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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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THE BEST THING WE CAN DO.

True—No more.
The times are bad and want crying,
They are getting beyond all enduring;
Let us turn out Martin Van Buren,
And put in Old Tippecanoe;
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe.
It's a business we all can take part in,
So let us give notice to Martin,
That he must get ready for starting,
For we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
A change of the Administration
Will be for the good of the nation,
For it is now in a bad situation,
So we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe,
And send the whole posse a packing,
Van Buren and all of his backing,
For we've tried them & found them all lacking,
And we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
We've had of their humbugs a plenty,
For now all our pockets are empty,
We've one dollar now where we had twenty,
So we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe;
For their roguesy can't be defended,
And 'tis time that their reign should be ended;
We never shall see things mended,
Till we put in Old Tippecanoe.
Uncle Sam has't a cent in his purse now,
And matters are still growing worse now;
There's only one thing left for us now,
It's to put in Old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe;
For we are all of us going to ruin,
As long as we keep such a crew in,
So let us be up and a-doing,
And put in Old Tippecanoe.

What of it?—The Standard communicates to us the most terrifying intelligence that every county west of Salisbury is represented either in the Senate or House of Commons by a lawyer. Well, this only shows that the lawyers are not a proscribed set of men with the whig party. It shows, too, that the whig party numbers in its ranks a goodly number of that profession which the great Edmund Burke pronounced to contain the ablest and most enthusiastic defenders of civil liberty. The Standard cannot say, however, that the whig counties west of Salisbury are represented by lawyers only. The majority of representatives from these counties are taken from among the farmers and from the other professions of life. But, even if it was a fact deserving of the condemnation of the people, that the whigs had selected a great many lawyers to represent them in the next Legislature, the Standard can claim no benefit for its party on that ground. We find that the British party is willing to avail itself of lawyers whenever it can get hold of them. The Negro Witness Candidate himself was a lawyer. The British Tory candidate for the office of Governor in this State was a lawyer. The most prominent leader of the British Tories in this State is a lawyer. The most prominent British member from the west is a lawyer. Both of the late British Senators in Congress were bred to the law, the one having abandoned the profession in early life, and the other having continued in practice until the present time. Two, if not four, of the British Representatives in Congress from this State, were bred to the law. The British party squeezed into the Legislature all the lawyers which it could command. The Federal Secretary of State is a lawyer. The Federal Secretary of the Treasury, and we believe Mr. Poinsett, the Federal Secretary of War, was also a lawyer at one period of his life.

So if it is a crime to select lawyers as representatives, the Standard is entangled in its attempt to turn the circumstance against the whigs. We rather expect, however, that our neighbor was afraid that these very same lawyers would, at our next session of the Legislature, apply the knife and cautery pretty freely to the excrescences which have been raised upon the body politic by the Negro Witness Chief. *Ral. Star.*

BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

The great meeting at Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, Mass. took place assembly to notice. The numbers present were variously estimated at from 50 to 75,000. The procession was one hour and forty-eight minutes at quick march in passing the City Hall. There were men in it from almost every part of the Union. This mighty assemblage having been called to order, the Hon. Daniel Webster appeared, addressed the people, and read the following:

Bunker Hill Declaration.

September 10, 1840.

When men pause from their ordinary occupations, and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgment of the country, and of the age, requires that they should clearly set forth the grave causes which have brought them together, and the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than fifty thousand of the free electors of the New England States, honored also by the presence of like free electors from nearly every other State in the Union, having assembled on Bunker Hill, on the 10th day of September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLARATION of their principles, and of the occasion and objects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that Public Liberty, the purchase of so much blood and treasure, in the acquisition of which the field whereon we stand, obtained early and imperishable renown. Bunker Hill is not a spot on which we shall forget the principles of our Fathers, or suffer any thing to quench within our own bosoms the love of freedom which we have inherited from them.

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the Constitution of the country, and to that Union of the states which has happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved. We call ourselves by no local names, we recognize no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional and political subjects. We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation. We believe the Constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, perpetuating a National Brotherhood among all the States. We believe that to foment local jealousies, to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country and another, and thus to disseminate feelings of distrust and alienation, while it is in contemptuous disregard of the counsels of the great Father of his country, is but one form in which irregular ambition, destitute of all true patriotism, and a love of power, reckless of the means of its gratification, exhibit their unsubdued and burning desire.

We believe, too, that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be, in free Republics, yet when it gains such an ascendancy in men's minds, as leads them to substitute party for country, to seek no ends but party ends, no approbation but party approbation, and to fear no reproach or contumely, so that there be no party dissatisfaction, not only alloys the true enjoyments of such institutions, but weakens, every day, the foundations on which they stand.

We are in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press; we are friends to free discussion; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self-government; we desire to see the freest and widest dissemination of knowledge, and of truth; and we believe, especially, in the benign influence of religious feeling, and moral instruction, on the social as well as on the individual happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare, that under the present administration of the General Government, a course of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgments disastrous to the best interests of the country, threatening its accumulation of still greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution and to the principles of civil liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiased intelligence, to put forth their utmost constitutional efforts in order to effect a change.

of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule, and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that, in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill-fated experiments, and projects, framed in disregard of prudence and precedent, and bursting in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

Gen. Jackson was not elected with any desire or expectation, on the part of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this, as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain as that the American Revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligation of morals.

But unhappily, he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating or by whom inspired, is immaterial, to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause that institution to exercise in turn, a political influence over the community. Published documents prove this, as plainly as they prove any other act of his administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted, and finally defeated. But what he could not govern, he supposed he could destroy; and the event showed that he did not overrate his popularity, and his power. He pursued the Bank to the death, and achieved his triumph by the Veto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trampled down and destroyed, recourse was had to these new modes of experimental administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated so disastrously, both for the reputation of his administration, and for the welfare of the country.

But Gen. Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations, nor seek to escape from their force. He never professedly abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he admitted, throughout, the duty of the General Government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the country, both metallic and paper, for the general good and use of the people; and he congratulated both himself and the nation, that by the measures adopted by him, the currency and the exchanges of the country were placed on a better footing.

But the catastrophe of May, 1837, produced a new crisis, by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments, and creating an absolute necessity, either of returning to that policy of the Government which Gen. Jackson had repudiated, or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of that policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuge was sought in escape. A duty, up to that moment admitted by all, was suddenly denied, and the fearful resolution announced, that Government should hereafter provide for its own revenues, and that for the rest, the People must take care of themselves.

Assembled here, to-day, and feeling in common with the whole country the evil consequences of these principles, and these measures, we utter against them all, from first to last, our deep and solemn disapprobation and reprobation. We condemn the early departure of Gen. Jackson from that line of policy which he was expected to pursue. We deplore the temper which led him to his original quarrel with the Bank. We deplore the headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution to its destruction. We deplore the timidity of some, the acquiescence of others, and the subserviency of all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole, unbroken phalanx to the support of measures, and the accomplishment of purposes, which we know to have been against the wishes, the remonstrances, and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent. We deplore his abandonment of measures that had been pursued for forty years; his rash experiments with great interests; and his perseverance with which he persisted in them, when men of different temperament must have been

satisfied of their uselessness and impotence.

But General Jackson's administration, authority and influence, are now historical. They belong to the past, while we have to do, to-day, with the serious evils, and the still more alarming potentials of the present. We remonstrate, therefore, most earnestly and emphatically, against the policy upon this subject, of the present administration. We protest against the truth of its principles. We deny the propriety and justice of its measures. We are constrained to have too little respect for its objects, and we desire to rouse the country, so far as we can, to the evils which oppress and the dangers that surround us.

We insist, that the present administration has consulted its own party ends, and the preservation of its own power, to the manifest neglect of great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal, and we regard its system of sub-treasuries as but a poor device to avoid a high obligation, or as the first in a new series of ruthless experiments.—We believe its professions in favor of a hard money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding, can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable, unless the Government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the State Governments to establish Banks. We believe the clamor against State Banks, State Bonds, and State Credits, to have been raised by the friends of the Administration to divert public attention from its own mismanagement, and to throw on others the consequence of its own misconduct. We heard nothing of all this in the early part of General Jackson's administration, nor until his measures had brought the currency of the country into the utmost disorder. We know, that in times past, the present Chief Magistrate, of all men, had most faith in their usefulness, and no very severely chastened desire to profit by their influence. We believe that the purpose of exercising a money influence over the community has never departed from the Administration. What it could not accomplish by an attempt to bend the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought and now seeks, to effect by its project of the Sub-Treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the Sub-Treasury is founded, the friends of

the Sub-Treasury have resorted to the operation of a Bank of the United States. This confidence in his own experiments, we know, proved most illusory. But the frequency with which he repeated this and similar declarations, establishes, incontestably, his own sense of the duty of government.

In all the measures of General Jackson upon the currency, the present Chief Magistrate is known to have concurred.—Like him, he was opposed to the Bank of the United States; like him, he was in favor of State Deposit Banks; and like him, he insisted, that by the aid of such Banks the administration had accomplished all that could be desired, on the great subjects of the currency and the exchange.

But the catastrophe of May, 1837, produced a new crisis, by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments, and creating an absolute necessity, either of returning to that policy of the Government which Gen. Jackson had repudiated, or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of that policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuge was sought in escape. A duty, up to that moment admitted by all, was suddenly denied, and the fearful resolution announced, that Government should hereafter provide for its own revenues, and that for the rest, the People must take care of themselves.

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prospect of an empty treasury, it has yet not had manliness to recommend to Congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts over expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans, and in a power conferred on the President, altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution, by withholding, out of certain classes of appropriations made by Congress, such as he chooses to think may be best spared. It lives by shifts and contrivances, by shallow artifices, and delusive names, by what is called "facilities," and the "exchange of Treasury notes for specie;" while in truth it has been fast contracting a public debt, in the midst of all its boasting, without daring to lay the plain and naked truth of the case before the people.

We protest against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the N. Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the Union of the states, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, through the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every state, and every state is therefore bound to vindicate it. That the regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the state, according to the provisions of law, enables those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Congress, to vote in the organization of the House, and to hold their seats until their rights be disturbed by regular petition and proof, is a proposition of constitutional law, of such universal extent and universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be strengthened by argument, or by analogy. There is nothing clearer, and nothing better settled. No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet, in the case of the New Jersey members, it was entirely disregarded.

And it is of awful portent that on such a question, a question in its nature strictly judicial, the dominance of party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate first principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of the elementary rules of law and justice, it would create no surprise, that pending the labors of a committee especially appointed to ascertain who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves Representatives of the people of New Jersey, who had no certificates from the Chief Magistrate of the state, or according to the laws of the state, were voted into their seats, and afterwards gave their votes for the passage of the sub-treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings alike invade the rights of the states, and dishonor the cause of popular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the unsparring application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the Administration respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The President now admits it to be unconstitutional; and it is plainly so, on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the constitution expressly reserved to the states. If it were not unconstitutional, it would yet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in Executive hands. It belongs to the prolific family of Executive projects, and it is a consolation to find that at least one of its projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation, that no man raises his hand, or opens his mouth in its favor.

It was during the progress of the late Administration, and under the well known auspices of the present Chief Magistrate, that the declaration was made in the Senate, that in regard to public office, the spoils of victory belong to the conquerors; thus boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party, that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines, which thus regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the basest passions to the pursuit of high public trusts.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of Government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus setting up executive interpretation over the solemn adjudications of courts and juries; and showing marked disrespect for the usual and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule, and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that, in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill-fated experiments, and projects, framed in disregard of prudence and precedent, and bursting in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

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