# CAR

ddresses, and we were daily conversant with solemnly aver, that we cannot recollect more explicitly against a National Bank. than one public address, one speech, and two or three whig newspapers, in which a Nation- November, 1840, which, if we are greatly al Bank was urged as a desirable measure, or question belonging to the controversy before the people.

The address we allude to, was the Bunker Hill declaration, and the speech was that of a gentleman in Baltimore, which frightened the confinitee of arrangements at the time, and they called another gentleman to the stand to dony that the issue had been truly presenter

In addition to this negative testimony inferential from the general silence of the whigh party on the subject, we may now quote some positive evidence that a National Bank was not an issue before the people. The address of the Whig Central Commit-

tee to the whigs and conservatives of the U. States, dated Washington, Aug. 25, 1840, and signed R. Garland and J. C. Clark, in behalf of the committee, does not allude to the question of a National Bank.

The address to the people of Maryland, by the Whig Central Committee of the state, datthe subject of a bank.

At the great National Convention of Young Men, at Baltimore, in May, 1849, we heard not a word said about a National Bank.

At the great meeting of whig merchants, addressed by Mr Webster at N. T., Sept 1840, a National Bank was not called for i any of the resolutions. They did, however, ask Congress to assert its power to improve and regulate the finances and currency of the country, and so did we.

In the reports of the proceedings of the great meetings at Columbus, at Fort Meigs, at Saratoga, at Auburn, N. Y., at Richmond, and Yorktown, Va., we find no allusion made to a National Bank.

But on the contrary, in the address of the whig convention for the nomination of electors, to the people of Virginia, we find the following against a Bank :

"But if opinions upon the Tariff, Internal and I come, for the benefit of a party there. Improvements, and the Bank or a Bank, be the true tests of republicanism, then how stands Gen. Harrison in comparison with Mr worse than Mr V. B. as we have shown you : assuredly opposed to a Government Bank .---

The Senate of the State of Georgia, in mistaken, had a whig majority, adopted the following among other resolutions : "3d. Resolved, That the power to charter

a Bank or any other Corporation is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and is not necessary to carry into effect any power granted by that instrument."

said : "Banking is an unfit employment for the ruin."

"Sir, the influence which banks may be made to wield in the political affairs of this side of government, will be found to be irresistible and overwhelming. I believe, if this influence is not sought, it will be obtained by ed Baltimore, August, 1510, is silent upon the Sub-Treasury bill, and used with certain, steady, and tremendous energy i wink that banks, innocent as they are in general of all interference in politics, and harmless as they usually are and must be, when undisturbed in steady, and tremendous effoct I think that their action, except by wise and salutary re- endeavor to strike out some measure which movements. During this season of deep gulations, and by the ordinary laws of money would be generally acceptable. 'That you had feeling and earnest exertion upon our part, and trade, and left to a just competition among, your doubts about the propriety of conversing while we were zealously devoting our talents themselves, yet I think that backs are capable with them yourself, and thought it more proper and influence to serve and to sustain you, the of being controlled by the government, and that you should commune with them through very secrets of our cabinet councils made erected into instruments and engines, before which a vast amount of public and popular

to executive dictation.

"Sir, nobody knows better than the President of the United States the influence which banks may be made to wield in politics. Nothing is better understood than the use that was made of this bank influence for a series of years, in the state from which he

ways opposed to government. The last year, discounts which I have repudiated in my mes- were, had not all been performed until every start a candidate for Governo. Van Buren? We answer, that upon the Tariff I think he complained, in his annual message, and Internal Improvements he cannot be that this influence had been brought to bear sir, that the House, having ascertained your of carrying out the true principles upon which ple the great question at issue-the falsificaagainst him in the elections--unjustly com- views, will pass a bill in conformity to them, the mighty movement was founded that ele- tion of the whig party of all their fair promises and as to the Bank, his unqualified declara- plained, as I think, and without foundation. provided they can be satisfied that it would an- vated him and you to power. tion that it was unconstitutional is before you; The same evil influence, as we all know, has swer the purposes of the Treasury and relieve As far as we know or believe, fellow-citizens, Gen. Harrison has but one opinion about a late message the President talks of "the number and power of the persons connected not you see that a bill passes Congress such tiators, was passed by large majorities through political character of the State for many years. with the banks," of their "fearful weight," of their "ability to perpetuate their authority," to banks, and if that influence may be brought misapprehension about them." to bear in hostility to government-a point about which the people have no occasion of the opinion that Congress might charter a bank alarm-what hinders that this same influence in the District of Columbia, giving it its locashould not be secured in favor of Government?" Now, we ask any candid reader if, on of discount and deposite in the several States, looking over these confirmations of the geneto show that he is in favor of a National Bank ral truth we have stated, that the question of replied, "Don't name discounts: they have by asserting that his supporters are in favor a National Bank was not the issue before the people in 1840, he can maintain the charge Gen. Harrison speak for himself. In 1822 of perfidy against Mr Tyler for adhering to his principles? On the contrary, if the charge of perfidy is applied to any body, is it not to be applied to those who maintained one set of principles before the people, and another I had understood to be your opinion as to the and an opposite set after having achieved the powers which Congress might constitutionally victory? We make no recrimination. But those who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

States during the whole contest, and we in November, 1840, took ground directly and he manual of the the provided and unequivocally sanctioned after the bill was drawn up, and before it was

ing of that first clause. On the morning of the 16th of August, I your hands.

called at your chamber, and found you prepar-

one in three days. which the debate would assume.

py to find that the best temper prevailed in the two Houses. He believed they were perfectly ready to take up the bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and pass it at once. sage." I then said to you, "I have no doubt means was tried, and every hope had failed proper to be taken for bringing before the p

The Whig Governor of North Carolina, in | which became the contested question of prin- | wishes. And I am apprized of the fact, | little to hope from Mr Tyler, as far as the selection ciple, was freely discussed between us, and it though it did not occur in my presence, that of his Cabinet is concerned. How truly the present condition of the whig part is pictured in the following sentimental lines:

"He sot a trap; he sot it deep;

The trap he set for 'tother."

Thus a row and an excitement was raised to elec

President, and a row and an excitement has trou-

MR. BAYNE :-- I have to inform you that the pro

of the Cabinet, is now fully confirmed. On Satur-

day last, the resignations of the Secretary of the

General, were presented to the President of the U

States. Those of the Secretary of the Treasury and

the Attorney General, were accompanied by letters

The nomination of Edward Everett, as Minister to England, has been confirmed. The nominations

of Jostah N . Barker and Bela Badger, (the former of

of this morning, with his reasons for remaining in

the station assigned to him. ... He states that he "has

seen no sufficient reason for the dissolution of the

fate Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own mem-

bers. He seems to possess confidence in the plans of the Executive in overcoming present difficulties.

purpose of adjourning sine die. They were with-

out a quotum; but remained in session, pro forma.

awaiting the Senate's confirmation of the nomina-

From the Standa:d.

To Our Democratic Friends.

attention of the people was called to the sub-

We have been reminded that it is time the

ed. Thus ends the Extra Session. Yours, &c.

tions. Both Houses, however, at a late hour, adj urn-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1841.

He sot it for his brother; But by his sin, he did fall in,

bled the peace of the country ever since.

so, which contained a reservation of power self: that your attention was especially called in Congress, was inserted on the 9th of June to the 16th fundamental article; that on full in your presence, and with your approbation; examination you concurred in its provisions : though you at one time told me that, in giving, that at the same time its name was so modiyour sauction to the bill, you would accompa- fied as to meet your approbation: and the bill by it with an explanation of your understand- was reported and passed, in all essential particulars, as it was when it came through

You asked Mr Webster and myself each to In the speech of the Hon. Mr Barnard, of ing the first veto message, to be despatched to prepare and present you an argument touch- bability expressed in my last letter, of a dissolution N. Y., delivered in the House of Represen- the Senate. The Secretary of War came in ing the constitutionality of the bill; and betatives, June, 1840, that distinguished whig also, and you read a portion of the message to fore those arguments could be prepared and Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secre us. He observed that, though the veto would read by you, you declared, as I heard and be- the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney create a great sensation in Congress, vet he lieved, to gentlemen, Members of the House, Government-it is a dangerous employment thought the minds of our friends better prepar- that you would cut off your right hand rather in whatever hands it may be, while, in dis- ed for it than they were some days ago, and than approve it. After this new resolution honest and corrupt hands, it cannot fail to he hoped it would be calmly received, as it was taken, you asked and earnesily urged the Intelligencer of yesterday morning. rove an engine of oppression, calamity and did not shut out all hope of a bank. To this the members of your Cabinet to postpone the you replied that you really thought there ought bill; but you would neither give yourself, nor to be no difficulty about it; that you had sufficiently indicated in your veto message what future course, in case of such postponement. were rejected. Mr Webster's letter appears in the Intelligence country, if once they can be enlisted on the kind of a bank you would approve, and that by some of us, and I was myself one, the ef-Congress might, if they saw fit, pass such a fort was made to gratify your wishes, in the

only way in which it could be done with pro-The 15th being the day of our regular Gab- priety; that is, by obtaining the general coninet meeting, we all assembled except Messrs. | currence of the whig members of the two Crittenden and Granger, and you told us that houses in the postponement. Is failed, as I He also states that he should not at all events have your constitutional advisers. You expressed their appearance in an infamous paper printa wish that the whole subject should be post ed in a neighboring city, the columns of opinion on political matters may be made to poned until the next session of Congress. which were daily charged with flattery of yourbow down in abjectiveness and subserviency You spoke of the delay in the Senate of the self and foul abuse of your cabinet. All this

> us around him, to be his counsellors : and I soon time for the appointment of delegates. felt that what was due to his memory, to me The time and place for the meeting can be

-as well in Congress as in the Legislature, This bill, framed and fashioned according are matters of grave import, which can be and there is no reason to believe that he is been attributed, in unsparing terms, to the the country." You then said, " Cannot my 'o your own suggestions, in the initiation of more properly decided upon in the General late Bank of the United States. And in his Cabinet see that this is brought about? You which I and another member of your cabinet Convention. The next Legislature will be

to the President; in which letter Mr Botts told Mr Tyle: that if he vetoed the Bank Bill his Cabinet would desert him, and that the whig party would concur in no other measure.

Considering the relations existing between Mr Bot s and Mr Clay, we can hardly think otherwise than that Mr Botts would have consulted Mr Clay before he ventured to write such a letter to Mr Tyler. Admitting that he did consult Mr Clay, we have it here from the very head of the party, that Clay and Botts determined on dissolving the Cabinet should the Bank Bill be vetoed; and thus we convict the Intel igencer's own party of what it ealls the act "but little short of treason," and which it charges on the "loco focos"

Thus we see how important it is for people like . the conductors of the National Intelligencer to have good memory.

# A Row.

On the night of the 3d inst. a small fracas took place in Cincinnati, Ohio, between some white men and negroes. From a fight it grew into a mob, and the negroes were drove into their houses, and a whole settlement of them would have been murder d. of explanation, &c., which made their appearance in had not the better feelings of the many, prevailed over the rashness of the few. An abolition printing office was destroyed, some lives lost, and many per-sons wounded. We believe they were quiet at the last dates. whom was dismissed from office by Gen. Harrison,)

This should be a warning to people of color, that hey cannot be too careful in their conduct. It is always the wise part for any one, to avoid all kinds of disturbances, but it is particularly incumbent on colored people to behave themselves properly, and to be civil and respected in their deportment. Such conduct will make every man a friend, while its opposite will lead to their destruction.

TP See, under Congress head, some extracts Tyler then was every thing right, but now he is every thing wrong. It does seem that the whigs are receiving an especial punishment from the hand of the Almighty, for the enormities committed during last Summer and Fall.

# Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

The smooth-tongued Raleigh Register bestows its thanks, in the name of the people, on Senator consideration of your veto message, and ex- bore; for I felt that my services, so long as ject of our next election of Governor and the Mangum, for his motion to strike out the articles pressed anxiety as to the tone and temper they could avail, were due to the nation-to Legislature; and that the Fall Term of the ten and coffee, from the articles paying a duty of 20 that great and magnanimous people whose Superior Courts will be a favorable period for per cent. He pretends to wish the "saddle placed Mr Badger said that on inquiry he was hap-y to find that the best temper prevailed in the vo Houses. He believed they were perfecting, smooth-tongued plans.

In order to show that he is not placing the "sad-"The President, indeed, and his friends, are prone to represent this influence as al-bill; it contains that odious feature of local eps from the analysis of the Globe:

"After an ineffectual attempt to adjourn, the Rewas taken up.

"MrMangum moved to exempt tea and coffee from duty. It was objected that the Senator from Newhampshire, (Mr Woodbury,) was entitled to that motion, having given notice of it several days before.

"After some conversation, it was agreed that Mr WOODBURY's motion was entitled to priority." Mr Woodbury then, in his magnanimity, made some remarks, saying it made little difference to him, who made the motion. \* Now if the Register wishes to place the "saddle on the right horse," let han copy the above. But he won't do it. He'd see Mr Woodbury, and the "pirate" Democratic party, at-Old Nick before he will

bank and that is against it, and we feel that he would not consider any Bank constitutional which, in his opinion, would, if established, be both 'inexpedient and pernici- peace and in war." ous.' "

We find also, in the "Address of J. C. Alford, William C. Dawson, Richard W. Habersham, Thomas Butler King, E. A. Nesbit, and Lott Warren, representatives from the state of Georgia, in the 26th Congress of the U. States to their constituents," May, 1840, the following :

"Those opposed to Gen. Harrison attempt of such an institution. On this question let being a caudidate for Congress, he published the following letter, giving his political opinions: [The letter to the Cincinnati Inquisitor is quoted entire. It contains the following in relation to the Bank:] "I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional-it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect,

These gentlemen state that General Harrison's opinions in regard to a Bank are similar to those of Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison, and that they have been perverted and misrehim a bank man, who are they who now " pervert and misrepresent" his opinions?

of a National Bank.

section of the country, we find the follow- fice. ing:

cation of 'A Van Buren Man, of 1936,' to of the United States. pass yesterday, without comment. The fact is, we scarcely noticed the point and pith of the last paragraph, wherein our friend considers the two candidates the champions of Bank and Anti-Bank-Mr Van Buren against and Gen. Harrison in favor. He is entirely mistaken. Gen. Harrison is a consistent opponent of a United States Bank, and so voted on all occasions, so far as we mind, I come to the conclusion that I ought know. The Harrison party here have as large a number opposed to a Government Bank as their opponents."

early in the contest, we find the following paragraph :

bout a Bank. That question is settled."

plot for breaking up the whig party by a dissolution The consequence (like it will be in this case) was, and this institution ought not to be called a The tollowing gentlemen have been nominated to finds it convenient to commit some new atro- the pertinacity with which you adhered to of the Cabinet. It tries to turn public attention from the man lost the confidence of all men, and bank. Mr Webster undertook to adopt it in the Senate, to fill the vacancies in the Cabinet: city to meet its extravagant expenditures or your expressed opinions, and I dreaded from the real causes which have led to the dissolution of this particular to your wishes. Mr Bell then Walfer Forward, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretacover up its profligacy, the Argus invariably the first the most disastrous consequences, "He fell to the ground, dead in public repthe Cabinet, by haranguing about treason and the utation, and passed at once from the eyes of observed to Mr Webster and myself that we strives to divert public attention from it by when the project of compromise which I prery of the Treasury. John McLean, of Ohio, Secretary of War. some stale tirade about a 'National Bank.' sented at an early day was rejected. had no time to lose; that if this were not imdeep laid plots of the "loco focos." men, or remainded only like a stranded wreck Thus we find it this morning aunouncing in It is equally a matter of justice to you and The meanness visible in this attempt to saddle on the beach, a beacon and a warning to all mediately attended to, another bill, less ac-Judge Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy. two lines, the passage of the Treasury Note to myself to say that the bill which I reported ceptable, might be got up and reported. We others with what it cal's treason, is by no means Cabinet Ministers never to allow their person-Hugh S. Legare, (pronounced Legree,) Attorney Bill, and following up its brief disclosure of to the two Houses of Congress at the comsurprising. People who are not in the habit of tel- al resentment or purposes of party warfare, to replied that we would lose no time. Mr General. the irredeemable condition of the Govern- mencement of the session, in obedience to Webster accordingly called on Messrs Ber-Chaffes A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Postmaster ling the truth should have good memories. The betray them into the violation of the sacred ment with nearly a whole column of objurga- their call, was modified so as to meet your rieu and Sergeaut immediately, and I waited National Intelligencer, when it publish d the arti- confidence of, the Cabinet. Mr Madison, General. ele referred to above, forgot that Mr Botts, in his taking no notice of Mr Smith's publication, tory, comments upon a 'Mammon Incorpora- approbation. You may not, it is true, have on them by his appointment at 5 o'clock on We are not well acquainted with the views of tion,' that the Whigs have no design or desire | read the bill throughout, and examined every | the same day, and agreed upon the principles these gentlemen; we are too young a politician for abusive speech of John Tyler, read a letter in the allowed it and him to sink into despised obpart of it; but the 16th fundamental article, of the bill in accordance with your expressed that; but the Globe thinks the democratic party has House of Representatives, which had been written scurity." to create."

# The Letters of Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841. Sin : Circumstances have occurred in the course of your Administration, and chiefly in the exercise by you of the veto power, which presented by his enemies. If they were his constrain me to believe that my longer conenemies who perverted and misrepresented tinuance in office as a member of your Cabi-Gen. Harrison's opinious, by pronouncing net will be neither agreeable to you, useful to the country nor honorable to myself.

Do me the justice, Mr President, to believe In an address to the people of N. Carolina, that this conclusion has been adouted neither by the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, it was declared capriciously, nor in any spirit of party feeling to be untrue that Gen. Harrison was in favor or personal hostility, but from a sense of duty which, mistaken though it may be, is yet so In the Savannah Republican, of Septem- sincerely entertained, that I cheerfully sacriber 15, 1840, an organ of the Whigs in that fice to it the advantages and distinctions of of-

Be pleased, therefore, to accept this as my "We inadvertently suffered the communi- resignation of the office of Attorney General

> Very respectfully, yours, &c., J. J. CRITTENDEN. THE PRESIDENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 11, 1841. SIR: After the most caim and careful conideration, and viewing the subject in the aspects in which it presents itself in my no longer to remain a member of your Cabinet. I therefore resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and beg you to accept this

It is but justice to you to say that the bill which first passed the two Houses of Congress,

tion. They urge some forcible arguments; + nough have cut cut some not very important parts. We course of discussion. You and Mr Webster the Register is silent. Put that and that together. on the 16th of August, did never, in its probering themselves with false issues. Above to convince any man of the i justice of the system. then conversed about the particular wording cannot believe that Mr Tyler is the man that Ewing cess, as far as I know or believe, receive at all, let them not take counsel of their adver-If we ever have a penitentiary in this State, we of the 16th fundamental article, containing the would make him out to be. We do not say so from The Baltimore Sun, in noticing Mr Ewing's time either your express or implied asany saries. We have nothing to do, with a Nashall raise our voice to its highest pitch to prevent letter of resignation, scores him severely for violating graut of power to deal in exchanges, and of any party bias; we conscienciously believe that no tional Bank. The Whigs, if in power, would So fat as that bill was known to me, sent. the secrecy of the Cabinet. He is beyond a doub!, the connexion in which that grant should be man who has shown the fi mness of purpose, and the the introduction of this system. or as I was consulted upon it, J endeavored to not charter one. We want no discussion aintroduced; you also spoke of the name of moral courage that Mr Tyler has, can be any thing an unprincipled man. The Madisonian recollects bring its provisions as nearly as possible in More of the National Intelligencer. but one instance of the kind since the formation of the institution, desiring that that should be that is mean. accordance with what I understood to be In the Albany Evening Journal, the leadyour views, and rather hoped than expected changed. To this I objected, as it would Mr Ewing's letter, in order to be understood, must The National Intelligencer has a long article on the government. It was in the year of 1811, under ing organ of the Whigs in the Empire State, your approval. I knew the extent to which probably be made a subject of ridicule, but be studied. If read but once, it will deceive, but the resignation of the Cabinet. And tries to con- Mr Madison. A Mr Smith, (a notorious family) the following may be found : vey the idea that certain "loco foc s" laid a deep pursued much the same course as Mr Ewing. you insisted that there was much in a name, study it, and its drift is discovered. "Whenever the Federal Administration you were committed on the question. I knew

tion here. To this you assented. That they might authorize such bank to establish offices with the assent of the States. To this you been the source of the most abominable corruptions, and are wholly unnecessary to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the country and the Government."

I observed in reply that I was proposing nothing, but simply endeavoring to state what confer on a bank; that on that point I stood corrected. I then proceeded to say that I understood you to be of opinion that Congress might authorize such bank to establish agencies in the several States, with power to deal in bills of exchange, without the assent of the States, to which you replied, "Yes, if they be foreign bills, or bills drawn in one State and payable in another. That is all the power necessary for transmitting the public funds and regulating exchanges and the curren-

Mr Webster then expressed, in strong terms, his opinion that such a charter would

answer all just purposes of Government and be satisfactory to the people; and declared his perference for it over any which had been proposed, especially as it dispensed with the assent of the States to the creation of an institution necessary for carrying on the fiscal operations of Government. He examined it man, who has soared above all party considerations, at some length, both as to its constitutionality and its influence on the currency and exchanges, in all which views you expressed your concurrence; desired that such a bill should be introduced, and especially that it should go into the hands of some of, your friends. To my inquiry whether Mr Sergeaut would be agreeable to you, you replied that tance. he would. You especially requested Mr

Webster and myself to communicate with Messrs Berrien and Sergeant on the subject, to whom you said you had promised to address a note, but you doubted not that this personal communication would be equally satisfactory. You desired us, also, in com- rejected as an officer of the Custom ! louse.

The Mechanics of New York, have held a great municating with those gentlemen, not to com-In the New York Whig, a paper published as my letter of resignation. Convention at Albany, and passed resolutions, set-Cabinet have all resigned, save Webster, who st l mit you, personally, lest, this being recogniswho are believed to have enticed him from the path ting forth the disadvantages under which they labor, ed as your measure, it might be made a subof rectitude, are jointly the subjects of merited conhangs on. We publish the letters of Mesars, Critfrom the ruinous system of penitentiary competiject of comparison to your prejudice in the tenden and Ewing, the latter being very long, we demnation." This is what the Standard says -"But we warn the Whigs against encum- and which was returned with your objections

as I can approve without inconsistency?" I the two houses of Congress, and sent to you, It will have to re-organize the Congressional declared again my belief that such a bill might and you rejected it. Important as was the Districts; to regulate those of the State Senand of their "controlling the government in be passed. And you then said to me, "What part which I had taken, at your request, in ate; besides having to elect a United States' do you understand to be my opinions? the origination of this bill, and deeply as I Senator, as Mr Graham's term will expire "Well, sir, if such influence really belongs State them, so that I may see that there is no was committed for your action upon it, you with the present Congress. We cannot for a never consulted me on the subject of the veto moment believe that the freemen of the State I then said that I understood you to be of message. You did not even refer to it in will again entrust political power in the hands conversation, and the first notice I had of its of the "whig" party, after the experience they

have had of the doings of the last Legislature. contents was derived from rumor. I am, very respectfully, yours, as well as by Congress at its Extra Session. Our object, at present, is merely to draw pub-T. EWING. lic attention to the subject, and we shall be glad to have the views of our friends as to the

course best to pursue.

lection of proper candidates.



To the President.



The Veto--- the News-- the Cabinet, &c. We have so much news, and of such a happy haract r, to communicate to our readers, that we eally hardly know where to commence. Circumstances have transpired since our last weekly talk with our friends, that have somewhat cheered our pirits, and made us feel as hapy y as if we had been luxuriating over a bottle of champagne.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr Tyler sent to Congress his second veto message, which we published in an extra and sent to most of our subscri bers. What a glorious consummation for democra cy-what a blow to the Clavites' What a lessing to the country-what a curse to Clay, Botts, & Co. How can we enough admire the patriotism of the

Henry Clay, the greatest man is this or any and calmly surveyed the situation of his country; other country, in answer to President Tyler's veto message. All will read it, we know, who consulted her interest, and firmly decided on his read at all or feel an interest in public matters. course of action! D ffer from John 'Tyler in what-The cool, clear, argumentative, and courteous ever else we may, as a man-as a democrat, and as a citiz n, we cannot withhold our admiration of his character of this speech, when contrasted with the message of Mr Tyler, at once shows the patriotism and firm integrity. We thank him for greatness of the one man, and the littleness ourselves, and for every democrat of our acquain-Congress agreed to adjourn on Monday last, but

it was necessary that the Senate's session should be prolonged beyond that period, to act on Executive business. The S nate have confirmed the nomination of Mr Everett as Minister to England; and Bela Badger, the Philadelphia pipe-layer, has been

In consequence of the second veto message, the

ICP The Register again, in ye werday's paper, as the hardihood to persist that Mr Mangum is entitled to the credit of freeing tea and coffee from a tax. Such impudence is insufferable. The Senate, whig as it is, acknowl dged that the motion of Mr Wo dbury, which he notified them he should offer some days previous to Mr Mangum's motion, was entitled to priority, and Mr Woodbury not thinking of the handle that such unprincipled presses would make of his ne\_lect would not claim his right to offer his resolution, but let Mr Mangum's be pasthe General Assembly will be a highly important sed.

But witness another thing: while Tca and Coftee were on the Lax list, the Register said not a word against it; it was all right then; but new they are on the free list, the Register is clated at the idea. Thus "circumstances alter cases."

# More Glory !

From the 'atest account it appears that Whigery has lost its forthold on the green mountains of old Vermont. The Federal candidate for Governor is probably d feated. The Democratic gain since last Fall, as far as heard from is over 3,000 !

The Farmers' (N. C.) Register states that : -" The Cape Fear Branch Bank at Raleigh has had a portion of its funds appropriated by the Cashier E. H. Wingate, to the acknowledged amount of about \$10,000-and how much more, the Directors have since been trying to find out. The first suspicion and his confession came together on last Monday (6th,) and up to the 8th the deficit was ascertained to be about \$12,000. Mr Wingate was not only Cashier, but head and chief of the Branch Bank, there being no President except at the mother bank, Wilmington. Of course he was of the highest respectability."

How is it that we Raleigh Register has kept silent on this subject? We should like to know why of the other. Henry Clay is the greatest man the veil of secrecy is to be thrown over the actions of our Banking institutions. In principle, such a thing is as despicable as would be secret sessions of our Legislature.

> The Editor of the Standard has done his duty like man, although it was "with the most painful emotions." The Standard says, that while the whole community mourns the abberration of Mr Wingate from an honorable course, "the unworthy associates

living." What an age is this we live in! We should be sorry to think that there were many people up that way, lke that Editor, for we think he certainly has a soft place in his head.

### Mechanics.

For the puppose of deciding on and nominating a Saturday Morning, September 18, 1841. Democratic candidate for Governor, a Convention s indispensable. We therefore trust that one will be held during the coming winter, which will embody the views and wishes of those who are opposed to the reckless, extravagant, and latitudinous course of the mi-nam d "whig" party. The fall term of the S merior Cou ts, will afford

good opportunity for the people to meet in their re-spective counties, to discuss the matter, appoint delegates to a general Convention, and adopt such measures as will be most likely to ensure success .-Let not apathy prevail in the Democratic ranks-A mighty issue is at stake, and every man who val nes his liberty and the welfare of his country ought to take a deep and active interest in this matter.

Fulsome flattery--consummate stupidity.

The Salisbury Watchman, as a preface to the

"In this paper will be found the speech of

peech of Mr Clay, uses the following language:

We cordially respond to the suggestions made in

the above paragraph. It is time that the attention

of the Democratic faity was directed to these impo-

tant questions; and we earnestly hope proper steps

will be taken to organize fully and efficiently for

the coming contest. The approaching session of

one; questions of much interest will have to be acted

on, and too much pains cannot be taken in the se