

Senator Mangum

Lately stated on the floor of the Senate, that there was not one whig in five thousand in North Carolina, opposed to a United States Bank. What a whopper!!!

The suit against Mr Biddle--No--Nic Biddle, for only honest men ought to have the respectful pre-fix of Mr.

It is said the United States Bank have brought suit against Biddle for \$700,000, to find out what has become of that amount of the Bank's money, for which he can show no voucher, nor offers any explanation.

Experience the best Teacher.

The whigs profess this maxim in finance, but grossly disregard its teachings. The old Bank of the United States chartered in 1791, was put down in 1811, by the unanimous voice of the democratic party.

Tricks of the Cabinet.

Under Mr Kendall's administration of the Post Office Department, it was the practice to publish weekly, a list of removals and appointments of Post Masters, of every grade and denomination.

How the Three Factions Organized Congress!!

The three factions, the Federalists, Abolitionists and Conservatives, under the name of whigs, met in Washington at the commencement of the present session of Congress; but how were these jarring, discordant, power-seeking, office-seeking factions to organize, so as to prevent division and insure concert?

1st. Clay must lead in the Senate; when he nods, all the whig Senators must bow assent. 2nd. There is to be no discussion; for that would lead to information; but every proposition of Mr. Clay's is to be carried if possible, by a dead vote of the majority.

of the Committee of Foreign relations, and to secure his vote for a United States Bank, we will appoint his protegee, Allen, of the Madisonian, printer of the Senate.

Now as to the House of Representatives. The Speaker must be a Clay-man, supple and obedient, who will appoint a majority of abolitionists, on all the principle Committees, and who will so pack the Committees with whigs, and exclude the democrats, that all Clay's favorite measures may be framed and carried through, with success; the abolitionists are powerful, and ought to have this further concession if possible, viz: the repeal of the 21st rule, which excludes their petitions.

"A National Debt a National Blessing."

So thought the Federalists in olden times, and as "the old cock crows, the young cock crows." Secretary Ewing asks Congress to create a National Debt to enable him to enlarge the expenditures of the Government.

Create a debt to bear 5 per cent. interest, to invest in Bank stock, 6,000,000

Create a debt to buy Bank Stock for the States, 9,000,000

As one of the fruits of the Extra Session is to saddle the people with a National Debt of Thirty-One Millions of Dollars. Save us from such reformers as these whigs!!!

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Mr Editor: It does not require a very close observer of passing events to discover the want of morality and patriotism in this country. Their march, at this moment, is downward, and with fearful strides they go.

This was rendering more effectual-aid to Britain, than actually joining their army or navy would have done, for traitors are often cowards, and many of them no doubt were cowards. But some of them are now held in high repute by what is called the whig party.

What honest man, who reads and understands the late report of the stock-holders, of the condition of the Bank of the United States, can withhold his reprobation? He must pronounce the institution what it is, a mass of corruption. He must pronounce the chief officers of the institution, and all those connected with them in their nefarious dealings, the most corrupt men on the face of the earth.

These despicable men fleeced the feeble old man, the widow and the orphan of their funds. They deranged the business of the country; ruining merchants, manufacturers, farmers and mechanics; and then turned round and accused a patriotic administration of all these evils, whilst that administration was laboring to bring the business of the country to a healthy state.

But such men as the above being now in their offices, and being supported in them by that portion of the American press and the people who call themselves whigs, it is clear that with them, both morality and patriotism are on the wane. It proves also, that they are not whigs of the Washington school.

to fight any abolitionist--to-day, an abolitionist is a marvellously fit man for Post Master General. A year ago the Fayetteville Observer talked much of "proscribing proscription"--to-day, he doubtless thinks that the dismissal of the "Baltimore Volunteer" from a petty office was a very meritorious action.

Can you tell me what removed the film from the eyes of the Fayetteville Observer? If you have ever read "Asmodeus at Large," you will see that the same spirit which removed the second film from the eyes of "Kosem Kesamin," and showed him millions of lives, where he formerly saw but one, which exhibited the hitherto magnificent earth as "one blue and crawling mass of putridity," you will see that this same spirit removed the film from the eyes of the Fayetteville Observer.

Retrenchment and Reform! Ha, ha, ha! And who are they, that are to lead the van in this glorious crusade? Clay the gambler and profane swearer, Webster and Ewing, two Bank slaves! Experience says, that "the debtor is the slave of the creditor." How great then must be the slavery of these two, since their united debts, to the Bank of the United States, amount to \$300,000!

Like the successful eagle to her airy home, where eaglets famishing, incessant scream. They have stopped the screaming--not of a famishing Nation, but of some gluttonous "brothers," by stuffing the pap of office into their mouths. They have about as much anxiety to "Retrenchment and Reform," as the Government of England has of paying its National Debt.

A MOUNTAINEER.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

The people of the United States had presented to them in 1825, the Grand political Drama of the

"COALITION BETWEEN ADAMS & CLAY."

Which was performed with immense effect in Washington City, and created a tremendous excitement throughout the Union. It was succeeded by feats of

"GROUND & LOFLY TUMBLING."

The profits realized by the principal performers (Adams and Clay,) were very large, the former receiving no less a sum than \$100,000, the latter getting into "the line of safe precedent" with \$24,000.

"COALITION BETWEEN THE PURITAN AND BLACKLEG."

It is now in rehearsal, and will be performed shortly. For other characters, see list of Committees of the House of Representatives. Chief Fiddler, John White, of Kentucky. The price of admission not published, but it is understood generally, that persons of a certain color will be admitted gratis.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Mr Editor: It has always been an axiom with a certain partizan in our country, "that the bulk of the people, are generally but little versed in the affairs of State; that they left the affairs of government where accident has placed them." As I am an old fashioned Republican, of the Jeffersonian school, I feel disposed to doubt this, and place implicit confidence in the intelligence of the people, but really after the result of the late Presidential election, my faith was shaken.

ous cultivation and ardent attachment of all her citizens. He showed the swamp lands in this section to be fraught with advantages of the most immense importance, and expressed the opinion that no ground for regret would ever occur either to individuals or the State, from the operations now in execution for draining them.

From the Albany Argus. Bank or no Bank.

We publish in another column, the remonstrance of thirty-six members of the N. York Chamber of Commerce, against the creation by Congress, of a National Bank. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, it will be recollected, thirty-six members, being a majority of those present, voted in favor of a bank.

The remonstrance against a Bank, to which we have alluded, contains many suggestions which are worthy the grave consideration of the people at large, as well as their representatives in Congress. There is great force and entire truth in the assertion that the few simple fiscal operations of the government, create no necessity for a bank, since "business precisely similar is constantly transacted for the individual members of the community, and for the several states, through the existing banks, private bankers, merchants, &c., to an amount vastly exceeding, in any given period, the whole money transactions of the government."

These experienced merchants also declare that foreign and domestic exchanges will be regulated by the laws of trade, and that it is neither desirable nor possible by any artificial regulator, to control those laws.

As a regulator of the currency, the remonstrants object to giving such a tremendous power over the happiness of every individual in the nation, to a few men who are responsible only to the stockholders; and assert that the delegation of such a power to a corporation, "is utterly inconsistent with the spirit, and subversive of the object of our mode of government."

The remonstrance ought to be read by every citizen of the state, and we hope every democratic paper will find room for its publication.

A National Bank.

Subjoined (says the N. Y. Eve. Post) is the able remonstrance of certain members of the chamber of Commerce in this city, against a national bank. It is to be remarked of it, that there is attached to it, the names of thirty-six members which is one more than the number of persons who voted in favor of the bank at the regular meeting of the Chamber. Nor does this list comprise the names of all the members who are opposed to a national bank.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of N. Y., dissenting from the views expressed in a memorial adopted by the majority of a late meeting of that body, urging upon Congress the incorporation of a national bank, beg leave respectfully, but most earnestly, to remonstrate against the creation of such an institution.

We cannot recognize the necessity of creating a special agent to manage the few and simple fiscal operations of the Government--the receipt, custody, payment and transfer of its moneys--when business precisely similar is constantly transacted for the individual members of the community, and for the several states, through the existing banks, private bankers, merchants, and brokers, to an amount vastly exceeding, in any given period, the whole money transactions of the government. And if we should concede that an institution, whose powers and actions were confined strictly to the money affairs of the government, might be free from some of the objections to a national bank, we would submit that those who justify its creation solely on that ground, are bound to see that its purpose and possible exercise of power are rigidly restrained within those limits.

The endeavor to regulate foreign and domestic exchanges by any artificial device of this nature, we cannot but regard as being (like many similar schemes, now exploded, for managing by legislation, matters of trade that are best governed by their own natural laws, and which, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, will be regulated by those laws) tyrannous in design, and impossible in practice.

Another purpose for which such an institution is sought, "is, as a regulator of the paper currency. If, as the advocates of a national bank maintain, the management and regulation of the entire paper currency of the country be a sacred duty of the General Government, then we submit, it is too immense a power, and too sacred a trust to be delegated. And we submit further, that to place so tremendous a power in the hands of a small number of persons, such as the directors of a corporation, who, while they exert a direct and controlling influence over the happiness of every individual in the nation, are responsible for its exercise only to a few stockholders, is utterly inconsistent with the spirit, and subversive of the object of our mode of Government.

The advocates of a bank invariably appeal to the experience of the past. Experience is always, but in this case peculiarly, valuable. It exhibits, in the clearest manner, the enormous abuses to which the power lodged in such an institution may be perverted; and the danger for the future is much enhanced by the pathway of crime and wrong having been already pointed out.

The abuses of the late bank, before the cessation of its national charter, were sufficiently abundant; but it is idle, we think, to separate, so completely as some do, the continuance of the bank under its state charter from its previous existence. It did not cease for a day; it continued under precisely the same management; the changes that took place, if any were mere changes in name and in form. The only difference in substance was, that the state bank had not the custody and use of the public moneys; and this confirms the belief, that the public deposits were of far more use in sustaining the bank and the interests of its stockholders, than was the bank in promoting the convenience or advantage of the Government.

In conclusion, we submit with perfect respect, and in all deference, that on the question of exercising so important a power, about whose existence such grave and general doubt prevails, the Legislature of the country, bound, like all agents to regard scrupulously the terms and limits of the instrument that constitutes their authority, should incline to the safe side, and err rather in stopping short, than in exceeding its supposed constitutional powers.

B. Aymar, Maitland, Kennedy & Co. De Rham & Moore, Er Hart, J. J. Bond, Moses Taylor, C. H. Raberg, Bache McEvers, E. H. Nicoll, Daniel Trimmer, B. L. Woolley, J. D. Van Buren, Jno. H. Howland, James Lee & Co. Wm. Chamberlain, Saul Alley, Olgaen, Waddington & Co. A. P. Pilot, Silas Wood, John L. H. McCracken, Wm. Nelson, Wm. Banks.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION is still in progress. The Herald says it has been at some pains to collect the general results of the evidence, and though more evidence is required in many points, yet there seems little doubt that the following conclusions are not far from the truth.

That Swartwout's deficiency has never exceeded \$400,000--that he has received permission to return home from the government, and that when he returns he will expose the knavery that made him a defaulter for \$1,260,000, by confounding his accounts.--That William M. Price is not a defaulter to the Government at all--that his resignation of office was forced upon him by the intrigues of others--that when he went to Europe, his purpose was to return with Swartwout. That one Mr Dayton a respectable importer has testified that he gave his check for \$25,000, by way of compromise, to recover his goods from the public stores, amounting to \$400,000, including the usual duties. There are other round charges made against the officers of the Customs, of secretly obstructing the foreign trade of New York at the instigation of a confederacy of manufacturers of other cities, which as the evidence upon which they rest has not yet been made public, may or may not be made true. The committee will no doubt get at all the facts, and they will then be given to the public.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

WM. H. BAYNE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FAYETTEVILLE: Friday Morning, July 2, 1841.

This paper was put to press this morning, that all concerned might join in the celebration of the Fourth of Saturday.

We neglected to mention last week, the death of JOHN McLAURIN, Senr., Esq., who expired about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, 18th ult. in this place.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article in to-day's paper taken from the Albany Argus. It will be seen that thirty-six members of the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of New York, have remonstrated against the establishment of a National Bank. The reasons assigned by them are given in plain but forcible language, easily understood, and we think calculated to carry conviction to the mind of every man, who is not blinded by prejudice, or warped by selfishness.

The Twin Fiscalities.

The project of a Fiscal Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr Clay's bill for the establishment of a similar institution are now before the Senate of the United States. The plan of Secretary Ewing, seems to find but little favor with the whig editors of the North; a large portion of them condemn the Treasurer in no equivocal terms.

Mr Clay's bill, we think, will meet with a strong opposition from a part of the whig members of the House of Representatives, and we are not without a hope that this iniquitous scheme may be defeated. In the Senate, he seems to play the part of dictator to his f-federal allies, so successfully, that the probability is, he may find a sufficient number to register his edicts. Our North Carolina Senators, particularly Mr Mangum, have given such evidence of their pliancy, as to leave no doubt, of their readiness to do his bidding. Mr Clay's "sic vobis: sic jubeo," is enough for them.

The whigs appear willing to reject the title of a National Bank, and substitute the more euphonious title of "Fiscal Bank," but, as has been justly remarked, there is just about as much difference between a Fiscal Bank and a National Bank, as there is between federalism and modern whiggery.

Col. L. H. Marsteller is a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of New Hanover county.