At a great Democratic celebration of the 4th of July, at Poughkeepsie, New-York, on the 4th [illegible], the following Resolutions, among others, were adopted unanimously. The celebration was presided over by one President and six Vice Presidents, all soldiers of the Revolution:

Resolved, That from the commencement of our political differences, the great and leading principle of the division of parties has been whether the people or the money power should rule—that on the one hand we have seen the Federal party advocating a National Bank—a national debt—the funding system—large government expenses—a standing army—internal improvements by the general government—direct taxation—the right of Congress to create corporations for all purposes—the extension of the Banking system—the collection of revenue for division among the States—alien and sedition laws—and a latitudinous construction of the constitution in all its provisions, and restrictions on the elective franchise, and on the citizenship of adopted citizens. These measures and their whole tendency, from first to last, were to take power from the mass of the people, and give it to the money power and the few who manage. On the other hand, the Democratic party have opposed these things—advocated free and simple naturalization laws—cheap and simple government—no taxes or debt, or public burdens—but universal freedom—the rights of the States, and the rights of the people. These are the true features and characters of our politics, and in the long ascendancy of the Democratic party and the long struggle of the Federal party for power, they have been fully developed and demonstrated. The people fear Federalism, but love Democracy—because Federalism fears the people, but Democracy loves them. Democracy may err, but if it does it repents and reforms.—Federalism may assume for a time, to be the friend of the people—but it soon forgets its disguise, and falls back to its true principles and inherent nature—such ever has been and such ever is the true and real difference between our parties. It is now what it always has been. Federalism is Federalism still, and Democracy is Democracy still. Men may change, and names may alter—but principles, truth, justice and freedom, federalism and democracy, are unaltered, unalterable, and eternal. No man is a Democrat longer than he adheres to democratic principles, no more is any man a Federalist longer than he adheres to federal principles and doctrines. Men are made Federalists or Democrats by their principles. The great contest now before the country is the same which has existed from the beginning—the Federal party now struggling for power—they want to put down the people—to make another National Bank, and to ruin the country by the money influence. The people have hitherto triumphed in every contest, and we cannot doubt their success at the next election. The people of the Union are a Democratic people, and they will sustain the Administration. This new trick of Federalism, to have no principles and to name no measures, cannot deceive any one. If they had changed their principles, they would own the change. Their silence proves their guilt, and shows that they still are, what they always were, unchanged and unchangeable.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, and congratulate the Democracy of the Union upon this great victory of the people over the money power. That we thank the Republican members of Congress, and especially our Democratic Senator, for the vigorous and patriotic support of this important measure. That we believe a divorce of Bank and State was called for by every consideration of public interest and Republican principle, [illegible] of the people [illegible]. That this system is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, will operate beneficially upon all the great branches of industry—agriculture—most manufacturing—commerce, and labor, and diffuse throughout the community a healthy and prosperous action of all trade. That although we know that the Whig politicians are laboring to embarrass the people and business, in order that they may falsely charge upon the Administration the troubles of the times, and thus force and terrify the people into a support of Federalism, and that to effect this object they will do all they can to make bad times until after the election—still we have full confidence that the Democracy of the Union will stand unterrified, unawed, undismayed. The patriots of the Revolution quailed not before their foes, and although threatened with starvation, confiscation and death, "war, pestilence and famine," they quailed not, but fought and were free. Then, too, the poor man was turned from employ and refused work—the mechanic deprived of his custom, and the farmer often robbed of his stock and crops, and all were told of the ruin of the country, unless they bowed down before the British Throne. The same thing is now attempted. The laborer, mechanic, and manufacturers are discharged—pressures are created, and business paralized, in order that Federalism may carry the election. But they cannot subdue the people—a few months of scarcity, and British Whiggery will be no more seen or heard of—the unterrified Democracy will triumph—the times will change, and the country will be prosperous and happy.

After the Resolutions had been adopted, Mr. W. B. Maclay, of the city of New York, who had been invited to address the assembly, was introduced, and delivered a most eloquent and powerful speech—from which we make the following extracts:

The war of the Revolution established our political *Independence*, as that of 1812 ensured from the family of nations an acknowledgment of our political *equality*. Since that period, as regards foreign countries, we have reposed securely upon the vantage ground established by the Treaty at [illegible]. But the principles of freedom, which by their first action asserted our rights as a nation, have not since been inoperative and idle. Their force has been directed to social and domestic reformations. Many of the traces of a monarchy remained among us even after we had, as a nation, become Republicans. The theory of our free Government encountered many obstacles in its practical operation. We inherited from our anti-Democratic ancestors many erroneous prejudices, and retained many aristocratic practices. A peace of twenty-six years has, in part, sufficed for improvement and reformation of our internal economy, in these particulars. The laws of hereditary descent have been so modified as to prevent the inordinate accumulation of great estates; the right of suffrage has been enlarged; restrictions upon commerce have been abolished; we have [illegible] and repealed a system of high protective duties; and many monopolies and prohibitions, regarded as encroachments upon natural rights, have yielded before the advancing power of Democratic truth.

The most dangerous phases of aristocratic influence—the most difficult to expose, encounter and exterminate—[illegible] as that with which the Democracy of the country are at this moment in active contending—I mean the money power. Its unobtrusive influence, its corruptions, its agencies and instruments of commerce and manufactures, its absorption and control of the currency, and finally its political wisdom, now for many years hitherto waged against the principles of our Democratic Government, we have had melancholy proofs of the power it can exert, the evils it can inflict, and of the fearful dangers in which its triumph may involve us.—The Bank of the United States was, during its existence, the personification of this dangerous power. For a time it maintained almost an equal contest against American Democracy, even when that Democracy was headed by Andrew Jackson. But the money power was not exterminated by the final overthrow of the United States Bank.—The Banks of the several States came into the field, and for a time absolutely trampled the State Legislatures beneath their feet. In many portions of our country their triumph was short. In New York and the Northern States, these moneyed monopolies were subjected again into reluctant subjection, but in the South and West, and even in the keystone State, they have hitherto, by alternate threats and bribes, by panics, perversions, corruption and fraud, forced the people's representatives to pardon their violations of good faith, and submit to the degrading conditions imposed by their cupidity and cunning.

From this source the first blow was aimed at the Administration of our Chief Magistrate. Within ten weeks after his accession to the Administration of the Government, before he had become established in his new position, or had been able to give to the country any new pledge of his ability and patriotism, the Banks of every State in the Union announced their determination to refuse the payment of their notes. Thirty-two millions of dollars of the funds of the Government, and its officers were, at that time, locked up in the vaults of the eighty-six deposite banks. By the deposite law of 1836, the Government was forbidden to receive or pay out the bills of non-specie paying Banks. Thus, in an instant, were its immense resources cut off, its energies crippled, and the very continuance of its ordinary operations rendered uncertain. The public faith hazarded, and with an immense maturing and surplus revenue, the means of paying its ordinary expenses were wrested from its hands. It was by law forbidden from receiving even its current revenues from the public dues in the bills of the broken Banks, and the payment of those duties in specie became impossible, as the Banks hoarded the precious metals in their locked vaults.

You well remember the yells of exultation which were raised by the universal Whig party in view of the prospective embarrassments of the Administration, and with what eager impatience they looked forward to the moment when the wheels of Government would stop from the absolute impossibility of paying its current expenses. Regardless of national honor, reckless of the sufferings of public servants suddenly thrown out of employment, and of the disgrace which must follow a violation of the public faith and credit, the opposition openly exulted in the embarrassments of the Treasury Department, and prayed for the arrival of the hour when its last dollar should be exhausted, and confusion and anarchy should ensue in every Department of the Government. At other times, the same corrupt faction clamored for an open violation of the law which their own partizans had enacted. In public meetings, in the city of New York, it was not only advised, but demanded, almost [illegible], that broken Bank bills should be received by the Collector, and a partial acquiescence [illegible] called upon the instant threat of removal from the Secretary of the Treasury. You remember, fellow citizens, the alarm and confusion of that era of terror.

By the present system of collecting and disbursing the revenue, or rather that which prevailed before the suspension of specie payments destroyed all system, the Treasure of the nation never actually reaches the Public Treasury.

The revenue of the United States is collected at about one hundred and twenty custom houses, eighty land offices, and thirteen thousand post offices, distributed through every section of the country; not to particularize small amounts paid in to the Clerks of Courts, Marshalls, and other miscellaneous officers. The revenue was formerly received by these officers in bills of the Bank of the United States or of State Banks. While the Bank of the United States was in existence, the revenue when collected was paid by these officers into that Bank or some of its branches, or was disbursed to the public creditors by the officers who collected it, under warrants from the Treasury Department. State Banks took the place of the Bank of the United States, upon the dissolution of that institution.

It will be seen that, by this operation, the money collected by public agents never actually went into the possession of the Government. The Collector, Receiver, or Postmaster, when a payment was made to him, passed the amount to the credit of the Government, and thus became accountable for it; but in the mean time he made such use and disposition of the money as suited his own discretion. As soon as revenue was collected it became a debt from the Collector to the Government; and supposing as it was legally, there was no law forbidding the Collector or Receiver to use the money as he might see fit. The application of the public funds to private purposes was a violation of no law, provided the officer tendered it over when demanded by the Secretary, or placed it in deposit, agreeably to the rules of the Department.

But suppose the money to be actually paid over to the United States Bank, or a State Bank by the public officer who collected it—was it even then in the custody of the Government? By no means. The Bank received the amount at its counter, gave a credit on its books to the United States, and mingled the money with its own private funds. It loaned the money, or invested, and used it in every respect as its own. The Government had merely a credit on the books of the Bank. It became a debt of the Bank to the Government, instead of a debt of the Collector or other officer who made the deposit. Hence the treasure of the Government, the only resource to which it could look in peace or war, was a mass of debts due to the Government. If the Banks suspended payments, the Government was left penniless; as we have seen was the case in 1837, when with a nominal surplus revenue of more than thirty millions, it was unable to pay its current expenses.

Is this a safe condition of affairs for a great nation? Is it proper that the revenue and duties which the people pay for the maintenance of the Government, and the protection of the Commonwealth in peace and in war, should be transferred to Banks, corporations and individuals, and that it should depend on their ability or caprice whether the money should ever be under the actual control of the Government?

The truth has been kept back upon this subject. When the public deposites have been spoken of, they have been regarded as a thing which belongs to the Government actually lying ready for its use in the vaults of a Bank. But this is wholly erroneous. The deposites of the Government in the Banks, like the deposites of an individual, are merely *credits* on the books of the Bank. The Bank does not lay aside and lock up for repayment, the amount actually deposited. It takes the money and uses it, and merely becomes a debtor to the depositor, whether it be the Government or an individual. If the Banks break, the debt is suspended or lost. Neither the Government nor the individual, by searching in its vaults, will find the money paid in to its credit. Such was the system fastened upon the country, about fifty years ago, by the ingenuity of the first Secretary of the Treasury. It is a system which was not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution or the framers of the law for the organizing the Treasury Department. That law, enacted in 1789, declared "that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States." But, contrary to this provision, the moneys of the United States have hitherto been received and kept by Banks. And out of this early violation of the organic law of the Treasury Department, sprung, in a great measure, the Bank of the United States; that fearful power which grew so strong as to wage war with the will of the people. Hence, too, the introduction of the paper money system, with its necessary evils of contractions and expansions, speculation, over trading, and bankruptcy. So difficult it is to foresee where the evil consequences will end of permitting even a temporary violation of the law of the land.

It is the object of the Independent Treasury System to bring back the practice of the Government into a conformity with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the laws. It proposes that the Treasurer of the United States and his proper officers "shall receive and keep the moneys of the United States."

From the Washington Globe.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Lord Brougham in the British House of Lords, is taken from a New York paper. The source from which it emanates, with the reflection, that its author occupies an exalted station for talents, at home and abroad, gives the extract a weight of character that entitles it to every consideration.—The overissues of paper money, and the effects produced by such an evil, are clearly demonstrated by him as ruinous to any country, in a national point of view, as producing embarrassment among the mercantile and laboring classes.

Lord B. says: "It is monstrous, my Lord, that any man, or body of men, corporate or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will, of combining the office of regulator of national currency with that of bankers; that they should be both the money makers and money dealers; that they should have the privilege at any one period of inundating the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stimulating speculation as well as trade, raising prices, wages and profits, and at another period drawing in their rags, screwing up all legitimate source of credit, as well as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining merchants and manufacturers by the hundred, and spreading misery and wretchedness among thousands."

From the Warrenton Reporter.

REFLECTIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

That there should be found Southern men preferring the election of Gen. Harrison to that of Mr. Van Buren, is, under all the circumstances, greatly to be wondered at by every man, who, divesting himself of *party* prejudice, calmly and dispassionately watches the passing events of the times, and deliberately weighs in his judgment the great and important issues involved in the present contest. We have only time or space this morning to take a "bird's-eye view" of a few of the questions of interest to the South especially.

Apart from the want of Constitutional power to create a United States Bank, or the great danger resulting from such an institution to the liberties of the people, the South has ever opposed the establishment of a National Bank upon the ground that, when chartered, it is to be located in some large city of the North,—Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, and that its inevitable effect is to render exchanges, or the balance of trade in favor of the North against the South, where grow the great staple products of the country—the articles of export—and thus to reverse the natural laws of trade which require that the exchanges of the country shall be in favor of that section which produces the raw material for export.

Mr. Van Buren is uncompromisingly opposed to the chartering of a National Bank, whilst Gen. Harrison is willing to sanction such an institution.

The South is opposed to the creation of a Tariff for protecting the manufactories of the North at the expense of the agricultural interests of the South, and advocates the reduction of the Tariff to the *revenue* standard.

Mr. Van Buren declares that he is in favor of a Tariff for the purpose of raising such a revenue as is absolutely and indispensably necessary to carry on the operations of the Government, economically administered, while Gen. Harrison declares that he will abandon the protective Tariff policy, only when the streets of our Southern cities shall be covered with grass, and the cause can be distinctly traced to the Tariff.

The South has ever been opposed to a general system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, believing that this system is not only unconstitutional, but exceedingly unjust, inasmuch as by it the South is taxed for the purpose of building roads and canals, and of opening rivers and creeks in the North.

Mr. Van Buren believes that such a system is unconstitutional and impolitic, having never given but one vote in favor of such a scheme in the whole course of his public life, and this vote for the erection of gates on the Cumberland Road, he afterwards publicly and honorably recanted in his speech in the Senate on Foote's Resolutions. Gen. Harrison, while in public life, *never voted against* a solitary scheme, however wild or visionary, *but supported every bill for* appropriations to works of Internal Improvement, on which he had an opportunity of voting.

The Abolition of slavery is a question of paramount importance to the South, and to the whole Union; for if the mad and reckless fanatics of the North succeed in their unholy crusade against the rights and interests of the slaveholding States, our Constitution, Union, Government and all will be torn into atoms.

Mr. Van Buren has again and again declared his "undisguised opposition" to abolition in any and every shape, and has pledged himself to veto any bill interfering with the subject of slavery.—Gen. Harrison has declared himself on both sides of this all-absorbing question, and positively refuses to make the pledge which Mr. Van Buren has voluntarily given, and neither his "friends nor his [illegible]" [illegible] to be thrown on his present views on the question of slavery.

We cannot imagine how any Southern man, with these facts before him, can so far lose sight of duty to himself or country, as to cast his vote against Martin Van Buren and for William Henry Harrison. Our space is out.

BANK PRIVILEGES.

An individual who has money to loan out, can only obtain six dollars per annum for every hundred dollars he lends, whilst the Banks get about twenty dollars for every hundred let out for the same time.

When an individual gives his note, his private property, whether consisting of real or personal estate, is liable for its payment. The Banks issue notes the redemption of which is not secured by the liability of the property of the stockholders, who, whilst their notes may fall into the hands of the people and may not be worth the same amount of forest leaves, may themselves be rich men. The Banks may contract their issues, and by making money scarce, purchase the products of the farmer at a low price; and by a sudden expansion, make money abundant and sell these same products at double or treble the sum paid for them. An individual is bound to pay his debts when his creditors call upon him; the Banks, whenever they choose, can *suspend payments*, and defy their note holders to get the money which they *have promised to pay on demand*. Does not the banking system require a salutary reformation?—*Ib.*

THE NO-PRINCIPLED PARTY.

What whig newspaper—what whig orator—what whig writer—what whig candidate—from old Tip down to the bottom of the list, ever tells the people his principles. The old man at North Bend, tells the writers who write to him to find out *his principles*, "go to my committee"—"I will make no further declaration of *principle* for the *public eye*." And when you read a whig newspaper, or listen to a whig candidate for Governor, they will tell you, go to Mr. Ogle's speech, if you wish to know what our whig principles are.

All these whig newspapers and all these whig speech makers, are brim full of Mr. Ogle's speech. Instead of the great principles that should be discussed and plainly set forth before the people, to let them know what will be done for them, if Harrison is elected, you can read and hear nothing from them but the cry of log cabins, and when these *men of principle* have rung the changes upon cabins and cider barrels, and the people grow sick of it, you then hear of the "soap and towels," window curtains and bedsteads, chairs and tables, carpets and cushions, and other household matters, down almost to the dutch ovens and p****pots in the President's house. These flowers of Whig Principle, were culled by one Ogle from the bed chambers and kitchen of the President, and retailed out by the small measure, in every nook and corner of the country, by the junior and inferior stink smellers, of whom Ogle at Washington, became the head whig inquisitor of stinks, in the bed-room of the White House and other lesser depositories.

Mr. Lincoln, a whig, and one of the Committee of Congress to examine the President's house and furniture, and report what things were necessary, would not do the dirty work of peeping about a man's bed rooms and other places to see and smell out what was there, and what was not there, and he told Congress as much, when Ogle was making his speech. But Ogle's nose was another guess smeller to Mr. Lincoln's. He poked it about to find what he might smell out, and delivered a speech, full of the rich perfumery he found; and the speech now enriches the air with its sweets; wafted in perfume to all whig customers, by newspaper scribblers and whig stump speakers, who proclaim these *discoveries* of Ogle's *nose*, as the only genuine *Whig principles*.—*N. Carolinian.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Extract from a private letter (not intended for "the public eye") of an intelligent Southern gentleman travelling in the North, to his friend in this town, who has somewhat yielded to our request, to be permitted to lay it before our readers:

"I have seen and conversed with many of the leading politicians from several of the Northern States—men who have every means of coming to correct conclusions; and they are unanimously sanguine of the success of Democracy and equal rights.

"Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia, will to a positive certainty, give their votes to the candidate of the people; so at least say gentlemen who have canvassed those States with the utmost care. I saw in New York, a gentleman of high standing from Ohio, who had what he conceived to be positive information; and it is his opinion, that Ohio will give Van Buren 20,000 majority. Maine and New Hampshire will sustain Mr. Van Buren, with increased majorities. It is somewhat a matter of doubt how Massachusetts will stand; but the balance of New England will give their votes for the Federal, Abolition, National Republican Hard Cider candidate. The humbug of Log Cabins begins to lose its influence, and long before the elections at the North, it will become a "heavy drug," that its originators and owners will be very glad to dispose of. It will be an incubus that will hang to the skirts of the [illegible] party, and will bring upon them the contempt and disgust of all good men, and finally sink them into that obscurity, from which in vain they are endeavoring to raise themselves. Let the South be true to themselves, and who can doubt they will be, Mr. Van Buren will be triumphantly re-elected, and misrule and whiggery will remain where for forty years an independent people have consigned it."—*South Carolinian.*

Relief by the United States Bank.—The following from a Virginia paper, will not be relished by the friends of a national Bank, but so it is with those who will not be convinced, even against the evidence of their own senses:

Fact against Theory.—To those who incline to think that a National Bank would or could have prevented the evils with which the country is now afflicted, we commend the following brief extracts:

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 11, 1818.

"Stocks are down, down, while the rates of exchange are advancing at a rapid and unprecedented rate. The currency is in confusion—ruin and bankruptcy meet us on every hand. The domestic exchanges, some more, and scarce ever can be. The Southern bills are almost unsaleable at the North, and the West is in nearly as bad a situation. What is to be done we know not. The UNITED STATES BANK can afford us no relief, if even it shall be able to stand itself."

Thus spoke the National Intelligencer in 1818, published in Washington City, and edited by the same men as now, Federalists then, now modern Whigs, but General Jackson was not President, nor Mr. Van Buren. The Federalists had not then learned to lay all the calamities and distress of the whole Union to Democrats, men and measures. They then spoke the sober truth, and did not pretend to deceive the people.

From the Globe.

MORE OF A NATIONAL BANK.

We noticed, a few days since, the declarations which are making their way, in one way or other, to "public view," indicating General Harrison's determination, if he can reach the Presidential chair, to restore every prominent measure of exploded Federalism—every odious doctrine inculcated by the elder and younger Adams. First and foremost of these is a National Bank, a source of the most prolific corruption to the morals of the people, and of the deepest injury to every portion of the community that seeks to maintain itself by labor and honest industry.

As another indication that this measure is already resolved upon by General Harrison and his party, if they can get into power, we ask attention to the following language used by Governor Woodbridge, the Federal Governor of Michigan, an active speech-maker and partisan in the log cabin and hard cider ranks:

"If Harrison is next President we shall have a National Bank, and then every thing will prosper; we shall then love our country better, for the Bank will attend to its legitimate business, and strengthen the Government, which will slowly, slowly, very slowly, rise in its might and overcome any opposition which unjust men may attempt. We shall then have no need to trouble ourselves about the Government and its policy or principles, but quietly cultivate our farms and attend to our trades; for, assisted by such a Bank as will be formed, it will have the ability and disposition to take good care of the people's interests."

Is the Republican portion of these United States prepared for this? We are sure that it is not, any more than for the revival of the Alien law—the Sedition law—Panama missions, and light houses in the skies! Yet, for these, and for every other measure of rank and bitter Federalism, are the combined factions that unite upon General Harrison secretly and confidently preparing.

"THEIR ROOF TO THE FLAMES AND THEIR FLESH TO THE EAGLES."

It would seem from the following sign which we find in the New Jersey papers, that Whigery in that State is acting on the Preston principle, and is resolved to carry the election, not by voluntary votes, but by fears of the flambeau and personal sacrifice:

From the Trenton Emporium.

FREEMEN, READ:

A SPECIMEN OF HARRISONISM!!—"REIGN OF TERROR" REVIVED!!

The State Gazette, July 29, says:—"With the Scotsmen of old—you may cry," they have robbed us of our *arms* and pursued us with beagles;" and I would to God I might hear, *roaring from the ranks* of the Democratic Whigs of New Jersey, the concluding part of that stanza, viz: "*give their roof to the flames, and their flesh to the eagles.*"

Here, Jerseymen, you have an evidence of what Harrisonism is, and what it will be in future.—We ask you to reflect calmly on the sentiment here advanced. Can any man support the Federal party after this?

The Captain Stockton, who it seems would have nailed the counterfeit commission of the New Jersey Governor to the Clerk's table—have taken his seat in virtue of it—and dared any man to open it, or question his right under it, is a captain in the navy.

"*Capt. R. F. Stockton.*—He said, that for himself, if he had held the high commission of New Jersey in the last Congress, he would have presented the certificate on the point of the hunting knife, he would have nailed it with the hunting knife to the Clerk's table, and demanded what Southern hotspur would take it off."

A short time ago, a brawling Harrisonian happened to step into a tavern, not far off, and to recount the great feeling that prevailed all along the route he had travelled—from St. Louis to Philadelphia. Every stage house or stopping place teemed with hard cider boys. "But," asked a bystander, "did you see no Democrats—no Van Buren men?" "But once," answered the boaster. "We chanced to have a breakdown on the stage route and were forced to go into the country for aid; and there every body that I saw, even the women and children, talked for Van Buren. They were, however, nothing but working people—dark skinned, sunburnt laborers—all of them poor. I felt angry that these men, each of them, should have as much power at the polls as myself or any other land holder." "Ah," responded the Democrat, "those men constitute the sinews of Democracy; your stage houses and your steamboats may run over with 'hard cider,' but *the country* is always right." This scene actually occurred. We have names and dates.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

FORERUNNERS OF HARRISONISM.

General Harrison is the first candidate for the Presidential office that has refused to give an explicit declaration of his political principles. He glories in maintaining a mysterious silence. He plants himself upon the high-toned black cockade doctrine, that the people must have him as he is. He seems to think there is something sacred and august in his person; that we ought not to look a gift horse in the mouth; that we must take him for better or worse. It is enough that we have the hero of Tippecanoe. The "swinish multitude" may talk as much about log cabins, coon skins, and hard cider, as they choose; but as to political principles, or public measures, they are *not to be disclosed for the public eye.*

Yet, after all, the plans of this silent and aspiring statesman will leak out little by little; and when they do leak out, they display a desperate and [illegible] resolution to re-establish every odious and defeated Federal measure of former days. We warn the Democracy of the Union—the farmers, the workingmen, those who live by their labor and who love Republican institutions—that the era of *Harrisonism* is the expected millenium of the most abominable Federalism that has ever flourished in the United States.

Look at the National Intelligencer of this morning! Six long columns are devoted to an elaborate defence of a National Bank. Its constitutionality is advocated in the boldest manner; its necessity proclaimed; the voice of *Fisher Ames* and the [illegible]