

The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."
RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1843.

VOLUME IX—NUMBER 44.
TERMS—\$3 PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

TERMS.
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IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
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MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.
For the North Carolina Standard.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Northampton County, held at the Court House in Jackson, on Monday the 4th of September: on motion, Dr. James Johnson was called to the Chair, and Joseph T. Bell was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Thos. Bragg, Jr., Esq., who explained the objects of the Meeting, and dwelt at some length upon the position and prospects of the Democratic party generally, and especially in North Carolina. He concluded by moving that the Chairman of the Meeting appoint a Committee of four to draft Resolutions expressing the sense of the Meeting—which motion was carried.

Whereupon, Dr. W. S. Copeland, Edmund Jones, Thos. Bragg, Jr., and William Crocker, were appointed for that purpose; who retired, and upon their return reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily concur with the Democratic meeting in Wake, as to the propriety of calling a State Convention, to assemble in Raleigh, to take proper action upon the important subjects stated in the 3rd Resolution adopted by said Meeting; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 10 delegates to represent the Democratic party of this County in said Convention.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient, at this time, to express any opinion as to the number of delegates to be sent by this State to the National Convention, or as to the mode of electing them, believing, as we do, that greater concert and harmony of action will be produced by leaving these questions to the decision of a State Convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Democratic party in North Carolina has long been without that organization which can insure success, in the face of the thoroughly disciplined foe with whom it has contended; and that we owe it to ourselves, our principles, and our country, to prepare for the ensuing contest in 1844.

Resolved, That we, therefore, recommend to our political brethren in every county in the State, to send delegates to the State Convention—their best and strongest men. Let the cry now be, "Organize! Organize!" When that is done, let "Action! Action!" be our watchword.

Which resolutions were read and adopted. It was moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the North Carolina Standard and Democratic Signal for publication—which was carried.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.
JAMES JOHNSON, Chairman.
JOS. J. BELL, Secretary.
For the North Carolina Standard.
HERTFORD COUNTY.
According to previous notice, the Democratic party of Hertford County, met in the Town of Murfreesboro', on the 6th Sept.

ration the propriety of co-operating with their democratic fellow-citizens in other counties in expressing their opinions upon the great questions of National and State policy which agitate the country.

Thos. L. Hybart, Esq., was called upon to preside, and Robert Cochran and Benj' F. Atkins requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of David Reid, Esq., Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions for the action of this meeting, and that it consist of five persons.

Whereupon the Chair appointed David Reid, Esq., Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, Col. David Gillis, John L. Bethea, Esq., and Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas the period is approaching when the democratic republican party in North Carolina will have to speak and act in defence of those principles on the maintenance of which they believe the best interests of the country depend, and exercising a right which freemen alone know how to appreciate, the republican party of the County of Cumberland desire to unite with their brethren in other parts of the State in expressing their wishes and sentiments on those important matters of National and State policy which agitate the country; and whereas unity of action can only be attained by a free and full interchange of opinion, we deem it essentially important that a State Convention be held (at such time and place as may be agreed on) in order to unite on the nomination of a suitable candidate of the republican party for the office of Governor, and for the appointment of two delegates to a National Convention to nominate candidates of the same party for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this meeting, that a State Convention ought to be held for the purpose of nominating a candidate of the republican party for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we approve the plan of holding a District Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention, and that we will appoint delegates thereto.

Resolved, That this meeting does not deem it necessary or expedient to express a preference for either of the distinguished statesmen whose names are before the public for the high and responsible office of President of the United States, but pledge themselves to abide the decision of the National Convention, and cordially to support the nominee thereof.

Resolved, That in organizing the National Convention, we adopt as the plan we prefer the manner proposed by the democratic party in Maryland, to wit: That the Convention be composed of one delegate from each Congressional district in the several States, and two from the State at large, to correspond with the electoral colleges, and in Convention the delegates to vote per capita.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the correctness of those cardinal principles that characterize the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and we believe that a strict conformity to them will best promote the interests of the great mass of the American people.

Resolved, That we are ever opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, as not warranted by the Constitution, as inexpedient and uncalled for by the wants of the people; as dangerous to the liberties of the nation and as destructive to the local banks of the several States; that we are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, thereby creating a necessity for a higher tariff of duties, in order to supply the deficiency thus created by diverting those funds from the support of the General Government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the assumption of the debts of the individual States by the General Government, because it is unconstitutional; because it will work a manifest injustice and injury to the non-indebted States, and because it will be creating a large public debt which will require years to liquidate, and deprive the general government of one of its surest means of revenue without resorting to direct taxes.

John Butler, Malcom B. Gillis, T. H. Massey, Dan'l Baker, Joseph Arey, Wm. H. Bayne, T. N. Cameron, David Gee, Rob't Cochran, E. S. Hobbs, J. G. Cook, David Reid, Jas. C. Dobbin, A. A. McKethan, John McCaskill, Jas. Strange, John Munroe, John McNeill, Col. John McNeill, Malcom J. Buie, and Jno. Waddill, Jr.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint twenty-five delegates to the District Convention under the 11th resolution.

The following persons were named as delegates: John Shaw, John G. Williams, John McNeill, Lauchlin Bethune, Col. David Gillis, Jas. Kirkpatrick, Haywood Gaine, Malcom Munroe, Jas. R. Gee, Hon. Rob't Strange, Arch'd McKay, Jno. W. Howell, T. N. Cameron, J. C. Dobbin, Jos. Arey, David Reid, Arch'd McDiarmid, A. Murchison, Dan'l McCormick, Alex. Johnson, Capt. A. McCollum, Jno. Munroe, Geo. McNeill, Wm. H. Bayne, and A. J. Erambert.

On motion of Joseph Arey, Esq., the name of Thos. L. Hybart was added to the same.

Resolved, That the State and District delegations have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in the body of delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian and other democratic newspapers of the State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman for the able manner in which he has presided at this meeting.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned.
THOS. L. HYBART, Chairman.
ROBERT COCHRAN,
BENJ. F. ATKINS, } Secretaries.

From the same.
MOORE COUNTY.
At a public meeting held at the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday the 2d of September, 1843, called by the democrats of Moore County for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the approaching Presidential contest, on motion of Col. John Morrison, Donald McDonald, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John N. McKeithan and D. Patterson appointed Secretaries to the meeting.

On motion of Nevin McLernan, A. T. Mure, John Morrison, Saml. Barrett, and A. C. Curry, were appointed to draft proceedings expressive of the sense of this meeting; the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is now apparent that we in common with the Democratic party throughout the Union, should publicly, fairly, and respectfully express our opinion as to the individual upon whom the mantle of the democracy is to rest in the approaching contest for the high and responsible office of President of the United States; and whereas, in order that we hereafter may have no bickerings among ourselves or distrust in those whom we shall choose to represent us, in making the selection, we deem it due to candor and to fair dealing, that the friends of all the distinguished aspirants to that honorable and responsible trust should speak out, as in so doing, we are inclined to the belief, more general satisfaction will be given, and that it will at the same time let the responsibility rest where it ought, with the people themselves, and when we compare voices we are, as we think all true democrats ought to be, willing to abide the decision of the majority of the democratic party.—Entertaining these views we are free to express that our first choice of men to fill the exalted office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, is MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York; yet while stating our preference, it is also proper to say, that we will, with equal unanimity, support the nominee of the National Convention.—We shall do this let the nomination fall on either of the distinguished Republicans whose names have been brought forward by those favoring their high pretensions to the highest office within the gift of the people. In advocating the elevation of Mr. Van Buren, we shall at all times treat his competitors with that fairness and candor to which their unbending devotion to the cause of popular rights demand at our hands. We are for the friends of either and all openly stating their preferences, and giving their reasons for them, and then let us as one man preserve the centre point—go for him whose good fortune it shall be to receive the nomination of the majority of the constituted delegation of the democracy, leaving it to our delegates hereafter to be chosen, to adopt and recommend such mode as they may think best with regard to the manner of voting in said Convention, and all other preliminaries thereunto appertaining.

We have unshaken confidence in the ability, patriotism, and unflinching devotion of Martin Van Buren, of New York, to the cause of equal rights and sound policy; that we recognise in him the statesman whose youth, manhood and mature age have always been found advocating and defending with distinguished ability, the principles of the democratic party, as established by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson; that we support him for the reason that he has been singled out above every other democrat as the object of federal abuse, slander and detraction unprecedented, save by the reckless denunciations heaped by the same party upon the defender of the "body and beauty" of our Southern Metropolis; because, that in his defeat in 1840, we believe the purity of the elective franchise was sullied—that the campaigners of hard cider memory and soon skin notoriety did by trickery, treachery, whiggery, piping and badgering, and thus duplicating their votes at the ballot box, succeed, as they thought, in putting down forever in the person of Mr. Van Buren, the cause of Democracy—that by the aid of foreign fund holders, domestic stock-jobbers, united with the foul and villainous conduct of that mother of corruption, the United States Bank, all of whom were the favored few, who were protected by vested rights and chartered privileges, threw the whole of their ponderous influence against him for the reason that he would not submit to shaping the legislation of the country to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; because that the head and front of his offending, was that he stood firm against bank vengeance and monied influence when he was threatened by them with violence, deposition, and even death itself, if he did not succumb to their unwholesome and selfish dictation, in order that they who considered themselves the favored few might revel in luxury, not as they ought in the peaceful enjoyment of their own means, but at the expense of the sweat and toil of the partners of his youth.—We are in favor of the election of Mr. Van Buren for the reason that he stands pledged not to sign a charter of a National monied institution, which we consider and believe to be the touchstone of a system of extravagance, corruption, and fraud, whose twin brother is high taxes on the labor of

the people under the spurious and deceptive name of protection to "American industry." We are in favor of his election because he will oppose the assumption by the General Government of at least two hundred millions of dollars, debts contracted by the different States of the Union; and for the further reason that he is opposed to a National debt in any manner, shape, or form, and that he is for the Government doing, as the prudent husbandman will, live within its means, lopping off all useless expenditures, and never taxing posterity that the present occupants may live in wanton extravagance, regardless of the misery and distress they may entail upon those who are to succeed them in after-time.—We are in favor of the election of Mr. Van Buren, because he is opposed to a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, which if adopted, would put it out of the power of the present age to say that they should ever see the time when they would be free from high taxation and a burdensome National debt.—We are in favor of the election of Mr. Van Buren, because he is opposed to a distribution of the public land fund, which if carried into practice, would be giving away to the soulless monied stock-jobbers and unprincipled party leaders, the whole of the people's lands, thereby creating a plausible excuse to protect, as they say, American industry, and to raise the people's taxes. We are in favor of the election of Mr. Van Buren, because he is opposed (not to a tariff for revenue) to a high tariff of protection, by which the manufacturer would be enriched at the expense of the tillers of the soil.—We are especially in favor of the election of Mr. Van Buren, because he is emphatically opposed to the Union of Bank and State—that he is for each living upon their own means, and honestly and faithfully attending to their own legitimate affairs—that he is for putting the public money of the country in the keeping and custody of honest and responsible public agents, whose duty it shall be, not to use it for any other purpose than to defray the expenses of the Government, as regulated by law; because he has an abiding confidence in the capability of the people for self government—in their "sober second thought" to correct abuses—in their determination to preserve at every hazard untarnished the true principles of the democracy of numbers, that the people are capable of governing and being governed—of asking good laws and repealing bad ones—of asking nothing that is wrong, and submitting with cordiality to the right—of acknowledging no master but their Creator, rendering to every one his due, and withholding from none what is their legitimate right. We are in favor of Mr. Van Buren because he is opposed to any interference by the Northern fanatics with the right of property in the South—that under no contingency will he agree that Congress shall assume the dangerous prerogative of abolishing the connection between master and slave.

These are a few of the reasons why we prefer Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. We apprehend that no democrat will deny the truth of them, and as to what may be said, to the contrary by the Federal Whig party, we care not. Misrepresentation and abuse seems to be a favorite theme with them.

We are on the other hand, as we ever have been, opposed to the election of Henry Clay, because his doctrine is directly the reverse of that of democracy. Why, even the whigs themselves in 1840 did not dare venture upon him as their prime leader, so anti-democratic were his principles, thereby acknowledging his unfitness for the office to which he has ever been an anxious but unsuccessful aspirant—because he is for a dangerous latitudinarian construction of the Federal Constitution, and for the reason that he is for striking from it that conservative balance-wheel of power, the Veto.—We are opposed to him for his contempt of the sovereignty of the popular will, having repeatedly refused to be governed by the known and expressed will of his constituents, particularly when he was instructed to vote for the patriotic Jackson, and for the repeal of the Bankrupt law—and more especially do we oppose Mr. Clay, because to gratify his own peculiar selfish ambition, he repudiated a written contract solemnly entered into by the Senate of the United States with their public Printer, which contract had been signed, sealed, and delivered, for no other reason than that he knew the distinguished contractor therefor (Mr. Blair) to be one of the most able and unterrified advocates of the people's rights; yet when he found a majority in the Senate, supple enough to sanction his dictation, it was seen that the obligation of a solemn covenant made by that body, had no longer any restraint for him.

We are opposed to his election because he was the ready advocate and avowed champion of the odious Bankrupt law, by which act he again set at defiance the sacred right of contract, not only repudiating the contract, but expunging the very contract itself.

These are a few of the reasons why we are opposed to Federal whiggery and the election of Mr. Clay. Therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend Martin Van Buren of New York, to the Democratic State Convention for nomination to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting is opposed to the democratic party taking up an available, as did the Whigs in 1840, for the office of Vice President—that we desire to go the truly democratical, and to that end respectfully suggest the name of one of the two distinguished democrats, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and William H. King of Alabama, as a suitable persons to fill the office, either of whom to be nominated, would fully meet the approval of the democrats of Moore County, and as we believe, the whole South.

Resolved, that we will acknowledge no candidate as attached to the democratic party, who shall not receive the nomination of the Democratic National Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend MICHAEL HOKE of Lincoln County, as a suitable candidate for nomination by the democratic party for the next Governor of the State, and that we will use, should he be nominated, all honorable and fair means to procure his election; that we have full confidence in his ability to meet his antagonist face to face, and that it is our wish that he canvass the State throughout should he be the nominee of the State Convention.

Resolved, that we will acknowledge no candidate as attached to the democratic party, who shall not receive the nomination of the Democratic National Convention.

Resolved, That we propose Monday, the 8th of January next, as a day suitable to hold our State Convention at the City of Raleigh, but should that day not be agreed upon by the Democratic party, we will meet on any other named day agreed upon by them; and that we will send ten delegates thereto, to be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian, and all other papers favoring the cause of democracy in North Carolina.

Chair to represent the democratic party of Moore in the State Convention: Archibald McKethan, Wm. D. Harrington, Wm. Barrett, John Thomas, Daniel M. McIntosh, Duncan R. Shaw, Matthew Shamburger, Daniel McNeill and John Morrison. Thereupon the meeting adjourned.
DONALD McDONALD, Ch'm.
JOHN N. MCKEITHAN,
D. PATTERSON, } Secretaries.

From the Washington Republican.
BEAUFORT COUNTY.
According to previous notice a meeting of the Democrats of Beaufort was held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, September 5th, 1843, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Raleigh.

On motion the meeting was organized by appointing General Wm. A. Blount chairman, and John S. Telfair secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion a committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Jno. W. Latham, John W. Williams, Owen O'Neil, Henry Hodges, Bennet Gerard, John Selby, and R. H. Cogdell.

On motion, the names of Thos. Barrow and Henry Smith were added to the committee.

After having retired for a few moments, the committee returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the proposition made by the Democrats of Wake County, for holding a Democratic Convention at Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating two Delegates to represent the State of N. C. in the Convention to assemble in Baltimore to nominate Democratic Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, as well as for the purpose of nominating a Democratic Candidate for Governor of N. Carolina, meets our approval.

2. Resolved, That this meeting elect four Delegates to represent the Democratic party of the County of Beaufort, in the State Democratic Convention.

3. Resolved, That we regard a Protective Tariff as unconstitutional, and inasmuch as it taxes the agricultural, commercial and mechanical classes of this country for the benefit of the manufacturing class, we regard it as unjust, adverse to the spirit of our institutions, and producing an inequality of rights destructive of the first principles of liberty.

4. Resolved, That we regard the creation of a United States Bank by Congress as unconstitutional; that experience has sufficiently proved such an institution to be disastrous in its effects on the labor and trade of our country; that it places the control of the currency, and consequently of the price of the property and produce of the country, in the hands of a few who have used, and we believe would again use, their power for corrupt and selfish ends; that a power so vast and irresponsible is dangerous to liberty and an invasion of the rights of the People.

5. Resolved, That the long and illustrious labors of JOHN C. CALHOUN in the service of his country—his incorruptible integrity—his brilliant talents always devoted to the public good, and the spotless purity of his private life, render him eminently worthy to be the President of a free people, and that he is our first choice for the Presidency.

6. Resolved, That a National Democratic Convention meet at Baltimore, in May, 1844, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency with in our opinion be useful in promoting harmony and concert of action among the friends of Free Trade and Equal Rights; that such a Convention ought to represent fairly the views of a majority of the Democratic party of the United States, and that the nominee of said Convention will receive our hearty and united support.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Latham, the following gentlemen were appointed to represent the Democratic party of Beaufort in the State Convention, to be held at Raleigh, viz: Messrs. Wm. L. Kennedy, Joseph Bonner, Wm. B. Rodman, and Gen. Wm. A. Blount.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Washington Republican and Tarboro' Free Press.

WM. A. BLOUNT, Ch'm.
JOHN S. TELFAIR, Sec'y.

From the Kentucky Gazette.
COL. JOHNSON.
The New Orleans Tropic, in an article on the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, speaks of Colonel Johnson as the "fictitious hero of the Thames," and the "legendary slayer of Tecumseh." That Col. Johnson did kill Tecumseh, we entertain not the slightest doubt. All the facts relating to his death prove it. In the heat of the fight, Colonel Johnson discovered a warrior, who appeared to be invested with the command, rally the flying Indians three times in succession. Determined to bring the battle to a close as soon as possible, the Colonel thought that the overthrow of this leader would be the most effectual means. Between the chief and the Colonel there was a large fallen tree, which the Colonel threw a spear through the top of the tree, and was discovered by the Indian just as he got around, when the chief immediately fired and shattered the Colonel's bridle hand. Throwing the reins of the bridle, (which were shortened by having a knot tied in them) into the hollow of his left arm, the Colonel drew a pistol with his right hand, cocked it, placed it behind his right thigh, and advanced steadily upon the Indian. When within about ten or fifteen feet, the Indian raised his tomahawk; and just as he was in the act of throwing it, the Colonel fired.

This is a brief account of the matter, as we had it from Col. Johnson himself, who added, that immediately upon the fall of the Indian shot by him, the Indians in that quarter raised a yell, and abandoned the field. These facts show that the Indian killed by Colonel Johnson was a chief of some note; that this fall had a material influence in determining the fate of the day. In addition to this, it is known that Tecumseh's body was found near the spot where Col. Johnson was picked up desperately wounded; that Tecumseh was wounded by a ball and three buckshot; and that Col. Johnson's pistols were loaded that manner. Besides all this, we have the testimony of Anthony Shano (long the interpreter of the Shawnees, Tecumseh's own tribe) who stated to the Rev. Orlando Brown, that all the warriors of that tribe, who were in the battle of the Thames, concurred in saying that Tecumseh was killed by the only man in that quarter of the field mounted on a white horse.

All these facts establish, as conclusively as such a matter can possibly be proved, that the legend is true, and that the "legendary slayer of Tecumseh" is Colonel Richard M. Johnson.

It is sometimes possible to manufacture a hero out of very slender materials; but it is not in the power of the Tropic, aided by the whole Whig press of the Union, to filch from Col. Johnson his hard-earned fame, and to fasten on him the character of a "fictitious hero." No, no! The people of the United States are too just, too charitable, and too magnanimous, to permit the fair fame of one of their bravest and truest defenders to be tarnished, or the glory of the country diminished, by the base efforts of those who seek, for political purposes, to blast the green laurels of Old Tecumseh.

From the Old Dominion.
SOUND DOCTRINE.
It is well known to most of our readers, that Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is alike distinguished for his piety and talents. In a late number of the Southwestern Christian Advocate we find a letter written by him, replete with sound sentiments, from which we make the following extract:

"The failure of so many banks, has so far destroyed public confidence, that even those institutions which remain are able to do but little business. Paper money is, therefore, pretty much out of use in many portions of Mississippi; gold and silver formed the circulation in many parts of the State last winter. I am not going to discuss the doctrine of bank or no bank—because this is aside from my habits of thought or speech. With political discussions or partisan strifes I have nothing to do; but there are certain aspects of this question which force themselves upon my observation, to which I would pay a brief passing notice. First, the substitution of gold and silver for the pretty pictures which had circulated as money aforesaid, has removed one cause of restlessness and feverish suspicion. A man is not afraid to receive money in the morning, for fear it will be worthless before night, nor does he apprehend, as I have often done, in passing through this country, that his money will be out of date in travelling twenty miles. Confidence in the currency of the country is a very important element in promotion of individual and neighborhood confidence. To be sure, the value of property has decreased; or, more probably, it has settled at its real and proper standard; but this very thing may work good for the country. The people, losing sight of growing rich at once, will be content with God's method of getting property. Having given up the notion of being nabobs, they will learn to be content with that independence which results from industry and economy. They will turn their attention to home improvements and home comfort; their negro houses will be comfortable, and the feeding and clothing will improve. Instead of depending on others for their bread and their meat, they will avail themselves of their many advantages of soil and climate for raising their grain and their own stock. Already this is done on a large and increasing scale, so that I found provisions much cheaper in Madison county, Miss., last winter than they are in middle Georgia. This state of things will of course be favorable to the claims of religion. The people coming down from the lofty visions in which they had been indulging, and having become sobered from the delirium through which they have been passing, will be more apt to take time to think of death and heaven, and to give to Jesus and his Gospel an impartial and cordial reception. With such a currency, these will be fewer temptations, because fewer opportunities for the display of rascality. The whole apparatus of costly bank edifices, and the long list of bank officers, may be dispensed with; and the community is saved from witnessing what is, perhaps, after all, the great difficulty of the system—at least as the people of this country have seen it exhibited—the corruption of morals, and the prostration of the great principles of honesty between man and man. I do not say that these things are necessarily so, or that the system of banking could not be carried on without these results; but, taking the good old rule, that the tree is known by its fruits—viewing this question in its moral aspects alone, an actual examination of the history of the banking operations of the country for the last ten years affords very little which is favorable to these institutions, or complimentary to human nature. There may be many arguments used against the metallic currency. I have heard one argued pretty confidently, viz: the inconvenience of carrying it from place to place. Now this may be a very weighty objection with some, but, as for myself, I have never been much burdened with its weight. And now I bid adieu to these institutions, wishing them more specie in their vaults, and more honesty in their management."

A terrible picture.—Some of our readers have seen, no doubt, a picture in a late number of the Punch or London Charivari, one of the pictorial papers. Punch is a humorous and satirical paper, but in the subject of this engraving there is more food for tears than for laughter. It is called "Capital and Labor." In the upper portion is capital, represented by one of the aristocracy, sitting in his easy chair, surrounded with the most costly luxuries, and taking a glass of sparkling wine from a silver salver, held by a sleek, fat footman in livery, while at the front door of the mansion is seen his coach and four, with his liveried attendants. In the ladies' drawing room, fat lapdogs are yawning, and luxurious dainties are lavished on a monkey. Now look beneath. Men, women and children are seen at work in nakedness and hunger in deep, dark, coal mines; miserable wretches, crippled by labor are striving to death; mothers glaring upon their emaciated infants, which they press with skeleton fingers, while their taskmaster is seated on his bags of gold. There is a thick door shut against the wretched, with ponderous patent locks, at which Love knocks in vain, and Hope peeps, but cannot enter. It is, indeed, a terrible picture of English life.