

## POLITICAL.

*From the N. C. Standard, Meeting in Granville.*

In pursuance to previous public notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the County of Granville, was held at the house of John Ziegenfuss, Esq., in the town of Henderson, on Friday the 6th day of December, inst. Col. Thomas J. Hicks called to the Chair, and Messrs. Alexander Butler and Benjamin C. Cook, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to wit: Dr. Richard Sneed, Col. W. W. Young, Gen. W. S. McClanahan, John Ziegenfuss, Esq., Mr. William Roberts, Jr., and John S. Eaton, who retired, and in a short time reported the following through the Chair, and Messrs. J. S. Eaton, which, after mature consideration and deliberation, were severally unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In a government like ours, founded on the inalienable principles of Representative Democracy, and in high party excitement like the present, it is the privilege, as well as the duty, of the citizens frequently to meet together and calmly consult and fearlessly adopt such measures as will conduce to the public good and the general welfare and happiness of the country: Be it therefore

**Resolved,** That we have full and entire confidence in the patriotism, sterling integrity, public and private virtue, and intelligence of Martin Van Buren, our present Chief Magistrate of the Union, generally, and in particular in his opposition to a United States Bank, and hostility to Abolitionism.

**Resolved,** That, believing him to be a "Northern man with Southern feelings and principles," he is entitled to our undiminished support and suffrage for the next Presidential term, and that, as in duty bound, we will use all honorable and lawful means to promote and secure his triumphant re-election.

**Resolved,** That we have strong confidence in the virtue, patriotism and sterling Republicanism of Col. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and that we will cordially support his nomination as Vice President of the U. States, and recommend his nomination by the Convention to meet at Raleigh on the 8th of January next; but at the same time we pledge ourselves to abide by the nomination of the National Convention of the Democratic party, (if such a Convention takes place), and cheerfully agree to support the nominee of said Convention.

**Resolved,** That we highly approve of the course pursued by our Representative from this district, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, and our Senators in Congress, Messrs. Brown and Strange, and that we recommend them to persevere in their noble career, and we pledge them the hearty support and co-operation of the Democracy of Granville county.

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**Resolved,** That we approve of the proposed separation of the fiscal concerns of the General Government from all connected with Banks, and are in favor of a Constitutional Currency and Treasury.

**Resolved,** That we highly approve of the State Convention proposed to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of selecting and nominating a suitable person as a candidate for Governor to be supported by the Democracy of this State.

**Resolved,** That the Chairman appoint twenty-one persons to meet the Delegates in the proposed Convention.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Col. W. W. Young, Lewis Burwell, Isham Cheatham, Frank Hawkins, Capt. Geo. C. Eaton, Gen. W. S. McClanahan, John Ziegenfuss, Dr. Richard Sneed, William Roberts, Jun., Thomas B. Lewis, James Cooper, Elijah Hester, Willie Royster, Willis Arrington, Sen., James Wyche, Thomas Miller, John Brown, Sen., James White, Alexander Butler, Benjamin C. Cook, and Thomas Y. Cook, and that it be recommended to our Delegates to attend, and in case any should be prevented to do so from unavoidable causes, the remaining number have power to fill vacancies.

**Resolved,** That among the distinguished & talented gentlemen spoken of as candidates for Governor, this meeting have recognized those whom they will with pride and pleasure support for said office; our Delegates are therefore instructed that, after a free and candid interchange of sentiment and opinion with the Delegates of the several sections of the State, they give their votes to the one best calculated to unite the suffrages of the whole Democratic party upon himself and promote the best interests of the State.

On motion made and seconded, it was **Unanimously Resolved,** That the Chairman be added to the list of delegates, and that

he be requested to attend the Convention at Raleigh.

**Resolved,** That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able manner in which they performed their duties as officers of this meeting.

**Resolved,** That it be recommended to the Democratic Republicans of Granville to meet in county meeting, at Oxford, on Tuesday of next March Court, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for Senator and House of Commons for this county, to be supported at the next election.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretaries, and published in the North Carolina Standard, and in the Richmond Enquirer, and the Democratic papers of this State, and such others as see proper to publish the same.

**THOMAS J. HICKS, Ch'n.**  
ALEXANDER BUTLER, } Secretaries.  
BENJ. C. COOK, }

*From the N. C. Standard, Meeting in Hertford.*

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Hertford county, held in the town of Murrefreesboro', N. C. on Saturday the 7th of December—John Vann, Esq. was called to the Chair, and D. Vincent and R. B. Cobb were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and also to nominate Delegates to represent Hertford county in the proposed Democratic State Convention, to assemble in the city of Raleigh on the 8th of January next. Col. G. Spiers, Dr. S. Wheeler, E. D. Britt, J. W. Barnes, and H. M. Banks, Esq's., were appointed the Committee.

After retiring awhile, the committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That we cordially concur in the propriety of holding a Democratic Convention in the city of Raleigh on the 8th of January next, to select some individual from the Democratic Republican ranks, who will have the confidence of his fellow citizens, and be supported as a candidate for the office of Governor.

**Resolved,** That John Vann, David O. Askew, Dr. G. C. Moore, Col. G. Spiers, J. W. Barnes, Isaac Carter and A. D. Perry be appointed to represent the county of Hertford, in the proposed Convention—and in case of failure on their part to attend, that Wm. H. Hayward, Jr., Thomas Loring and Allen Rogers, Sen., of Wake county, be nominated as their alternates.

**Resolved,** That we highly approve of the course of our Senators in Congress, Messrs. Brown and Strange, in regard to the Rayner Resolutions passed by the last Legislature of this State, and that they deserve our warmest approbation for their dignified and high-minded conduct.

On motion, it was resolved that the thanks be given to our Chairman, Messrs. Brown and Strange, for the able manner in which they discharged their duties. It was then resolved that the Secretaries be instructed to forward a transcript of the proceedings of this meeting, and a copy of these Resolutions, to the editor of the Standard for publication, and that other democratic editors in the State, be requested to give them an insertion in their respective papers.

On motion of H. M. Banks, Esq. the meeting then adjourned.  
**JOHN VANN, Chairman.**  
D. VINCENT, } Secretaries.  
R. B. COBB, }

*From the N. C. Standard, Meeting in Onslow.*

A respectable number of the Democratic Republican citizens of the county of Onslow, pursuant to previous notice, assembled at the Court House on Tuesday, the 3d of December, 1839. Joshua Foy was called to the Chair, and John A. Averitt was appointed Secretary. Joshua Foy, as Chairman of the Committee, offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is our happy privilege as a portion of the free people of this Union, to assemble together for the purpose of deliberating on the general condition and political aspect of our common country; and whereas our happy system of government was intended for the general good and lasting benefit of all its citizens; and whereas we hold it to be a duty paramount to every other consideration, that all those who are desirous of preserving, in their original simplicity and purity, the free institutions under which we live, and of perpetuating the same unimpaired to future generations, should, at all and every hazard, take a firm, bold, and independent stand in defence of those measures and those principles which have upheld and still uphold the rights, the liberties, and happiness of the people.

**Resolved,** That we view the separation of the monetary affairs of the General Government from all connexion with the Banking Institutions of the country, as one of the essential means of preserving our representative form of government, and as perfectly consonant with the Democratic Republican doctrines of the Jeffersonian school.

**Resolved,** That the teachings of experience admonish us that the establishment of a National Bank is dangerous to our free institutions, because it is susceptible of becoming a political machine in the hands of ambitious men, and of influencing not only the elective franchise, but of causing those to swerve from their duty who are entrusted with the delegated power of the people.

**Resolved,** That we behold in MARTIN VAN BUREN the friend of the rights of men, the patriot devoted to the best interest of his country, and the statesman whose intelligence, firmness, and wisdom eminently qualify him for the high and honorable station which he now holds; and that as a Northern Man with Southern Principles, the uncompromising opponent of all fanatical schemes of abolitionists, and an enemy to exclusive privileges and aristocratic orders, he is entitled to our continued support and undiminished confidence.

**Resolved,** That while we express our sentiments in favor of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee,

as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency, we will cheerfully join our Democratic brethren of the Union in elevating any other of the long tried and faithful friends of the people, who may be considered most likely to unite a general support.

**Resolved,** That the candid, honest and patriotic course pursued by our Senators in Congress, Bedford Brown and Robt. Strange, in regard to the Rayner Resolutions of the last Assembly, entitle them to our warmest thanks and the approbation of the people of North Carolina.

**Resolved,** That this meeting approves of the firm, honest, and patriotic course pursued in Congress by the Hon. James J. McKay, the Representative of our Congressional District, and that he is entitled to our gratitude for obtaining an appropriation for the improvement of New River, and for his indefatigable exertions in behalf of the best interests of his District.

**Resolved,** That this meeting approve of the intended Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 8th of January next, and that we will appoint Delegates to attend the same.

**Resolved,** That we have great respect and confidence in the ability, integrity, and Democratic Republican principles of Wm. HENRY HAYWOOD, JR., and while we most heartily concur with our Democratic citizens of other counties in recommending him as a suitable candidate to be run for the office of Governor in 1840, we declare our determination to sustain the nomination of the Convention of the 8th of January next; and that we will use all honorable means in our power to insure the success of the individual nominated by the said Convention.

On motion of Wm. Ennett, Esq. the Chairman appointed James Glenn, Daniel Ambrose, David W. Simmons, Thos. Ennett, Durant H. Rhodes, Robert White, Francis Matlocks, John B. Pollock and Wm. Ward, Delegates to attend the Convention.

On motion of John B. Pollock, Jr.—John A. Averitt was added to the list of Delegates.

On motion of Thomas Ennett, Esq. it was resolved, that any of the Delegates who are unavoidably prevented from attending the Convention, shall have power to fill their vacancies.

**Resolved,** That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, for the manner in which they have performed their duties.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the editor of the N. Carolina Standard for publication, with a request that the Democratic Republican papers in the State give them an insertion.

**JOSHUA FOY, Chairman.**  
J. A. AVERITT, Secretary.

"A Whippable Article."—Not very long since, Thaddeus Stevens was at a tavern in Lancaster County, and got into conversation with a gentleman on the subject of the coming nomination for President. The gentleman observed, that in all probability Mr. Thaddeus replied that he thought not; but if he were, he would be damned if he would not support Mr. Van Buren, and railed out a furious tirade against Mr. Clay and his friends, free masonry, &c. In the course of the conversation, it was suggested, that if General Harrison was nominated, it was very probable the Whigs would be rested for a time, but would ultimately be whipped into the ranks to support him. "Yes, damn them," said Thaddeus, "they are a whippable article, that is true, and curse them, they make such a devil of a noise and jangling beforehand, that they do more injury than they can afterwards make up for by their votes when they are whipped in."

This was said openly and publicly, and in hearing of persons who were no parties to the Convention.

Gen. Harrison is now nominated and the result will show how "whippable" the Whigs are.

It is generally understood among the anti-slavery men at Harrisburg, that in the event of Gen. Harrison's election, (rather a forlorn hope by the way,) that Charles Biddle Penrose, Esq. usually denominated the flying phenomenon, is to be Secretary of War.

Dame Rumor also says, that Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. is to be the General's Ambassador to Turkey, as he wishes to be well represented near the Seraglio.—*Spirit of the Times.*

It is not regarded as good taste to deal in proverbs. Such well worn axioms of wisdom are looked upon by the fastidious as of a kind with the slang phraseology of the streets; but still there are circumstances under which they present themselves so forcibly that they are thought whether they are said or not. Who, for instance, has noticed the manner in which Henry Clay has been spoken of by the federal press since the nomination of Harrison, without being reminded that "his words butter no parsnips," and the illustrious Kentuckian himself, as he peers from the shelf on which he has so unceremoniously been placed, must, if he has any of the spirit of "Sancho the proverbialist" in him, think that the wise law to which we have alluded, was expressly made for his individual case. "Dear Mr. Clay, sweet Mr. Clay, noble, disinterested, self-sacrificing Mr. Clay," say the journalists—the union never had a patriot uniting so many admirable and glorious qualities. He is everything that a citizen and a statesman should be—a shining candle in this "naughty world." One naturally expects a fitting climax to this general chorus of adulation—something that shall appropriately crown the pillar of praise. But we look for it in vain. The shaft is abruptly truncated—after applying all sorts of condiments and spicy dressing to the political cucumber, it is tossed away at once and forever. The force of pathos can no further go. What, when the whole party acknowledge Mr. Clay's manifold virtues—when they confess his extraordinary fitness for the Presidency—when every oppositionist concedes that he the foremost man of all this world—can there be found nothing else to do with such a paragon of excellence, but to shew him the door of everlasting retirement, and significantly intimate that the ab-

sence of so much virtue is particularly desirable? The inferior article is preferred.—Delightful recompense for so many years of anxiety and party labor! Mr. Clay must certainly feel quite overwhelmed with the obligations thus conferred upon him. He has got "the discharge" to which he playfully but ironically alluded during his summer campaign of speech-making, and if he can find a recompense for his labors and his final condemnation for unseaworthiness, in empty puffery, why he is truly blest in a meek and forgiving spirit.—*Pennsylvania.*

**Parliamentary Rule.**—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives a lucid account of the mode of settling contested elections in Great Britain, which concludes with the following remark:

"It is also to be observed that, by a standing rule, all members returned upon double returns withdraw from the House until the return be determined; and the double returns are acted upon first." If we had these rules, there could be no difficulty about the Jersey case, or the Naylor and Ingersoll case. "The returns being conflicting, neither party could sit or vote till the committee had reported its decision; and there would be perfect confidence in the impartiality of the decision."

It is the rule of common sense and common honesty, that parties interested should take no part in the decision of their own case; and yet, against all right, rule, and decency, we find the contraband New Jersey members insisting on thrusting themselves into a position to influence the decision.—*Globe.*

**Federal Tactics.**—The policy of the Federal members of Congress, in regard to the admittance to seats of members from New Jersey, has been to keep the people in the dark. They have tried every way to prevent all evidence being presented before the House, and the Federal papers are supporting them in it, else why do they not publish the documents read by Dr. Duncan? Not so! This will not answer for them. They know that this is the "poisoned chalice" that will return to their own lips." The beautiful lines of Bryant are applicable here:

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,  
And dies amidst her worshippers!"

*N. Y. New Era.*

*From the Baltimore Post. The Caucus at Harrisburg.*

The friends of Henry Clay, those not initiated into the mysteries of policy, and the chicanery of designing and artful partisans—those who, with unsophisticated honesty, reposed implicit confidence in the majority of numbers—have been most woefully deceived by the nomination at Harrisburg. Scarcely ever have we witnessed such sincere regrets, attended with such bitter revivings, as is manifested by the Whigs of the city; they feel that they have been set upon in judgment, by a tribunal which has disregarded the integrity of the electoral system, and which has had the audience hostile to the evidence produced, and doom them to a fate on which they look and shudder with a repugnance they have no desire to conceal.

We are disposed to throw a little light on this subject, observing that the particulars are avoided by the press of the Opposition. As we have before stated, Mr. Clay had beyond all doubt a clear majority of individual adherents in the convention, and aware of this fact, when the Harrison men proposed the committee of three from each delegation, Reverdy Johnson promptly objected, and urged an immediate vote in open convention per capita. By such a vote, however, it was too evident that Mr. Clay would beat the field, as soon as the first ballot should exhibit sufficient cause to drop Scott.

During the pending question, and the obvious difficulty of effecting a unity of feeling, the Harrisonites caucused, and found that they could get New York, New Hampshire, and Michigan, from Scott, by the delegation committee scheme, which was, therefore, urged again, and made palatable by a proposition that the nomination should be informal until the definite action of the Convention should sanction the decision. This plan was at length adopted, and the result was, after many ballots, a clear majority for Harrison. The form of proceeding appears to have been an appointment of three from each State delegation, the majority of the three to be supposed to carry the constitutional, electoral vote of the State; thus completely disarranging the customary and only ostensibly honest plan to be pursued. The result of this balloting gave to

HARRISON.	
New York	42
Pennsylvania	30
Ohio	21
Indiana	9
Illinois	5
Massachusetts	14
Vermont	7
Maine	10
New Hampshire	7
Michigan	3
148	
CLAY.	
Rhode Island	4
Delaware	3
Maryland	10
Virginia	23
North Carolina	15
Alabama	7
Mississippi	4
Louisiana	5
Kentucky	15
Missouri	4
90	
SCOTT.	
New Jersey	8
Connecticut	8
16	

This result was communicated to the Convention, and being a clear majority, with all the difficulties before them of their inharmonious and irreconcilable preferences, there was no alternative but to make a formal unanimity, by recommending Gen. Harrison to

the support of the Whig party, without taking a vote of the whole body at all. Thus, in the absence of such a system as should characterize such an assembly, stratagem triumphed, and the friends of Mr. Clay chap fallen, discomfited and out-generalled returned to their homes to give the best account they could of themselves and their acts, to their constituents. So ends the chapter.

*From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

**Impartial Whig views as to the New Jersey Case.**

Difficulty was apprehended from this Jersey case, as the columns of ever newspaper will attest, not on account of the prevalence of any revolutionary spirit, but of a strong predilection on the part of the public, to carry out the popular will, as fairly expressed, in opposition to mere verbal and legal technicalities. It is in the nature of our institutions, founded as they are on free and almost universal suffrage, to facilitate instead of thwarting the expression of the public will; and we must change our institutions, radically change them, before we can venture, upon any legal artifice, to set aside an election, by the formalities of seals and commissions. It could not be done in England even in the times of James I. when prerogatives was a good deal less limited than now, and when it was often brought to bear upon election returns and parliamentary privileges. So far as the clerks roll in our Congress is concerned, it is generally made up from newspaper reports—very few members ever bringing with them their certificates.—The Clerk's list is nothing, therefore, but the evidence that an election is a matter of public notoriety. If a certificate be produced, it is only prima facie evidence of a title to a seat; for, after all, the House is to judge of the returns and elections of its members. But this prima facie evidence is good until it is disputed, and no longer.

In the Jersey case, one set of the members were certified by the Secretary of State and the judges of the election, as having been duly elected; and, in addition to this, they had in their favor public notoriety—the common consent that they were elected. The other set brought a commission from the Governor, but this same Governor, in a message to the Legislature had acknowledged that his certificate was of no avail; and that the returns will be judged of by Congress, who would not suffer the electors or the elected to be deprived of their rights. Now it could hardly be expected of any Clerk to undertake to put on his list either of these claiming parties; but if compelled to judge between them, he must, according to the principle on which his roll is made out, put down the party that was backed by the common consent to his election. To suppose that Congress would be governed altogether by a mere technicality in their decision would be absurd, especially when it is made their duty, by the Constitution, to go into the merits of the return and of the election. But it is said that the certified members could be superseded, in due course of proceedings, towards the end of the Congress, after having elected a speaker and participated in legislative duties, and done all that was expected of them. Very true; and this would answer every purpose, if we could only get Congress and the people of New Jersey, and the public generally, to assent to it. But it is hard, and I hope always will be, to get Congress to set their face against the positive and well known sense of the public; and equally hard to substitute, in the estimation of the people, a Governor's certificate for a free election.

An error has generally prevailed that the House could not decide upon an election return prior to the election of a Speaker. It is perfectly within its power to decide upon any question touching itself and its privileges, as soon as a quorum is obtained, though it cannot communicate with the other branch of Congress without a Speaker.

**The "Union and Harmony" of the Piccadilly Opposition.**

It will doubtless, from this time forward, constitute a paramount purpose of the Harrison faction to represent the nomination of "Old Tippecanoe" as the unanimous choice of the Federal National Convention. Those who attended the deliberations of that body on the last day of its session, and heard the closing addresses of its members, will, however, know what value to place upon these representations. For the sake of a contest, we could have wished, and did wish, that the nominee of that Convention, be he whom he might, would unite all the elements of the Opposition, as without it the re-election of the present incumbent will be more a matter of form, than the result of a struggle. There was, however, neither cordiality or unanimity in yielding acquiescence to the nomination of Harrison. One of the North Carolina delegation, (whose name we do not now remember,) on the eve of adjournment, arose, and stated frankly that he could promise no support—that, under no circumstances, could Harrison receive the vote of Old Rip, and the labor of the Whigs there would be worse than idle; yet he felt disposed to make the most of an evil, and would for himself, individually, promise the nominee his vote, but beyond that he could give no gratifying assurance whatever.

One of the Kentucky delegation, Gen. Combe, described her as in a *bruised and broken condition*—an irreparable wound had been inflicted upon her, which neither time nor change of circumstances could heal. He also intimated, that even that Commonwealth, overshadowed as she has been by the influence of Whigery, might no longer be found enlisted under her torn and tattered banner; and to cap the climax of the whole, even the "Spy in Washington."

"A chief among them takin' notes," could not refrain from declaring, in the presence of numerous bystanders, "this nomination secures Van Buren the vote of the Empire State by 15,000 majority."

Such were the opinions, privately, as well as openly expressed, by the leaders of the great National Convention, not alone before, but AFTER the nominations had been concluded. Take them at their own word, no event yet to happen, which is subject to the controlling dispensations of a higher power, is farther removed beyond the pale of uncertainty.

The Irish, at their "like wakes," of festivals, frolic and get roaring; the Anglo-Americans, with the Whigs, and the Indian tribes of this Western

of ours, on the contrary, weep and wail are of a sorrowful countenance, at the general solemnities. The Harrisburg Delegates, wept reading of Mr. Clay's letter, (like the place at the reading of Caesar's will by Anthony), and that the funeral of the

tainty and doubt, that the re-election of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency. *Pennsylvania Keystone.*

*From the Old Dominion.*

This high handed, petty despotism, (in the abuse heaped on Mr. Garland the Clerk, by the opposition members) called up at last, Mr. Weller, a new member from Ohio—a glorious specimen of the true blue Buckeye democracy. I had seen his eye flash, his cheek glow, his voice pour out his tissue of violence and abuse; and although I had no idea to what party he belonged, or what State he represented, I became strongly interested in him. He is of the most prepossessing appearance, apparently just out of his teens, so youthful does he look, and yet his maiden speech is the all-engrossing topic in this wilderness of a city. A thunder-clap in a cloudless day could not have more astounded the federal whigs—they looked aghast, as bolt after bolt came hissing upon their uncovered heads, scathing and withering like a lightning stroke. They all seemed to say, we have found our match now—this young David of democracy is destined to give us trouble; and they will find their fears realized. Says Mr. Weller, in the course of his electric and eloquent appeal, "I have been in the habit of speaking plainly at home, and by the God that made me, I will do so here!"

It was with the utmost difficulty that the crowd in the galleries restrained themselves from giving him such a "hurrah" as would make the walls of that building quiver to their foundation. Like Mr. Allen of the other House, Mr. Weller is destined to fill a high place in public estimation. Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, has the floor for to-morrow. F.



## NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FRIVETTEVILLE

Saturday Morning, December 21, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**Martin Van Buren.**

**More Consistency.**

Our readers will perceive that R. M. T. Hunter, received 63 votes on the last balloting on Saturday last, for Speaker. We are informed by a passenger in the Stage, that the opposition party are voting for Mr. Hunter as their candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Now, what, think you reader, are the politics of Mr. Hunter? He is an open avowed, and zealous Sub-Treasury man!!!

"I want to go to Congress, how to vote I don't know, but I go upon principle of 'Union and Harmony'." "Hop about do 'Whiggy' bockerooth, hop 'hop'!" "Every time he turn he self, he do 'gis' self!" (Rict.)

Is there any political principle after this professed by the opposition party, that will not abandon, to get into power?

What bitter execrations have they not poured upon Mr. Van Buren and his friends, as authors of this same Sub-Treasury bill. He often have the people been told, it would ruin the country?

How often have they heard that Van Buren's Sub-Treasury Scheme would produce hateful union of the purse and the sword? That it was establishing a Government Bank to furnish hard money for the office-holders and paper money for the people? How often has this scheme been laughed at as Bunker's "hard money humbug?" How often have these worthy federal opposition bodies cried out that this scheme would destroy the *System*, prostrate the Banks, ruin the merchants, and annihilate the commerce and improvements in the land? Yet now, when they find they have not votes enough to elect Bell as their Speaker in Congress, they all this abuse of the Independent Treasury System; they "take all that back," (as Adams did some of his decisions last winter, and cast their votes for Mr. Hunter, one of the very ablest supporters of this great system, last winter in Congress! We can conceive of a more bare-faced desertion of ten avowed principles than this.

Our readers will remember that we published a report of Mr. Hunter's made as chairman of a committee last winter, exhibiting of the most ingenious and able schemes of an Independent Treasury System, which could possibly be devised.

We beg to refer the Observer to that report, and ask him, as an "independent" journalist, to give the public "light" upon it—we shall like to have his views upon the matter. Wonder if he will "jump Jim crow" any more? That is to say—will he sell

"If thou hast any love of mercy in thee, Turn me upon my face that I may die."

The Irish, at their "like wakes," of festivals, frolic and get roaring; the Anglo-Americans, with the Whigs, and the Indian tribes of this Western

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