

POLITICAL.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. CURRENCY.

Messrs. Editors:—That any person in these days should put forth the dogma that there is not specie enough in the world to serve as a basis for the circulation of currency, would indeed be surprising, if any absurdity were too great not to find some supporters. We have, as you state, specie enough (more than eighty millions) in the country, and if we want more, there is in France alone from three to four hundred millions of dollars, in silver and gold. And yet we are sending specie to France; and why? Simply because we have flooded ourselves with paper circulation in all its forms; bank notes, post notes, bank bonds, State and Corporation stocks, land engagements, and all sorts of speculations, and are importing largely at the same time. If we had twice as much specie, it would make no difference, except that it would go from us the faster, inasmuch as we should put out more paper. Go it as certainly would, as water runs down hill, until the necessity of having it ourselves should check us, and oblige us to lessen our engagements, and bring our prices down to a rate at which our products would sell abroad, and until our imports should be kept within proper limits. We should then have specie enough.

The remedy for the present scarcity is the simplest in the world; it is only to do less—to keep within any reasonable bounds. Without this moderation, all the specie in the world would only make the matter worse—it would be like drinking more rum. With moderation, specie must always be abundant.

In regard to the resumption, nothing can be more true than your view of this matter, and the country is indebted to you for the course you have pursued. The difficulty lies as every one now sees, not in having resumed too soon; but in a part of the country not having resumed in good faith, and with the determination to meet their engagements. They resumed, to be sure, but immediately extended themselves by borrowing in every direction, and putting out paper, and raising prices, and speculating in cotton, and in carrying on improvements, and in various other ways, instead of paying their debts. What can be more evident than that the present difficulty in the South and West is owing to the misconduct of their banks in making a show of resuming while they were actually issuing irredeemable paper, and extending in all directions? And then, to cover this, is it not a little too bad to be told that we resumed too soon? As well might the drunkard say that leaving off drink would exhaust him, and that the true way to become sober is to take more brandy. Look at the dishonored engagements of the Southern banks now lying here unpaid, because they have chosen to employ their means in combinations to effect an unnatural and mischievous rise in prices; a combination which, if persisted in, must inevitably ruin all that are engaged in it. This must now be evident to the actors in it, and they must see that they have only one course, and that is, to curtail and bring themselves on solid ground. And we are glad to see that the whole country is beginning to understand this—and that the whole system of bank post notes, bank bonds, bank speculation, and bank borrowing, is admitted to be radically wrong, pernicious, and mischievous, both to the banks and the community. It has been fortunate for the country that we have been checked by the Maine question, by the short grain crops, and consequent scarcity of money in England; by the lessened consumption of cotton; and opposition to our cotton combinations; and by various other causes. We should otherwise have had the same elements at work as in 1836-7, and a similar result.

In regard to Treasury notes, the sooner they are got rid of the better. All these paper contrivances are bad. We are looking outwardly for a remedy to evils that lie within ourselves. We have only to be quiet and lessen our engagements, and not hurry our public improvements, or push individual speculation. Time and money will accomplish all—haste will bring waste and ruin. Nothing can be better than our position, if we are wise; our crops will do every thing for us, if we will only do our part.

FROM THE SAME.

THE CURRENCY.

At the request of a subscriber, we publish on another page, a letter from D. A. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, to John Brockenbrough, president of the Bank of Virginia. We would not be considered as concurring in all the views which the writer presents, particularly his intimation that the resumption of specie payments by the banks took place too soon. We have always regarded that early resumption as highly honorable to the banks, and highly advantageous to the country. There were only two courses for the banks to pursue after the suspension; one, the course which our banks did pursue, viz: curtailment (for they were too much extended) preparatory to resumption; the other, that pursued by some of the Southern banks, viz: throwing out large issues, disproportionate to their means of redemption. Which was the wisest course, we at least, have no doubt. "Ye shall know them by their fruits."

Resumption has not diminished the aid afforded by our banks to the community, but increased it. Both their circulation and their loans are greater now than before the resumption, (speaking of the aggregate of chartered banks in this State,) by several millions. Or to be more exact, their aggregate loans and discounts on the 1st of January, 1838, four months before the resumption, were \$60,999,770; on the 1st of January, 1839, eight months after the resumption, \$63,300,486; increase \$2,300,716. Their circulation on the 1st of January, 1838, was \$12,432,478; 1st of January, 1839, \$19,373,149; increase, \$6,940,671. Their circulation at the last mentioned date, was as great, within two millions, as it was on the 1st of January, 1837, or 1st of January, 1836; their loans and discounts, only \$4,000,000 less than on the 1st of January, 1836, and \$11,000,000 less than on the 1st of January, 1837. So that, in spite of both the suspension and resumption, we have about a fair average circulation, compar-

ed with former years, and nearly a fair average of loans and discounts. The banks have gone as far, we presume, as they thought they could do with entire safety to themselves, and they have done well.

This view of the effect of resumption upon the condition of the money market, is applicable, essentially, to most of the Northern States. We are compelled to infer, then, that they who condemn the early resumption, would have had the banks extend themselves on an "irredeemable" basis much further than they have done on a specie basis, and further than they were accustomed to do before the suspension. Otherwise we see no motive for wishing to postpone the resumption; for we take it a dollar redeemable with specie, is as good, for any purpose, as an irredeemable dollar.

It may be true that if irredeemable bank paper had been issued freely, instead of a moderate issue of the excellent currency with which we are now favored, sundry useful enterprises which have been delayed by a lack of the needful, would have been pushed on with greater vigor, and completed at an earlier date than they will be under existing circumstances. The same plentifulness of money (if money it may be called) might have caused larger importations, and in various ways given a stimulus to trade, business and speculation, which, for the time being, might be deemed prosperity, but which in truth would be precisely the reverse. As intimated by Mr. Smith, we have already overacted in these matters. We have driven our internal improvements too fast; we have imported too many goods; and we have done many other foolish things which naturally result from a great abundance of money. We are now getting back to a healthful position as fast as could be expected, and a great deal faster than we should have done if the unnatural stimulus of a redundant currency were added.

We can readily imagine that to numerous individuals and companies, it would be very convenient to have money plenty, whether good or bad, if only it would pay debts, and in other respects perform the usual functions of money. There is no dispute on this head; but the question is, whether such a state of things can exist, without aggravating the disease which it is designed to remedy. We think not. And we are not quite sure but it would have been better for the country if money, a part of the time since the resumption, had been less plentiful than it has been in fact.

The idea of getting out of such a scrape as that which we got into in 1836 and 1837, without distress, is absurd. Much less can it be done by an abandonment of sound principles, whether of banking or otherwise. The only escape is by backing out. Putting on more steam would only drive the ship further on, and render escape more hopeless.

The experiment of an irredeemable currency has been thoroughly tried in Buenos Ayres. The result is, that bank paper in that capital is worth at this time about 6 1/4 per cent. on its nominal value. In other words, a dollar of paper is worth about 6 1/4 cents in specie. All the rest has been sunk and lost. And who has been benefited by the process? Possibly individuals may have been, if permitted to pay debts in such trash; but in such a case others must have been the losers. It is the same, in effect, as if a law should be passed authorizing debtors to cancel their indebtedness by paying a part of what they owe, instead of the whole.

In our own case, what was it that compelled the banks to suspend specie payments? It was precisely that which would result again from a long continued plethora of money, viz: over-action. It was the possession and use of too much credit. We need not recapitulate the history of those days. Suffice it to say that fast as was the increase of bank capital and of the circulating medium, neither the one nor the other could keep pace with the progress of business, speculation, and adventure. When the banks were used up, resort was had to the shavers, then to the gongers, and finally to the shark; then came the panic, then the run upon the banks, and then the blow up.

We hope our countrymen are prepared to profit by this dear-bought experience. It was impossible that such a drama should wind up with any thing but insolvency in regard to number. Notwithstanding the present scarcity of money, and the apparent hardness of the times, we consider the country to be far more prosperous now, in reality, than it was in 1836. Then it was dissipating, and getting sick; now, it is undergoing medical treatment, and getting well. Many who were temporarily prostrated by the disasters of 1837, are now free from embarrassment, and others are becoming so. The scarcity of money warns them to avoid new engagements, except those of the most urgent character—to live cheap, and manage cautiously. Not a few of these "broken" ones—may, some who were supposed to be bankrupt—will hereafter be the safest men in the community. They before possessed every quality of perfect business men except one, viz: prudence. This they have now acquired, though against their will.

Having said thus much in connection with the first paragraph of Mr. Smith's letter, we commend some of the subsequent views to the notice of our financiers. Treasury notes have been very useful already, notwithstanding the opposition they encountered at the outset; and are, to say the least, as good a basis for bank issues as State stocks, which the new order of banks in this State are allowed to discount upon. We do not, however, feel so keenly the lack of specie as does Mr. Smith, believing there is enough in the country to serve as a basis for bank issues. There is probably at least \$80,000,000 of specie in the United States, and our bank circulation never amounted to \$150,000,000, and is not now much, if any, above \$100,000,000.

True Enough.—A wagish Whig asked another to name the three main props of their side. "To be plain, they are Money, Impudence, and Slangwhanging." "You have hit the nail on the head," said the inquirer, and passed on, fully satisfied with the answer.

Columbian Con. Register.

FROM THE GLOBE. OPPOSITION CONFESSIONS.

In the able article on the currency, which we extracted yesterday from the Journal of Commerce, are the following Opposition confessions, which it may be well to remember:

1. "We take it a dollar redeemable with specie is as good for any purpose as an irredeemable dollar."
What will Messrs. Clay and Preston say to this, who argued in favor of the latter? Or the Baltimore Chronicle, which considered the currency best when the least specie existed in the country.

2. "We have driven our internal improvements too fast."
What say Ritner and Burrows to this in Pennsylvania? What say Wallace and Noble in Indiana?

3. "We have imported too many goods."
What say the ex-President of the mammoth Bank to that who with his disciples, in 1837, insisted that there had been no overtrading.

4. "In our own case, what was it that compelled the bank to suspend specie payments? It was precisely that which would result again from a long continued plethora of money, viz: overaction."
What say to this all who have heretofore railed at the removal of the deposits—at the Specie Circular—at the mode of making transfers—at Gen. Jackson and Mr. Woodbury—as the cause of the suspension of specie payments?

5. "It is now at length discovered that the true cause was overaction, the same which was assigned to Congress in September, 1837, by President Van Buren and the Secretary of the Treasury, and for doing which they were then both abused as incompetent and stupid."
It is now at length discovered that the true cause was overaction, the same which was assigned to Congress in September, 1837, by President Van Buren and the Secretary of the Treasury, and for doing which they were then both abused as incompetent and stupid.

6. "Treasury notes have been very useful already, notwithstanding the opposition they encountered at the outset."
Yes, opposition to the knife—though the notes were limited in amount and character, temporary, and guarded with the most scrupulous care—and rendered necessary as well as convenient in an exigency by the failure of those very banks to make payment to the Government whose friends oppose the use of these Treasury notes.

At length, however, after the showers of abuse on the Administration for the measure, the notes are discovered and admitted, by the leading organ of the merchants in this country, to have been very useful.

In a few years more the Administration is likely to have most of its abused measures, by the scrutiny of time and argument, so well confirmed by public opinion as to earn the probation from the most violent of the Opposition.

FROM THE GLOBE.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE EXPENDITURES.

We have examined the journals of the last three sessions cursorily, and we believe we shall be able to prove by the record—by the yeas and nays of the Opposition members in Congress—that every appropriation bill passed during the last Congress had a majority of Whig votes in its favor. We proved in our articles, during the last summer, that Opposition members had proposed, and a majority of them voted for many millions beyond the estimates of the Departments. The journals will show that, at the last session, as at former ones, they voted for vast sums beyond the estimates, and for appropriations defeated by Democratic votes. What must the people think of a body of partisan representatives, who go amongst them, making the expenditures of the Government the theme of incessant denunciations against the Administration, when it appears on the record that a majority of themselves voted for every public appropriation for more than the estimates of the Departments—for more than they could tempt a sufficient number of Democrats to aid them in passing, with all the lures of their log-rolling system put into requisition!

It is our purpose to prepare and publish, as soon as possible, a complete list of the yeas and nays of Federalists upon every public appropriation bill during the last Congress.—From the examination we have already made, we think it will appear that all the expenditures now so loudly and universally condemned by the Federal members of the body, would have been passed by their own votes if there had not been a Democrat in Congress.

But the country shall have the record which brazen Federalism has made to rebuke itself.

Mr. Webster's withdrawal from the course and country, for a foreign tour, has not proved to be so long a stride towards the adjustment of the conflicting preferences of the Opposition, as some of the Federal organs affected to believe at the time. Mr. Webster's example, lauded as it has been, as a piece of magnanimity and patriotism worthy of all praise, has not thus far, at all events, proved contagious. The Federal available in the field for the Presidency are as numerous as before, and apparently with as little disposition on the part of their adherents to withdraw their favorites as ever.

A Harrison paper in Philadelphia (the Star) urges Mr. W.'s example upon some of the other candidates and their friends, appealing particularly to Mr. Clay to go and do likewise. The Whig at Cincinnati, where we believe Mr. Clay sojourned a short time upon his tour to the East and North, takes it upon itself to answer the appeal, on behalf of Mr. Clay, and in a manner at once direct and significant. It says:

"We should think the Star too late. Mr. Clay cannot now very consistently alter his position to those friends who wish him to be a candidate. It is true, he may learn enough of the popular will, during his tour North and

East, to make him esteem it his duty to endeavor to satisfy his friends, that it would be unadvisable to press his name before the National Convention."

And the Philadelphia Star retorts: "The Cincinnati Whig is mistaken. Mr. Clay's duty to his friends, and their duty to him is the same. They should not destroy him, nor he them by unyielding repugnance to abandoning the field to a more popular candidate. To say nothing of the great national interests at stake, personal pride and the Republican right of personal preference, will be consulted by accordance with manifest policy and the advantages of harmony. We have profited more by the result than the example of the Wolf and Muhlenburg suicide, if the Pennsylvania drama shall be reversed as to parties, and extending as to scope, in the national struggle between the two great parties or principles at issue. It would be self-destruction here, and treachery to the party in sister States, if Mr. Clay persistently persists in trying again an old lost chance, in defiance of popular desire and apparent policy. Pennsylvania can vote for Gen. Harrison, but won't for Mr. Clay.—Albany Argus.

Prospects of Mr. Clay.—According to the leading Whig organs the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency is hopeless, if he receives the nomination of the Whig National Convention. The Philadelphia Gazette, a warm friend of Mr. Clay, says: "With regard to the National politics in this State, and the prospects of Presidential candidates, we must candidly say, that we have no confidence in Mr. Clay's success."

A Whig paper of New York, Freedom's Sentinel, says: "Mr. Clay cannot obtain the electoral vote of New York."

The New York American says: "The course of events proves that in the South Mr. Clay—notwithstanding his famous anti-Abolition, or rather, pro-slavery speech—has no such hold as to warrant the expectation of his obtaining the support of a single Southern State, except, perhaps, Louisiana—while the very objectionable tone and doctrine of that speech have chilled the warm feelings once entertained for him by hundreds of thousands of votes in the free States."

And the Cleveland Herald, after discussing the popularity of Messrs. Clay and Harrison in that State, concludes thus: "How, then, do we stand in Ohio? By our divisions, POWERLESS."

Thus it will be seen, according to the Whig calculations, that four great States, N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, are against Henry Clay.—Detroit Free Press.

Another Development!—The attempt of the Federal and Conservative faction in the Senate, at the last session of Congress, to revive the odious gag-law policy of the old Adams' administration, shocked the Republican sense of the country, so far as it could be shocked by any thing coming from men whom it had long known as the unscrupulous enemies of Republican liberty.

We now have another development of the same kind, which adds a similar light upon the real sentiments of the combined Opposition to the Democracy, and proves inconsistently the unchanged Toryism of the Federal party. We refer to an article which lately appeared in the National Intelligencer, published at Washington, the leading Federal newspaper in the United States, assailing the Republican doctrine of a FREE PRESS! Free discussion, freedom of the press, the right of each individual to utter, print and publish facts and arguments in favor of what he believes to be truth, is a fundamental principle of Republican liberty.

Augusta (Me.) Age.

Some of the Whig presses are complaining that in the President's speech at his flattering reception in Castle Garden, New York, he employed the phrase "this Democratic fellow-citizen;" thus, they infer, openly avowing the electioneering character of his tour. Now, what more comprehensive phrase indicative of his countrymen, in connection with their peculiar political institutions, could the President have employed? Are we not all citizens of a Democracy? But if the President had even intended to give his tour a party character, which we do not admit, have not the Whigs, as a body, set the example of a political demarcation by the manner of the President's reception in New York? Have they generally and heartily united in doing honor to the nation's representative? or have they kept aloof from these outward demonstrations of respect in which the great mass of the people of that city have united? Let them first set a better example of liberty before they assume to be the preachers of political toleration.—Southern S. C. Patriot.

POLITICAL SCRAPS.

Selected Toasts from the Celebration at Worcester, Massachusetts.

The Whig Thermometer: "As the country rises Whigism sinks, as Whigism rises, the country sinks."

By A. H. Ward, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents. A "Strong Team." Webster and Swartwout, Whig candidates for President and Vice President—both gone to England to qualify themselves, by the study of British tactics, to discharge the duties of their respective offices—the tuition of the one paid by the Whigs—the other stolen him from the public chest.

Wm. C. Rives and F. O. J. Smith: The head and tail of Conservatism—equally well calculated to perform their respective functions from the position they hold.

By Nathaniel Sibley, 2d Levi Woodbury: The able and indefatigable Secretary of the Treasury; his integrity and industry are only equalled by the malice and falsehoods of his political foes.

Henry A. Wise, and Mr. Pleasant, editor of the Richmond Whig, after calling each other all sorts of hard names, have allowed mutual friends to say that they both lied in what they published about each other, and made up.—Boston Post.

NOTE.—They spoke the truth of each other.

The New York Evening Star, though opposed to the circular, is "glad it has been published," because it will convince the South of the necessity of a great moneyed institution, to bring the cotton crop advantageously to market. It convinces the South of no such thing. The revolutions and oppression which the circular lays at the door of a great moneyed institution across the water, convince us of the danger of trusting power in the hands of a great moneyed institution on this side. We are neither willing nor necessitated to rely on the tender mercies of a great Northern speculating machine. When its own profits or Northern interests stand in the way, we know from experience how it operates in bringing cotton to market; and as to the advances needed, there are Southern capitalists who are ready to make them on more liberal and impartial terms, than the "great and controlling power."—Charleston Mercury.

Instinct.—Col. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, from his propensity to royalize every thing having an aspect impressed by high qualities, gives the following account of the great Democratic display: "The President then rode up Broadway, preceded by the troops, surrounded by friends, and followed by a large procession of carriages, horsemen, and footmen. He was mounted on a fine black charger, which from his proud and noble carriage, we should hold to be of decided Whig blood. The President rode with a royal air, and managed his steed like a cavalier. In truth he is as good a manager of horses as he is of men—and so that they are well fitted, when well booted and spurred, he rides both to admiration.—Broadway was well thronged for the occasion, and the windows of the houses were filled. In the vicinity of the Park, the crowd was great, and the scene quite animated."

The horse, it seems, was "proud and noble," hence the Colonel infers he was of "decided Whig blood." The President "managed his steed like a cavalier," and therefore "he rode with a royal air." Certainly he who rides the Whigs "booted and spurred" must be royal. Their whole scheme of politics tends to this end.—Globe.

The Whigs are anticipating great results from the co-operation of a paper, by this time in operation in Portland, called the "Eastern Argus revived," published by Ira Berry and Co. and to be edited, as his friends assert, by Hon. F. O. J. Smith. The Whigs are welcome to all the good they can derive from such a source, and may, if they please, as they are now doing, saddle themselves with its support. Whatever the talents of the individual may be, and whatever his influence may have been, he is as harmless as the viper without fangs. Lucifer, the "Son of the Morning," was the most gifted of the angels, yet he fell, never again to rise. So shall it be with every renegade and apostate from the Republican ranks. The moment they take up arms against their former benefactors, that moment their doom is sealed, and they plunge into that political abyss from which all the plaudits of the Whigs cannot raise them.—They may, if they please, "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," or they may steal the name of a paper to subserve their purposes, yet it will avail them nothing.

Democratic (Me.) Republican.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Hon. Edmund Deberry.—Sir, it is rumored in this district, that you as one of the "Whigs of last Congress," did, during the latter part of the session hold a caucus, and did, then and there, agree upon supporting Henry Clay, and did recommend him to your Southern Whig friends, as a suitable candidate for our suffrages in the next Presidential election, and that delegates should be appointed to the Harrisburg Convention, who should be pledged to his support.

Now, sir, as one of your constituents, I would ask you what right had you to attempt to dictate to us in this matter. We elected you to go to Washington city, not to nominate a President, but to make good and wholesome laws; and then as our Lycurgus, how dare you enter into a secret caucus with your old friend, J. Q. Adams, (who you should now be ashamed of, but on whom, I am told, you pass the highest encomiums,) and that notorious Abolitionist, Slade, and a host of others, all calling themselves "Whigs," yet possessing as many different principles as there were tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel, and attempt to palm off on us, Henry Clay, "the thrice beaten advocate of the Bank" and Tariff. When we see so many different parties with you, such as Conservatives, Abolitionist, Anti-Abolitionist, Blue Light, Federal, National Republican, Tariffites, Anti-Tariffites, White, Clay, Harrison and Webster men, all unite for the purpose of breaking down our present Republican President, who is so firm to the South; and putting in his place, your Magnus Apollo, (Henry Clay,) we may with some degree of propriety suspect you of forgetting the interest of your constituents, and laboring with all your might for the interest of the Aristocracy of our land.

I will assure you, that Henry Clay can never get the vote of this State, or even of this District, (if we could vote by Districts.) We have not forgotten the time, when he abused General Jackson so wantonly, whilst the Old Hero was fighting the battles of his country, and protecting our wives and our children, from the tomahawk and scalping knife, of the merciless savage. We have not forgotten the time when Henry Clay invoked "war, famine and pestilence" on our happy country, rather than see the HERO of New Orleans, elected to the Presidential chair.—We have not forgotten the time when the free citizens of these United States, honored General Jackson with a majority of their suffrages, that Henry Clay entered into a corrupt bargain and intrigue with J. Q. Adams, and prevented Gen. Jackson from standing at the helm of State. We have not forgotten that Henry Clay is the advocate of a National Bank and Internal Improvement, by the General Government; and we have not yet forgotten, that Henry Clay is the man who imposed on us that odious Tariff, which

came well nigh bankrupting the whole of the Southern States, and although much reduced, is now "too grievous to be borne," and that we still have to pay a tax of 2 1/2 cts. per lb. on sugar, 15 cts. per bushel on salt, 5 cts. per gall. on molasses, 1 1/4 cts. per lb. on iron, 4 cents on nails, 5 cents per yard on bagging, and from 33 1/2 to 50 per cent. on all woollens, and a high duty on almost every article which the farmer buys, whilst the most of dye stuffs and furs, and nearly all articles which the manufacturers use, come in duty free. Now, Sir, how can you recommend to the honest, unsuspecting farmers of your District, a man whose principles are so hostile to theirs.

I know, sir, that your better judgment frequently checks you, in attempting to palm him off on your constituents, but you have become such a bitter partizan, and you draw so well in party harness, that it has destroyed the finer feelings of your nature, and you have white-washed him over so often, that you will soon think him an excellent Whig, (pardon me in the use of this word, for it is a name which I love; but, oh, how it is prostituted.) The name which was inscribed with the patriot's blood, on the banner which floated so successfully over the heads of our forefathers, in the war of '76, is now seized on, by a dozen different parties; all clamorously appropriating it as their own.—You tell us in your address, that Henry Clay proposed the "Compromise Bill," but forgot to tell us that he done it because he saw the whole system in danger, and that Henry Clay himself says, that that bill is only temporary, and that after its expiration, he will revive it, if the manufacturers require it, that it is only an experiment; and yet you harp so much about this act, as if he was actuated by motives of patriotism, as if he had come forward and magnanimously thrown down his favorite system, on the altar of his country; when any person, who has just begun his "horn book in politics" knows to the contrary, and that he was influenced alone from selfish purposes.

You also tell the people, that Van Buren voted for the Tariff, and dwell largely on this point, attempting to show the inconsistency of the Administration party, but here again, you forgot to tell them that Van Buren voted for it under the express instructions of his Legislature, and that he really at heart was opposed to it, that his speech at Albany is evidence of this fact, and that he said "originated in the closet of the politician, instead of the workshop of the mechanic."

Now, sir, I trust you will pardon the liberty which I have taken with you, I feel it is a duty I owe you to be thus plain, and for fear you may think an old "enemy hath done this," I will state that I have always supported you, and would do so still, if you had not hoisted the Clay banner, bearing the inscriptions of Bank, Anti-Bank, Tariff, Anti-Tariff, Abolition, National Republican, Conservative, alias Whig.

A NO TARIFF MAN.
Anson County, N. C. July 21, 1839.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. OUR ELECTIONS. Lumberton, July 25, 1839.

H. L. Holmes, Esq.—Sir, I think the Republicans of Robeson County will do their duty at the coming election, they appear to be in good spirits, and are determined to go for their country, and their country's cause. Mr. Hale's pronouncing the Republican party with General Jackson at their head, Tories, has aroused the Republicans, and they will flock to the polls on the 8th of August, and endeavor to put down a party whose editor has the unblushing impudence to call them Tories. For they well know it was the Republican party that fought the battles of our country, and General Jackson was elected by the Republicans, in consideration of his great military services to his country. And it is this party who are now to be termed and branded with the epithet TORIES. The very party that fought for the liberty we now enjoy, and gained our Independence, are now called Tories, and that by the Whig editor of the Observer.

After the Republican party had driven the British from our soil, they then formed the Republican Constitution, under which we now live, and under which our country has prospered and flourished until she is now the greatest nation on earth. This prosperity and success to our country has been mainly accomplished by the devoted patriotism of the Republican party. For if the Federalists had got the majority in the Convention which formed the great National Constitution, we would have had a President for life, Senators to Congress for life, the Governors of our States appointed by the President or Congress, and perhaps the poor but honest people not allowed to vote for persons to represent them. So Republicans, you see what would be your situation had the Federalists got the ascendancy. Let God and our country be your watch word. And let me invoke you all to turn out and vote for Wm. A. MORRIS, let nothing but sickness or death keep you from the ballot box, on the 8th of August.

A ROBESON COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. FRIENDSHIP.

How sweet is the memory of joys that are past, But joys are delusive, as virtue is rare, And when time cools the passions, and deadens the taste, We hardly remember, that once such things were.

So friendships sometimes, one such thing grows old, As the frost nips the spring buds that soonest appear, And the heart that first opens, is first to grow cold, And pretends to forget, that of late such things were.

I've seen one, on whom, smiles and carresses were heaped, 'Till the burden of kindness seemed heavy to bear, And the warm grateful heart, in sincerity leapt, And swore that 'twould never forget, such things were.

I have heard the professions of friendship the dearest, While suspicion's sharp glance, could not fancy's fear, But the friendship I fancied is the firmest sincere, And 'er will remember, that such things were.

H. R.