

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Senator Mangum

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. To the Ex-Governor, who it seems was the first to suggest the important measure of reclaiming these lands, he paid a just and handsome compliment; and gave him all the merit of bold and original a conception for the State's welfare. In the multitude of good things he uttered on the occasion, he represented the State as rich in all the sources of health, wealth and happiness, and declared that no man need go beyond her limits to look for as good an education, as much health and wealth, and as good a wife, as can be found anywhere. In a word; on the whole subject he proved himself in head, heart and speech, to be sound, patriotic and eloquent.

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 recollect, thirty-six members, being a majority of those present, voted in favor of a bank. We now have the names of thirty-seven highly respectable merchants and firms, remonstrating against any bank to be chartered by Congress. The majority of thirty-six appointed a committee to correspond with similar associations of merchants and traders in other cities. The response from Philadelphia, was adverse to an application to Congress at this time, for 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 (see 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
Mortimer Livingston, De Quan & Moore,
Joseph Walker, E. H. Hart,
Geo. Hussey, J. J. Bird,
S. J. DeRuyter, Moses Taylor,
Ruel Smith, C. H. Barber,
Stephen Johnson, Baile McEvers,
H. H. Smith, E. H. Nicoll,
Lor. Nash, Daniel Trimble,
Proper M. Wetmore, B. L. Woolley,
Henry H. Barlow, J. D. Van Buren,
A. M. Lawrence, Jno. H. Howland,
Sam'ell P. White, James E. & Co.,
Sauv Alley, Wm. Chamberlain,
Gordon, 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 \$100,000—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 confusing 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.

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. The present Post Master, Mr Granger, it is alleged, is carrying on a secret system of proscription, by appointing abolitionists to office, and designedly has omitted to have the removals and appointments published, under the hope, no doubt, of escaping detection. The National Intelligencer only publishes the appointments of Post Masters made by the President, which embraces only those, where the revenue of the office exceeds \$2,000, all the appointments below that sum, being made by the Post Master. The appointments made by Mr Granger, are twenty or thirty, to one of those made by the President. It is well known that Mr Granger is an abolitionist, that he is represented when in Congress one of the foulest abolition districts, was nominated by abolitionists, and voted in favor of the reception of their petitions, and against every resolution offered by the South to shut them out. The Post Office Department may be made the most dangerous to Southern institutions, when headed by an abolitionist—it penetrates like the veins and arteries of the human body, every part of the country, and can circulate the poison of abolition doctrines unseen into every neighborhood and family—carrying on all the while, a war in disguise; until in every Captain's District in the South, a leader may be found to sound the bloody tocsin of massacre, burning and destruction. What savages compose the Federal Cabinet!!! Every hour in the day the death warrant of some poor democrat is sent forth from Washington, to take off his head for mere opinion's sake, in a free country.

The Twin Fiscality.
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 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. Marstellar is a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of New Hanover county.

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!!! Where does he derive his information of public sentiment on this subject? Did the last whig Legislature pass any resolutions in favor of a United States Bank? No; but they did on the subject of the public domain! Has one single petition gone from this State to Congress, in favor of a Bank? No. One single public meeting been called to act in its favor? No. And yet, according to this Senator, the whigs in North Carolina are zealously in favor of it, whilst its fate is now hanging in doubtful suspense in Congress, and not a man of them is up, and doing a single turn to help it. We must be excused for saying, that we have no confidence in Senator Mangum's honesty or rectitude. His whole political course has been crooked and incongruous; federal and democrat, Jackson and Anti-Jackson, Nullifier and Anti-Nullifier, Bank and Anti-Bank; and now that the federal party have got the complete ascendancy, he shows the cloven foot of federalism, with blushing impudence. Oh! how it ought to gall every true North Carolinian, to see this Senator, a very tick-split, and fawning sycophant, at the feet of Clay and Webster, ready to, to flatter, or swear for them, as the occasion may require!!! Who can forget his conduct at the last session of Congress, when just ushering into great power, he charged that great, noble and patriotic soldier, General Jackson, with having plotted the overthrow and ruin of his country, because he had asked an appropriation from Congress, to carry into execution our treaty of indemnity with France? We never! never!! can forget, how our bosom burned with indignation, when we first read his speech on this occasion. It was foul ingratitude, base servility, and black-hearted treachery.

The Suit against Mr Biddle—No—Nic Bidde; 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. We can tell them what has become of that money, without fear or reward! It has been spent in bribes in every shape, (to suit the sensibilities and standing of the party,) to members of Congress, lawyers, editors and electioneering partisans, to put down General Jackson and the democratic party. Clayton's report in 1832 shows it; the history of the Bank shows it; the late report of the stockholders shows it; and, if these all are not sufficient, Clay, Webster, Ewing, Bala Badger, the editors of the Intelligence, James Watson Webb, and the great mass of the federal press, can tell all about the money.

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, as dangerous to liberty; as having employed corrupt interference with the elections, with the proceedings of Congress and the public press, and as unconstitutional. The last Bank of the United States in all these respects, has cut Herodotus, Herodotus. It produced the suspension of all the banks, and the great storm of bankruptcy and ruin of 1819—it produced the great commercial hurricane of 1825—it wound up, and completely put down all the Banks in North Carolina, in 1827—“it produced the great panics and suspensions of 1833, '34, '37, '39 and '40. The country has had but 4 years peace under its reign, and that was when it was showering its gold in accommodations every where, masking every thing wear the appearance of prosperity.

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of the Committee of Foreign relations, and to secure his vote for a United States Bank, we will appoint his protege, 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. We must not if possible, fall out with John Q. Adams, he is their leader; he and Mr Clay together, carried by bargain and sale, the election of 1824, whereby, Adams was made President; grant now to Adams, the repeal of that rule, and the discussion of slavery, and he will in turn, make Mr Clay President in 1845. As to Mr Wise, he is talented, bold, independent, and strongly prejudiced against some of our schemes—he must be softened and neutralized, and to do this, his father-in-law, Mr Sergeant, must be offered the appointment of minister to England, to accept at his pleasure. And so, the whigs organized Congress, as they do every thing, by bribery and corruption. But it all won't do! The miscreants will be defeated in the end!

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 \$16,000,000 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

\$31,000,000

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. To be convinced of this, we need only see with what indifference a large portion of the people look on the most palpable violations of morality, and with what joy they hail the advancement of men, who, during the second war of independence, supported the claims of England, by denying the patriotic administration of Madison, aid in any form. Ay, more, their party was in a state verging on open war.

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 doubt were cowards. But some of them are now held in high repute by what is called the whig party. This surely proves a dereliction from patriotism on the side of 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. They were supported in these nefarious doings by the leaders of what is called the whig party. Amongst these, we find Daniel Webster Secretary of State, who sold himself to the Bank for one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury, also sold for two hundred thousand dollars, and "doing business" in company with Nick Biddle. Now these things are known to the whig party, and yet they support these men. This proves that morality is on the wane with them.

In the time of Washington, would such men as Webster or Ewing have been raised to the offices which they now fill? Not they. The morality of those times would have prevented swindlers, and the patriotism would have prevented traitors from reaching high and responsible offices of State. Washington would no more have thought of making a man Secretary of State, who would rather see the walls of the Capitol battered down by the enemy's cannon, than vote an appropriation for their defence, than he would have thought of calling the Duke of Cumberland to a New England crown, or of placing the traitor Arnold at the head of the American army.—Washington would no more have thought of making a man Secretary of the Treasury, who was connected with such swindlers as Biddle, & Co., and two hundred thousand dollars in debt to a Bank, which money being to monopolize the public lands, than he would of giving the whole public domain to a private company, on condition of their paying \$1 25 per acre for the land as it was sold.

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.—The adjective whig must be used in an ironical way, when applied to the whigs of '41, otherwise we will misapply the term.

A year ago the name of Webster stank in the nostrils of all but federalists—to day, one half of the people shout hosannas to his name. By what magic has this been brought about? By a corrupt press, and corrupt men in search of office.

A year ago, the Fayetteville Observer thought no man should be raised to the office of Secretary of State, who had been a candidate for the Presidency—to day Daniel Webster is a very proper man for that office. A year ago the Fayetteville Observer was ready

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. A year ago the Fayetteville Observer threw himself into spasms at the expenditures of the General Government—to day, he finds no fault with the proposition of their being increased for some time to come. A year ago the Fayetteville Observer talked of the plainness of our forefathers, and became as wrathful as the sight of the palace furniture which Ogle showed him, as chanticleer at the sight of his own self in a mirror—to day, his feathers are smooth, he smiles benignly, he is no more that crusty, hampering niggard he was a year ago. A film has fallen from his eyes—he sees as through a powerful microscope, the splendor of the "palace" furniture is gone, it has become "old finery," of which he at once disposes, and to the proceeds thereof, adds some five or six thousand dollars to get furniture that is indeed splendid, and fit for log cabin gentry and idlers!

The same game, with the same success, has been played in all ages and countries, when a favorable conjuncture has presented, some of the most intriguing and powerful citizens have conceived the design of enslaving their country, and building their own greatness on its ruins. Philip and Alexander, are examples of this, in Greece—Caesar, in Rome—Charles V, in Spain—Louis XI, in France; and ten thousand others.

If the people are capable of understanding