

Tennessee from 4 to 5; Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, no sales; Kentucky from 20 to 25. Since 1833, the rates of exchange have not been so high, or bank notes so low. By this it will be seen that some gentlemen's memories are not so very good, when they say that we had the best currency the world ever knew. But, say they, the United States Bank paper was good. Admit this, and what does it prove? Why, that you had one currency for the Government and another for the people—the very thing you now condemn. The above rates will be found in Senate document No. 457, session of 1837-S. The United States Bank shared the notes of its own branches from 1 to 5 per cent.; see Spencer's report to House of Representatives, January 19, 1819. Banks, like individuals, will have a credit abroad in proportion to their standing at home.

If they stand high in public estimation at home, and always redeem their notes when presented, in gold and silver, they cannot sink lower at any point than the difference in transporting the gold and silver. Why is it that bank notes in the same State, and even in the same town, differ so much in value? It is not owing to their standing in public estimation? But we are told that the laboring classes would be much benefited by the establishment of another National Bank. These things have been promised before, without being realized. I happened to be in Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, when the United States Bank bill of that State was under consideration. Its friends there, like the friends of a United States Bank here, prophesied that great good would result from it—that we had in that State a large and enterprising class of men, who possessed all the qualifications requisite to make them useful; but that they were without the means to go into business—that farmers, mechanics, and others, who were in debt, would be greatly benefited by it—that money would be so plenty that interest would be reduced to four per cent, and perhaps lower—in fact, it was the very bill to benefit the middle and lower classes. This was the profession. Now for the practice. Money had become so plenty in Pennsylvania, or at least in that section where I reside, that men who could secure it well, could get what they wanted at five per cent. per annum. This was a very common rate of interest. But in less than twelve months after the Bank was chartered, notice was generally given either to pay in the money or to pay six per cent. interest. This was all fair. We, who were in debt, had no cause of complaint. It was only the effect that the charter of the Bank had upon us. All these things I know from experience, because it took between thirty and forty dollars per annum from me; but in Philadelphia it was much worse than in the country. To such an extent was the wild and visionary spirit of speculation encouraged, that it created such an additional demand for money that interest rose to ten, fifteen, twenty, and as high as thirty-six per cent, or three per cent. per month, and it was exceedingly difficult for ordinary business men to get accommodations at all, when the shaver and speculator could command his millions. Nearly all the money was lent out through brokers and bank officers at extravagant rates of interest. In this case, gentlemen, you professed as much friendship for us farmers and laboring men as you do now. Is it then at all surprising that we should be unwilling to trust you again?

But a bank is wanted as a regulator. We in Pennsylvania have some experience about this regulation of the currency. On the 9th of October last, the evening of the election, and after the returns from the city and county of Philadelphia were mostly in, the bank officers held a meeting to consult about the propriety of suspending specie payments. Fourteen banks were represented, and five were for suspension and the big bank was one of the number for suspension; and nine were against it. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the nine banks who were unwilling to suspend, were able to continue specie payments. But the next day when the big bank opened, she sent word round to the others that she suspended forthwith, and the rest followed her example. The consequence has been the withdrawal from circulation of nearly all the precious metals, and their place was filled with the worst trash that ever disgraced any people. The best informed men of that State are of opinion that nearly all the banks in Pennsylvania could have continued specie payments, and that they were entirely solvent; but we had a regulator, and they must follow her regulations. But for the noble stand taken by Governor Porter to see that the laws were faithfully executed, and that no note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars should be issued, the whole State would have been again flooded with shillasters as it was in 1837; for the universal law regulating currency is, that two kinds of the same denomination will not circulate together. Where one is more valuable than the other, the least valuable will be kept going, while the other will be hoarded up. For instance, if you have five dollars in gold, and a five dollar bill, you will part with the bill first; but if you had no note, the gold would then be used. Stop the circulation of all the five dollar bills in the country, and half eagles will soon take their place.

The bill now under consideration differs in two very essential particulars from the late practice in the kind of money to be received, and the manner of keeping it between the time of receiving and disbursing it. From the commencement of the Government, the public money has been received and disbursed by officers appointed by the Government, and therefore if they were dishonest, they had an opportunity to embezzle it; and besides all this, you had to risk the safety of the banks. Under this bill you have but one set of officers; and if bank officers are more honest than other men, their services can be had; but this I do not admit. In all Governments, and also in large private transactions, more or less losses will occur from faithless agents; and this will always be the case until man becomes infallible.

One of the strongest reasons why this bill should pass at the present time is, that it is generally conceded that the re-adjustment of the tariff will come up for consideration at the next session of Congress. That period will, perhaps, be the freest from objections to considering the subject, of any time that can be selected. After a storm we usually have a calm; and a calm will, therefore, be likely to succeed the coming Presidential election, and it will, moreover, come on before parties divide off on other Presidential candidates. The members will come together freer from excitement than usual, and therefore will be better prepared to act with that calm, cool, and deliberate consideration that its importance requires. I would here say to the high tariff men at the North, and to the anti-tariff men of the South, that you should meet together upon some middle ground with that spirit of concession and compromise that actuated those men to whom you are indebted for the form of Government under which you live. If either extreme should succeed, injustice may be done. Pennsylvania occupies that ground. While she will never be behind her sister States in furnishing the necessary means to support the Government, in either men or money, at the same time, so far as I am informed, her people do not desire more taxes to be levied than will meet the necessary expenses of the Government; and in laying them, she will ask discriminating duties to protect the manufacturing interests. This is the first deliberative body in which I was ever honored with a seat, and this is my first effort in this body; and as one of the Representatives of the Keystone State, if I could suggest any thing for the consideration of Congress that would tend to harmonize their conflicting views on that interesting and heretofore exciting question, it would be very gratifying to my own feelings; but, sir, if you permit the banks to enter the list of interested partisans, you will have your gallery and your lobby lined with their officers and agents, advocating a high tariff, and all for the interest of the dear people professedly, but in fact to create a large surplus for them to trade upon. Should you employ the banks again as depositories, I doubt not but the prediction of my honorable colleague from Philadelphia [Mr. SERGEANT] will be fulfilled, and that ten millions of dollars will not be too large an estimate for the balance in the Treasury. There has been some effort made to agitate this interesting question at the present session; but of all times that could be selected, this would be the most unfortunate for the country.

I have been no little amused, sir, to hear the very kind professions of friendship from the gentleman in the Opposition, to the interests of the farmers, mechanics, and laboring men. Yes, sir, the real hard-fisted men, as they are called. These professions are made by men in this hall, who can scarcely turn over the leaves in their portfolio without their silk gloves on. Now, sir, I don't doubt their sincerity, but are they as competent to judge of their interests as practical business men are? While they profess one thing, they practice another. Yes, sir, they are for exclusive privileges and monopolies—the very antipodes of the poor man's interest. They are too much like the banks—they form combinations and control a larger amount of labor that depends mainly upon the bank facilities to carry on business. When there is any sudden revulsion in the money market, as it is called, the poor man is either forced to consent to a reduction of his wages, or be thrown out of employment altogether; and their rights as citizens are too often infringed upon by being forced into compliance with the views of their employers, especially in politics. I ask the business and laboring men of the country to look round and see whether the leaders of the Whig party do not seem to be delighted with the present distress of the country, because it will have the effect to place them in power; and whether the banks and all the moneyed men of that party are not aggravating it to its utmost stretch of severity, even to bring you to starvation, as the gentleman from Philadelphia would have it? The labor of any country is its wealth; and when you protect the interest of the laborer, you promote the interest of the country; but, how is this to be done? Is the great question. Here the parties seem to be at issue. The Democrats contend that the laborer is best rewarded who receives his pay in the kind of currency of which a month's or day's wages will buy most of the necessities of life for his family. For instance, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HOLLEMAN] informed us, the other day, that he knew a man that received thirty thousand dollars for one month's work in continental money, and then gave it all for a uniform coat, worth only thirty dollars, in hard money. Now, if this man had received forty dollars in hard money for his month's work, he would have had ten dollars left; but when he got \$30,000, he had nothing left. This is a fair illustration of the position of the two parties; for the Opposition contend that the largest nominal amount, without reference to its value, is the best wages.

Now, sir, if this bill will be the means of taking away the props that have held up and supported rotten institutions, and will weed them out from amongst the sound ones, we shall soon return to a sound circulating medium; and the man who receives his week's pay on Saturday night will be certain that his money will be good until the end of the next week. The changes and fluctuations in the prices of produce always operate more injuriously on the poor man than on any other class, because his wages are the last to rise, when a general rise in prices takes place. In Pennsylvania, contracts are usually made in the winter for the succeeding summer, both for building and farming operations, and the prices fixed by the day, month, or year, as the case may be. Mechanics generally fix their prices in the winter, or early in the spring, from which they cannot well depart; and it not unfrequently happens that before the season is half over, their bread and meat advances in price from 25 to 50 and in some cases 100 per cent., yet their wages remain stationary. This frequently happens after the grain has been sold by the farmer, and the mills are nearly empty, the whole crops of the country, or nearly so, being in the hands of the speculators. In Philadelphia, building is generally done by contract made in the commencement of the season. The competition being great amongst master builders for business, every thing is estimated at existing prices, under which hands are engaged, &c. but before the buildings are half up, the price

of living advances 50 or 75 per cent., and the workmen, in justice to themselves and families, turn out for higher wages, and, consequently, in many cases, the undertaker loses by the contract. It is the sudden changes and fluctuations that unsettle business, destroy confidence, and operate so much against business men, and which are believed to be caused mainly by expansions and contractions in the circulating medium.

Our best writers on political economy, as well as our ablest statesmen, inform us that the currency of a country stands in the same relation to the body politic, that the blood in our veins does to the human or animal system; the regularity of both being alike necessary to a healthy action. If this principle be correct, the following statement will show the cause of our embarrassment. In 1835, January 1st, the amount of bank notes in circulation was \$103,692,495; in 1836, it increased to \$140,301,038; in 1837, it increased to \$149,185,891; in 1838, it was reduced to \$116,138,910; in 1839, it was increased to \$134,170,955; and in 1840, it was again reduced to \$106,968,582. By the above, it will be seen that, from 1835 to 1836, the increase of circulation was \$36,608,543; and from 1837 to 1838, it was reduced \$33,046,958; and in 1838 it was increased \$22,042,045; and between the 1st of January 1839 and 1st of January 1840, it was again reduced \$27,212,384. If the Opposition be correct, (which I do not admit) that the Administration has produced those changes by what they are pleased to term war on the banks, then they have furnished the very best reason that can be given for the secession. That these changes have affected prices, there can be no doubt; and this is all charged to the Administration. If crops fail, and bread becomes high, the poor man is told that the President has been the cause of it. If crops are good and we have a double quantity, and prices fall, the farmers are told that the President has done it.

If Mr. Van Buren is chargeable with the low price of produce—but which I do not think correct—we will try some of the gentlemen's favorites by the same rule, and see how they stand. The average price of flour in Philadelphia during Mr. Adams's administration was, agreeably to Hazard's Register, a good Whig paper, \$5 14 1-2; Gen. Jackson's first term, \$5 61; second term, \$6 16 3-4; and Mr. Van Buren's, \$7 26. Now, gentlemen, if high prices are an advantage, where does your favorite Administration stand? I say here, without the fear of contradiction, that flour was lower during his Administration than during any four years together since 1790.

By comparing the years in which the banks issued most excessive, with the excessive importation and excessive sales of public lands, it will be seen that they kept pace with each other, and that the whole action of the body politic was stimulated by the excess of bank paper; and vice versa, when a contraction took place. If then the Independent Treasury bill, now on your table, will tend to check this excess, it will do much good, and I trust will be of lasting benefit to the people of this Union.

Senator Davis. "JOHN DAVIS is the man who gave three cheers, in the streets of Worcester, when he received the news that the British army had sacked the city of Washington, and burnt the Capitol."

This statement we made on the authority of an unimpeachable witness, who stood within a few feet of Mr. Davis at the time. All three of the Whig papers of this town, the Spy, the Egis, and the North Bend, have denied that any thing of the kind ever occurred, and have hurled at the Palladium the keenest shafts their malice could command. But not intending to be browbeaten by them, out of what we believe to be truth, we have persisted in the truth of the statement. The Egis has pursued us with singular virulence, declaring as follows:

"It is false that ever a man of our population rejoiced that the Capitol had been captured, sacked, and burned; and that there is no person, gentleman, or of other description, now residing in Worcester, who will say that he ever knew or heard Mr. Davis, by word or act, exult over any victory of the British, because such an act was never done by him. It is a libel on our town to affirm that any of its citizens shouted when the intelligence, which stirred every breast with indignation, of the capture of Washington, was received."

Now mark how plain a tale shall put our reviler down!

From the National Egis, of Aug. 31, 1814. "HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.—When the news of the CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON reached this town, SOME OF THE LEADING FEDERALISTS openly expressed their GRATIFICATION, mingled with a REGRET that the PRESIDENT was not involved in the DESTRUCTION OF THE CAPITOL!"

If we are rightly informed, the Democratic Egis of 1814, (not the Federal Egis of 1840) was under the control of a brother of the present editor of the Egis. Of course we shall have no more denials from that quarter, that "some of the leading Federalists" of this town were so horribly depraved as to openly express their gratification at the destruction of the Capitol. Shall we have any restrictions? Our accusation against Mr. Davis lags far behind that of the Egis of 1814. We have not accused him of expressing a "regret that the President was not involved in the destruction of the Capitol;" though from the temper of his writings at that time, there can be little doubt that the destruction of Mr. Madison would have sent a thrill of joy through the frame of a man whose daily habit it was to calumniate him as base, perfidious, cowardly, and a "buffoon."

Worcester Palladium. Riches without charity are worth nothing.—They are a blessing only to him who makes them a blessing to others. Why is the letter E like a tailor? Because it makes cloths into clothes.

A rare exhibition—Honesty in a Federal Whig editor.—The Hooe case. The Editor of the Lexington (Virginia) Gazette, C. C. Baldwin, Esq., a decided Whig of the modern school, treats the case of Lieutenant Hooe like an honest man. He maintains that it would have been absurd in the President, to set aside the finding of the court convicting the accused upon charges and specifications to which the negro testimony was not applicable, as it would be in an ordinary court of criminal jurisdiction, to set aside a conviction of murder on one indictment, because improper evidence was admitted upon another. Having illustrated this point, he proceeds to another, as follows, viz:

"2d. By the common law and the uniform practice in the navy, under it, negroes are competent witnesses against white men. They are not permitted to testify against white men in Virginia, because that is very properly forbidden by an express law of the State. They are good witnesses, however, in many of the free States. They were, then, competent legal witnesses in the case. The question then arises, what right has the Federal Executive to repeal the laws of the land, merely because he may deem them inexpedient? Are our Whig friends—are the freemen of this land—prepared to surrender into the hands of a despotic authority into the hands of the Federal Executive? Yet this is the very principle involved in the case, for the President is universally censured by the Whig press, because he would not repeal the law of the land authorizing negroes to give evidence against white men. As a Whig, as a Republican, intensely jealous of Federal encroachments, may more, as an American freeman, we, for one, enter our protest against such a monstrous usurpation of power by the Federal Executive. "Let us not be misunderstood. We are no advocates for negro evidence against white men. On the contrary, we are strongly opposed to it. But let the loathsomeness, the disgraceful, the degrading law be repealed by Congress—not by the Federal Executive. What freeman can tolerate the bare idea of Executive legislation? Give this power to your Executive, and he is a despot, and you are his slaves."

Thus saith a Whig Editor in Virginia! Come from what quarter it may, it is true Democratic doctrine. Well, what is the point of attack against the President in this case? It is that he has not ALTERED THE LAW! It is that he has not USURPED THE RIGHTFUL POWER OF CONGRESS! Bots and Co. call on the South to oppose the President because he has not in this case become an USURPER! Yes, the very men who daily and recklessly charge him with usurpation, complain of him also because he does not usurp the law-making power!

It is not at all remarkable that the Whig Editor of the Gazette should think it necessary to give reasons for venturing to be honest in anything which relates to the Administration. Honesty and candor are so rare in the newspapers of that party, that we never expect to meet with them without an apology. Hear what Mr. Baldwin says: "We have been told by some of our friends that it was very imprudent in us to express this opinion; that it might be used to injure the Whig cause. To this we have two brief replies. First: we shall always do justice, we trust, even to our worst enemies, 'who the heavens fall.' We scorn that pusillanimous, criminal prudence, which, for party purposes, would countenance injustice even to a foe. We were taught by maternal piety that honesty was the best policy, and that the right was always the most prudent; and may the lightning of Heaven blast us if we ever forget the lesson. We owe a higher allegiance to truth than to party. "Our second reply is, that we can't help blabbing right out whatever we think. We abhor all concealment and scorn all trickery. A manly frankness, a lofty independence, an ingenuous candor, we estimate above all price, as one of the noblest traits of the human character. In a word, such unfortunately is our moral constitution, that "We can't be silent and we will not lie." "We hope our friends are satisfied. We need not say that the columns of our paper are open to the freest discussion of the whole subject."

Ab, Mr Baldwin, you are too Democratic for your party. If you continue to act upon the principle that you "owe a higher allegiance to truth than to party," you will soon find that the modern Whig party have no further use for you.

Who shall we trust? Not a man who says a United States Bank is unconstitutional, but who declares he will violate the constitution and his oath of office, by giving it his sanction, if it should be deemed necessary. We shall not trust the man who called upon Congress to postpone the payment of the national debt, that the surplus revenue might be used in the construction of works of internal improvement, and in the protection and support of domestic manufactures; nor the man who said he would not vote to repeal the tariff until the streets of Charleston and Norfolk should be covered with grass.

Not the man who signed a bill to sell free white men and women into slavery, and to inflict thirty-nine lashes upon their bare backs for attempting to regain their liberty. Not the man who sanctioned a bill to abridge the right of suffrage, allowing no man to vote, who was not possessed of a given amount of property. Not the man who voted against the rights and interests of Georgia, to set aside the old Treaty after it had been solemnly ratified and signed by the President.

Not the man who wore the Black Cockade, and supported the Sedition Law. Not the man who declares it Calumny to be called the friend of slavery. Not the man who joined an Abolition Society at 18 and boasted of it thirty years afterwards. Not the man who went to Ohio, and thanked God that he had gotten rid of Virginia politics and Virginia negroes.

Not the man who prayed that the day might not be distant, when a North American slave should not go down upon a slave.

Not the man who wishes the surplus revenue appropriated to the purchase and emancipation of our slaves.

And not the man who is supported by Federalists and abolitionists.—Fed. Union. ANECDOTE.—A sailor having purchased some medicine of a celebrated doctor, demanded the price. "Why," says the doctor, "I cannot think of charging you less than seven and sixpence."—"Well I'll tell you what," replied the sailor, "take off the odd, and I'll pay you the even."—"Well," returned the doctor, "we won't quarrel about trifles." The sailor laid sixpence and walked off, when the doctor reminded him of his mistake. "No mistake, six is even and seven is odd all the world over; so I wish you good day." "Get you gone," said the doctor, "I've made fourpence out of you yet!"

The Jeffersonian. Published at West Point, in this State, has always preferred Van Buren to Harrison. The Editor, however, a member of the late "State Rights" party of this State, did not hoist the name of the Democratic candidate until the 22d inst., on which occasion he makes the following remark: "To day we show our colors, and 'hang our banner on the outer wall,' nailed to the battlement; from which under the present state of things, it shall never be struck, so long as we hold the defence of this part of the citadel. Van Buren before Harrison, forever!"

We have put up no candidate for Vice President. The Hon. John Forsyth, of this State, the Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, the Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and the Hon. R. M. Johnson, the present incumbent, are all in the field; all sound democrats, and either of them will suit us, as either of them, we have no doubt, will fill the Vice President's chair respectable to himself and honorable to his country.

The gentlemen composing the Electoral and Congressional Tickets are so well known throughout the State, that it would be an act of supererogation on our part to attempt to set forth their character. Nor is it necessary. It is not for the men we are battling, but for their principles. Many as are the points made by hot political disputants, and numberless as are the questions advocated and denied pro and con by the wranglers, the main question, into which all the others resolve themselves, is, Shall the Sub-Treasury System or United States Bank be established? Shall the finances of the country be administered after the plan adopted by the framers of the constitution, or after the plan adopted by Alexander Hamilton and John Adams. Shall we have a currency of gold and silver, or its equivalent, at all times, or shall we have a paper currency, with no other security for its value than the success of the institution upon whose character it is issued? Shall we have a public fiscal system based upon the provisions of the constitution, and regulated by the wholesome restraints of the law, or shall we have an unconstitutional establishment, to which experience has taught us all legal restraints are mere cobwebs? In the words of the Hon. George M. Troup, "it is a mere question of Bank or no Bank—if the Bank comes, every thing that is unconstitutional will follow." We go for Van Buren and the Independent Treasury, against Harrison and the Bank; and to carry out these principles, we advocate the above tickets; the one to elect the man who has adopted them, and the other to advocate such measures and pass such laws as will enable him constitutionally and legally to do so.—Georgian.

From the Glob. [COMMUNICATED.]

The following extract from a speech delivered by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, is taken from a New York paper. The source from which it emanates, with the reflection that its author occupies an exalted station for talents, at home and abroad, gives the extract a weight of character that entitles it to every consideration. The overissue of paper money, and the effects produced by such an evil, are clearly demonstrated by him as ruinous to any country in a national point of view, as producing embarrassment among the mercantile and laboring classes. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper you can publish it. R. Lord B. says: "It is monstrous, my Lord, that any man, or body of men, corporate, or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will; of combining the office of regulator of national currency with that of bankers; that they should be both the money makers and money dealers; that they should have the privilege at any one period of inundating the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stimulating speculation as well as trade, raising prices, wages, and profits, and at another period drawing in their rags, screwing up all legitimate source of credit, as well as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining merchants and manufacturers by the hundred, and spreading misery and wretchedness among thousands."

REMARK BY THE EDITOR. In these few words are summed up the real causes, which, nine times out of ten, when they occur, produce low prices and general embarrassment, in this country as well as England.

More of the Double Game. We invite attention to the following letter from an intelligent and respectable correspondent. It will be observed that it is charged by a "Whig," that there is a letter in the possession of Mr. Owen from Gen. Harrison, not intended for the "public eye."

Wadesborough, N. C. July 17, 1840. Dear Sir:—In a conversation yesterday with a very respectable and intelligent Whig, of Bladen County, who is in this place, on a visit, I learned one important fact which I think it my duty to communicate to you.

We were conversing respecting the attitude in which Gen. Harrison had placed himself before the American people, in regard to the private letters which had been written to the

North and South, respecting his opinions on Abolitionism—to the North giving countenance to their mad schemes, as developed in the Calhoun letter—to the South, that he was opposed to the abolitionists as shown in his letter to Mr. Lyons, of Va., and to both, this injunction to keep his several letters out of the newspapers.

I exposed this detestable duplicity as well as I was able to Mr. — He said if this were true, Gen. H. was an old scoundrel and he would not vote for him, for he had seen a private letter written by Gen. Harrison to Gov. Owen of this State, stating that Gen. H. did use his utmost efforts while a member of Congress to extend slavery into Indiana. I asked him why the letter had not been published, and he replied that he could not tell. I then notified him that I intended to write to Gov. Owen and demand the publication of that letter, or at all events would state to the public, that there was such a letter in existence. Sooner than I should do this, Mr. — told me he would write by this mail to Gov. Owen and request its publication, and I have agreed that if he will cause the said letter to be published in the Whig newspapers, that I would pledge myself it should be published in the "Standard" and "North Carolinian." Now I write you this, that you may charge through your paper that there is such a secret letter in the possession of Gov. Owen, and if we can succeed in bringing the letter out as it is, this "private eye" letter, and publish it in the "Standard," together with the undisputed Evans, or W. B. Calhoun letter, to the North, assuming opposite opinions, in which he (Harrison) says it is false, that he while Gov. of Indiana for ten years did every thing in his power to introduce slavery there and so on, it must have the effect of convincing all who are not run mad with Ciderism, that Gen. Harrison has adopted a very dishonorable course to elevate himself to the Presidency.

Respectfully yours, Communications. FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. Hartford, Conn., July 15th, 1840.

I have arrived at this place on a journey through the Western States, and especially New England, for the first time. I shall offer writing you much until my return, but circumstances connected with the political world, which I find most exciting at present, and of momentous importance to our section have induced me to write you immediately. I refer to the subject of the abolition of slavery. I have heard this subject much agitated for the last four years in our National Legislature, but I have always been led to regard its supporters as an insignificant faction, without influence or power either at home or abroad; and above all, as not united to either of the great political parties of our day. But I assure you, they have assumed a truly formidable position—they are no longer a few weak, ignorant fanatics, but already comprise a large proportion of the most wealthy and prominent citizens of the Northern States.—In Vermont, I judge, they form a majority of the voters, and in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts hold the balance of power between the two political parties. In Maine and New Hampshire, they are a much smaller proportion of the people; and consequently possess less influence; hence, we account for the success of the Van Buren party in these States. But in all these States they appear to be on the increase, are organized in permanent societies, whose members continually add as it were, by base incendiary, and in many cases utterly false publications in regard to the slaveholder and slave of the South. The principal part consists in falsehood and deception, in the shape of stories related and caricatures and representations of cruelty extended towards the slave.

But what claims our principal attention is that they appear to be united to the Whig party throughout this country, as firmly as are their leaders in Congress. This I had not expected to see, but I assure you, I have not seen an abolitionist in my route who supports Van Buren. How can they? Since he has put a stop to the circulation of their incendiary trash through our country, and now stands guard against their encroachments on the District of Columbia. That they are in coalition with the Whigs, no honest observer can doubt, nor does any one here pretend to deny; therefore I considered it my duty as a faithful friend to our native State and the whole southern country, to herald forth the danger that threatens them. That they are so allied let a few facts suffice to demonstrate. The whole votes of the present Whig nominee for Governor of Ohio, on this subject, stand recorded on the journal of Congress, side by side with the notorious Slade. This is the case even where there could not be a found half a dozen with them; and who I ask, were more solicitous for his nomination than the abolitionists. New York sends several abolitionists (all Whigs) to Congress, has an abolition Lieutenant Governor, and what deserves notice, her State abolition society recommended their friends to vote for Seward for Gov. and the other Whig candidates in general, "because they belonged to the party which supports free discussion on this subject in Congress, who sustain W. Slade and his co-partners, and who admit the right and duty to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." Recollect Governor Ritner and the distinguished Thaddeus Stephens, of Pennsylvania, were avowed abolitionists. In Vermont, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature, and a majority of her Whig members of Congress, are rabid on this subject. So likewise were all the candidates [with two or three exceptions] put up for these offices by the Whigs of New Hampshire, at the last election. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, their Whig Governors and members of Congress, without an exception, answered satisfactorily to the questions propounded by the abolitionists of each of these States at the last election, and consequently received their votes. In Maine and Massachusetts, the Whig candidates for almost every office answered their interrogatories satisfactorily; while the democrats for the same offices deprecated their conduct, and incurred their opposition. Yes, friends, so