

State Rights Republican Ticket.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.**  
STATE LEGISLATURE.  
Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.  
Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH, and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.  
DAVIDSON COUNTY.  
Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK, and COL. SAMUEL HARGRAVE.  
JUDGE SAUNDERS' APPOINTMENTS.  
R. M. SAUNDERS, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, will address such of his fellow-citizens as may please to attend at the following times and places:  
At Asheboro, Randolph County, Thursday, June 20th.  
At Lexington, Davidson do. Saturday, 27th.  
At Rockford, Surry do. Tuesday, 30th.  
At Dowel Town, do. Thursday, July 2nd.  
At Salisbury, Rowan do. Saturday, 4th.  
At Asheville, Buncombe do. Tuesday, 7th.

It is expected that General SAUNDERS, the Republican candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Rowan at Capt. Adam Treaster's muster ground, on Friday the 3rd of July next.

The Address of the State Central Committee, which occupies a large portion of this week's paper, will commend itself to the earnest consideration of the reflecting and candid Republicans of the State, from the names attached to it. We need only say that it comprises matter of deep interest to the people; and is written in a style tantamounting to the plain, forcible, and carrying with it the conviction of truth, without appeals to the prejudices, but addressed to the judgment of intelligent men. It will command attention, and repay its well.

The Federalists seem bent on taking old Rowan by storm on the 4th of July. We hear that they are preparing to march in upon us from the neighboring Counties in full force;—from Guilford, it is said, they are coming in with trumpets and drums, singing and dancing, with log cabin picture books, canoe troughs, coon skins, painted colors, and twenty barrels of hard cider. Having heretofore, always failed to convert the people to Federalism by their arguments, they are now determined to try what they can do with beef, pork, pickles, hard cider and corn bread.

It was the saying of an ancient demagogue, that the best way to the hearts of the people was through their bellies. Our modern Federalists are acting precisely on this doctrine. We dare say it would be a very excellent plan in Kingly Governments, where the people are kept in a state of poverty and consequent hunger, by oppressive laws and high taxes; but in this Republican land of ours, where corn and wheat, and beef, and pork, and pickles, are abundant, and where every freeman is his own master, and can get enough to eat at home, without coming to "free gratis" dole-ners;—here we say, in our opinion, the Federalists will find it will not do so well;—here, the people will not sell their votes and themselves in meat and drink. It is folly to expect it. We are in the attempt, however, only another proof of the contemptible estimate the Federal party place on the intelligence of the people;—to think they can carry them up with corn bread and hard cider, and bury them away with songs and log cabin shams. Noah Webster, a prominent Federalist, and member of the party which is now acting on the plan of drenching the country into Harrisonism with hard cider, once said,—"that the great mass of the people are, and always must be, very incompetent judges of the qualifications necessary for a Chief Magistrate of a great nation." This is a doctrine. The party have no confidence in the competency of the people to select a candidate;—no idea that they are governed by principle, but think them just silly enough, like a parcel of children running after a military parade, to follow their shows, and be delighted with drums and fife, and such like ridiculous nonsense.

Let reasoning men ask them for facts and information;—they point him to a "log cabin" shanty for arguments;—they say, "come, take a glass of hard cider." Inquire whether Harrison is an Abolitionist or not, and they shake a "picture book" at you, with the old General holding a bottle of it, and filled with stuff about the glorious battle of Tippecanoe,—but not one word on principle. Without reason, argument, or common sense, these "literary" men, who claim all the "talent and energy," expect in this manner, to lambast the country and make fools of plain men; but in a month will show who are the fools, the people, and the Federalists; they will see whether men of sense are to be "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

HARRISON'S HOSTILITY TO SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS.  
The Federal Party in the South most, in moments of calm reflection, when free from the influence of hard cider, feel deeply humiliated by being forced to take a candidate from the hands of the Abolitionists;—and such a candidate! a man only worn out by age and unqualified for the duties of the high station of President, but one who hostile to our Southern Institutions,—who was in his youthful days, continued so in after life, the strength of his intellect was yet unimpaired, according to the showing of his own friends, say that he is in no wise changed in any of his sentiments,—must be so yet.

Herefore, the Federal Whigs of the South are

to be faithful to the principles of "A WELL REGULATED LIBERTY," he can and he will succeed.  
There is no occasion for exciting the People to action. They are roused already, and our task is finished. Farmers of North Carolina! this cause is yours: Go to the Polls and uphold it! This Government is the People's: Go to the POLLS and support it! And though it may stir up against those selected heroes, which heretofore have been shown off by our opponents; and political deceivers may yet be practicing the "policy" of concealing the "public eye," if they can, it is nevertheless true—true now as it has been here before—that the great issue is one between "The People and the Banks!"

Published by order of the Democratic Republican Central Committee, consisting of:  
W. H. HAYWOOD, Jr., J. B. WHITEFIELD, MICHAEL DUNHAM, W. P. WILLIAMS, BURTON CRAIG, BENJ. TROLLINGER, WILLIAM M'KAY, HAZILLIA GRAVES, WILLIAM HLOUNT, GEORGE F. WILSON, WESLEY JONES, MICHAEL HOKE, PERRIN H. BURDEE, WILLIAM W. AVERY, W. N. EDWARDS, JAMES C. DOBBIN, GEORGE HOOVER, R. C. PRITCHARD, AMES B. SHEPARD, JNO. L. HENDERSON, DAVID W. STONE, THOS. N. CAMERON, W. M. COOPER, DAVID S. REID, ASA BIGGS, THOS. BUNTING, RICHARD GENTRY, WESLEY W. YOUNG, LOUIS D. HENRY, R. E. M'NAIR, WILLIAM S. ASHIE, THOMAS LORING, HENRY CANSLER.

From the Canandaigua Messenger.  
"AN ELOQUENT RECORD."

GEN. HARRISON, born of an aristocratic family, educated under the care of Robert Morris, through family patronage, received an appointment in the standing army, when only nineteen years of age, and there imbibed those high toned federal principles which have shone so conspicuously in almost every act of his life down to the present day.  
In 1798 he was chosen delegate to Congress. He was a warm and zealous supporter of THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAW Administration of the elder Adams, and of all the measures of his Administration while in Congress.  
In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana. On the 14th September, 1807, he approved of and signed a law SELLING WHITE MEN INTO SLAVERY for fines and costs. He also approved of and signed a law punishing with WHIPPING, to the full measure of THIRTY NINE LASHES, with double servitude as to time, any attempt of the unfortunate victim to escape from his ignominious bondage.  
In 1807, he approved of, and signed a law, reducing unnaturalized FOREIGNERS to a level with MULATTOES and NEGROES in respect to civil rights.  
In 1807, he signed a law providing for a property-qualification for voters, by which no AMERICAN CITIZEN, unless he should have acquired FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, free from incumbrance, could enjoy the inestimable and most sacred right of freemen, the right of choosing their public servants. How many of the yeomanry of Ontario county would now be in the enjoyment of the right of suffrage, if this Harrison doctrine were carried into practice!

In 1811, he entered the army, and continued in command until 1813, when he resigned his commission IN THE MIDST OF THE WAR, and retired to his farm at North Bend. The illustrious JACKSON was appointed in his place and closed the war "in a blaze of glory at New Orleans."  
In 1820, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate, and AGAIN voted for a law SELLING WHITE MEN INTO SLAVERY for fines and costs.  
In 1827 he was appointed Minister to Colombia; in 1829 he was recalled for improper interference with the affairs of that Government.  
One time more, and the record is complete.  
In 1840, he is presented as a candidate for the offices of the American People by the combined factions of Hartford Convention Federalism, Abolitionism, and Anti-Masonry in the North, and the slaveholding aristocracy of the South: Lost he should, as the head and representative of the party, commit them in favor of or against any particular principle, by frankly responding to the inquiries of his fellow citizens, a Committee has been appointed to answer those inquiries, and see that "he make no declaration of his principles for the public eye;" they, however, point to the acts of his past life, and declare, for him, that in these respects his opinions "have undergone no change."

From the Albany Argus.  
"GREASY BOB."  
At the head of this article stands the answer of the Federal Presses to the clear, cogent and gentlemanlike renunciation of Federalism, by Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky. It is a striking fact, that Federalism always makes political or personal virtue consist either in the clothes, the cleanliness, the personal conformation, or the calling of the individual. For instance, when Gen. Jackson visited New York, the courtly editor of the American described the honest yeomen who welcomed his arrival by saying, "thousands threw their Greasy Caps into the air and shouted hurray for Jackson!" When John H. Pleasants, the Federal editor of the "Whig" in Virginia, availed himself of three ships to carry a bundle of despatches tied up with red tape for Mr. Clay to South America, he gave his reason for quitting one ship and taking a second or third, that the one he left was filled with "filthy Mechanics," and of course, unsuitable. When a Democratic paper in Boston ventured to suggest that farmers were capable of legislating, Mr. Buckingham, a Federal editor, indignantly demanded—"What can a Farmer, with his huge paces on the statute book, know of legislation!" When Gen. Root was mentioning the classes of voters in the Democratic city of New York, that the Federalists, by their Registry law, doomed to disfranchisement, he named among the first, "Soldiers, Sailors and OTHER CATTLE."

So it ever is, and ever will be with Federalism. If it were worth while, we might add that "Greasy Bob" is a highly respected member of one of the oldest and most influential families in Kentucky, and is a relation of the Governor of Kentucky, (who is said to manifest strong Democratic qualms himself) and at the last Congressional election in that State, received a strong Federal support for a seat in Congress for which he was a candidate.  
The Federalists, true to their instincts, think the people ignorant and credulous, and may be deceived or cajoled by an artifice. Hence their appeals to them through hard cider and log cabins. They think the people mercenary, and swayed by appeals to their interests, or by direct appliances of money: Hence their attempt to fasten the charge of causing the "hard times," upon the administration, and to bribe or deceive the electors into an opposition to it.—Jb.

Mark! Gen. Harrison voted in Ohio, against SELLING OUT!  
Fellow-citizens: On the subject of these laws to sell white men and women for fines and costs, you will suffer us to draw your attention to a few of the monstrous results which might follow; and we point them out to you as some forecasts of what we may look for when aristocrats shall turn demagogues, and force all their "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" measures upon the free Men and WOMEN of this nation.

Two men are indicted for fighting. Each one is fined fifty dollars. The one is able to pay it, and the other is not, and, therefore, he is "imprisoned for the fine," and the Sheriff may sell the latter to a "mistress." He that is poor has to be sold. He that is richer does not. Now, is he sold for his crime or sold for his poverty? For the crime, both are fined. But the poor man is sold because he cannot pay. He is sold for the "non payment of the fine, &c.," and not for the fight!  
Take it, however, as Gen. Harrison's advocates would have it to be: Suppose it be true that he is sold for his offence against the laws. Does it mend the matter? Two men fight—the one who is able to pay is fined for fighting, the other who is poor is put in prison and sold for the very same offence! Is this any better?

But it has been said that the Ohio law was a "humane"! substitute for whipping! Gen. Harrison intimated this as a part of his defence for that odious vote. And what becomes of the "humanity" in the Indiana Act?  
A poor man's daughter is sold—sold to the highest bidder—no matter who—so he is a bidder.—She absconds from this cruel servitude! She seeks the home of her mother! On conviction before a Justice of the Peace, SHE shall be whipped—she SHALL be whipped—she shall be WHIPPED thirty-nine stripes, says this Indiana Code!  
This is the law. This is the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" heretofore provided for the "dear POOR FOLKS." What they are to expect hereafter from their new friends it is "policy" to keep concealed from the "public eye," but we have fearlessly endeavored to show some of it in this address.

"STRIPES" and a "MASTER," without the privilege of "voting," it must be confessed, are pretty hard measures; and unless the "log cabin" voters of North Carolina have changed their proud natures and subdued the spirit of '76 which their sires transmitted to them, they will show their new admirers and teachers that our poor people stand easy under no stripes but those of our blessed Union; that they recognise no "masters" in their "log cabins," but themselves; and that as they cote without freeholds, upon their rights as men, so they will exercise that privilege in defence of their PRINCIPLES and their LIBERTY, and not at the dictation of the Banks or their candidates.

CHAPTER VIII.  
Vice Presidency.

In remarking upon the course of the Harrison party, we have spoken of the Vice President, Col. JOHNSON. It is proper to explain that we neither desire nor intend by it to indicate any position for the Republicans to assume on the choice of North Carolina a candidate for the Vice Presidency. It is not our privilege to do it, nor have we any wish to usurp it. Whether Col. Johnson is a candidate or not, our allusion to him is a just and proper exposition of the inconsistency of the Harrison party. The Baltimore Convention of the Republican party, in May last, adopted the following Resolution:

And whereas several of the States, which have nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, have put in nomination different individuals as candidates for the office of Vice President, thus indicating a diversity of opinion as to the person best entitled to the nomination; and whereas some of the said States are not represented in this Convention; and as all the individuals so nominated have filled the various public trusts confided to them, ably and faithfully, and have thereby secured for themselves the confidence of their Republican fellow-citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention deem it expedient at the present time not to choose between the individuals in nomination, but to leave the decision to their Republican fellow-citizens in the several States, trusting that before the election shall take place, their opinions shall become so concentrated as to secure the choice of a Vice President by the electoral colleges.

You see in this, at once, their act and their motives for it. There is no concealment: In compliance with the general call for it, a State Convention is expected to assemble in Raleigh on the 9th of July, to decide upon the course which it becomes us to pursue in the choice of a Vice President. The enemies of our principles will do what they can to make discord upon this subject, but we are sure they will be disappointed. "The spirit of Republicanism is roused in our State, and the people are every where alive to the contest." North Carolina has no favorites for Vice President, and would cheerfully support any one of the distinguished men who have been spoken of for that office; and to her reputation of each and all of them is dear, not for their sake, but for the principles they hold. Her voice is for harmony and for an election by the Electoral Colleges, and not by the Senate. How these objects are most likely to be accomplished, will be determined by her Convention, and our course will be indicated by the Convention itself, after an open and free interchange of views.

CHAPTER IX.  
Governor.—The Election for President and Vice President in November will be preceded by the choice of a Governor of North Carolina in August.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS is the candidate of the Republican party. To overthrow this administration and substitute for the Republican principles upon which it is conducted, another administration and different principles, the Harrison party will unite to a man upon Mr. Morehead for their Governor. Personal considerations with them are overlooked, and we must do the same thing. State policy is merged in the great contest, and for a season we are compelled to follow the example.—Every thing will be forgotten by the other side, to pave the way for a final triumph of a Party which declines to make open professions for the "public eye," and much must be sacrificed by Republicans, even if much were required of us, to maintain the rightful authority of Law against "associated wealth" and all its political allies. But Democrats will have no need for making sacrifices to support Romulus M. Saunders for Governor. He is an able defender of the Republican cause. He is an experienced and upright Statesman. His head and his heart are both with the People. In his hands our State administration will be Republican from habit and from principle. When he presided as a Judge, and party had no motive to traduce him, he was lauded and honored by those who assail him now. Many of you have seen him, and most of you know him; and even his enemies have been constrained to yield a reluctant admission that he possesses talents of a higher order. In obedience to the call of his Republican friends, he has resigned his judicial station to be a candidate for Governor, and if the Democrats of North Carolina are as active in their exertions as we know them

to be, it will hereafter be ruinous. If it can secure a charter now, when the Administration is opposed to it, and if the people were to turn out their Democratic rulers to put in a Bank Administration, the Bank might hereafter prescribe its own terms, and nominate at pleasure the rulers of a Free People.

CHAPTER VI.  
The Concealment of the Opposition.

And are we guilty of appealing to any jealous jealousy of honest freemen, when we denounce the concealments which are attempted to be practised towards the people by party leaders and party candidates, and their confidential committees, and proclaim our own just apprehensions that they cover up a design to create a National Bank under party auspices, and to restore and perpetuate the power of a party under Bank auspices, whom the people have more than once discarded, and with one of whose ancient leaders it was a favorite notion, that the strength of the Government is in its concealments? Fellow-citizens, do you not see in this "policy" to keep from the "public eye" even the declarations of a party leader, and to force him into power unpledged, that there must be some extraordinary motive for it; and without troubling ourselves with any particular investigation into all the probable causes for it, is it unreasonable or uncharitable to infer that they have motives which they deem the People incompetent to decide upon, or too honest to be trusted with knowledge?

CHAPTER VII.  
Harrison's infamy to the Poor.

We have intimated that Gen. Harrison has abandoned laws of an inhuman character towards poor people. We have no disposition to add unnecessarily to the angry feelings of indignant freemen, by a comparison of Gen. Harrison's past acts with the present acts of his party to enlist the poor to his support.—"Those, however, who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind!" Here are the FACTS—the RECORDED FACTS, on this subject.

Extracts from the Journals of the Ohio Senate, 30th January, 1821.

"The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.  
"The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon 'the bill from the House entitled An Act for the punishment of certain offences, therein named,' and after some time spent therein, the Speaker, Mr. Trimble, resumed the chair.

"Mr. Pitman then moved to strike out the eighteenth section of said bill, as follows:  
"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or shall be sold to the Sheriff of the county to SELL OUT SUCH PERSON AS A SERVANT, to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount, due for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the Sheriff shall give the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of MASTER AND SERVANT, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is, or may be, provided by law in the case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provision of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court, in pronouncing upon any person convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine and costs, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

And the vote was being required, those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Beasley, Brown, Fithian, Goss, Heston, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, M'Laughlin, M'Norton, Newcom, Robb, Thomas, Thompson, Stinebaugh, Stinson, Stinson, Thomas, Thompson, and Womble.—26.

And those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Fox, Foster, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, M'Lean, Oswald, Pullack, Rogers, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker.—13."

Here is an act which General Harrison approved whilst he was Governor of the Territory of Indiana, extracted from the Revised Code of that Territory, 1807:  
Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of the penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or costs, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the Sheriff to SELL, or hire the persons so convicted, to service to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the court will think reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress, before the term of such service shall be expired, he or she absconding, shall on conviction before a justice of the peace, be WHIPPED with thirty-nine stripes; and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The Judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the Grand Jury, at each and every court in which a Grand Jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
R. CHAMBERS,  
President of the Council.

Approved, September 17, 1807.  
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Here is another extract from the same source:  
"It is further enacted, That every free male inhabitant of the age of 21 years, resident in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who has been two years resident in this Territory, and holds a freehold of fifty acres of land within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or to the office of Representative for the counties in which they are respectively resident."

JESSE B. THOMAS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
R. CHAMBERS,  
President of the Council.

Approved, September 17, 1807.  
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

And here is an extract from the Ordinance, establishing the North Western Territory, which shows that without his assent these laws could not have been in force:

And all bills having passed by a majority of the House, and by a majority of the Council, shall be referred to the Governor, for his assent, but no bill or resolution act or order, shall be of any force without his assent.

Has not this been absolute? No law could pass without his assent, though every member of the House of Representatives, and the Council, might desire it most ardently.

currency," which he has said the Constitution shall permit, and requires Congress to establish in some form?

Fact 5. At no public Convention or other meeting of the Harrison party in North Carolina certainly, and so far as we have heard, at none in any other State have the Opposition resolved that a National Bank is either unconstitutional or inexpedient. If they are for it, as we suppose, there is less difficulty in discovering the motive for their silence!

Fact 6. In the public speeches of their leaders, throughout the United States, delivered in our State Legislatures and elsewhere, they have denounced Gen. Jackson's measures in respect to the United States Bank, and falsely ascribed to them, and to the overthrow of that Bank all the evils of "hard times and low prices." The Bank interest and Bankpower of the country, led on by the old United States Bank, made the measures of our Government the pretext for Bank oppression and the excuse for Bank dishonesty, and have cried out for another National Bank as the only medicine for our disease; and the Opposition or Harrison party, have generally concurred in their measures, and cooperated in every effort to give success to their schemes; and it is, therefore, absurd in any of them to pretend that they are not really in favor of the Bank.

Fact 7. As a party, they never once united in reproving the misconduct of the U. S. Bank. Do what it might, the Bank was never wrong; or, at all events, its acts were excusable. But these Government men were right!

Instances of this are too recent to have escaped the public mind; and, therefore, we do not repeat them. Yet there is one of them so opposite to its illustration their present claims, that it may not be amiss to recur to it:

The Bank of the United States. The Government proposed a demand of specie, to require specie (which the bank, by an edict, had come from the same of the Bank Directors, in Bank) by a law of Congress, of their notes to be received for the same public use for the public revenue.

This was right! This was wrong!

From these facts, and others like them, we have inferred that the opposition party are in favor of a National Bank, and that the Harrison party is in fact the Bank party, and when men of character and sense hazard a denial of it, it is not calculated to excite some emotions of surprise! Such a denial in the face of such facts, and in contradiction to what is daily occurring before the public eye, cannot command our confidence. It is opposed to common sense and common experience, and this attempt at deception is in itself enough to awaken public vigilance.—The Harrison party are in favor of a National Bank! What then is Gen. Harrison for? What else are the Harrison party for? They oppose the Independent Treasury! They oppose the State Bank system; and if they are also hostile to a National Bank, let them "remove the mask" and tell the people plainly what they are in favor of!

To those who regard a National Bank as the means of strengthening their Power, and on that account only are endeavoring to re-establish it, it is useless to address any language of reasonable remonstrance. Such men are parasites of the worst sort; pledged to one side—country or no country—and blindly wedded to an idol. Those reflecting and sober-minded men of all parties, who have had no selfish motives for it, and yet on former occasions have inclined to a National Bank, will not refuse to listen to a few calm considerations which it seems to us ought now to decide this question finally.

To you, then, fellow citizens, we address the inquiry: Why was it that any of you supported a re-charter of the old Bank in 1832? Was it not because you were ignorant of its concealed motives which were afterwards disclosed, and because you thought the CHANGE would break up the current of business, and produce confusion and a distressing uncertainty? Is it not so?

The majority have decided the other way. The voice of the People, and the lawful authority of the Government, have pronounced the National Bank to be a factious resistance ever since, against establishing any substitute for its place in the Government; that resistance is now over come, and the Independent Treasury will soon be in operation. This delay has been injurious to business, because it kept things unsettled; that cause being removed, and every one becoming satisfied about what is to be the policy of the country, there will be not much difficulty hereafter.

Now, apply to this state of things those principles of action upon which heretofore you inclined to a Bank, and see if it is wise or prudent to reverse the position of the country? Shall we be always doing and undoing? Is nothing to be settled? If it create derangement in business and pressure to pass from Bank to Independent Treasury, must not the same consequences follow in passing back from Independent Treasury to Bank? Should this be done now? Shall the nation be distracted three years by the discussions of a public measure, and as soon as it is passed, and before there has been any time afforded to test, by experience, the excellencies of the new system, shall the people be desired to repudiate it? Judge for yourselves.

Again: A National Bank might be made; and in some respects it was a convenient agent of the Government; still every body knows that it is capable of becoming a TREMENDOUS EVIL. It is said by some to be a necessary evil; but if the Independent Treasury should answer the valuable and desirable ends which its patriotic friends have believed it will do, surely no patriot is so sold to a National Bank, that he is unwilling to see his country humiliated in any other way! All that the Administration asks is that the Independent Treasury may have a FAIR CHANCE. It is not possible for it to do any great mischief; for in ability to do evil, it is to the United States Bank as a babe to a giant! We remember that every of you supported the United States Bank, and not a few do so yet, because they think it will control all our local Banks; and when it is insisted that this may be done by the Independent Treasury and the laws, the reply has been that the Government is powerless to do it without a National Bank! Now, what is this but a confession that the Bank is more potent than the people's Government! Is it safe to re-establish any power in our country that is stronger than its creator?—Is it wise in us to do it until, after a fair trial, the Independent Treasury has failed to answer a good purpose? Is it not rather to wait the creation of a National Bank by the stream, of a party, will at once put that party into a power under Bank auspices, and that a Party-Bank and Bank party will be connected into a dangerous union; corrupt each other and the Government, and greatly oppress the People?

Again: Is there a farmer—a mechanic—a republican—a Freeman indeed, of any class, who would give his assent to the creation of a NATIONAL BANK of the United States! Yet it is undeniable that a Bank established upon the ground of a dispensable necessity, will be perpetual. For the necessity for it exists now, so must it exist in future. If its discontinuance now, has been op-