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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."
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TERMS.

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POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The nature of a Government may be plainly discerned through the measures which the people pursue to redress their grievances. The rulers of an arbitrary Government may practise abuses and harass the nation, till desperation maddens the general discontent, and bloody revolution subverts the throne. But the people of a Republic are masters of the Government, and control its operations in a peaceful way. It is their right, duty, and security, to examine the designs and proceedings of political parties; to support them when right, to oppose them when wrong; and to minister reason, argument, and conviction to the public understanding, before the disorders of the body politic become general and incurable. Free and candid enquiry, is the appropriate chimney of the political fabric. It carries off the noxious gases, and offensive smoke; and promotes a temperate combustion and wholesome warmth. In a free, prosperous, and enlightened country, every appeal to the human understanding is alternately weighed in the balances of wisdom; and rulers are estimated at their proper worth. A hasty and unwhirlwind of the passions may precipitate to the bottom the most solid and serviceable things, and raise to the surface the lightest stuff. But the hurricane subsides, the froth settles, the bubbles burst; and the valuable pillars of the Government will be duly remembered and replaced by the returning sense and justice of the nation. The people of the Union have often illustrated this mighty truth. And, unless general indications deceive us, they will presently present to the nation the benefits of another illustration.

In 1840, selfish combinations, artful misrepresentations, and inflammatory clamors excited the people to a hasty and mischievous revolution in political affairs. In a disastrous season, they yielded to the counsels of prejudice, the cravings of ambition, and the sordid, persevering animosities of envy and hate. They wronged a great public benefactor, stripped him of authority, and clouded his fair renown. But our honest and retributive fellow-citizens have calmly reviewed the designs, exposed the fabrications, and raved the principles of those crafty politicians, who reviled and undermined the truly Republican Administration of President Van Buren. They have noted and deplored a reprehensible disregard of every promise which the Federalists made, and a wanton aggravation of every calamity which they promised to remove. Instead of remedies, the Federalists have produced disease; and by resorting to empirical emetics, have forced a sudden disengagement of the very medicines they ministered as a sovereign cure, but which the spasms of the patient indicated to be poison and death. This monstrous quackery and deception have very naturally produced indignation and disgust; and excited a magnanimous disposition to render atonement to reverse the decisions of 1840, and to repair the wrongs offered to that injured and calumniated statesman whom a sweeping tornado of disreputable passions hurled from his merited elevation.

By merit, genius, and abilities Mr. Van Buren rose to the summit of political distinction. The changing scenes and contests of the age always found him a consistent and honest man. The spirit of detraction has, indeed, assailed him—and every ungenerous accusation and illiberal disparagement which disappointed rivalry could devise, have been wantonly accumulated upon him. But through-out his stirring and eventful life, no charge ever fastened on his character the slightest stain. His enemies can never falsify this confident and deliberate assertion. They never yet assailed his impregnable reputation, with any missiles, but assertion without facts, invective without proof, and mercenary prejudice without one particle of patriotism to justify or excuse it. Towards his opponents, Mr. Van Buren was ever mild and merciful, to a truly christianian latitude never yet surpassed by a public magistrate who had reached the pinnacle of distinction and power. He removed no brother officer for party ends. But, with a noble and forgiving grace, fed and clothed his enemies, while a black and noxious harvest of ingratitude ripened around him, from the charitable seeds he daily scattered with a liberal hand. It amazes a considerate mind, it afflicts the generous heart, to reflect on the artifices which envious politicians have employed, for the wanton destruction of this elevated and benignant man.

The conduct and principles of the Republican party, have raised our model Republic above all ancient fame, and fairly made her a colossal wonder in the history of man. While young and feeble, poor and destitute, we resisted a mighty King, and defied the mistress of the seas. Under a gracious Providence, we have risen from infant Colonies into strength, union, and independence; and reached the dignity of sovereign and leading States. This rapid revolution in a mighty continent of States, was mainly produced by the happy action of our political system—a system which originated in the wisdom of our ancestors, is founded on enlightened principles of justice, is defined by conspicuous landmarks and organic laws, and has been vigilantly guarded by Republican centinels who were truly anxious and determined to preserve it. High among the living centinels whose enlightened vigilance has been tried by temptation, strengthened by difficulties, and quickened by continual stratagems to surprise it, Martin Van Buren stands proudly conspicuous. Educated in the strict and sacred commandments

of the Republican Church, this eminent statesman has wisely devoted his useful life to the cause of the people and the liberties of man. Adulation is the outward, but affected, homage which ambition pays to merit. And, for forty consecutive years or more, no public character has reached the Presidency, who did not profess allegiance to the principles of Thomas Jefferson. But, unlike the canting impostors who extol the principles they labor to undermine, Mr. Van Buren has praised and practised those principles throughout his life. As President of the United States, he served the Republic in her highest trust. Amidst the perilous trouble of the world, the violence of party strife, the gravity of the circumstances which gathered around him, and the reckless artifices employed to defame him, he never compromised the dignity of his country, nor overstepped the sacred boundaries of his elevated and exalted office. But, with admirable wisdom and inflexible justice, he maintained the blessings of liberty and peace, and the cardinal landmarks of the whole system of that fatal policy, which originated in the Federal manufactory of consolidation, and which the Clayites would revive and invigorate in every part, tumbled to the ground, and in its happy fall, freed the nation of a funded debt, extra Protective Tariff laws, a dependence on corporations of every sort, and a mischievous delusion of the States, by a distribution among them of the revenue from public lands.

These are the solid consolations which hallowed his retirement, and surround his home. And he prefers them to all that corrupt and corrupting popularity which rises at the national expense, and which, like a forced and exuberant weed upon a stimulating compost, suddenly withers at the rankest height. In the hope to sustain and justify the conduct of the Federalists, and to make their defeat of Mr. Van Buren as permanent as it was disreputable, they have manifested every disposition to deprive the people of their natural inclination and constitutional right to support his re-election. The steady opponents, and fickle supporters of General Jackson, now equally invoke his assistance and authority, whenever they desire to consummate a favorite scheme. Hence they rely on the General to prove the justice and policy of limiting the Presidential service to a single term, and are anxious to create the impression, that he regards the limitation as essential to the preservation of public liberty.

The Federalists have never obtained from the people any renewal of political power—their reign was always limited to a single term; not because they preferred the limitation. On the contrary, they always labored to renew the lease, but were never able to effect it, even in a single case. After sad experience, and summary notice, they were always dismissed as destructive tenants of the political fabric—and, as no possible extension of the Presidential tenure can benefit the leading Federalists, they boldly advocate a single term, and endeavor to subject not only their opponents, but the whole community, to a common but mischievous disability. The Democrats oppose this limitation to a single term, because it narrows the range of the popular choice, and deprives the nation of ripened wisdom, experience, and abilities. If Democratic principles and measures be conducive to the public weal, the Democrats are content that a tried and approved administrator of those principles and measures should continue to direct them for the period of eight years. This single difference explains the character of the contending parties, and the constant reluctance of the Federalists to trust the people with the exercise of power.

But the limitation of Presidential service to a single term, has lately received unexpected approbation and encouragement. Within a few years past, Vermont adopted resolutions for amending the Federal Constitution, and invited her Sister States to procure an amendment inhibiting the election of any President a second time. The States refused to concur in the wishes and resolutions of Vermont. In 1840, a joint committee of the South Carolina Legislature fully discussed the Vermont resolutions, and, in an able and convincing report, pronounced them unwise, dangerous, and suicidal. The Committee unanimously treated the one-term principle as a Whig measure, hostile to Democratic doctrines, and intended to deprive the people of their wonted salutary freedom of choice. The Republican Statesmen of South Carolina, approved and recommended this report, and denounced the artful contrivance of the Federalists, to prevent the restoration of Mr. Van Buren to power and place. This was proper and consistent—for, in 1840, South Carolina, with laudable spirit and unanimity, voted for Mr. Van Buren, and ably vindicated his public course. Since then, Mr. Van Buren has never appeared on the public stage, and has done nothing to forfeit the favorable estimate which the citizens of South Carolina placed upon him. Yet some of the leaders and supporters of Mr. Calhoun seem anxious to reverse this memorable order of things—to adopt the notions of Vermont—and, by an unwise political estoppel, to preclude all possible restoration of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential office. They who, in other days, denounced General Jackson, now extol him as the aider and abettor of their political designs. They should always remember, and disclose the fact, that the General prefers Mr. Van Buren over every other candidate for the coming Presidency, and will never countenance any contrivance to jostle his favorite out of the full and equal advantages of a General Convention of the Republican party.

But, if it were not so, the practice of General Jackson may be safely opposed to the doctrine imputed to him. With honor, patriotism, and abilities, that illustrious citizen served in the Presidential office a second term. In three successive elections for the Presidency, he received a plurality of the popular votes—but, in the first contest, he was wronged by Massachusetts management and Kentucky intrigue, which defied and defeated the public will. With equal injustice, the Federalists defeated the election of Mr. Jefferson, who served two terms, was freely supported in three successive elections for the Presidency, and afterwards received many petitions and entreaties from his fellow-citizens, to allow them to support him for the Presidency a fourth time. But, having been supported three, and elected twice, he waived this latest partial mark of the national approbation and regard.

The most illustrious Fathers of the Republic approved, and served a second term. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson—what a mighty combination of example, wisdom, and worth—all filled and adorned the Presidency for eight successive years—and their useful,

patriotic services, throughout each second term, furnish the evidence and security, that the same elective range may be safely permitted in the selection of a Magistrate for the highest trust, and that it is absurd and suicidal to deprive the nation of ripened virtue, experience, and abilities, in a mighty political station, which requires a combination of the rarest qualifications. It is a dotard fear, or puerile conceit, that any Executive patronage may prolong a reign which the people disapprove. In 1800 and 1828, bad Presidents justly forfeited the national favor, and were promptly deprived of power. In 1840, a wise and honest President could not maintain his place against the combined artifices of fraud, falsehood, and venality. All this shows, that no amendment of the Constitution is necessary to enable the people to displace their President, at the expiration of a single term.

Still, a constant assertion travels the rounds, that Mr. Van Buren has served in the Presidential office for the proper period of time; and that the people are reluctant to support him for another term. Many politicians who oppose him now, never supported him in his former need. And, instead of distrusting his ability to elect him again, they had better acknowledge that they never supported him on any occasion. The continual parade of their apprehensions that he cannot be elected, notwithstanding the controlling ascendancy of the Republican party, looks like a father to the thought; and is plainly calculated, if not designed, to injure his pretensions. It creates the impression among the thoughtless and weak, that Mr. Van Buren is wanting in requisite qualifications—that, under his auspices, the Republican forces will become unwarlike and refractory—that the doubtful and wavering will desert the Republican cause, ground their arms, or fight on the other side—and that the Federal party will take courage from the spectacle, and assail their opponents with vigor, confidence, and exultation.

The answer to all this restless, anxious, fabricated apprehension, is obvious. If any candidate for the Presidency be stronger than Mr. Van Buren, let it appear so in a General Convention of the Republican party, and he will become the nominee, and be truly supported by a cordial and patriotic vote. But if Mr. Van Buren receive the nomination of a General Convention, may not his timid supporters and reluctant friends dismiss their fears? Will it not convince every candid man, that he is our strongest candidate, and will succeed, if any individual of the party can? And if this reasoning be honest and conclusive, does it become genuine Republicans to disparage the pretensions of a gallant soldier who carried their standard and fought their battles in a thousand fields?

Whether the Convention assemble six or twelve months hence, is a matter of indifference. Mr. Van Buren and the honest supporters of the Republican party will abide the general voice. Yet a million and a half of steady Republican voters will never be insulted out of their equal rights, by fiery and ambitious spirits, who suddenly join the army, aspire to direct it, and monopolize the epaulettes which adorn it. The freshest recruits may assert equal privileges and authority; but to dictate the terms and conditions of a general battle, is out of the question. Every attempt to do it, is unjust, arrogant, and preposterous; and ought to be firmly resisted, at every hazard.

With hasty exultation the question is proposed, why should the Republicans support the Presidency a statesman who was lately defeated, in despite of every exertion to elect him? I retort the question, and inquire, if the wrongs and falsehoods which defamed a great public benefactor, should be suffered to lay his fortunes forever in the dust? No, we owe it to the bounty of Providence that the sun cannot be permanently obscured by the dismal and unwholesome fogs which the earth throws up. The orb of Jefferson emerged from the Federal clouds which folly and injustice thickened around him. Jackson rebuked that political bargain which retarded his career, and deprived him, for a season, of his fair deserts. And, despite of management and corruption, his popularity rushed on, over every obstacle, with the chafed impetuosity of a swelling and resistless flood.

The same motives and inducements, which impelled the Republicans to persevere in their support of Jefferson and Jackson, should govern their present course. For, throughout his political career, Mr. Van Buren has acted like an honest, dutiful, and enlightened statesman—always preferring the prosperity of his country to the vulgar incentives of ambition. Had he paltered to corruption, and succumbed to the dazzling temptations which beset him; had he coaxed and pampered that incorporated aversion which combined against him; had he meanly followed the politicians who barter conscience for authority, honesty for convenience, and the public interest for sordid and dishonorable aims, he might have retained his ascendancy, and strengthened his position. But he firmly supported the cause of the people, fell fairly covered with honorable scars; and scorned to imitate that hobbling multitude of uncommodated apostates, who are always providentially crippled by a restless anxiety to climb above the world, to sacrifice their benefactors, and betray their trust. President Van Buren trod every path of his arduous duties with a laudable and gallant step. Great, matchless Jefferson was never more steady to the cause than he. And when the sacred Constitution required his support, no fear nor danger, no venality nor intimidation, impeded his patriotic purpose, or shook his resolute and manly heart.

This noble supporter of his country cannot be neglected, until incorruptible integrity is treated as disreputable, and artful renegades monopolize the power of the nation, and the honors of the Government. Then, and not till then, can the people of this Union forget his services, or become insensible to his public claims. No; we must raise a noble incentive—a conspicuous example for future times. In a strong, honest and exulting voice, we must proclaim to the nations of the earth, that Republics are grateful and just; that justice is policy; that patriotism, however clouded and depressed, for a season, must ultimately ascend, like the glorious sun above the morning mists; and that fraud, falsehood and venality must restore their stolen and injured spoils to the honest patriot they wronged the most.

AUDAX.

We should like to hear a whig blood hound story, but if we can't get that, give us a gold spoon story.
Franklin Reg.
If we cannot get a blood hound or a spoon story, give us a Tip & Ty song. Bangor Dem.
If we cannot be gratified as above, we shall be satisfied with a grand parade of the "standing army of 20,000 men," provided they are supplied with two dollars a day and roast beef. Augusta (Me.) Age.

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Reporter.

COL. JOHNSON—REPEAL MEETING.

On Thursday evening last the Theatre was thronged at an early hour, from gallery to pit, by an overwhelming audience, anxious to witness the proceedings and to listen to the remarks of the patriot Johnson. Hundreds were compelled to leave, being unable to gain admission, as every nook and corner was crowded almost to suffocation. The front tier of boxes was filled with ladies who had assembled to do honor to the brave, and to show their sympathy in behalf of oppressed Ireland. The committee of reception and officers of the Association were seated on the stage which was decorated with star spangled banners, the Irish flag in the centre. An elevated platform was placed in front, on which James Clemens, Esq., President of the St. Louis Repeal Association, was seated; a chair on his right being provided for the Hero of the Thames.

About 8 o'clock the veteran patriot entered the House accompanied by the committee of invitation, the band playing "Hail to the Chief" and the walls ringing with the cheers of the dense multitude assembled on the occasion. The Hon. J. B. Bowen, Chairman of the committee of invitation, then presented Col. Johnson to the association and the audience, as "the Hero of the Thames and author of the Sunday Mail report—a man who for nearly forty years had devoted the energies of his soul to the cause of human rights and the service of his country."

Louis V. Bogy, Esq. responded in behalf of the Association in a very neat and appropriate speech, explaining the nature and objects of the Repeal movement, and paying a beautiful compliment to the war-worn veteran who had been one of the first men, West of the Alleghanies, to lend his aid and influence to give impetus to the cause. He spoke of the potency of public opinion at the present day, and answered the objections frequently urged against the formation of Repeal Associations in this country. The opinion of the world, he said, had undergone a revolution as to the merits of public men. Brilliant talents may command admiration, but the highest honors are now paid only to those whose lives are devoted to the cause of humanity and popular rights. The truth of the remark was strikingly illustrated by the speaker in the comparison he instituted between the course of Washington and Napoleon—the two most remarkable men of modern times. The latter had shot across the political firmament like a brilliant meteor, dazzling the eyes of a gazing world; and then its brilliancy had gone out forever. The former who had labored, with no selfish purpose, for his country's honor and independence, had pursued a less dazzling career for the moment, but left to mankind the example of disinterested patriotism and virtue which excited the reverence and admiration of the whole civilized world. Men talk of Napoleon as one of gift, with the most brilliant genius, but their words are not those of reverence and esteem. When the name of Washington is uttered, the hearts of the people overflow with emotions of love and gratitude. So the man whose whole life has been spent in devotion to his country, even if he should be less distinguished for striking intellectual abilities than some of his contemporaries, is sure at the present day to command not admiration only, but the warm-hearted and deep-seated love of his countrymen. The veteran warrior and philanthropic statesman who had been just introduced to the audience, was welcomed by the Association, because he had ever advocated the great cause of human liberty, not circumscribing his exertions nor limiting his sympathies to his own suffering countrymen, but feeling for the oppressed of all climes, and ever ready to give utterance to his noble hearted and generous emotions.

Col. Johnson then rose and spoke in his plain, unassuming, but touching manner of the cause to promote which the Repeal Association of Saint Louis had been formed. At times, he gave vent to his feelings in words of thrilling eloquence. The language of the patriot hero, in behalf of suffering and oppressed Ireland, the appearance of his venerable person scathed all over with wounds received in defence of liberty, and the fire which lighted up his countenance, as he grew warm in the discussion of his animating theme, made an impression on the hearers which time cannot easily efface. Shattered as was his arm, he said, enfeebled as was his frame by age, fatigue and exposure, worn down by years of severe toil, and exhausted by the labors of the day, he felt that he would rather display his zeal in behalf of Ireland by charging upon her foes at the head of gallant columns, than by pleading her cause in words where none but his friends could listen to his voice. But not such the action demanded at his hands. Ireland asked not for the aid of arms; she called for the mere utterance of American sentiment—for an expression of opinion which would exert a moral influence that no civilized nation could resist, or would dare to disregard. She had been trodden down by the iron heel of despotism, and if the occasion required, which it did not, he felt as if he could fight in defence of Irish independence as he had fought for American honor. If men armed in her cause were needed, which was not now the case, he would rejoice to lead them to the contest in defence of human rights and human freedom. He longed to see her shackles stricken off, and hurled in proud defiance at her oppressors. Here checking himself as he had spoken in too bold a tone for a peaceful movement and for an American citizen, the gallant veteran paused for a moment, and then burst forth in a strain of touching eloquence. "Who," he exclaimed, "shall stop the current of my thoughts? Who shall bid these lips be silent and palsy this tongue when I am called upon to speak in a free land in behalf of freedom? The constitution of my country guarantees to me freedom of speech, and shall I not enjoy it when talking of Ireland and her oppressors? Shall my voice be hushed into silence and the sentiments of my heart repressed, because I am an American citizen, and the wrongs inflicted upon the Emerald Isle, are the work of a foreign power? No, I claim the right to speak against oppression, no matter who is the oppressor, and the current of my thoughts shall not be checked nor my tongue palsied for fear that the ears of the tyrant may not be pleased at my course."—This burst of patriotic emotion called down thousands of applause, from the whole audience.

From the Harrisburg Democratic Union.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY IN BANKING.

We are gratified to find that the public sentiment of the country is advancing rapidly towards a correct understanding of the numerous defects in our banking system, and that many of them, although deeply rooted, will at no distant day yield to the pruning-knife of reform. Unquestionably, the greatest and most formidable in the long catalogue of evils, is the absence of all personal liability for the ultimate redemption of bank issues. However, such a pernicious principle, which allows a privileged few to flood the country with fictitious paper promises, and to derive from the operation immense pecuniary benefits, whilst it imposes no manner of legal obligation upon them for their ultimate payment—how such a principle, so repugnant to every consideration of right, ever came to be engrained upon any system, is the real wonder of the age. Its shocking effects in leaving honest and industrious people, who are in no way connected with banks, in possession of millions of this inconvertible paper stuff, realizing nothing from it in the end but mortification—whilst those who issued it walk leisurely away when the edifice is about tumbling, pocketing only the gains—have been too painfully realized to need elucidation. The *modus operandi* is, however, beginning to be well understood by the great mass of society, and the proper remedies are being applied in some States by Republican legislators. The unfinching Democracy of Ohio, led on by the able and uncompromising editor of the Statesman, first set a brilliant example in the Legislature of that State at its recent session. By the following extract from one of our exchanges, it will be perceived that the Legislature of Connecticut has also, at length, discovered the true panacea for all the evils resulting from our banking system, by a recognition of the individual liability principle, and it is to be confidently hoped that the "ball will be kept in motion" until every State in the Union shall have sanctioned a measure so just and salutary. To our shame be it spoken, that no Democratic Legislature in Pennsylvania could yet be found willing to assume the

responsibility of putting an end to the pernicious mockery by which unsuspecting note-holders are being constantly fleeced, and that here the essential safeguard of personal liability has (strange to tell) been uniformly rejected. We trust, however, to see the next Legislature of the "Keystone" State step manfully up to the side of their brethren of Ohio and Connecticut—which is the side of justice and of duty.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

MR. CLAY'S ECONOMY BEFORE AND AFTER THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the last presidential campaign, when it was the fashion among the Whigs to charge the Democrats with everything bad, and to promise every thing good from themselves, one of the principal charges against the Democrats was the extravagance of their administration. They knew that they had reduced the expenses gradually, yet regularly, after they had succeeded in paying the national debt—that the expenditures of 1840 were expected to be little higher than twenty millions; yet the charge was urged most virulently, and no one was more active in urging it than Mr. Clay. Not content, however, with making an indefinite charge of extravagance, he undertook to say how much the Government expenditures ought to be, in his Hanover speech made in August or September of that year, and published in the Richmond Whig, the Yeoman, and several other Whig papers, at the time; extracts from this speech were published in the Yeoman, on the 17th day of September, headed "Principles of the Whig Party," and among them are to be found the following words:

"The annual expenditures may, in reasonable time, be reduced from its present amount of about forty millions, to near one third of that sum."

Well the election came on; and the blood-hound, Hoop, gold-spoon, "two dollars a day and roast beef" humbugs, together with this promise of cheap Government, this thirteen million promise—for promise it certainly was—succeeded, and "Whig principles" were triumphant throughout the Union. Now, then, came the fulfillment of the promise. To be sure the more in telligent of the party knew well how much of the contest had been based upon humbug; but all but the leaders believed that the promise of economy, at least, would be fulfilled. The extra session was called, and Mr. Clay comes forward with his resolutions, and among them we find the third, as follows:

"3d. The rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of 20 per cent, so as to produce a net revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenditures of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies."

Here you have, above, Mr. Clay's Whig promise, and, below, its fulfillment. In the first place, a promise made for the purpose of inducing votes for the benefit of his party; in the second place, a gross palpable, unprincipled disregard of truth and honor, when he had in his hands the power to carry out his promise. But the third resolution, given above, has the merit of being not only a violation of that promise, but has the additional one of being an open and shameless violation of the sacred compromise of 1833, made between Northern manufacturers and the South, to which Mr. Clay himself was a party.

DECREASE OF BANK CAPITAL AND LOANS.

The writer of the money articles of the New York Herald has compiled the following table to show the diminution of bank capital and bank loans which has taken place since 1839, in nine of the Western and Southern States, and to exhibit the extent of the revolution which has rolled over the credit system. It will be seen that the wild speculative schemes excited by our irresponsible banking system, have been carried to a far greater extent in some of the other States than in Ohio, and the revolution has been consequently greater and more severely felt than with us—

BANKING IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.				
	1839	1843		
	Capital.	Loans.	Capital.	Loans.
Ohio,	10,507,521	16,029,540	2,150,000	2,919,437
Illinois,	5,425,055	6,046,615		
Michigan,	3,018,701	2,855,364	240,000	310,000
Missouri,	1,112,483	2,320,667	1,500,000	626,973
Mississippi,	30,379,403	48,353,728		
Arkansas,	3,955,857	3,956,656		
Louisiana,	41,736,768	56,856,610	12,932,820	11,967,280
Alabama,	11,996,332	25,342,884	1,500,000	1,500,000
Florida,	4,522,236	5,236,293		
Total,	112,261,306	167,507,377	17,322,820	37,433,656
Reduction,			149,155,557	129,074,691

Chillicothe Advertiser.

"THE GOLD SPOONS"

The Editor of the U. States Gazette (Whig) says, that the "Gold Spoons" about which such a noise was made in 1840, are nothing more than "silver gilt," and "like almost everything else in the President's house, rather tawdry and ill assorted." When a gentleman from Maine recently made some inquiry of President Tyler relative to the spoons which so "shocked the republican sensibilities" of the Whigs three years ago, the President replied that "they existed only in imagination." Let those who were deluded by Ogle's speech in the hard cider campaign, mark these honest admissions. The "regal magnificence" of the White House, it is now admitted by the Whigs, "existed only in imagination."

Lynchburg Republican.

NEW ARGUMENT.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that White, a whig candidate for Congress, in Louisiana, seeing the Richmond Whig's cut of Henry Clay as the "mill boy of the slashes," in dirty shirt and ragged pants, took it for granted that such was to be the new argument of the whigs in the coming contest, and forthwith pulled off boots and stockings to mix with the "unwashed," as the nice whigs term the working-men in that vicinity, as a "bare foot boy."

Bost. Dem.

SPECIAL PLEADING.—Among the papers of Aaron Burr, recently shipped to Connecticut and purchased by the Historical Society of that State, is an opinion in relation to the famous Livingston steamboat case, to which the following postscript complimentary to special pleaders, is attached: "P. S. I have endeavored to render these remarks intelligible by avoiding technical expressions, and think I have succeeded, except where it became necessary to speak of special pleadings, which defies equally common sense and common language. The jargon of this science (as it is termed) is like the slang of highwaymen, invented for similar purposes—intelligible only to those of the profession. A. B."