cold—says it had some good features in it, and some bad ones, but you can't get him to say he is for or against it. The assertion that this law was no party measure, Col. BARRINGER knows to be false. A few democrats in Congress voted for it; but the federal papers proclaimed it a whig measure when it was passed.—Mr. Clay and the whig leaders in Congress urged its passage upon the express grounds that it was a necessary link in the chain of whig measures for the relief of the country, without which their whole scheme would be abortive. Mr. STANLEY of this State, in a circular to his constituents, boasts of the Bankrupt Law as a whig measure, and glories in having voted for it as such. And even Gen. EDNEY, the other federal candidate for Congress in this district, admits this law was the work of the whigs, declares himself in favor of it, and boasts of having made, sometimes \$5,000, then \$10,000, and at other times \$15,000, by practicing under it. This shows the General's candor. But Col. BARRINGER never dodge, and equivocate, and misrepresent the facts. Why not come out? He is either for or against the Bankrupt Law, and the people, whom he seeks to represent, have a right to know his views. We accuse him of being in favor of the law, and a raid to tell the people so; for he knows that nine-tenths of the voters of this district, of both parties, are opposed to this system of swindling, and would vote for no man they knew to be in favor of it. Is this fair dealing? Is it treating the people with respect? If Col. BARRINGER should be elected to Congress, and a law similar to the late Bankrupt Law be passed, we believe he would vote for it, as we feel certain Gen. EDNEY would; but they will not tell the people so before the election—mark that!