REMARKS OF Mr. WASHINGTON.

OF NORTH CAROLINA, On the Bill to incorporate the Subscribers to a FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, August 3, 1841.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Clark, of New York, in the chair,) on the bill to incorpo rate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States the question being on the motion of Mr. McClellan, of New York, to strike out the en acting clause-

Mr. WASHINGTON rose and addressed the

Committee as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: As a new member of upon this floor, I feel, I must confess, great diffidence and embarrassment in rising to address you on the present occasion. I came here, sir, with a determination to be rather present under investigation. Indeed, Mr. try: Chairman, I should not have trespassed at all upon the time and patience of the committee but for some remarks which fell from my honorable friend and colleague, [Mr. Saunders,] who addressed the committee on yesterday. He advanced some arguments and called for a reply from some gentleman of to a branch thereof North Carolina; and I, sir, should certainly have been glad if the task had devolved upon some one more competent than myself to discharge it.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not attempt, on this occasion, to discuss at length either the constitutionality or the expediency of a National Bank. For, on both these points, I am myself entirely satisfied, and I presume, sir, that every member of this committee has fully made up his mind already either for or against this bill. Without the hope, therefore, of saying anything new or interesting, or of changing a single vote, I shall not untee. Upon the question of constitutionality, Bank was recommended by Alexander Hamilton, who was a prominent member of the Convention that formed the Constitution, and was supported on the floor of Congress by 10 of that body; that the first charter for such sir, I find the following entry: an institution was approved and signed by George Washington, the Father of his country, and the President of that Convention, and that too, within a very few years after the formation of the Constitution, and at a time when the public mind was unwarped by party spirit or sectional jealousy. And, sir, that charter was recognised, supported, and sustained as the law of the land by Thomas Jefferson in 1804, when he signed a bill for the establishment of a branch of that Bank in the Territory of Louisiana, and again in 1807, when he signed a bill prescribing the punishment for counterfeiting the notes issued by the Bank. Again, sir, in 1816, a second charter for a similar institution was sanctioned and approved by Mr. Madison, and afterwards spoken of in high terms of commendation by his political and personal friend, James Monroe. And as late, sir, as the year 1832, General Jackson himself declared that Congress had the power to establish a National Bank, and said if they had called on him he would have furnished them with a plan. Besides, sir, at various periods of our history, the question of the constitutionality of a United States Bank has been brought directly and indirectly before the highest judicial tribunals of the country, and have been in favor of the power of Congress to establish such an institution. Now, sir, with all these lights before me, whatever might be my individual opinion, I should feel bound to yield it upon what I considerin my humble opinion, who would not be convinced by a weight of authority such as this, "would not believe, though one were to rise from the dead."

As to the expediency of the Bank, I will barely say, sir, that in 1791, the first Bank was established upon the ground that it was necessary and proper to carry on the fiscal operations of the Government, and to regulate the currency of the country. And, again, in 1816, Mr. Madison justified the establishment of a second Bank upon the ground of indispensable necessity. And, sir, if any member of this committee will take the trouble to compare our present condition with the state of things in 1791 and 1816, he must be convinced that if a Bank was necessary and proper then it is no less so now. Sir, you can cast your eye upon no part of our wide extended country in which you do not see the baneful effects of a deranged and vitiated currency. Not a day passes over our heads without bringing into this hall memorial upon memorial, signed by hundreds and thousands of the merchants, mechanics, and farmers of the country, praying for the establishment of a National Bank Yes, sir, these memorials come in upon us, not by the single page or sheet, but by the square yard, signed, as I have said before, by practical men, who understand the wants

course of his remarks on yesterday, that whatever might be the state of public opinion on this subject in other parts of the country, the People of North Carolina had never given their sanction to a Bank of the United States. Mr. Chairman, Lknow that gentleman too well to believe for a moment that he would intentionally misrepresent the public sentiment in his own State on this or any other subject. But, sir, the gentleman is evidently mistaken. My own information on the subject leads me to a conclusion directly opposite to that at which the gentleman seems to have arrived. What, however, are 'the facts? for "facts," Mr. Chairman, " are stubborn things;" and, on a question of this kind, one single, well-attested fact is worth a whole volume of general and abstract argument.

The first demonstration of public opinion ed of two Senators and twelve Representa- of the democratic faith.

tives. One of our Senators voted for and the other against the Bank; while, in the and only three against it. Among those who people of North Carolina were not in favor tention in other portions of the State I, of Bartlett Yancy, a distingushed leader of the time, and a man who exerted probably as perfectly absurd and so palpably untrue. great an influence upon the political opinions dividual, except, perhaps, Nathaniel Macon. this House, and probably the youngest man He warmly admired him while living, and the "Bank of the State of North Carolina." will be disposed to treat his opinions with In that charter I find the following provision: the highest respect now that he is dead.

United States Bank had been chartered, the a silent listener than an active participant in Legislature of North Carolina assembled at the debates of this body; nor do I intend the city of Raleigh, and, on the journal of now to occupy even the short hour allotted the more popular branch of that body, the of its branches, in public debts of the Uni- and the "North Carolina Standard," one of to me in the discussion of the subject at House of Commons, I find the following en-

> HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, December 11, 181 The House proceeded to consider the resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Drew, in the following words,

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the Unit States, passed at the city of Washington on the expressed some opinions which, I thought, the United States, by which act this State is entitled

Resolved therefore, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That Congress be requested to provide by law for the establishment of a ranch bank of the United States in this State.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Resolution to each of our Representatives in Congress, and a copy to each of our Senators, requesting them to make the proper application to have the said bank established as aforesaid. And, on the question, "Will the House adopt the resolution ?" it was resolved in the affirmative, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Thus, sir, we see that in December, 1816, Carolina in favor of a National Bank, that a resolution, providing for the establishment necessarily consume the time of the commit- of a branch in that State, passed the more popular branch of the Legislature without however, sir, I will merely remark that it is even a division, although, under the rules of that body. sufficient for me to know that a National of that body, any two members had a right to demand the Yeas and Nays upon any ques-

But, sir, you will ask what was the fate of this resolution in the other branch of the he read an extract from the speech of a dis- the Senators and request the Representatives of the 16 individuals who had been members Legislature. On the journal of the Senate,

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House took

up certain resolutions received from the House of Commons, making a request on the part of the Legislature of this State to the Congress of the United States, for an act of that body to be passed for the purpose of establishing in this State a branch bank of the United States; when it was moved by Mr. Pearson that these resolutions be indefinitely postponed; upon which question the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Bower, and seconded by Mr. Longmire, which are as follows, to wit:

For an indefinite postponement-Messrs. Dudley, ones, McKay, Pearson-4.

Against the motion for indefinite postponement-Messrs. Albritton, Bower, Bell, Ballard, Baker, Black, Caldwell, Carter, Campbell, Collins, Davidson, Douglass, Farrar, Frink, Grist, Glisson, Huckabee, Hawkins, Hulme, J. Hinton, W. S. Hinton, Longmire, Lewis, Loftin, Legrand, L. Moore, McRee, Murphy, McKinne, Nixon, Nelson, Norman, A. Perkins, C. Perkins, Peebles, Plummer, Rabourne, Reddick, Sparkman, SAUNDERS, Speight, Shine, Steele, Vanhook, J. Williams, Wynn, Wade, Wright-48.

In consequence of which, the said resolutions were read and amended, and resolved that this House do concur therewith as amended, and sent to the House of Commons for their concurrence in said amendments. These resolutions were ordered to be engrossed.

Thus, sir, we see that in the Senate, only four members were found voting for the motion to lay the resolutions on the table, and forty-eight against it. Among those who voin every instance the decisions of the courts | ted in the affirmative, I find the name of my colleague from the Wilmington district, [Mr. McKay.] He certainly deserves credit, sir, for having always acted consistently on this subject. He voted in 1816 against the Bank, and he clings with all the tenacied a settled question. And any man, sir, ty of first love to the friends of his youth at the present day. But, his efforts to the contrary notwithstanding, sir, the republican party carried the Bank triumphantly through the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1816, and I trust, sir, that his opposition to the republican Whigs of the present day may be equally mnavailing.

On the journal of the House of Commons, find this further entry:

IN HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECEMBER 21, 1816 . establishing a branch of a Bank of the United States in this State, endorsed, " Read the third time, amended and passed." The resolution being read for its third reading in this House, and a question occurring to agree with an amendment made by the Senate, "locating the branch in the city of Raleigh," it was resolved in the negative-yeas 49, nays 65. The yeas and nays called for by Mr. Drew.

Those who voted in the affirmative are - Messrs. S. A. Bryan, Bell, Brittain, Brown, Benton, Boon, Blackwell, Bateman, Boylan, H. Bryan, Collins, Callaway, Cotton, Craven, Carson, Davis, T. Deans, Dawson, B. gins, Hoke, Hoyle, Hanby, Hatley, Jeffries, William Jones, (Hertford,) Jordan, Juge, Seth Jones, Richard lones, Lowry, O'Kelly, Reddick, Ricks, Stephens Stephenson, Stewart, Saintclair, Scott, Trotman, J. C. Williams, L. D. Wilson, Welch, Webb-19 yeas.

Those who voted in the negative are-Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Joseph Allen, Jesse Allen, Brownrig, Badger, Cowan, Crump, Coleman, Chambers, Cook, J. Cherry, Dismukes, Dudley, Felyan, Guyton, Gardner, Gilchrist, Grant, Hussey, Harrington, Hassell, Henderson, Jacocks, Daniel Jones, William Jones. (Perquimons,) R. H. Jones, King, Leigh, Mills, Mc-But, sir, my honorable friend and colleague
[Mr. Saunders] told the committee, in the
[Mr. Saunders] told the committee, in the
[Mr. Saunders] told the committee, in the Ryan, Randle, Sillers, Simmons, Spencer, Settle, Slo-cumb, Tyson, Vines, J. O. K. Williams, J. Wilson, Ward, T. H. Walker, Winslow, J. M. Walker-65

It seems, then, sir, that while the House of Commons were unanimous in the opinion that a branch of the United States Bank ought to be established some where in the State, they were divided on the amendment of the Senate fixing Raleigh as the place of its location. And, sir, it is certainly worthy of remark that, among those who voted in the affirmative on the proposition to establish a branch of the Bank of the United

\*Since this speech was delivered, I have been informed that my friend and colleague [Mr. SAUNDERS] was one of those who voted against the motion for

States at Raleigh, the seat of Government in , And, sir, though he was defeated by a main North Carolina on the subject of a United North Carolina, are to be found the names in North Carolina on the subject of a United North Carolina, are to be found the names | Jority of 8,000 votes, I must do nim the justification on which a final pocrisy be dislodged from their entrench sury was the only question on which a final pocrisy be dislodged from their entrench States Bank, was in the year 1816. Our of the nonorable Bedford Brown and General tice to say, that I believe no other man of delegation in Congress at that time consist- Louis D. Wilson, and a host of other oracles his party could have received as many votes

House, nine of our Representatives voted for facts above set forth, pretend to say that the cussion. What subjects occupied their at-

of the People of that State as any other in- in North Carolina on the subject of the Uni- Treasury and the establishment of a nationted States Bank was made in the year 1833. My honorable friend and colleague [Mr. At that time, with a large majority of Demo- between himself and his competitor, and Saunders] was, I know, closely allied to him ocrats in both branches of the Legislature, a submitted directly to the People-and he by political principle and personal frendship. charter was granted for the incorporation of confidently expresses the opinion that the "That the said corporation shall not deal Well, sir, in December, 1816, after the except in gold or silver coin or bullion, bills of exchange, mint certificates, promissory notes, expressing on the face of them to be negotiable and payable at said Bank, or some ted States, in stock of the present Bank of the most efficient party organs in this Union, the United States, or such other Bank as may be hereafter established by a law of the United States. Again, sir, in 1834, with still a majority of Democrats in both branches of the Legislature, the Merchants' Bank of Newbern (located in my own town) was in- never was any election more warmly concorporated; and in the charter of that insti- tested. The result was, that, of one hundred tution I find a provision precisely similar to and seventy members returned, one hun- been denied before by any one, and Wash-

recognised by the Legislature of North ly tinctured with "Virginia abstraction."-Carolina in the charters above referred to, [A laugh.] During the session of the Legbut the power to incorporate such an institu- islature, two Senators were elected to the tion clearly admitted, and the probability of | Congress of the United States-the very the exercise of such a power at a subse- able and distinguished gentlemen now in quent period confidently expressed. And the other end of the Capitol, who do honor all that period through which the war was eighty they represent. Before they were so unanimous was public opinion in North raging between General Jackson and the nominated for that distinguished station, Bank, not a single resolution condemnatory | they were required, in a primary meeting, to of that institution was passed by the Legis- pledge themselves for a repeal of the sublature of North Carolina, although the De- Treasury and the support of a national bank; mocratic party had a majority in both branches and I have the authority of each of those gen-

> had come over the spirit of their dream;" speech, or doing injustice to its very diswas the manifest and obvious effect of the garbled extract which he read. The sentences quoted by my colleague were these: "Next it is said General Harrison favors a false. His opinions, on the contrary, are against a bank." But the writer goes on

> "He has declared it an institution which, as President, he would not recommend, but he has declared, also, that if the experiment should be fairly tried, whether the financial operations of the Government can be carried on without the aid of a national bank, and it should be clearly ascertained that the public interest would materially suffer without one," and if there were 'unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor, he would sanction a bill for chartering a bank with proper modifications and restrictions.'-And is not this a just and proper view of the duty of a President? General Harrison holds that, as President, he should be bound to yield his private opinion to a clear manifestation of the settled convictions of Congress and the country; that he should not be authorized to set at nought the national will satisfactorily ascertained after full inquiry and deliberation, or, in other words, "the sober second thoughts of the People." Mr. Van Buren, on the contrary, claims for himself to be a component part of the Legislature, and declares his determination to use his veto against any expression of public sentiment, however well considered and often repeated. Whatever may be thought of these conflicting opinions in other respects, it can admit of no question which is the more Republican; and General Harrison has the satisfaction to know that he entertains the opinion and is following the example of

the illustrious Madison.' on this floor pretend to say that, from this 219,000. My Whig friends on this floor tell against it. But, sir, I am utterly opposed to whole paragraph taken together, the inference can be fairly drawn that Generals the Sub-Treasury and the establishment of political discussion on this floor, in sea-Harrison was supported upon the ground that a national bank were issues directly made son and out of season. Such discussions he was opposed to a United States Bank ?-On the contrary, was it not evidently the in- will not say, sir, that I came here on the the public mind and weaken the gloritention of the speaker to convey the impression that, if General Harrison was elected elected in spite of that question. It was In a country with a territory so extended as President, the People might have a bank; Received from the Senate the resolutions relative to but, if Mr. Van Buren was re-elected, the establishment of such an institution was morally impossible, as he had expressly declared his determination tyrannically to in- mismanagement of an institution chartered and sectional jealousies exist. These are terpose the veto power? Such, it seems to by the State of Pennsylvania, which had difficulties, however, sir, which are not to me, sir, is the natural, reasonable, irresistible inference to be drawn by any candid mind from the whole paragraph.

This speech was delivered, however, sir, on the third day of March, 1840, not very long after General Harrison had been regul-Deans, Drew, Glenn, Hampton, Horton, Hunt, Hud- arly nominated for the Presidency, and it certainly would not have been at all surprising, if, at that time, his political opinions and sentiments were not so fully known and so generally understood as they were from his several speeches delivered during the summer and fall of that year.

But sir, it happens that about the time that speech was delivered, my honorable friend and colleague [Mr. Saunders] was ed by that sterling Whig and patriotic citial zen, John M. Morehead, the present Chief Magistrate of the State. For the first time, sir, in the history of the State, those distinguished competitors for gubernatorial honors "took the stump" to advocate their respective claims to popular favor. "Greek met Greek, and then came the tug of war."-They travelled from county to county, and from district to district for nearly five months, until they had thoroughly canvassed the whole State. During that time, they visited my own section of the country. I had the pleasure of hearing them several times, and I heard my honorable friend and colleague sometimes, I must confess, with fear and

as he did at that time. Whenever and gentleman, under a knowledge of all the the currency was the principal topic of disthink no gentleman will have the boldness servation. I have, however, in my posses-The next demonstration of public opinion | their whole canvass, the repeal of the subal bank were the prominent issues made up bank question is stronger in North Carolina than the Whig party.

Not only, sir, was the bank question discussed by those distinguished gentlemen throughout that whole canvass, but the Democratic papers in our State were teeming with philipics against banks and banking; placed at its head as one of its mottos, "the Columbia as founded in a weak and timid

People against the Bank." At the same time of the election for Governor, elections were holden throughout the State for members of the Legislature; and dred and four were Whigs, and sixty-six ington City was selected by the friends of it is certainly worthy of remark that, during to themselves and the State whose soverseems to think that in 1840, "a change But my honorable friend and colleague tells never cease. us that resolutions were introduced at that and for the purpose of establishing that fact, same session of the Legislature, to instruct tinguished gentleman of North Carolina, Mr. in Congress to vote for a national bank, Badger. Mr. Chairman, I certainly will which did not pass but were laid on the ta- for the States, on the subject of the bank, not charge my colleague with intentionally ble. Such, I believe, was the fact. But those perverting the sense and meaning of that resolutions were laid on the table, not because they could not have been passed by a tinguished author; but I will say that such | triumphant majority, but to save time .-They were introduced at a late period of the session, and were calculated to excite an animated and protracted debate, which it was impossible to control; for they have Bank of the United States. The charge is there, sir, no glorious hour rule, such as we have, nor even any previous question .-There was much business of importance pressing upon the attention of the Legislature; the Senators were already pledged on the subject of the bank; the Representatives were not bound to obey; and those resolutions were therefore patriotically laid on the table, to enable the Legislature to do the the session to a close within a reasonable

But, sir, in the month of May last, long after the Presidential election, under a special proclamation from the Governor of North Carolina, elections were holden throughout the State for Representatives in the twentyseventh Congress, which had been ordered to convene at a period earlier than usual, on account of the great derangement of the finances of the Government and the currency of the country, and with direct reference to an entire change in the whole monetary system. And the result was, sir, that instead of eight Democrats and five Whigs, eight Whigs and five Democrats were returned; population of 435,000, while the five Demoippi bank bill for one "waistcoat pattern." Now, sir, with all these facts staring him in Mr. Chairman, I have lived among the himself, I hope not, sir.

My honorable friend and colleague [Mr. ] Saunders | told us that there was but one issue decided by the People of North Carolina, and that was the question of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. I this floor, for, sir, when that subject was undergoing discussion in this House a few weeks since, we were repeatedly told that the People had not decided in favor of that measure; that it was not one of the issues submitted to them in the recent elections. But the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Saunders] tells us now that it was the only measure putin issue, and that public opinwith trembling. Few men, either on this ion has decided in favor of it. I can only say floor or elsewhere, possess the power of makthat I wish he had endorsed his opinion by
greatest violence of sectional jealousy. Let the ascendancy, it seldom leaves the wreich the indefinite postponement of the resolution, and was, ing the worse appear the better cause in a his vote, and, in supporting the measure, the breast of every enlightened statesman till it has thoroughly polluted him. more eminent degree than that gentleman. - carried out what he has declared to be the swell with a sentiment of peace and good

wishes of the People. Other gentlemen jority of 8,000 votes, I must do him the jus- have told us, this session, that the sub-Trea- the Union, and then will selfishness and he would advise these democratic gentlemen to distinguishing characteristic of every Amer. Now, I would ask, Mr. Chairman, will any wherever I heard them, sir, the question of have a consultation among themselves, to ican citizen. Then will every variety agree upon some common ground, and stick soil and climate and scenery, and every di to that. For, sir, when learned doctors disagree, who is to decide? If the gentlemen voted in the affirmative, I find the name of of a Bank in 1816? I presume not, sir. I course, cannot know, sir, from personal ob- will permit me, I will undertake to decide this matter. I believe, sir, that many issues republican party in North Carolina at that or the hardihood to maintain a proposition so sion a letter from Governor Morehead him- were made during the Presidential canvass. self, in which he states that, throughout The indictment against the late Administration was one with many counts. They have all been fully sustained. The country has rendered a general verdict of guilty, and the Ages. Yes, sir, they will stand " a might judgment has gone forth to the world that the last Administration was entirely unworthy of the confidence of the People, and freedom. Martin Van Buren utterly unfit to be the President of this nation. A most just verdict! a most righteous judgment! to which with all my heart I say, Amen.

But, Mr. Chairman, my honorable col-

league urged some reasons for his opposition to this bill which I must confess struck me with surprise. He objects, in the first place, to the location of the Bank in the District of policy. A strange objection, surely, to be urged by an advocate of a strict construction of the Constitution and a disciple of the Virginia school of politics! The power of Congress to establish a Bank in the District of Columbia has never, that I am aware of Thus we see, sir, that in 1833 and 1834, Democrats. Of the one hundred and four this Bank as the place of its location, benot only was the constitutional and legal ex- Whigs, one hundred and three were advo- cause it was undisputed ground. He objects istence of the old United States Bank fully cates of a national bank, and one was slight- also to that feature of the bill requiring the assent of the States for the location of branches within their borders. By this provision of the charter, sir, we in effect say to the People of the States, we have established a National Bank, but we do not force it upon you. We leave it in your power to accept or reject it, at your option. This policy is just, it is liberal, it is in strict accordance with the doctrine of State rights, and it certainly is a matter of surprise and astonishment to me that this feature of the bill should be opposed by members of the democratic party, who claim to be the exclusive guarditlemen for saying, that, without such a ans of Southern interests, and State rights on But, sir, my honorable friend and colleague pledge, they could not have been elected .- this floor. The age of wonders will surely

> But my honorable colleague has made a most feeling appeal to Southern gentlemen. Once admit the right of Congress, says he, to legislate through the District of Columbia

and the institution of slavery is gone. Mr. Chairman, I was sorry to hear an argument like this advanced by a gentleman of his acknowledged ability and reputation. He has done himself injustice in the position he has taken. He is too good a lawyer not to see at a single glance the manifest distinction between the two cases. Congress, it is true, has the exclusive right of legislation in the District of Columbia, but they have not an absolute power of legislation even in the District. They cannot interfere with vested rights of property. Slavery is an institution recognised by the Contitution and the laws of the country. Slaves are the property of the People of the South. and, as such, are above the legislative power public business of the country, and bring of Congress. But sir, if Congress should ever take it into their heads to pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the States, I hope they will insert a provision like the one in this bill, making the assent of the States indispensably necessary to the operation of the act within their borders. Such a law would, I imagine, be but "brutum fulmen,' and not calculated to do any great practical mischief. I will vouch for North Carolina, at least, that she would never suffer a judg. ment to go by default against her in such a la

Mr. Chairman, I love my native State and her peculiar institutions with an affection as ardent and devoted as that of any gentleman on this floor, and while I have the honor of and those eight Whigs represent a federal a seat in Congress, I will never see her institutions assailed, or her rights violated Now, Mr. Chairman, will any gentleman crats represent a federal population of only without raising my voice and protesting me, that in all their districts the repeal of lugging her domestic relations into every before the People. In my own district, I can have no other tendency than to inflame bank question, but I will say, that I was ous bond of union between these States .pressed upon me with more earnestness and our own, embracing as it does every variety force than any other subject. I was held of soil, climate, and scenery, as well as responsible not only for the conduct of the every diversity of taste, interest, and pur-United States Bank proper, but for all the suit, it is natural that interests should clash fraudulently assumed the name of the Uni- be fostered and cherished, aggravated and ted States Bank. I was held accountable for increased, but they are evils in our political its speculations in cotton, for the deprecia- system which are to be met and overcome. tion in the value of its stock, and the conse- How, sir, shall they be met, and how overquent losses of the widows and orphans of come? Shall beautiful New England, the the country. But, sir, I was not only made very nursery of liberty and science, be sacgodfather for that most corrupt institution of rificed for the ease and luxury of the South? Pennsylvania, but for all the rotten banks of Sir, as a Southern man, in the name of South-Mississippi; and it was strenuously urged ern magnanimity, I answer, no sir, no. We as a reason why I should not be elected to desire no such thing. Shall, then, the exu-Congress that somebody somewhere had been berant and patriotic South be sacrificed to compelled to give a hundred dollar Mississ- the engrossing enterprise or blind fanaticism of the North?

the face, will any gentleman pretend to say People of the North, and profess to know that the people of North Carolina have not something of their sentiments and feelings nominated as the Democratic candidate for declared their opinions in favor of a nation- on this subject. And I believe that you will Governor of North Carolina, and was oppos- al bank? For the credit of the gentleman bear me out in the opinion that, whenever that question shall be submitted to them, we shall hear the whole North echoing from hill to hill a prompt and decided negative. Yes, sir, whatever may have been the language of some gentlemen on this floor, under the excitement of debate, I feel no fear was glad to hear that admission made on of disunion. I am under no apprehensions for the Constitution of my country. I bebelieve, sir, that there is "balm in Gilead" for all our political troubles; that there is a healing property in the institutions of the land. It is to be found, sir, not in physical force or violence—not in the strong arm of the law, but in the conservative influence of mutual forbearance and liberal principles. This, and this alone, can break the strongest ties of local interest and soothe the umphing in his victory ?—When villany gets

will towards his brethren in every part of versity of taste, interest, and pursuit, each add another cord to that glorious bond a union which binds our beloved country in gether. Thus fortified, strengthened, and protected, the waves of political discord and unhallowed ambition may roll and dash against the institutions of the land, but the will stand firm and unshaken as the Rock beacon lighting glorious way" to the other nations of the earth in their struggles for

FOR THE REGISTER. I AM WEARY. BY G. ZELOTES ADAMS. I'm weary! I'm weary! and fain would I rest But where can I lay my sorrowing breast!

I'm weary! I'm weary! the forms that I love And mingle in beauty with beauty above; The bosoms that throb by night and by day. With friendship for me, are away! are away!

What pillow can solace my cares and my woes

Bequeathing a twilight of blessed repose?

I'm weary! I'm weary! the jostlings of life. Its toilings for fame, its conflicts of strife. Have poisoned the streams once sparkling and clear, With the sigh of regret, the penitent tear!

I'm weary! I'm weary! but Oh! there is rest. For the way-faring heart, the weary-worn breast! Gethsemane's anguish and Calvary's blood. Have purchased that rest unchanging in God! Morganton, 1841.

> FOR THE REGISTER. So now, Mister GALES, It seems from the tales, You tell us near every day, For the " Register," A number appear Somehow to've forgotten to pay,

'Tis then with good reason. That you in due season, Should give them a "general call;" For if it be hard. To work for reward, 'Tis harder-for nothing at all.

While others are "pressing," Tis truly distressing, For debtors the cash to deny; But clever and just, For those whom you trust, To furnish the proper supply.

All over the nation,

In whatever station, A man occupies himself, still If money he owe, 'Tis needful, you know, To get it and "pay off his bill." But if from his "Patrons," Good men and good matrons,

Who still in arrears with him stand, He never obtains, The price of his pains, How then shall he get it in hand? Now, Sir, your expenses, To all in his senses.

Must very important appear;

The items are small, But look at them all. And see how they amount in a year. Should every one slacken, No more could you "blacken," No more could you send us away, The "well-printed" sheet,

Containing the "News of the Day." We all own with pleasure, You give us good measure, Nor dare we a moment complain; From those whom you serve You fairly deserve,

So nice and complete,

To have the like measure sgain, I hope then, your debtors The "cash" in their letters, Will send, in a very short while, Or else, one and all, Will give you a call And settle their charges in style!

Were I of the number, I scarcely could slumber, I scarcely your paper could read I know, that at best, I never could rest, Until I had paid you indeed.

Although I am rhyming, Yet think me not priming A squib for the wags of the day; As true as the sun, I am not in fun. My meaning is just what I say.

Straight forward, 'fore winter, I'd pay off the " Printer." And then would his pages look bright, And reading the same, I'd think of his name; And think of my own with delight.

As reg'lar as the Mails, I could meet Mr. Gales In whatever place it might be; With sweet smiling face, While you, in your place, Would sweetly be smiling at me!

SEDUCTION.—How abandoned is that held which bulges the tear of innocence, and it the cause—the fatal cause—of overwhelm ing the spotless soul, and plunging the jet untainted mind into a sea of sorrow and repentance! Though born to protect the fair does not man act the part of a demon-first alluring by his temptations, and then tri-

Sterne's Letters.

PHAZMA, Ja.