

DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES. In May, 1838, after the passage of the General Banking Law, authorizing the Comptroller to issue circulating bank notes, on a pledge of the evidences of public debt of the several States, Mr. FLAGG sent a circular to the financial officer of each State, soliciting information in regard to the amount of stock created, the rate of interest and when payable, the mode of transferring the stock, whether specific funds were pledged for the payment of interest, and whether the interest in all cases was paid by the State. Full answers were received to these enquiries, except in two or three cases: And the amount of stock actually issued, previous to the time of giving the information, (say in June, 1838), was stated in the Comptroller's annual report of 1839, page 89, at \$123,703,750 11.

The following tables show the total amount of stock issued and authorized to be issued, by each of the eighteen States which have resorted to this mode of raising money. Where the returns from the financial officer did not afford all the information which was desired, the State laws have been examined to ascertain the extent of the authorized loans. The operations of many of the States have been so extensive and varied, that it is not an easy matter to get at the precise amount of stock issued and authorized to be issued. It is probable, however, that the aggregate amount of stock authorized by all the States is even greater than the amount stated in the tables.

STATEMENT of the amount of Stocks and Bonds issued and authorized by statute to be issued by the Several States named below, giving the year in which each State commenced issuing stock, the object for which issued, and the rate of interest.

Table with columns: Names of States, Year in which commenced, For what object issued, Rate per cent., Amount for each object, Total. Rows include Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Michigan.

If to the above be added the amount deposited by the U. S. in the Treasuries of the several States for safe keeping \$170,806,179 35 \$198,907,824 32

The above table, taken from the Albany Argus, shews a debt of \$170,806,179, due by eighteen of the States of the Union, besides \$28,000,000 distributed by the General Government. If Mr. Clay's predilections for the Chief Magistracy, could have been gratified, this immense sum, instead of being owed by the several States, and expended by persons of their own choice, would have probably passed through the fingers of the High Tariff President's agents for internal improvement. This amount would employ a goodly phalanx of Sub-Treasurers, under the "American System" scheme of Mr. Clay. We talk about the patronage of the Government—what would the whole income of the Treasury, as now conducted, be in comparison with this tremendous offer? Mr. Bidde, with one-fifth of the sum, it seems, can control exchanges. What could he not accomplish with his bank in operation, and the \$170,000,000 under his direction, to be laid out for canals, &c.? Freedom would have found a grave—the elective franchise would prove a farce. We rejoice that our own State is not of the number of those that make up the above appalling amount of liability.—Editor of The North Carolinian.

MR. VAN BUREN AND MR. CLAY. The following are extracts made from remarks made in 1832, in a republican legislative meeting, on moving resolutions expressing the sentiments of the representatives of the democracy of New York, in relation to the rejection by the Senate of the U. States, of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England.

Mr. President: The resolution which I have had the honor to submit for the consideration of this meeting, but faintly express the indignant feelings which pervade this whole community. The rejection, by the Senate of the United States, of Martin Van Buren, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, is an event unparalleled in the history of our government. Wherever the news has reached, the public indignation has been manifested, by the spontaneous assemblage of the people, who have pronounced, in the severest terms, their judgment of condemnation upon the authors of this daring outrage. These manifestations of public sentiment, on this subject, will continue to be made, as the information spreads through this widely extended State.

Amidst those demonstrations of the people's will, we, their representatives, cannot fail to respond to the popular voice, and express our sentiments at this unequalled insult offered to the honor of our state. In doing this, let us not be embarrassed by the measured language in which they shall be conveyed. Those who have had neither regard for their country, nor respect for themselves, can claim from us no other language than that which is best suited to the occasion. The people of this State and of this Union have heretofore looked with becoming reverence on the Senate of the United States,—they have viewed it as the most dignified body under the government. By its recent transactions, it has descended from that high elevation. It is degraded in the eyes of the nation, and the nation in the eyes of the world. When men deliberately convert the senate chamber into an arena, and themselves consent to become political gladiators, it is high time that the people knew the character of their servants, and the manner in which the public interests are sacrificed to promote their own private views. It is high time that the unholy combination to disgrace or destroy a distinguished individual, should be exposed to public scorn and detestation—and that the hypocritical pretence of a nice and sensitive regard for the honor of the nation, should give place to the real causes of the outrage, an unnatural alliance for the promotion of personal and political objects.

Who, let me ask, is this distinguished individual whom these political aspirants have thus attempted to disgrace and destroy? He is well known to us all. The people of this State are familiar with his name, and with the services he has rendered to his country. His reputation is dear to them, and they will be the last to suffer it to be tarnished by foul aspersions, however high or however low their origin. He is literally one of the people.—He is not of that class, which, in the early stages of the government, were denominated "the rich and well borne"—an odious distinction, which has been attempted to be preserved to the present day, and which has often been claimed, with an air of triumph, on the part of those who have looked with a jealous eye on the success of favored individuals whom the people have delighted to honor.—No sir: he is of humble origin. He is the artificer of his own fortunes; and often, in the course of his political career, has been reproached with the humility of his birth. The pride of wealth and of family distinction has sneered at his advancement, and has attempted to frown into retirement the man, whose native energies rose superior to its own exertions. The attempt has been in vain. It was contrary to the spirit of our free institutions. In this country, the promotion, in the honors of the government, is opened to all.—Every individual is free to travel it—no efforts of the aristocracy shall be suffered to impede his progress. We all have the deepest interest in preserving this principle inviolate, and of cherishing the fair fame of those who have, unaided and alone, worked their own way to distinction. Once suffer such a proscription, and the youthful aspirations of our own children may hereafter be stifled by this overgrown and over-bearing aristocracy. As we value the future welfare and success of our own sons in life, let us rally round the man who has been the pioneer in the people's cause, and teach the enemies of equal rights, that "Honor and shame from no condition rise; 'Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

What, sir, is the history of this persecuted statesman? When he attained to manhood, he was found engaged in the arduous duty of an honorable profession, and successfully combating with veterans at the bar, for those honors and distinctions which are the results of unwearied industry and perseverance, and the rewards of talent and genius. His brilliant efforts soon acquired for him a reputation which placed him to the high and honorable station of Attorney General of this State. He discharged the duties of this station with equal credit to himself and to the government. No man made further progress in legal attainments. The late Mr. Henry, who held the highest rank in his profession, was proud to call him his friend, and to accord to him an equal standing with himself, amongst that host of giant minds by which the Bench and the Bar were then adorned.

The war in 1812, between the U. States and Great Britain, found him in the senate of this State. It was here that his talents shone most conspicuous. Beset by foes without, and enemies within, the country presented to the eye of the patriot a most gloomy prospect. Unaided, or but partially aided; by the general government, we were called upon to provide the means to repel the invader, both by sea and by land. The patriotic Tompkins was then at the head of this state; and with an eye that never slept and a zeal that never tired, he devoted himself to the service of his country. No man rendered him more efficient aid than Mr. Van Buren. In yonder senate chamber, his eloquence was often heard in favor of providing means and of granting supplies to carry on the war—to feed and clothe our half starved and half clad soldiery; while some of his present persecutors were openly rejoicing at the defeat of our arms, and secretly imploring success on those of the enemy.

After the close of the war, and when peace was once more restored to our distracted country, you at length see him in the convention to revise the Constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the collected wisdom and talent of the state—a constellation of genius, in which none appeared more brilliant than himself. Here it was, that he contended against the aristocracy of the land, in favor of the people, in the extension of the right of suffrage. Here it was, that with others of the democratic school, he prevailed over those who were unwilling to entrust more power to the people, and happily established the principle that in a government like ours, the people are capable of governing themselves.

We next behold him in the Senate of the United States, that dignified body, which was adorned by his presence, and which has been degraded in his absence. Here he scarcely found an equal, and acknowledged no superior. No man discussed with more ability the important subjects that came before them. With a thorough knowledge of the history of the government, and its various relations, he grasped all matters with a force and comprehension, which astonished, whilst it commanded the admiration of all who witnessed his giant efforts. His speech on the Judiciary will be remembered as long as the judicial department of the government shall exist, and his splendid effort in favor of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution will not be forgotten as long as the Almighty spares the honored remnant of that heroic race, and whilst their descendants cherish the principles of their immortal sires. Here, he maintained the true principles of the constitution, and the long established practice of the government, to permit the President to choose his own Cabinet—his confidential advisers—and to select his own agents—the foreign ministers—to conduct our negotiations at foreign courts—and to hold him responsible for the acts of the administration. It was at this period that the nomination of Henry Clay, by President Adams, came before the Senate for their consideration. Mr. Clay secured Mr. Adams' election for President, when the ques-

tion came before the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Clay was a conspicuous member. It was well known throughout the country, that they had been bitter rivals during the Presidential canvass, and it will not soon be forgotten, that during this period, such was their bitterness that each threatened to expose the other, and thus satisfy the people that neither was worthy of the suffrage or confidence of the nation. No sooner was the election determined, and Mr. Adams declared President, than he nominated Mr. Clay, his former bitter enemy and rival to the high and responsible office of Secretary of State. It is not for me to say, that there was anything improper in this nomination. But it was at the time publicly alleged, and by a great portion of the public believed, that it was the result of a corrupt bargain between them. Such was the public indignation on the subject, that the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Van Buren in particular, as the most prominent member of it, would have been fully justified by the people in rejecting that nomination.—But, true to the spirit of the constitution and the usage of the government, he declined to interpose objections, and voted for the confirmation. Mr. Clay is now a member of that Senate, and is one of that desperate triumvirate who caused Mr. Van Buren's rejection!

From this high and exalted station, rendered still higher and more exalted by his integrity and his talents, Mr. Van Buren was called by the democracy of New York to preside, as chief magistrate, over the destinies of his native State. His executive career was short but brilliant. He rose to that eminence soon after the setting of that splendid luminary that preceded him, and was surrounded by the light that still lingered on his path. None but talents of the highest order could have been brought into such contrast. But, it is no disparagement to his distinguished predecessor to say, that Mr. Van Buren fully sustained the high character of the station, which his genius and attainments had imparted to it.

From this place he was soon called by Gen. Jackson, on assuming the administration of the general government, to the honorable and responsible office of Secretary of State. But he left the impress of his genius upon our local institutions, and gave to our banking system a safety and security which cannot but be felt by generations yet to come. It was at the seat of the national government, in his new situation, that he was destined to add a reputation already beyond the reach of envy or of rival ambition. He was now seen moving in a more extended sphere. He seemed to grasp, as by intuition, the whole range, both of the domestic and foreign relations of the country; and it may with truth be said, that, from the days of Jefferson to the present time, the arduous duties of that department were never discharged with more distinguished ability than by him. Our foreign negotiations, which had lingered and languished under the preceding administration, were revived and invigorated by the "master spirit" which now directed, under the guidance of an upright and single-minded President, the affairs of the nation. The miserable system of diplomacy, the offspring of intrigue and corruption in foreign courts, now gave place to plain and manly dealing. That which others had attempted to accomplish by indirection, was accomplished by proceeding directly to the object in view. The claims of our citizens on foreign governments, had, before this, been suffered to linger along till those citizens had almost relinquished, in despair, the hope of ever bringing them to a successful termination. No sooner did he assume the direction of them, than their hopes revived, and in a short period, they had the proud satisfaction to see their rights asserted and their claims allowed in a manner surpassing their most sanguinary expectations. The prompt settlement of our differences with Denmark and Brazil evinces the energy which had thus been infused into the state department.—France too, that had so long withstood our demands for redress, for spoliation on our commerce under another dynasty, now yielded to the reasonableness of our claims when presented in the plain and simple garb of truth and justice. The amount which our government obtained far exceeded the hopes of the claimants themselves, and far exceeded the amount at which our minister at the French court, under the preceding administration, had been authorized to settle. Under Mr. Van Buren's auspices too, a treaty with the Sublime Porte has been concluded, by which our commerce is extended to places where it never reached before. The American flag, which had been fanned by every breeze in almost every sea, is now proudly waving in ports where it was previously unknown. Our vessels now float on the sea of Marmora, and spread their broad canvass on the Euxine.

Readers of the Constitutional, by whom do you think these remarks were made? By N. P. Tallmadge, late Senator in the Congress of the United States, and one of the leaders of the Conservatives, with Mr. Rives of Virginia. Yes, by Mr. Tallmadge, who has been placed for the Vice Presidency on the same ticket with Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Yes, by Mr. Tallmadge, who is now in support of Mr. Clay, more zealous than the whigs themselves, and who has declared that the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, by Mr. Clay and his associates in the Senate, "was a daring outrage." Who publicly expressed his conviction that, by that act, the Senate had been "degraded in the eyes of the nation, and the nation in the eyes of the world." And who publicly declared, that Mr. Clay was "one of that desperate triumvirate who caused Mr. Van Buren's rejection." Augustus Constitutionalist.

From the New York Times. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5, 1839. British Affairs, &c.—A short summary of facts is all I shall now offer on the question of the corn laws, and this I shall do with all possible impartiality.

Meetings are held in all the principal towns of the empire, and at these meetings speeches and resolutions of the most determined character are offered by men of all parties. The merchants and manufacturers of Britain, both Tories and radicals, are, 'en masse,' joined in the opposition against the bread tax. The Times newspaper has also come out boldly against it, in a bold and able leading article: The Times, on this point, has been consistent enough; for although not writing directly on the subject; it has invariably recorded the comparative prices of provisions in the continental and English markets—and this, in itself, was a host of evidence. I observe the "Morning Herald," and the "Standard" are making a struggle for the land monopolists, against their tory contemporary; but the tory Times has not only the greatest talent, but the best side—and these are no contemptible advantages in an argument. The Times show very clearly that it is no question of faction, but one of a whole nation; it shows, moreover, by publishing letters from correspondents, that conservatives enter their protest against bread restrictions in as determined a tone as ultra radicals. The courtesy as well as strength of logic, with which the Morning Herald carries on the controversy, may be conceived from the following allusion to a man of undoubted genius, after Crabbe, the most graphic poet of the poor, but with infinitely more vigor of intellect and more fertility, beauty, and tenderness of fancy, than Crabbe ever professed; a man that has given to hunger a voice of terrific power, which must have the corn tyrants quail, if their hearts had not waxed gross and their ears become dull of hearing, from the very habit of monopoly and oppression. Of this man, thus saith the Morning Herald: "Mr. Ebenezer Elliott is undoubtedly in many respects, a block-head; but Mr. Ebenezer Elliott is not less, on that account, a fair specimen of the class of anti-corn-law agitators. His ignorance and his inability, moreover, to reason correctly from his own premises, do not tend, in the slightest degree, to abate his brutal and blood-thirsty propensities!"

Lord John Russell—he who said, in the last session of Parliament that the landed interest of England was the great interest—even he has written to his constituents at Stroud, in condemnation of the present system of corn-taxing, and admitting the necessity of a very decided modification. Sir Robert Peel has arrived at the same conclusion. It is remarkable how often, in this world of contradictions, "extremes meet." I shall now endeavor, as briefly as I can, to give you the statistics of the question.

Reports of meetings and dinners have been pouring in from all parts of the empire, but as Manchester is the centre and Metropolis of the discussion, some of the facts stated there at a recent meeting of the delegates may be taken as a specimen of the social evils which have provoked the loud and universal cry that now rages through the land. Mr. Walker, a wholesale iron-monger, from Wolverhampton, observed that he had large orders on his books from South America and the United States, because he was undersold by the Belgians and Prussians. Six or eight months before, he had exported goods to Rio, but a week since he had received a letter telling him not to execute orders which he had front the same quarter, because the goods could not be sold without a heavy loss. The same gentleman read a letter from a person of his own business in Rio, proving that foreigners, and especially Germans, had beaten the English in that market by a most ruinous competition—or as Sam Slick would phrase it—"by a long chalk."