

amount would be used in packing a crop of 3,000,000 bales? Or, that if the whole amount necessary to be used had been imported, it would have given only that small amount of revenue, under the duty proposed in this bill? If either be intended, he greatly mistakes. Against such inference, he (Mr. C.) appealed to every one acquainted with the subject, both as to the accuracy of his statement of the quantity of bagging required for a bale of cotton of 400 pounds; and to every one capable of making the most simple calculation, what would be the number of yards required for a crop, such as he assumed the present would be; and what the amount of the duty would be at the rate proposed.

But the fact stated by the Chairman is important and leads to very important conclusions, though very different from what he intended. Though it does not prove that only three millions of yards were required, or that the proposed duty on bagging would only give \$150,000, if all used were imported; it conclusively proves that only that amount passed through the custom house and paid duty, and that the residue did not pay duties. Now, it is of no small importance to ascertain what was the amount excluded by the domestic article, in consequence of the duty, compared to that imported, when we have before us the question of imposing such a duty as that proposed by this bill. Two millions of bales would, at five and a half yards to the bale, require eleven millions of yards; so that, if only three were imported, eight would have to be supplied at home—a pretty large proportion of the whole, one would suppose, for the benefit of the Kentucky manufacturers. Now, sir, it is a point of no little importance to know what was the duty in 1840 on bagging. It has been reduced under the compromise, and he supposed was something less than three cents the yard. That amount was sufficient to exclude eight eleventh of the bagging used; and yet, in the face of this fact, and with the profession daily repeated by the advocates of the bill that they only aim at a fair competition between the foreign and domestic articles, it is proposed to double nearly the duty—and that, too, under a bill declared to be for revenue, and not protection! This duty, then, comparatively low as it was, so exceeded the imported bagging, as to give a revenue less than \$100,000. And what do you suppose, sir, would have been the result, had it been five, instead of three cents the yard? The probability is, either the entire exclusion, or nearly so, of the imported article, and little or no revenue. Such, at least, would have been the effect, if we are to believe the Senators from Kentucky, who seem to agree that cotton bagging cannot be made in their State for less than sixteen cents the yard; and that if the duty is not raised to five cents, the manufacture must stop. But he (Mr. C.) did not think so. He believed that they would still go on. But, if not, and the whole amount used should be imported, it would give a revenue, at 2 cents duty on the running yard, as he proposed, of \$220,000—which would be \$10,000 more than what would be received at 3 cents the yard, on three millions of yards, supposing that the quantity would be still imported under so high a duty. It is clear that 5 cents the square yard, or 6 the running, would be a duty for protection, and not for revenue. He would not undertake the task of attempting to discriminate between incidental and protective duties for manufacturers; but he would assert that, whenever a duty was raised so high as to diminish the revenue—that is, to reduce it below the greatest amount of revenue that could be derived from the article—it could not justly be considered a revenue duty. The excess of duty above the point of the greatest revenue would be exclusively for protection; and protection would, in such cases, be clearly the principal, and revenue but the incident. But he did not think that 2 cents duty on the yard would stop the manufacture of bagging, though it would probably increase the imported article, as 6 cents on the running yard would diminish it. He believed that there was a great fallacy in what is called protection; but he would reserve what he had to say on that point for some other stage of the discussion.

We are also told that it is a great mistake to suppose that the price of the domestic article was increased in consequence of the duty, or that the loss of the planter was equal to the duty. Fortunately, the facts brought out on this occasion were sufficient to expose the fallacy of the doctrine, that duties did not increase prices. From undoubted information in his possession, as he had already stated, the invoice price of imported bagging this year may be put down at about 9 cents the running yard. Alike 1 cent per yard for the expense of delivering it in Charleston, (which he supposed would be near the truth), and 6 cents duty on the running yard; and the cost in Charleston, including all, would be 16 cents per yard—precisely what is said to be the cost of the article at Louisville. Assuming the per cent. laid on for profit by the dealers in both places to be the same, it would follow that the Carolina planters, and those of the South west, who get from Kentucky, would pay the same price for bagging; with this difference—that for every yard the former used, they would pay 6 cents to the treasury; while from the latter, who would pay as much for the article, the treasury would not receive a cent. Now it is certain, that were it not for the duty, the planters of the Southwest would not pay the duty, get the imported bagging as cheap, or nearly so, as the Carolina planters do.

Now, assuming that, under a duty of 6 cents the running yard, 3,000,000 of yards would still be imported, the revenue from it would be \$180,000; and would, on the supposition that 11,000,000 yards would be required, leave 8,000,000 yards to be supplied at home, and on which the planters would lose a sum equal to the duty—that is, \$420,000; but which does not go into the treasury, and which must, on the supposition, go either to the manufacturers or be lost to the community. If the statements which have been made, are to be relied on, the profits of the manufacturers would be small, and, of course, but a small portion would go to them, and would, consequently, be lost. Now, if \$4,000 profit annually be allowed to each factory, it would leave nearly \$400,000 as a dead loss to the industry of the country; and such, he believed, would be found to be the case on most of the projected articles, if the result could be traced. He doubted whether there would be a single exception in which there would not be a heavy loss comparatively to the treasury and the community, and but small gain, if any, to those intended to be benefited.

To elude the force of what he said, it is attempted to show that the imported article cost more there than what he stated; and that the domestic might be afforded at less than 16 cents. It is the only way it could be met. He would give a short, but conclusive reply. If the fact be so, if the cost abroad and at home was nearly the same, with the duty and charges on the imported article, as is contended; on what ground can the enormous duty proposed by this bill be justified? It is either a wanton oppression, or a heavy loss to the country.

It was 2 3/4 cents per yard

the great interest on which it is imposed. Mr. Calhoun, before the vote was taken, moved \$9 per cent. ad valorem, in lieu of 2 cents on the yard.

### From the Globe.

## THE OVERTHROW OF LEGISLATION IN OHIO.

We give, this evening, the remarks of the preceding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio, on the dissolution of the two branches of the Legislature. To-morrow, we will give the proceedings of a great meeting of citizens held at the seat of Government on the subject. The excitement is extreme. This, however, only proves how dear our institutions are to the American people; and we cannot but rejoice to find that this first violent blow, to upset them has provoked such deep and strong feeling.

We perceive that some Philadelphia and New York papers have been provided, in advance, with misrepresentations, to ward off the shock of the Federal movement upon that party in our States. They have been informed that the districts were so formed by the Legislature, that the Federal party could send but six Representatives to Congress. A fact stated in the Ohio Statesman, taken in connection with the districts provided in the bill, and the population in each, (as set forth in the Globe last night,) proves conclusively that there is not the slightest pretext for the charge of gerrymandering. The Ohio Statesman says: "To refute this charge, it need only be stated that, in 1840, thirteen of the districts, as formed by the bill which passed the House, gave a majority for the Federal party, while but eight were Democratic."

It should be observed that all the districts are composed of contiguous counties, and that they are nearly equal in population as they should be made without severing counties. If this had been done, we are told that the State could have been so cut up as to have made the population in each nearly equal, and yet, in all probability, not have left Federalism more than three or four Representatives.

### From the Ohio Statesman.

## IN THE MIST OF A REVOLUTION, BLOOD LESS AS YET; THE MOB SURROUNDING THE CAPITOL OF OHIO.

Treason has reared its hideous head in our very midst! The Legislature has been dissolved by a band of conspirators—of perjured traitors—who threw themselves upon the protection of the mob, (who this morning surrounded the walls of legislation for protection against the demands of that constitution which these traitors had sworn to protect. But the State of things is awful! God alone knows where it is, and! So far as the Federal party is concerned, treason stalked over the land, unscathed and unrepentant.

Do we dream? Can it be possible that Ohio is thus disgraced—disgraced not only because of this treasonable attempt to dissolve the law-making power of the State, because it leaves the poor laborers on the public works, their wives and their children starving (it is said) for bread?—disgraced, doubly and trebly disgraced, because justice has been denied them by a State, which, and at the convulsions in her monetary affairs, has to this time preserve her credit.

### From the Ohio Statesman.

## OHIO LEGISLATURE

FRIDAY, Aug. 12, 1852.  
SENATE.

The Senate met, pursuant to adjournment; and the roll being called, Messrs. Barnett, Carpenter, Crowell, Ford, Fox, Henderson, Perkins, Ross, Still, Stanton, Van Vorles, Wade and Waller were found absent.

On motion of Mr. Bartley, the Sergeant at Arms was despatched with the warrant of the Speaker, for the absentees, and which was returned to the Speaker, who read, and amid the broadest silence of the Senate, said:

Gentlemen of the Senate: From circumstances with which you are all familiar, this body is left without a constitutional quorum. The most of this body to perform its legislative functions is at an end. Without commenting upon the revolutionary act that has placed us in this condition, the question may well be asked, what can we do? Can we adjourn without delay? The Constitution of Ohio provides that neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days. How are we to procure the consent of the other branch to adjourn without duty? It cannot be done. We cannot interfere with communications; we cannot send or receive messages, for we are without a quorum.

The Constitution also provides that, "in case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly, &c." But there is, and can be, no disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, for we can have no official communication with each other. The Governor cannot, then, interfere and adjourn this General Assembly.

The Constitution further provides, that "two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members."

On its appearing, this morning, that a quorum was not present, a motion was made, and carried, that the members be sent for. A warrant was accordingly issued by the Speaker to the Sergeant at Arms of this body, directing him to bring the members of the absent Senators into the Senate chamber. The return of the Sergeant at Arms to this seat is as follows:

I have read this warrant to the within named John Barnett, Jas. S. Carpenter, John Crowell, Secretary Ford, Jas. Henderson, Joseph V. Ross, Benjamin Stanton, Abraham Van Vorles, Benj. F. Wade, and Alexander Waller, and commanded their immediate attendance in the Senate Chamber, and which they all refused to obey, by declaring they were no longer Senators.

Gentlemen of the Senate: I am, in my opinion, compelled to attend the members upon whom I have served this warrant, without a subpoena to the Governor to call on the aid of the military force.

"GEORGE KNIPP,  
Sergeant at Arms of the Senate of Ohio."

From this, it is evident that the attendance of these Senators in this chamber cannot be obtained by peaceful means.

Besides, I would refer to a proceeding that was witnessed by most of you this morning, and which could not but have caused every Senator's regret who witnessed it. The General Assembly of this State, sitting in Chillicothe, selected this place as a proper one for the Legislature to hold its meeting at. It was done under the impression that the legislative functions of the General Assembly could be here conducted in peace, and without interrup-

tion. Whether this has been accomplished, is a matter of doubt. An officer of this General Assembly, in the discharge of an order properly directed to him, has been insulted by a mob in the capital of Ohio, while some of the citizens of this place gave apparent countenance to the disorderly proceeding. If the legitimate functions of either branch cannot be carried on in this place, without being disturbed by mobs; or if the legitimate orders of either branch directed to the proper officer, cannot be executed without the officer being insulted and assailed by a mob, it is then high time to inquire whether any other place should not be selected for the seat of Government. This will have to be determined by a future Legislature.

There is, then, no alternative left, but for each member to adjourn himself, without form or ceremony, if he see proper to do so.

This is the only way in which it appears to me that we can be separated as a body under existing circumstances.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There not being a quorum present, the roll was called, when it appeared that all the Whig members were absent except Mr. Perkins.

Mr. McNulty moved that the Sergeant at Arms be despatched after the absentees; which was agreed to. After being absent a short time, the Sergeant at Arms made his return that he had notified Messrs. Bliss, Chalmers, Converse, Cook, Fuller, Gregory, Kelly of Cuyahoga, Lawrence, Powell, Scott, South of Montgomery, Taylor, Updegraff and Wheeler, that their attendance was required in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, and that such members refused to attend.

Mr. McNulty moved that the Speaker issue his warrant to compel the attendance of the absentees, which was agreed to; and a warrant was thereupon issued by the Speaker. The Sergeant at Arms, after being absent about half an hour, made his return on the warrant that he had served the same by reading to the absentees, who refused to comply with the authority, and declared that they would not be compelled to attend in the House of Representatives, short of actual violence.

Mr. Byington said, that, under one of the most high handed acts of treason that ever disgraced the annals of the country, he was at a loss to determine what course to adopt, but inasmuch as he had no desire to see the city of Columbus flowing with blood, he would not, as a representative of the people, move to adopt the use of violence to compel the attendance of the absentees; but, as a member of the House, he called for the reading of the journal of the proceedings of the House yesterday.

The journal was then read by the Clerk. The Speaker (Mr. Spalding) then addressed the members of the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The enemies of freedom have triumphed! Law and order are at an end in Ohio; and henceforth, unless a speedy corrective be applied, anarchy and violence must bear rule in our beloved republic!

By the manifestation of the ambitious leaders of the Federal party in our State, thirty-two Representatives have been induced to withdraw from the Hall, and thus, by paralyzing the legislative arm, to destroy the functions of civil government. This rash act on the part of the seceding members has not only interrupted our deliberations on the important subject of congressional apportionment, which were well nigh their termination, but it has destroyed all the wholesome laws of the State. This that have passed both Houses can not be signed by the respective Speakers, and, consequently, the act or the appropriation of personal property, before sale on execution, fails to be a law. The bill for the relief of contractors and laborers on the public works, which had passed the House, fails to the floor in the Senate. The bill to enable the specie paying banks of Ohio to continue in business after the expiration of their charters, meets with a similar fate.

These matters involve serious and weighty considerations, gentlemen; but they are nothing, and less so, compared, in comparison with the such given in our institutions by the fatal example of yesterday. It is, and ever has been admitted, that the rule that requires "the minority to yield to the will of the majority," forms the very corner stone of our Republican form of Government. This important rock in our political edifice has been today thrown out of place; and think you the walls of the fair fabric will not tremble at its loss.

Why will not men reflect upon the consequences of their rashness!

Success, for a moment, that the favorite hopes of these traitors should be realized, and that a majority of Federal members should be returned to the General Assembly. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Democracy of the State will be represented by a less number than one-third of either branch? and if so, may they not, with propriety, follow the example set them by their hot-headed opponents of yesterday? If they may, (and so the proposition, every sense of justice will be really assented) there is an end to the exercise of legislative authority in Ohio. The great chief of the Federal party, Thomas Easton, would fail of an election to the United States Senate, with a strong and decided majority of his friends, on joint ballot, in the General Assembly.

To the seceding members, after a night's reflection upon their follies, have this morning been invited to return to their duty, and aid us in transacting the business of the people. They have refused to do so.

The Speaker's warrant has been resorted to for the purpose of compelling their attendance, in accordance with the letter of the constitution; but they have become desperate, and treat the sovereignty of the people of Ohio with utter contempt.

In this strange condition of affairs, we find ourselves suddenly and forcibly resolved upon that elementary axiom in which the laws of nature prevail, and provide that each individual shall pursue the dictates of his own will, so that he does no injury to his neighbor.

I know of no safer course to be adopted, gentlemen, than that of immediate separation, without form or ceremony. Let us repair with all convenient speed to our constituents; inform them of the words of the letter of the constitution; and if there be any "Lamb of God," in a healing office, will be applied and appreciated at the polls on the second Tuesday in October.

Gentlemen, we now part—perhaps forever. When I depart, let us try to remember each other, but let us not meet here; if memory prove treacherous in this respect, let us never forget our country, her Constitution, and her laws.

For the kindness and firmness with which you have uniformly sustained me in discharging the arduous duties of the chair, I shall cherish you all in my fondest recollection, until memory shall be "swallowed up in death." Farewell!

Mr. Byington said, in order to give the refractory members time to reflect, and return to their duty as Representatives, he would move that the House take a recess till 4 o'clock, p. m. The House then took a recess.

### THE TREATY.

The debate on the British Treaty in the Senate appears to have been one of great ability. In due time the veil will be drawn and the discussion published. Messrs. Buchanan and Benton led the opposition. The vote on it, stood 39 to 9—a heavy majority. Mr. Calhoun supported the Treaty in a speech which is described as the greatest he ever delivered. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writes as follows:

"I understand that the debate was very arduous and able. Mr. Calhoun distinguished himself beyond all of his former efforts. Mr. Preston, who is not upon speaking terms with Mr. C., says that the greatest effort of human genius—without a parallel in ancient or modern times. When Mr. Calhoun concluded, I am told by one present, that the Senators of both sides gathered around him, and congratulated him in the most enthusiastic manner."

Of the Treaty itself, the same writer takes the following sensible view:

"That it should have been so violently opposed, is to me a matter of surprise, if it be of the character it is described to be. The Senate is not of a treaty-making power, and ought not to reject a treaty, because it is not precisely such a one as could be desired. It cannot know all of the difficulties of the negotiation; and generally it is to be presumed, that the Executive has made the best terms which were practicable. In ordinary cases, therefore, the Senate should ratify a Treaty which the Executive has concluded in which the honor of the country is not impugned, and the interests of the country are not palpably sacrificed. In this case, I understand from a source upon which I have the utmost reliance, that in reference to every point of contest with Great Britain, our side of the question stands upon a better footing than it did before the Treaty. If this be so, the country will approve the course of the President and the Senate. But the seal of secrecy has not yet been removed from the proceedings of the Senate, and much is left to conjecture as to the character of the Treaty and the correspondence accompanying it. But considering that it has been entered into by the Chief Magistrate of the nation; that it has been sanctioned by the Commissioners of the two States, Maine and Massachusetts, principally interested in the people of the former of which were not very peaceably disposed towards Great Britain; and that it has been ratified by more than three-fourths of the Senate, a majority of which are not disposed to think that "any good can come out of Nazareth," or to approve any thing that the President proposes, my conjectures cannot be but favorable. I hope opposition will now cease."

### From the Globe.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The big Tariff was squeezed through to day, under the severest screwing we have ever witnessed in Congress. It was lost once by the casting vote of the Speaker; and was on the point of going down again, and finally, by this one man power—the Speaker's veto; but it was saved by Messrs. Andrews of Kentucky, and Stanley of North Carolina, who sat silent while the bill was made, but claimed the right of voting, and voted for the bill, when they saw it about to fall on the second veto of the Speaker. The struggle was exceedingly hard between the remote Presidential policy of the Federal party, which had in view the defeat of the Tariff, to make a common cause of distribution, tariff, bank, and render all dependent on the result of Mr. Clay's election; and the present and urgent interest of the manufacturers who demanded immediate compensation for the late efforts and contributions, which brought the present Federal majorities into Congress. The open announcement in the Hall of Congress, of this schism of the dominant party, (which had, until within a few days, been kept dark, under the cover of caucuses,) at once brought down to this city shoals of the joint stock capitalists, whose warehouses are now stored with goods, hoarded ever since the election of 1840, to await the action of this Federal Congress, and realize enormous profits, by excluding similar commodities, and giving them a monopoly of the market. The Lawrences, and all that tribe of rich manufacturers, who have been busy with the committees here, in contriving this oppressive tariff—oppressive to the Treasury and the people alike—will now realize instantly immense fortunes from the tax they will be enabled to impose on the people from their laid up goods, which must now monopolize the market.

The bill, as it has passed, is utterly repugnant to the views of the whole Democratic party, although some of them voted for it. They wished a moderate, stable revenue bill, adequate to supply the wants of Government, discriminating so far as was practicable for the benefit of the industry of the laboring classes. But, instead of that, the Federalists have concocted, in the present tariff, a more onerous, oppressive, and unjust bill than that of 1825. Yet, to regain the public domain, and pass some revenue law—when the outcry of the majority in Congress rendered it possible that multitudes at home and abroad would act under the impression that there existed no revenue laws—was an inducement with several Democrats to support the measure, against both their inclinations and their judgment. The Federal majority voted down all moderate and reasonable propositions, and left no alternative but the ultra tariff, concocted by Mr. Fillmore's committee, passed by the Federal majority, and vetoed by the President. With the land clause, and tax on tea and coffee stricken out, it will now go back to the President.

The Journal of Commerce, a few days ago, said that a Federal member—a staunch supporter of the Federal party and the tariff system—had declared that the new tariff was "excessive," and would, in the end, injure the manufacturing interest. This man had the sagacity to perceive that the community will never bear excessive burdens for the benefit of a few; and that it would shake off, at no distant day, the heavy impost now laid. In the mean time, the instability of the system would endanger the investments of the most wary and prudent; while the present temptation of extraordinary profits will bring multitudes of speculating and greedy competitors into the field, to embarrass, mar, and destroy all regular business.

As the bill now stands, we have no doubt it will pass the Senate. Mr. Clay's friends have been thoroughly whipped in by the manufacturers. The President will sign it, under the impression that it is the only means afforded him to carry on the Government.

Very likely.—Mr. Clay claims the immoral honor of being the author of the Compromise Act—very likely!

Mr. Clay is the originator of the high Tariff, which violates the same Compromise Act—very likely!

Likely too! Mr. Clay is always consistent—with himself. This is what his admirers call "unchangeable."—N. Y. Plebeian.

Chip of the old Block.—Jefferson said of the ancient Federalists, "They look to a single and splendid Government of an aristocracy founded on Banking Institutions, and Moneyed Corporations, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of Manufactures, Commerce, and Navigation, Riding and Ruling over the Plundered Ploughman, and Beggared Yeomanry. This will be to them a next blessing to the monarchy of their first aim, and perhaps the surest stepping stone to it."

American read and ponder the above—it was true of the old Federalists, and compare it with the practice and profession of the Whigs of the present day. Just see how they go for Banks—how they vociferate for Manufactures—how they cry out for the spread of Commerce—how they clamor about Navigation. And answer, are not the features of the parent so plainly stamped on the countenance of the offspring, that all acknowledge modern Whiggery to be the legitimate child of another Federalism.—N. Y. Plebeian.

The Whig papers assert, with what truth we know not, that the *Mormons* generally voted against the Whig ticket at the late election in Illinois. Admitting it to be true, it only proves that bad men, as well as good, are leaving their ranks by hundreds; for it has never been denied, so far as we have heard, that Joe Smith and his people voted, in a body, for William Henry Harrison, in opposition to Martin Van Buren. Poor Whiggery, it seems, is in a bad way; for both the friends and enemies of truth are arrayed in opposition to it!—Lynchburg Republican.

### OUR POLITICAL POSITION.

We are now enabled to state the final result, so far as the Legislature is concerned. We have 10 majority in the Senate and 16 in the House, including Dr. Shanklin, from Hyde, who is claimed by the "Whigs," but certainly runs as the Democratic candidate, and was opposed by a "Whig." So we have 26 majority on joint ballot. When it is remembered that the "Whigs" had 39 majority in the last Legislature, it must be admitted that the friends of equal rights in North Carolina have done their duty. It is a Democratic gain of sixty-four members of the Legislature. If any of our Democratic sister States, who have been hobbies of whiggery for a season, think we have not done well enough, we can only say we shall try to do better next time. We count upon giving the "mill boy of the States," alias the United States Bank Attorney, Clay, about 15,000 stripes in the shape of a Democratic Republican majority, in order to help him to the appellation of the "slashed boy of the mills."

In the district composed of the counties of Carteret and Jones, in consequence of an adverse wind, which prevented the persons chosen to hold the polls, from getting to the precinct called Cedar Island, we were defeated, as this occasioned a loss of from 20 to 25 Senatorial votes; and Howard, the "Whig" candidate, was elected by 15 majority only, as we are informed. If this poll had been held, Mr. Cox, the Democratic Republican candidate, would have been elected.—N. C. Standard.

Extraordinary Courage.—A Whig toast given on the Fourth, says, that the Whig members of Congress "will ever be ashamed to look their constituents in the face."

This is true shows an extraordinary amount of courage and effrontery in the honorable gentlemen, after they had broken so many promises, and passed so many pernicious laws.—N. Y. Plebeian.

Mormon Legislator.—William Smith, the brother of Joe, the Mormon prophet, has been elected a member of the Illinois Legislature.

Whig Sentiments.—War, pestilence and famine, or any other curse, rather than the election of a "Military Chieftain" to the Presidency of the United States.—Henry Clay.

Perish commerce, perish credit, perish the Government and the Constitution with it, rather than suffer the Executive to defeat by the exercise of the Veto Power, the purposes of a packed Congress, whose only object is to promote party purposes at the sacrifice of the public interest.—Senator Archer.

Law and Order.—Let the people suffer a little longer—don't give up distribution!" cries the Boston Atlas. "Let the Union be dissolved—let the country perish!" cries Archer. "Hand him or die!—we will march ten thousand bayonets to Pennsylvania Avenue!" bawls Botts. "Let the people suffer—we'll see who can stand it longest!" cries another rag baron, who can live by plundering industry, and fatten on the miseries of a suffering people. "Dissolve the Government if we cannot compel the majority to yield!" say the Whigs of Ohio. This is the "law and order" of Federalism.—N. Y. Plebeian.

Beauties of the Banking System.—There are at the present time in eighteen States of the Union, upwards of \$160,000,000 of banking capital wholly inconvertible into specie; we stagger under debts to the amount of 200,000,000; we have sunk by the banking system, according to the report of the Treasury, the trifling sum of \$305,461,470! So much for the blessing of the banking privileges!—Ib.

The Girard Bank still stands solemn in the midst of business, and cheerless in the heart of society. It is yet unopened, a profitless piece of furniture. The remnants of the old bank furniture were removed the other day, and cobwebs and dust already begin to settle among the beautiful rich marble work around the windows and over its doorways. Poor old Mr. Girard, if he were to walk through Third-street, what would he say!—Phil. Ec. Journal.

Terrible effect of Lightning.—Twenty-two deaths, and fifty houses and barns destroyed by lightning, having occurred in the United States of June last. There never was a season in which the terrible effects of this agent of nature were so severely felt.

Wheat in Illinois.—At our last dates wheat was selling at Quincy at 37 1/2 cents. At Springfield it would bring only 25 to 30 cents—at which price farmers refused to sell.

During his residence in Spain, it is stated the Washington Irving will avail himself of the facilities afforded him by his position, to prepare his long contemplated history of Mexico.