RGISLETURE. CONNECTICUT

We have pleasure in giving to our passders, the fol-lowing extracts from the sensible and well-written Ad-We have pleasure in siving to our of them of Gov, ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, at the opening of the Semion of the Legislature, on the 6th inst. The Governor commences his Speech, by saying that ate is free from debt, and that the Treasurer's acnt will show there is at present \$18,544 in the awary, which, with the avails of the one cent tax. and dividends on Bank stock, with sundry other small pts, will meet the ordinary expenses of the Govsioners of Common Schools express a decided opinion of the law of 1838, and adds, "So long as I have the or of filling the Executive Chair, I shall not fail to rge the necessity of increased attention to Common chools. Narrow views and illiberal laws on the subect of Education, are a tax upon our children which we are not authorised to levy. Those men who laid the foundation of our State, though not without faults more limited than ourselves in experience as to edon, better appreciated common schools than the nt generation. They were untiring in their efforts diffuse general knowledge, and in the system of chools which they established, have laid deep the founations of our civil and religious institutions, which are perishable monuments of their wisdom and love of ecdom. Philosophy did not delude them with subtle heories, nor seduce them from the plain precepts of ity. They had no confidence in licentious and ned freedom, but held it to be a first princile, that free governments cannot survive virtue and owledge in the people. The progress in our day of the elective franchise and the increasing influence of opular sentiment furnish decisive considerations for efforts in behalf of common schools.

The Report of the Bank Commissioners, shows that ey are acquainted with the subject committed to their it, as well as their efforts to discharge its delicate and high responsibilities. It exhibits likewise to the public eye the condition of our Banks. Let their report be carefully perused, the broad range of their pow-ers be considered, and the extent to which these powers have been exercised, and we may be satisfied, that these institutions are sound and deserving of general confidence. Banks are assailed too often without cause. and in a manner prejudicial to the whole community. They are strictly identified with the prosperity of all classes; until of late, they have been considered beneficial to all, and I see no reason to doubt they are now struggling to sustain what remains of enterprise and

When this Government was first established, it found a currency partly paper and partly metalic. Paper money had been issued by a Bank created under an ordinance of the old Congress, and afterwards adopted by the State of Pennsylvania. The new government, witnessing the salutary effects of the Bank of North America, in 1791, incorporated an institution of its own. This institution expired in 1811; in 1816, at the re-commendation of **O**r. Madison, a second Bank was created, which expired in 1836. During forty y ars out of fifty-one, we have had a National Bank, and by means of it, in friendly co-operation with State Banks, a currency pre-eminently convenient and highly approved. The few years we had no Bank, viz. from 1789 to 1791, and from 1811 to 1816, our finances and exchanges were in great confusion, as they are at the present time. nother part of the former policy was the protection of domestic industry by the imposition of discrimina-ting duties. The protection of domestic industry was one of the objects that brought the present governmen into being. When colonies, we were restless under the jealous policy of the mother country, which looked with no favor upon manufactures in America. After our separation, we still found no power in Congress nor in the confederation to regulate commerce so as to protect manufactures, for each State had its own sysem of regulations. Hence the formation of the present Constitution in 1796. The power to regulate commerce now being given, it was at an early period car-ried into effect, and we have had from the first a tariff of discrimating duties, until the passage of the compro-mise act, (so called) in 1833, which well nigh puts an end to such a tariff, in the year 1842. The 2d article of the first Congress passed July 1789, declares that duties on imports are laid for revenue, and "the en-Notless observable is a system of credit, which be-inning in the scarcity of capital incident to a new ountry, has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength; imparting confidence and activity, antil we have outstripped hard money countries, and accomplished in fifty years what otherwise would have required centuries. *Credit* is that connection between apital and labor which confers upon the latter the bensfit of the former ; a connection most natural and salu tary, although by some strangely overlooked. It se-cures to industry and good character the advantage of wealth. It supplies the place and performs the func-tions of money; and although it is liable to abuse, its ifuence upon the growth of the United States has not been too highly estimated Let us now turn from the past to the present condi-tion of the country. It must be confessed that a change, a great change has come upon us. Look where we will, in the north or south, the east or west, at any branch of industry or any interest ; to the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the merchant, to those who are, or to those who would desire to engage in business; to the capitalist, who heards his money for fear of a general bankruptcy ; to the laborer, who is idle for want of employment; to the man of enterprise, who finds every path of effort hedged up; to the debt-or, who is crushed beneath the weight of his responsibilities ; or finally, to the unprecedented losses and depreciations of property which prostrate the strongest and most wary; I say look where you will, we find a universal paralysis; one common feeling of despondency, and too certain evidences that a deep undercurrent is sweeping through the land, changing the condition of our people more rapidly than at any time cince we have been a nation. All stand amazed, feel-ing and confessing the shock, asking what is the cause, and where shall be found the remedy. It is recently, and not until the derangement of our currency, that the country has become distressed. Up to 1834, with the exception of the last war, and a few years preceding it, when our commerce was involved in the wars which grew out of the French revolution : our currency was not inferior to any in the world ; and such was the fiscal system of the General Government that of the millions collected by the Bank of the United States, not a dollar was lost nor any charge for services made to the Government. Since 1833, the bank has been discarded, responsibilities have been repeaedly assumed by Executive officers, in our monetary affairs, without the advice of Congress; new systems of finance have been introduced, experience has been thrown away for novelty, experiment has followed ex-periment, revulsion has followed revulsion, until we know not what is the present treasury system, nor what it may be to-morrow; this much, however, we understand, that the revenue is falling off, and Congress is supplying the exhausted treasury with paper money. W hat then, I ask, are the *causes* of our difficulties They are the want of a sound, uniform, and convenient currency ; the loss of confidence and credit ; unemployed capital and labor : an unsettled policy res-pecting manufactures ; opposition to associated wealth;

about ! Such a currency, top, in its first cost, would be expensive. Not a dollar can be brought into the United States. What a dollar can be brought into the States. What a debt would thus be contract-United States. What a debt would thus be contract-ed in Europe or South America to be paid out of our labor! And if ell paper was suppressed, and all the specie we wanted was actually here, how long would it be, before it would be collected in places of deposit for safe-keeping, with agents to guard, count and han-dle it? Soon, certificates of deposit and orders drawn by depositors on these agents, would be found equally

safe and more convenient than the passing of specie itself from hand to hand, and would become the circulating medium. Thus we should have a paper currency differing in nothing material from bank bills If Congress will not incorporate a bank of the gen-eral character of those heretofore chartered, let the States be left unmolested to charter individual associations as they have always done. Let them be care-fully watched; let the Legislature place independent and intelligent centinels to observe them, and no danger need be apprehended from incantious or corrupt management. But it is said that Congress is about to exercise its constitutional power and to create a gen-eral currency by the independent treasury bill, (so called) and that since the Government has determined to repudiate bank paper and provide vaults and agents of its own, we may soon expect, should the House of Representatives, in Congress, concur with the Senate, a currency adequate to our necessities. This bill provides that the revenue of the United States, shall be collected by receivers general, locked up in their pos-session until drawn for by the general government, and that after 1843, nothing shall be received but gold and silver. This operation we are assured will fill the channels of trade with money and place our prosperi ty on an immovable foundation. Has this measure the power of accomplishing so much good ! Could I view it in this light, I would cheerfully embrace i

myself and urge its favorable regard upon this Assem bly. But, gentlemen, it has no such capacity. In itself, it does not propose to work such reform, but its direct object is to take care of the Government. So far as the measure bears upon trade and currency, it seems to me, it is decidedly unfriendly.

The Governor informs the Legislature that

The affairs of the State Prison, are conducted with economy and success. The number of convicts is 169. and the profits of their labor, for the year past, beyond expenses, are \$4,500. The warden has cash on hand exceeding \$9,000.

He also states, that he has received resolutions on various subjects passed by the Legislatures of Ken-tucky, Vermont, Maine, New Jersey, Missouri, Indiana, and South Carolina, which will be laid before them at an early day. The resolutions from the Governor of Maine relate to difficulties respecting her eastern boundary. She expresses confidence that Congress will promptly step forward in vindication of her ights, and that the other States will not leave Maine ingle-handed to repel invasion. Her confidence is not mispla ed; and let me assure our sister, Maine, that the people of Connecticut will not be tardy in neeting any unavoidable crisis. Were it necessary, I night appeal te the scenes of the Revolution, for a guaranty of their spirit and patriotism. Nevertheless. as an individual, I must declare my decided opposition to a war. I cannot contemplate such an event with-out sorrow to my heart. It is quite too late for Christian nations to settle their difficulties in a field of batmuch less a question of boundary. The rancor and heat of conflict will not enable the parties to discern the point of difference more clearly, or awake or cherich a placable desire of accommodation. We would fain indulge the hope, that the matter may be yet arranged through mutual concession, pecuniary compensation or the arbitrament of some foreign power. This nation certainly does not need a war to establish her character for martial prowess or ability to maintain her rights. A pacificator, whoever he may be, will richly deserve onr gratitude, The resolution from the Governor of New Jersey may require your careful consideration. She complains that five out of six of her representatives in Congress are excluded from their seats. The circumstances of the case are familiar to you. Since the desision of Congress, that persons commissioned according to law, are not even prima facie entitled to eats, and that others are entitled, who have no comnissions, nor proved that they are entitled to any, I cannot perceive, by what rule or principle the body can be organized. The persons not commissioned say they have a majority of votes; this is denied by the authorities of New Jersey who offer to prove what is the *true* state of the vote; that ballots were deposited y persons who had no right to vote ; taken by inspecors who had no right to receive them, and not returnd to the judges of the election who alone could count and declare them. If these facts are true, the securiies thrown around the elective franchise have been rampled upon, and power made the arbiter of elections. You are, gentlemen, called upon to express your disapprobation of this flagrant and dangerous iolation of law.

JUDGE HANSON'S SPEECH. (Which ought to have been sooner given.)

We find in the Baltimore paners a short speech of the Hon. CHARLES W. HANSON. before the Baltimore Convention, on the 10th of April. It is marked by the point and terseness which distinguish all the productions of this accomplished gentleman, and we are sure our readers will derive pleasure from its perusal from its perusal.

It has become apparent to the great bulk of the American People, (said Judge H.) that the presen idministration of their Government is not fitted to i crease or preserve the blessings and privileges of a free and intelligent nation; to foster the pursuits of a laboious, ingenious, and spirit population ; that it is not in accordance with the genius, past history, or future estinies of a vast Republican Empire; that its principles and measures are as ill calculated to consolidate he credit, strength, and resources of State sovereignties as they are to bind together and cement a confederation ; that it has failed to engender or keep alive a reneration for the Constitution, or to cherish an unalianable love for the Union; that it has, on the contray incessant and unrelenting assaults upon capital, faith, and enterprise, disunited the interest and hereby torn asunder the good feelings which bind men to each other ; that it has destroyed that salutary confidence which is essential to this Commonwealth, and all the communities that compose it; that it has, in fine, chilled the hearts and the hopes of the poor, nd shut the hands of the rich. It is therefore that we hail the approaching Whig National Convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 4th day of May next, as an unerring harbinger to the coming of better things; that we greet the numerical power, com-posed, as it is, of all classes, and to which the intelligence from every quarter daily adds rank to rank and thorough and sweeping change in the conduct of pub-lic affairs resolved upon by the People. We rejoice ringing in the ears of every soldier those memorable that our fellow-citizens (since what is passed cannot be recalled) are so far benefited by present suffering as to be awakened to a sense of impending evils more se-rious and calamitous, and of which few can fail to tration presents us to the whole world as a nation of contrarieties and contradictions; we are held up to other nations in every fantastic and antagonist posi-tion that a People can be regarded to provide the posi-tion that a People can be regarded to provide the posi-tion that a People can be regarded to provide the posi-tion that a People can be regarded to provide the posi-tion that a People can be regarded to provide the posi-tion that a People can be regarded to provide the position that a People can be regarded; our principles and Treasury with millions of dollars, not one of which our practice are perfect antipodes to each other; theory is to him, Wm. Henry Harrison, we turn, the opries, abstractions, solecisms, and paradoxes make up the sum of our political economy; while the political empirics have driven from their moorings the once fastanchored axioms of the Constitution-a Constitution to which Washington had affixed his seal, and given verity by experience.

Our perversions and absurdities indeed almost afford ausibility to the as ortion of the ancient philosopher, that there once existed a race of men of a conforma-tion entirely different from those of our generation.— Tof Providence, for the great consummation of public And who shall undertake to deny the possibility that, and private faith. "Tis to such a deliverer we look; at some distant era, when history shall again be hand. "To " our old tried, hard cider, log cabin, Tippecanoe." at some distant era, when history shall again be handed down by allegory and tradition, that a people who Not to such a deliverer as the Emperor Alexander of are perpetually moving one way and looking another, shall not be represented as a race of men who carried their faces behind them, and turned their backs upon of the Holy Aliance; but we seek to be delivered from themselves ! So singular is the incongruity between our words and our actions, that no disinterested spec-1 and from under the pressure of which no People ever tator, even of the present age, can fail to be struck with groaned more than we the People of the United States: tis to such a deliverer we look. And if, in as monamazement by professions continually at variance with amazement by professions continually at variance with a new such a deriverer we look. And u, in as mon-conduct, with results diametrically opposite to those grel a pack as was ever littered in a kennel, there be professed to be intended, and of causes simulating ef-fects, between the beginning and the end of which no fects, between the beginning and the end of which no connecting consequences ever existed. Vain, howev-er, would be the attempt to enumerate all the income er, would be the attempt to enumerate all the incon-But let us no longer linger with the past, for the sistencies of those who deal with the obliquity of partime has come to give thanks and rejoice. Those upisan tacticians instead of applying the established n the look-out are proclaiming joyful tidings from all principles of states around us. Land is once more in sight, and our per-The poor man is to be enriched by reducing the wails at an end. Too long have we been at sea without ges of labor; the rich are to be impoverished by the thart or compass, " tossed about by every wind of dochoarding of their gold ; the products of the earth, intrine," but the great swell of public opinion is resetstead of being cultured by the sweat of the brow, are ting ; the under-tow of intrigue and corruption is runto wither and die amidst idleness, hunger, and desolation ; all surplus produce is to rot in the granary of ning out, sweeping along with it the turbid feculence that polluted the land, we trust to be forever " in the the farmer for the want of markets furnished by the dark ocean of oblivion buried :" the rainbow of promise employments of artisans and laborers, fisheries, factois again to be seen; distempered elements are every ries, workshops, roads and canals ; the condition of the where dispersing, and the prow of our bark once mo country is to be improved by arresting all improvepoints to a haven of safety. ment ; debts are to be paid by the annihilation of prop-With the memorable words of Harrison, for our mot erty ; the interest on loans is to be discharged by borto, if we unfurl upon our banners "stand to your guns rowing from the lenders of the capital; gold and sil my boys, and never surrender," and inscribe upon our ver are to represent, instead of being represented by, ballots "the People must do their own fighting," then paper and credit : and whilst the precious metals are we hazard nothing in the prediction that they will fill romised in abundance, they are again buried beneath three-fourths of the ballot boxes in the country. Anithe face of the earth, in the vaults of banks, or the nated, then, by these hopes, and toiling in one cause strong boxes of avaricious thrift, or melted down for there is every incentive to greet our coming friends to the gold services of plate which adorp the Presidential Maryland, at the approaching National Convention. dinner-table of the very republican nabob at Wash-We therefore hope that our Whig fellow-citizens need ington. only be reminded of the duty to extend the hand of Domestic productions are to be encouraged by boungood fellowship, and open wide the door of hospitali ties upon foreign fabrics; and, whilst there is to be throughout the State, to the friends of him the abundance of poverty, to furnish plenty of rags readily tring of whose latch was never pulled in when the converted into hieroglyphic shinplasters; these are to stranger needed shelter; and as it is expected that, at be the only manufactories which are sure to flourish with or without a tariff-with or without foreign use the approaching celebration, the public houses of acor domestic consumption-unless, indeed, the Treasucommodation may not be sufficient for the reception of ry notes of the Government should enter the list as a sall our numerous visiters, we undertake to assure all competitor, and thus clearly demonstrate the financial those who may honor us with their company, of the ability of the head of the Treasury ; and, with the aid shelter and com ort of at least our own roof trees, and of Mr. Buchanan, a capital old Federalist, home marwith as good entertainment as ever log cabin and hard kets are to be shut up, and all labor to be rewarded at cider afforded. a penny a day, as in China and Cuba. A midst these nomalies, all banks are to be put down by the de-From the Ohio Chromicle. struction of one, whilst in the place of that one thou-CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES. sands are to be erected and fostered by way of proving - MR. MANSFIELD :--that none ought ever to have existed ; and whilst that SIR-I propose for consideration the folone, consisting oi three-fourths of its capital of the hard lowing amendments to the Federal Constiearnings of hushands and fathers for the support of widows and children, is to be crushed at all hazards, dution : myriads are to start up with no capital at all, for the 1. That the President of the U. States benefit of speculators and adventurers, and thus the shall be elected for six years, and declared Administration's sympathy for the orphan and the aged ineligible afterwards, and that the election soldier is to be illustrated, and hard money only to be shall be made definitively by a college of Etrusted in the hands of absconding sub-treasurers .--lectors, which shall be in number equal to And as if this war upon property, upon the pursuits, what each State shall be at any time entitled business, and enterprise of every man and all classes of men, were not too much to be endured, and too? to have, under the present system of apporgross a fraud upon a sagacious and thinking People, tionment, and each State to be divided by their morals, their religion, their elementary political their respective State Legislatures after each their respective State Legislatures after each creeds, coeval with their Declaration of Independence, census into just as many Electoral Districts are all to be desccrated by absurdities which have not as each may be entitled to have of numbers wen the "bad eminence" of being compatible with

for the want of the rty, are naked and starving pittance which is at this moment with not in order that a "better curren rags should cover their nakedness and stay their hun-ger, but that a "better currency" should line the pocks of minions and favorites, who would never have named it by honest industry. It seems, how his importation of bloodhounds, this stain scutcheon of the nation, is to be forever ob ns, however, that shook his blanket at one of these bloodhound he put his tail between his legs and ran like a subtreasurer. But we forbear ; let there be no acrimonious feelings, bitterness, or wrath in the midst of the cheers and topes that surround us. We are all one people, and we trust that there is more of error than of vice among us. We are ready to open our arms and to take to our bosoms every deluded son of our country, and go, hand in hand, to the rescue. We see the ay not far distant when those who infest the Palace, block up the avenues of the Senate, forestall public Spinion, waste their time and compromit their honor ind independence, in pursuits of office and emolument may be reformed into better citizens and more useful

The day of deliverance is approaching; the day of our travail is come; the day when we may all rejoice that the Old Petticoat Granny, William Henry Harrison, is at hand. We do therefore hail him as our do liverer; we are not ashamed, in our agony and dismay, to cry out for his help; yes, the old petticoat General, William H. Harrison, comes to our rescue. He comes; the coward ! who, in every battle, was victorious; the coward ! who never turned his back upon the enemy of his country; the coward ! who, in every conflict from Tippecanoe to the Thames, was seen " with his bea-ver up, to course along the lists, scattering his light-hings around;" and whilst in the hottest of the fight, and in every post of danger the fire of his eye gleamed claim as our deliverer. We look upon him; yes, to him, Wm. H. Harrison, the public robber, to restore the perished credit and fill the exhausted and pillaged pressor, who was the adviser, the friend, the father to tains; who was always ready to take by the hand the poorest settler of the meanest log cabin in the wilderness; it is to him that we look once more for peace and plenty, for private and national prosperity, for a restoration of all the privileges and blessings of free-

se that that part of the 5th sec- | "Proc" -- Treasury Notes -- Post Notes -- B 2. I propose that that part of the 5th sec-tion of the first article of the Federal Consti-tution, which declares that ' each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members' be abol- can no more than " bills of credit" be qualifications of the bound attended turned over public currency under State or Corpora to the respective States whose duty and whose or Private authority. interest it is to keep pure and wisely regula- Sixth, that consequently the three ted their own elective franchise, and to send Banks which existed at the ratification their representatives with a clean sheet legal- Federal Constitution, were veloci he ly authenticated, which the amendment should doption, and should have been wound declare to be final in all cases. This scheme and the exclusive control of the measure would be much more satisfactory to all the value, together with those of extension

party to dabble in. Had the contested elec-

tion in the pending New Jersey case been

ricane, compared to what the whole nation

evident that the policy of the Federal Con-

ed without due consideration-from the usa-

ges of the British Parliament, without advert-

ing to the fact that the political circumstances

tribunal in these cases in high party times, it

is the most expensive and exceptionable on

3. I propose the following amendment to

the first specification of the 10th section of

the first article of the Federal Constitution.

after the word ' Nobility.' Or take jurisdic-

tion of the currency or measure of value in

any way or manner whatever-Provided.

however, that all existing specie-paying banks

shall continue their lawful operations during

the existence of the time, their present char-

ters of incorporation as Banks, have to run.

and during the time they shall so continue to

redeem all their notes upon presentation, in

I deem the policy and the propriety of this

amendment so perfectly obvious, after what

has been heretofore advanced upon the great

subject matters of the currency and the tariff.

and of their indissoluble connection, that it

would be a work of supererogation to say

one word more in support of it. It is in per-

gold and silver and not thereafter.

the face of the earth.

States, and much less expensive to every capacity, surrendered to Congress, to white body. In fact, the practice under the pre- under the present form of Government, sent system is already become an onerons, all equally and alike belong, and for the wide-spread, corrupting nuisance for political reason.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN

The British Queen arrived this morning, at an ly hour, in thirteen days and a fall from Portsmo-The dates from London are to the evening of the

deal talked about. Lord John Russell said House of Commons on the 29th, that he would, next day, answer a question that had been put relat and internal relations of the two governments to the state of the negotiations on the subject, the House did not sit on the 30th, the paper h are without analogy-are entirely different from each other, and therefore that the Brinothing further about it. His lordship said it was extremely important subject. The price of Cotton had advanced a half-penny, in again declined, so that the rates were about the un tish ' precedent' is to-ally 'inapplicable, and should be no longer followed. As a judicial

as before. The sales of American were very lar Manufacturers were taking advantage of the

ces to lay in their supplies. Grain was cheaper. The prospect was good in abundant crop. The duty on American floor in the 1st was 8s. 23d. It is sold in bond at 28s. The Queen brought twelve thonsand letten, one hundred and eight passengers. fax on the 16th instant, (to-day.) Our next may be received by her.

The Earl of Mulgrave is a passenger in the He is on his way to Canada No further news from China.

ad offered to mediate between England and

dle of April. There had been no engagement of

The news has not had much effect on the sta market, U. S. Bank was stationary. Holden cotton here are very firm. Flour remains as re-

imo'-the whole object, philosophy, purpose in the packet-ship Garrick. He says he is prepare to prove that he is not a defen Fanny Elssler has taken the city by strom, T Park theatre is crowded nightly from floor to one to witness her performances .- Nat. Intelligence.

confined to that State, it would have been as New York, May 1 'a tempest in a tea-pot' to a West India hurhas witnessed and suffered already. It is stitution in relation to this matter was adopt-

The political news is not important. Parlie

soumed its sittings on the 30th ult. The North-eastern Boundary Question was a m

One of Mr. Cunard's steamers was to start for H

It was reported that some Neapolitan vessels h been seized by British ships of war. Louis Philp

The French were urging on the expedition again Africa. The Duke of Orleans arrived about the mi

The Governor concludes with stating that,

The responsibilities of legislators, at this period, are unusually great; it is a day of deep excitement and hold experiment, of unprecedented reverses, sacrifices and losses. Our constituents are turning imploring eyes upon us and upon Congress in the hope of re-lief. I fear too that party strife is closing the mind against truth, and giving unjust sway to prejudice and passion. Let us endeavor to prosecute our duties with minds open to conviction; listen with candor to every complaint, redress every wrong, and firmly meet every duty. Let us administer liberally and with patriotic motives, a government justly endeared to our constit-

FURTHER FROM THE SOUTH.

The Georgia Journal, a leading States Rights par per, which has hitherto been proof against the contagious popularity of the Harrison cause in Georgia, has at length yielded to the almost unanimous opinion of the party to which it is attached, and has avowed its readiness to do battle under the Harrison flag, if the Convention which is about to be held in that State should recommend its support. The Geo. Journal, with other papers of the same politics, had constantly up held the name of ex-Governor TROUP for the Presidency, and, in yielding its own determination in that particular, does so for the following sensible reasons " Different views, however, appear to govern the People, not only of our own party but of all parties in the State. They have indeed . risen in their might and are about to rebuke their rulers. "A neutral position, though it may have been, and still is, our disposition to maintain, provided that by so doing all would unite to preserve the party, yet, convinced that this course will not be, and has not been, pursued by leading pol. ticians of the day, we must 'acquiesce in the necessity which requires a separation on the part of the few from the many, and, under that flag which the Convention shall unfurl, will the JOURNAL be found battling against VAN BUREN, and his party, and in favor of reform and an honest administration of the Federal Government."

We have seen letters from leading citizens of Geor gia, all concurring in the general sentiment that HAR-RISON is the man for the times, the man for the People, and the man who has hitherto experienced injustice from those who misunderstood his character, and are anxious now to repair it by giving him their

in the Electoral College, designating every hemselves. Truly the measures and the doctrines of this Northe-six years by law, the time when the people ern man with Southern principles are sufficiently part of the respective States, shall convene at ty-colored to denote that equivocation and paltering in their election precincts, and choose one elecarts of a magician in this age of reform could have the tor for each district, who shall be required temerity to practise. At one moment this Northerny to meet at the Seat of General Government man with Southern principles, this harlequin, Proteus- on or before a given day, and at least 30 like diplomatist, holds out to the North Gen. Jackson's days before the convention of the ensuing great proclamation, the force act, and the second artist session of Congress, and when convened and organized as an Electoral College, shall vote of Nullifiers (now a repentant and pardoned sinner), by ballot for President and Vice President of was to be hung up, drawn, and quartered. In the next, whilst in one breath he eulogizes in a lovely song the the United States ; until they shall have depalmetto, he declares to the unionist of the South that finitively mavie and certified the election to

no colors are to be unfurled but the colors of the Union ; Congress. The amendment should likewise in another, he whispers to the fanatic of an declare each member of the college ineligition, with a wink for the Colonel, that all colors are alike, and that liberty knows no distinction. But, lo ble to any office within the gift of the Presiand behold ! in one month, nay, not one, month, we dent elected by them for the time being. re him (or rather hear him) ready to shed the last This scheme would give independence and drop of his Northern blood in the support of Southern dignity to the Presidential character-place principles, and in defence of the rights of the slaveall his patriotism and aspirations for higholder; of rights to which the abolitionist contends Christianity affords not the least shadow or pretence of souled distinction in full requisition, and inexistence. Christianity ! yes, these Administration vite him by the very strongest considerations, tergiversators have Christianity in their mouths; that to be the President of his country, and not of sort of Christianity which would expel from the naa party. It would, moreover, provide the tional councils the ministers of God ; that Christianity most certain, prompt, simple definitive, and enwhich would extend to the poor Indian its blessings of lightened method to conduct and close the eleccivilization by extermination and indiscriminate murtion by the people themselves through the der; yes, the Christianity of those who would, as if there were not already more than enough of yelpers at medium of a select body chosen from among there were not already more than enough of yelpers at the Capital, augment the pack by the importation of bloodhounds from Cuba; of bloodhounds to act the part of a Christian army; of bloodhounds in the placer themselves without hope of reward, except of holy missionaries; of bloodhounds, curs, and mon-grels, pampered upon the bread and substance of the land, whilst the poor Revolutionary pensioners, with-out whose heroic achievement (with no bloodhounds and pure for the 'knowing ones'-for the for an ally) this land would never have been a land of i " astute" of our times ?

and intention of the exclusive delegation of the sovereign power of coining to Congress, and of the exclusive power to ' regulate'" the measure of value to ' fix the standard of weights and measures' for this Union and of the duties imposed upon Congress to maintain the 'uniformity of the imposts' and 'direct taxes,' + duties' and ' excises,' and to 'regulate commerce' among the States' and with foreign States,' through its great and indispensable instruments, weights and measures and money.

But further, it should be added, that the project of amendment legalizes temporarily and conditionally the existing state and corporation banks, but provides for the slow and final withdrawal of the whole leaven of state rebellion and political inconsistency, in a way entirely conservative of the public interests and of private interests, which in an evil hour have been unfortunately brought into conflict; and it snatches from entire overthrow the most valuable feature in the whole Federal Constitution, the UNITY of protective government for the currency-for the finances-for the commerce-for the cred it, and for the industry of the whole country.

But further and finally, you will permit me to add, that it will place a number of the old patriotic George Washington Federalists at ease in relation to this matter-warped by the irresistible influence of little private selfinterests, many who were ... dyed in the wool" and are now living, are found in a "false position" upon this subject, and many who are dead might have claimed for their epitaphs with some little alteration, the memorable words of Parson Horne, " that their situation (in relation to State Banks) did not correspond with their intentions"-alias beaten in Catalonia by the Cariist Chief, Segue political principles Nor should it of The Queen Regent's health was said to be very de political principles. Nor should it offend the Jeffersonian Republicans-the '98 men- so severally, was mainly attributable to the unc the political Israelites and Simon Pures of our day, who would consult the oracle at Monticello, who, upon a certain occasion, most gravely philosophized apon this matter, and interrogatively responded thus-" The banking system is raising up a monied aristocracy in our country, which has already set the government at defiance, and although forced to yield a little on the first essay of their strength, their principles are inyielded and unyielding-they have taken a deep root in the hearts of that class from which our Legislatures are drawn, and the "sop" to thy, young, large, and likely. Cerberus from fable, has become history .-Their principles take hold of the good, their

pelf of the bad, and thus those whom the Constitution has placed as guards to its portals are sophisticated or suborned from their duties. That paper money has some advantages, must be admitted : but its abuses are also inveterate ; and that it, by breaking up the measure of value, makes a lottery of allprivate property, cannot be denied. Shall of said Bank, passed at the Session of 1838-'39. we ever he able to put a constitutional veto upon it ?"

A Looker On from Covington. P. S. The writer holds, first, that the con-

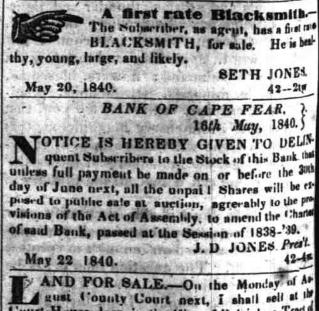
From the New York Evening Star, May 16

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN .--- This m steam-ship has made an elegant run from Portsnot which place she left on the first, and arrived h about three o'clock this morning, making, as Car Roberts reports, 13 days and 11 hours between leav and taking a pilot, which is a fair criterion. I publish her log and list of passengers. Although the intelligence by the Queen is so mu later, yet, in effect, there is not much news of me

later, yet, in effect, there is not much news of ine est. There is a small, but still a very small improvement in trade, not sufficient to/re relied upon permi-nently. In Sheffield, things/booked gloomy, and the increase of the national guard looked like a new ure of precaution against any inovements and the operatives. Great distress prevails in the jac In Manchester it was a shade or two better, but the manufacturing districts generally there was not suffering. Money was abundant, but Consols we heavy, from an impression that a new lood was heavy, from an impression that a new load was a the tapis—a very probable event, considering the crease of the revenue, and the preparations for a co v Chinese war.

The Duke of Nemou to the Princess VICTORIA, of Coburg. on which a casion the King would extend the annesty of May. Affairs on the Continent all looked tranquil, we the exception of the small difficulty with Naps The British ships had made reprisals of some fif vessels, probably of little value, and those at Mail were unchanged. The sulphus business and the op um business have got England into some difficulty War is not so much of difficulty war is not so War is not so much of a drug as many would imag ine from these causes. France had appropriated the hundred thousand dollars to keep up the expense the Buanos Ayres blockade, and there is some in entertained of taking possession of the Republic The Emperor of Austria had recovered sufficiently attend to business. In Spain, affairs had undergo no material change. There was a report at Bayon that the division of Christinos under Aspino had be cate. The affair at Chiva in which the Russians mon cold weather. The Kirghee tribes joined Russians, but General Frost was too strong for the and all their camels and most of their men perish The Bank of Poland has purchased two English in steamers for the navigation of their rivers. The grd Hebrew printing office at Wilna was destroyed by fire-loss 200,000 silver rubles. The Queen of Great Britain, and Prince Aber

were amusing themselves with concerts, festival, le vees, and public dinners.



restl'ss spirit of innovation, and an extreme enterprise urging the inconsiderate into speculation and hazardous traffic. These, if I mistake not, are the prominent causes of our difficulties.

What currency then does the United States demand ? There are some who seriously urge, that all paper should be suppressed, and the metals substituted. In the first place, an exclusive specie curren y is im-practicable. Allowing that we have 70 or 80,000,000 of coin in the country, (which is full our share of that in the world, as the conree of trade has indicated.) this sum is no way sufficient for a universal circulation ; nor does its accumulation here, make it more plenty in the hands of the people, because they prefer paper. They prefer to leave the coin in the vaults of Banks, and take for use the representative of coin. Indeed, bank bills cannot be suppressed, without first putting an end to all banks in all the States, a

port, in the confidence that he will never abuse it. W hat induces us to place more entire reliance upon the signs from Georgia is, that the surviving lead-

ers of the great antagonist Crawford and Clarke parties in that State, and the descendants of those of them who are no more, seem to have taken this occasion to bury their animosities, and merge their ancient feuds in the one great patriotic purpose of bringing the Government back to first principles, by placing it in the hands of a tried Republican of the old school. Now civil wounds are slopped, peace lives again. We cannot but augur good from this healing of di visions which had the effect for many years to paralyze the Republican strength ih Georgia.

MARRIED WOMAN'S NOTE .--- In an action tried inst putting an end to all banks in all the States, a measure revolutionary and ruinous. A metalic cur-any length of time be endured. Suppose we had col-lected the necessary amount: where is this mass of gold and silver to be kept? How is to be carried before Judge Randall, a few days ago, to recover of

and the the

trol of the currency of this country necessarily involves the question of exclusive power over the measure of value.

Second, that the power appertaining essentially to a community interest, cannot in the nature of things be concurrent between the General Government and the States individually.

Third, that the States may contract, but have no right or power to make their contracts public eurrency, or to erect those of individuals into public currency. Fourth, that the power to do so belonged

to another SYSTEM of government, (the Confederation), which was abrogated by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Fifth, that State Scrip-North Carolina

*Federal Constitution, 5th specification 8th section, says, "The Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Court House door, in the City of Raleigh a Trac Land adjoining the lands of John Sym, Solomet Walker, Joseph Horne and John Smith, containing 448 acres, or thereabouts, belonging to the heir and devisees of William Phillips, dee'd and sold andri decree of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake.

TERMS .- Six and twelve months credit, with # H. W. MILLER, C. M ecurity. May 22, 1840. 48-64.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.—The Proprietress respected to receive visitors on the 10th of June. Addition al accommodations have been provided and the grad est attention will be paid to the comfort and conve ence of invalids,

Families can board at the very reasonable price of sixteen dollars a month for each person; children and

The Springs are 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, on the Releigh and Gaston Rail Road, whenter there is a hack to Shocon three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. ANN JOHNSON. 42-74. May 22, 1840. Month of Montes