

red the candidate on whom he cast his vote for the Presidency in 1825. I know not if there be a page of history to that effect. I have never seen it, and if there be, it is false. The truth of the case is, that I was opposed to Mr. Crawford, for reasons which I need not now state, as were Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. When my name was withdrawn from the list of candidates for the presidency, it was placed on the ticket of both those candidates for the Vice Presidency; and between them I took no part, as in decorum, I ought not. When I was elected Vice President, the same, and even higher considerations, prevented me from using any influence as between them, when the election went to the House.

Mr. Clay wished to add one word more. He made the inquiry of the Senator from South Carolina, to know whether this great measure which contemplated the cession to the new States of such a vast domain, was connected with, or had received the sanction of the Administration or not. He merely made the inquiry, and if the "galley jade winced," it was not his fault. He made no allusion, for the purpose of wounding the feelings of the Senator from South Carolina. He said that new relations had arisen between that gentleman and the Administration, and therefore, he made the inquiry of him. Was it wrong in him to ask if this great measure had the support of his new friends? The Senator, instead of answering this plain inquiry, flew into a passion, and cancelled all obligations he was under towards him; but if he had only said, "I know nothing of the views of the Administration; I introduce my own measures on my own responsibility," there would have been no controversy between them. The Senator, therefore brought this controversy on himself.

Mr. Walker observed that it was only necessary to look back to the stage of the business when the bill of the gentleman from South Carolina was introduced, to show how the controversy between him and the Senator from Kentucky commenced. The latter, in his opening speech, commenced with an inquiry from the former, as to whether his bill was or was not an Executive measure. Now, he apprehended, if the Senator from Kentucky had directed his attention to the time and circumstances under which the bill was originally introduced, his question would have been answered. The bill now introduced was not a new measure. It was first proposed during the session of 1836-7, more than two years ago, when none of the rumors in regard to change of position by the Senator from South Carolina were in agitation. It was when that gentleman was regarded by many as an opponent instead of a friend of the Administration; and he (Mr. W.) thought that this circumstance of itself was sufficient to furnish an answer to the inquiry propounded by the Senator from Kentucky. But the Senator from Kentucky objected to the reference of this bill to the Committee on Public Lands. Was not that, he would ask, the appropriate committee to consider a bill of that nature? Was not that the committee to which it naturally belonged? And must there not be, on any committee to which it might be referred, a majority of members either from the old or the new States, the committee being five in number? But let me say to the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. W. continued, that the period has passed when he had considered the State of Mississippi, in preference to this measure, as deeply interested. The returns from the General Land Office show that that State at least has but little connection with the sales of the public lands. A reference to the sales of public lands in Mississippi for the past year, will show that that State had been swept of nearly all its lands that were of any value, and that the quota of that State will amount to less than 30,000 dollars. And are we to be told that Mississippi, whose gross proceeds will amount to but 30,000 dollars, will be tempted to plunder the old States? But the bill did not deserve the character which the Senator from Kentucky had given to it. If it did it ought to be told to the country. It did not propose an unconditional surrender as the Senator from Kentucky intimated; but it was a surrender on certain conditions expressed in the bill. These were, that the Government of the United States was to receive one-half, not of the net proceeds, but of the gross proceeds of the sales of the public lands, while all the expense of conducting the sales was to be borne by the new States. The effect of this bill would be to sweep off at one blow, a considerable item of public expenditure, and one branch of Executive patronage. It would diminish, to the amount of nearly one million of dollars, the expenditures of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury told us that the probable gross proceeds of the sales would in future amount to \$3,500,000, one half of which would go to the Government of the United States. Let me tell the Senator from Kentucky, said Mr. W., that if it can be shown that this measure is, as contends, a robbery of the old States, I would misrepresent my own State if I would consent that it should become a law. Let it be shown that it is unjust to either the old or the new States, and it never shall receive my vote.

NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The following calculation is from a London Paper, how long will it be, if our present unprofitable banking system continues its unhalting encroachments, before the people of this country will stagger under a load equally enormous?
"The weight of the National Debt, in gold, amounts of 14,088,427 pounds, or 628 2/3 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs in silver to

266,666,666 pounds, or 189,047 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. To transport this debt across the seas, in gold, it would require a fleet of twenty-five ships of 250 tons burthen each. To carry the whole debt by land, it would require 12,580 one horse carts, each cart being loaded with half a ton of gold. These would extend, in one unbroken line, 35 1/2 miles. If conveyed by soldiers, and every soldier were to carry 50 lbs. weight in his knapsack, it would require an army of 581,760 men. Eight hundred millions of sovereigns, piled one upon another, or formed into one close column, would extend 710 miles. If this column were commenced at the Lizard, or extreme point of Cornwall, and continued northward, it would reach ten miles beyond John O'Groats house, at the extreme point of Scotland. The same number of sovereigns laid flat, in a straight line, and touching each other, would extend 11,048 miles; or more than 1 3/4 times round the moon. Eight hundred millions of one pound Bank of England notes, sewed together, would cover a turnpike road 40 feet wide, and 1050 miles long; or form Land's End to John O'Groats house, and nearly half way back again. If the notes were sewed together, end to end, they would form a belt long enough to go four miles round the world, or sixteen times round the moon. The whole population of the world is estimated at one thousand millions of souls. An equal distribution of the National Debt would give sixteen shillings to every man, woman and child; or four pounds to every family on the face of the earth. Were England to conquer all Europe, and levy a general poll tax to pay off her present debt, she must have every man, woman, and child, 5l. 17s. 7 3/4d.; or from every family throughout Europe 29l. 8s. 2 3/4d. Supposing for a moment, such a thing possible, as that we could procure from the Mexican mines silver in sufficient quantity to pay off the debt, it would require to bring it to England, a fleet of 476 ships of 260 tons each. To carry it to the Bank of England in one horse carts, each containing half a ton of silver, it would take 238,095. These ranged in one unbroken line, would extend 676 miles; or from Land's End to within 24 miles of John O'Groats house. If carried by men, each loaded 50 lbs. weight, it would require 6,333,333 or 1,331,033 men in addition to the whole adult male population of Great Britain."

Democratic Republican State RIGHTS CONVENTION.

January 8, 1840.

In pursuance of previous notice, a Convention of the Democratic Republican State Rights Party of North Carolina met in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th of January, 1840.

On motion of Michael Hoke, Esq., a delegate from the County of Lincoln, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, was unanimously appointed President of the Convention, and Gabriel Holmes, Esq., of New Hanover, and Henry Fitz, of Warren, Vice Presidents.

On motion of Col. Louis H. Marstallar, of New Hanover, James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, and Leonard E. Thompson of Lincoln, were appointed Secretaries.

After an appropriate and patriotic address from the President of the Convention—On motion the Counties of the State being called, the following Counties appeared by delegates, viz:
Anson.—James L. Terry, Thos. B. Bailey, and S. W. Cole.
Ashe.—James M. Nye.
Berrie.—James L. Webb, and James R. Rayner.
Brunswick.—Alfred Galloway.
Burke.—William W. Avery.
Catawba.—Lindley A. Gwyn, Gen. Thomas W. Graves, and Dr. John B. McMullen.
Craven.—Zacchias Slade.
Cumberland.—Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Thos. L. Hybart, Daniel Baker, Alexander McLeod, James G. Cook, James C. Dobbin, and David Reid.
Currituck.—Robert H. Ballard.
Edgecombe.—Gen. Louis D. Wilson, W. M. Avery, R. E. McNair, Robert D. Hart, and B. Sharp.
Franklin.—Washington Branch, Allen C. Pavy, and A. H. Davis.
Granville.—Wesley W. Young, Benj. C. Cook, John Zeigensuss, W. S. McClannahan, Thos. I. Hicks, E. Hester, and F. Hawkins.
Greene.—Benjamin C. D. Eason, Elvin G. Spaight, and W. R. Jones.
Halifax.—L. D. K. Dickens.
Hertford.—Allen Rogers, Sr., and Thos. M. Loring.
Iredell.—M. Hoke, Leonard E. Thompson, and Thos. M. Loring.
Johnston.—Thos. Rive, Young Bridges, Jackson Leach, and James Tomlinson.
Lenoir.—George W. Wallace, W. P. Pipkin, and Jas. W. Cox.
Lincoln.—Gen. D. Seagle, Michael Hoke, Leonard E. Thompson, James H. White, and Lawson H. Kistler.
Martin.—Asa Biggs.
Montgomery.—F. Martin, Neill Nicholson.
Moore.—Daniel McNeill, John Thomas, and J. Morrison.
Nash.—James S. Battle, A. H. Arrington, R. C. Hilliard, and Assel Vick.
New Hanover.—Gabriel Holmes, W. S. Ashe, James T. Miller, James Carr, and Col. Louis H. Marstallar.
Northampton.—Ballard Moore, and R. C. Prichard.
Onslow.—James Glenn, Thos. Ennett, Tim. Hoskins, John A. Averitt, and John B. Pollock.

On motion of Col. Louis H. Marstallar, of New Hanover, James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, and Leonard E. Thompson of Lincoln, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of the members of the Central Committee were invited to take seats in this Convention; and their names were thereupon recorded as members.
Committee.
Barton Craig, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Gen. William Blount, Perin H. Busbee, Wesley Jones, William D. Mosely, Weldon N. Edwards, Gen. George Hoover, Caldwell Jones, Jr., W. W. Cooper, James B. Shepard, William S. Ashe, Louis D. Henry, Macon Moyer, H. Canler, William F. Williams, James B. Whitfield, Bazillia Loring, Benj. F. Trullinger, Thos. Loring, Dr. William McKay.
On motion of James B. Shepard of Wake the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, Thursday morning.

Thursday January 9, 1840.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, and came to order at the call of the President. The proceedings of yesterday were then read.
Gen. H. Morrow, and John B. Pollock, of Onslow, appeared as delegates, and took their seats.
The Committee of Twenty-six asked leave to report—as follows:
Resolved, That this Convention will proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State.
Resolved, That in voting for a candidate for Governor, this Convention will vote pure race and by Counties, according to their representation in the House of Commons.
Resolved, That MATTHEW VAN BUREN, in the administration of the high trusts committed to him, hath rigidly adhered to the great principles of the Republican Party, and hath vindicated the rights of the People.
Resolved, That the connection which has heretofore existed between the Government and Banks, was a departure from correct principles.
Resolved, That we regard the plan of an Independent Constitutional Treasury, as a recurrence to great first principles, equal and just in its operation, and a salutary check upon the ruinous expansions of Banking institutions.
[Here Mr. Avery, of Burke, arose and addressed the Convention, on the views and feeling of the State Rights Party; declaring their approval of the principal measures and general policy of the present Administration. We hope to obtain a copy of this Speech for publication.]
Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unconstitutional to charter a National Bank; and that the proceedings of the late U. S. States Bank have shown that it was dangerous to our political and civil institutions.
Resolved, That the preservation of public liberty, and especially the great interests of the South, demands a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Orange.—Col. Wm. Horner, William N. Pratt, Wm. Patterson, Caldwell Jones, Jr., Col. C. M. Lattimer, Capt. George B. Morrow, Gen. Joseph Allison, Dr. E. F. Watson, and Col. William T. Shields.
Person.—John D. Jones.
Pitt.—R. H. Adams, and Macon Moyer.
Rowan.—John L. Henderson.
Randolph.—Thos. M. Loring.
Robeson.—Alexander Watson.
Rockingham.—Dr. R. P. Williamson, David S. Reid.
Sampson.—Dr. Thos. Bunting, R. McKay, Thos. I. Faison, D. Murphy, and Isaac W. Lane.
Stokes.—Dr. Geo. F. Wilson.
Wake.—Thos. M. Loring, P. H. Busbee, Jas. B. Shepard, Benj. Merritt, Young Udey, Isaac Hudson, Allen Rodgers, Sr., Derrill Rodgers, Geo. W. Thompson, Kimbrough Jones, Willis Whitaker, S. H. Whitaker, Seth Jones, John Hayes, Jr., William R. Poole, David W. Stone, and Wesley Jones.
Warren.—H. Fitz, F. A. Thornton, W. C. Glantou, Wm. K. Kearney, J. B. Hawkins, and Gen. J. H. Hawkins.
Wayne.—John Exum, John J. Hamilton, Wm. R. Lane.

On motion of Michael Hoke, Esq., of Lincoln, the Rules of Order for the government of the House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, were adopted as Rules for the government of this Convention.
Maj. Littleton A. Gwyn, of Caswell, introduced the following Resolution:
Resolved, That a Committee of Thirteen be appointed by the President of this Convention—one from each Congressional District—to recommend such measures as this Convention shall act upon.

Dr. Cameron, of Cumberland, moved to amend the Resolution of Mr. Gwyn, so that two persons be appointed from each Congressional District.
The amendment was carried, and accordingly a Committee of Twenty-six was appointed by the President—two from each Congressional District.
The following persons constitute the Committee:
1st District, T. Loring, and R. H. Ballard; 2nd " R. C. Prichard, and A. Biggs; 3rd " B. Sharp, and Col. M. Moyer; 4th " J. Exum, and J. Tomlinson; 5th " G. Holmes, and J. A. Averitt; 6th " A. H. Davis, and J. S. Battle; 7th " T. L. Hybart, and F. Martin; 8th " J. B. Shepard, and C. Jones, Jr.; 9th " Littleton A. Gwyn, and Dr. R. P. Williamson; 10th " John L. Henderson, and David W. Stone; 11th " Gen. D. Seagle, and Jas. H. White; 12th " William W. Avery, and P. H. Busbee; 13th " Michael Hoke; and Leonard E. Thompson.

Resolved, That we spurn the approach of Abolition, whether it appear in the borrowed garb of religious fanaticism, in or the more imposing form of political combination.
Resolved, That we concur in the proposition to hold a National Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.
Resolved, That the Convention appoint two delegates to represent the State in said Convention, and that they recommend the appointment of delegates from the different Congressional Districts in the State.
Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee of Thirteen to address the People, at such time as they may think proper.
On motion, each Resolution was submitted separately, and unanimously adopted.

On the reading of the above Resolutions, Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention at considerable length.
An election for nominating a candidate for Governor, was then held. when it appeared that the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS received the unanimous vote of the Convention.
Dr. Cameron, of Cumberland, introduced the following Resolution:
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Judge Saunders (he having been unanimously chosen as the candidate of the Democratic Republican State Rights Party for the Office of Governor of North Carolina) and inform him of his nomination.
In compliance with the above Resolution, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, F. A. Thornton, and R. C. Prichard, were appointed by the President, said Committee.
Weldon N. Edwards and Louis D. Henry, Esq's, were appointed State Delegates to the proposed National Democratic Republican State Rights Convention to be held at Baltimore, on the 5th of May next. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Thirteen, to address the People, viz:

William H. Haywood, Wake.
Michael Hoke, Lincoln.
Wm. W. Avery, Burke.
James C. Dobbin, Cumberland.
R. C. Prichard, Northampton.
John L. Henderson, Rowan.
Cad. Jones, Jr., Orange.
Thos. M. Cameron, Cumberland.
David S. Reid, Sampson.
Wesley W. Young, Granville.
R. E. McNair, Edgecombe.
George F. Wilson, Stokes.

On motion of J. C. Dobbin, the President and Vice Presidents, were added to the above Committee.
On motion, the President appointed L. H. Marsteller and J. Morrison a Committee, to ascertain the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the Convention.
The Committee appointed to wait on the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, reported that he would be pleased to make a written communication to the Convention, and appear before them in person.
On motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.
On motion, the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders being present, he was invited to take a seat in the Convention.
A communication from the Hon. R. M. Saunders was announced by Dr. T. N. Cameron, and on motion, it was read and ordered to be spread on the Journals of the Convention.
To Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, F. A. Thornton, and R. C. Prichard, Committee.

Raleigh, Jan. 9th 1840.
GENTLEMEN:—
In compliance with your request, I hasten to reply to the resolution of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, handed to me this morning. I certainly feel highly honored in being selected as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, under circumstances so flattering to my feelings, by a body so respectable and intelligent as that of the Convention, under whose authority you have acted. Whilst I had no wish again to enter into stirring and exciting scenes of political canvass, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline a nomination proceeding from such a source, sanctioned as I have reason to believe by at least that portion of my fellow-citizens, whose wishes I am under such strong obligations to obey.

It is now upwards of twenty five years since I first mingled in the active politics of the day—then a young man, the resident of a County, whose inhabitants have adhered with such steady unanimity to the principles of the Republican party; I responded with zeal and ardor, the cause in which I found the Country then engaged in the maintenance of the rights and honor of the nation. Thus trained in the school of Democracy and taught to respect the virtue and intelligence of the people, I early imbibed those doctrines of political faith, which denies to the Federal Government exercise of powers not delegated, and holds inviolate the reserved Rights of the States. With these convictions it has been my object on all political questions both to vote and act, with that party, whose opinions as I believe, reflect the true principles, wishes and feelings of the great body of the people. I have chosen thus to act with men of my own political views, believing it the surest means of advancing such measures and principles as I most approved. This rule of action led me to the support of Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election, and like thousands of others I doubt not, with disinterested motives as those who profess so great a horror, at sharing in the "spoils of the victor." Nor do I hesitate to avow my intention to support him in the coming contest, in preference to the individual who has been selected as his oppo-

nent. I shall support him, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the important trust confided to his hand—and because he stands pledged to maintain unimpaired the property and Institutions of the South, against the mad schemes of the abolitionists, by whom he is so generally opposed. So I shall support him, for his firm and manly adherence to the plan of an Independent Treasury—that great means of deliverance, which has been so bitterly denounced, because it proposes to give to the Government the same right which is secured to every citizen under the Constitution, of demanding his dues in gold and silver—and because it seeks to save the honest industry of the Country, from the greedy cupidty of the speculator; and to free the nation's money from the use, as well as from the "bars and bolts" of speculating Banks. And I shall support him, because he is opposed to the power of establishing an United States Bank, and to the right of appropriating the public money to objects not authorized by the Constitution—and because he is committed to the permanent reduction of the Revenue of the General Government to the measure of its expenditure, and the reduction of its expenditure to its necessary wants. Such principles and measures, if properly sustained, cannot fail to persuade myself, to add strength to our free institutions, to render the people quiet and prosperous, and give additional security to the Union itself.

Having thus candidly assigned the reasons for my support; it can hardly be necessary to state the grounds of my objections to the opposing candidate. If in the Convention by which Gen. Harrison was nominated, not a single man from a slaveholding State had the tenacity to vote for him, it cannot be expected that our people should do so. The very fact, that he is allied with, and supported by, a northern party, who upon all occasions have manifested the most decided hostility to the interest of the South, constitute in my view ample grounds for opposition to his election. And let me not be accused of indulging in improper sectional feeling. So far from it, as a Southern man, I am as ready to acknowledge our obligations to the Democracy of the North, for their efficient aid in relieving us from the burthen of an odious Tariff, as for the patriotic firmness with which they have met the criminal designs of the abolitionists.

I have been thus frank in the avowal of my opinion in regard to the Presidential candidates, not that I deemed it so all important, but that our opponents seem to consider it, as the sole test of merit, and therefore did not choose to subject myself to the charge of concealment. Let me not however be understood as complaining of this test, nor as objecting to its application, either to myself or friends—but as simply avowing it as a ground of complaint by those, who are so hasty to condemn, what they are so ready to practice. For it cannot have escaped the recollection of every one, that the election of President will have transpired, before the Governor elect shall be called on to enter upon the duties of his Office. Whoever may be President, I should hold myself alike bound as a citizen and a magistrate to the support of measures called for by the public good; and to oppose such as might operate to the prejudice of the country, or as involved the exercise of "powers not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States or to the people."

I desire to stand before the freemen of the State, not as the humble political partizan, but on still higher grounds. As a North Carolinian, ardently attached to my native State, proud of her republican character, and of that patriotic feeling, which has ever marked the devotion of her people to the free institutions of the Country. Impelled by these high considerations, I am a friend to that system of State policy, which shall lead to the gradual development of her resources. For sustaining by a judicious and economical application of her means, such works of Internal Improvement, as shall be sanctioned by public opinion,—without incurring a State debt, or running into those extravagant projects, which must end in failure, and produce that embarrassment, which the large indebtedness of our sister States, amounting to an annual tax of more than Ten Millions—has at present so seriously involved them. For husbanding that fund destined to the improvement of the mind, and sustaining that system of school education, which shall promise the greatest practical benefit to the poor and necessitous. Of cautiously avoiding all obligations to the federal government, but at the same time yielding a willing acknowledgment of what may be its due, as well as to that of our sister States, by the constitutional compact. Of demanding the faithful observance of law, as well by bodies corporate, as by individuals. Of encouraging with a liberal spirit individual enterprise, but withholding exclusive privileges, except upon obvious and palpable demands of the public good,—Of holding all chartered institutions to their undertakings, as the price of privileges granted. Of requiring from all public functionaries, fidelity in public trusts, and from the representative a due respect to the public will. Of preserving in undisturbed purity the freedom of elections, and yielding a prompt submission to the will of a majority, that great principle of a representative government—and zealously encouraging whatever shall render the people of the State contented and prosperous, her character respected and her institutions flourishing, solid and permanent.

Allow me in conclusion, to tender to you individually, the homage of my respect, for the polite manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you, and to re-

turn to the Convention my profound acknowledgments for the kind partiality which influenced their selection.
With sincere respect and esteem,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

[By the request of the Convention, that body was addressed by its Nominee, in a forcible and impressive manner, which called forth repeated bursts of applause. The remarks of Judge S. related to his past political history—his devotion to democratic principles and his veneration for the will of the people. We have no notes of these remarks, and are therefore unable to do justice to this eloquent and manly exposition of his political views and career.—Ed. Standard]

Several gentlemen were called upon to address the Convention, all of whom declined except Mr. Hoke of Lincoln, who entertained its members for some time with a Speech rife with patriotic sentiments, and occasional sallies of wit and humor.

The Committee to whom was referred the Expenditures of the Convention, reported the following resolution as a part of their report.
Resolved, That 15,000 copies of the proceedings of this Convention, together with 15,000 copies of the Address of the Committee of thirteen, be printed and circulated throughout the different Counties of the State, by the Editor of the Standard.
On motion of James T. Miller, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tendered to Mr. Smith, for the kindness and liberality he has exhibited, in tendering the use of his Rooms to the Members of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention.

On motion,
Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the dignified and able manner in which they have fulfilled their several stations.
On the adoption of this Resolution, the President adjourned the Convention sine die in a very feeling and impressive Speech.

LOUIS D. WILSON, President.
GABRIEL HOLMES, } V. P's.
HENRY FITZ, }
L. E. THOMPSON, } Secretaries.
J. C. DOBBIN, }



THE REPUBLICAN.

LINCOLN, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

"The Federalists are grievously vexed because the Presidents Message is just such a one as the people wished to see. When they thought the old Messages had been forgotten, they raised a loud cry against him about extravagance. Now he is determined that their hypercity on that subject shall avail them no longer. His language is so plain that none can misunderstand it. If, therefore, there should be any waste of the public money, the blame will not rest on him. This is gall to his enemies, to whom it is meat and drink to accuse him—right or wrong. As for the Banner, it grows but cannot bite. It must content itself with a schoolboy play upon words.

No person, in the least familiar with the political contest which resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the distinguished station which he now holds with so much honor to himself and benefit to the people, can have forgotten the prominent grounds assumed by his opponents as reasons why he should not be elected. It is not our intention to recall them all—in deed, it is, we readily admit, not in our power. So violent—so rancorous were the feelings of the Federal party, that they halted at nothing. Any thing and every thing was brought to view, if it presented even the faintest hope that it might misguide any—the least portion of the community.

We have said "prominent grounds;"—and amongst them may be reckoned the charge of Abolition (as ineffective as it was untrue) and the fact that he was the nominee of a General Convention held at the city of Baltimore. And what was Mr. Van Buren's position in relation to Abolitionism? He had, as President of the United States Senate, given the casting vote in favor of Resolutions introduced by Hon. John C. Calhoun, against the sending of incendiary publications into the Southern States. He declared himself, in answer to the interrogatories of the Hon. Sherrod Williams, in language that none could