

# 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."

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## TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD  
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Saturday, October 21, 1843.

For the North Carolina Standard  
To the Freemen of North Carolina.  
(No. 8.)

FELLOW CITIZENS: We stated in our last, that Mr. Clay had asserted in the Senate of the United States in 1842, that the average expenditures of the 4 years of Mr. Van Buren's Administration was \$5 millions of dollars. This we contradicted and referred you to Secretary Ewing's Report. In page 25 of that document you may find, that so far from Mr. Clay's being sustained, that the yearly average is something like 8 millions less. How often have you heard it asserted, and that by men who ought to know better, that the public debt in the last Administration from the issue of Treasury notes alone was upwards of 20 millions of dollars, when the fact and truth is that the very law which authorized Congress to issue the notes, at the same time contained an express provision that there should be at no time, a greater indebtedness created by such emissions, than 10 millions of dollars. What ought to be thought of the leading men of the party who would deliberately make such unsupported charges? Either that they have asserted that to be true which they knew to be false, or that they have asserted a thing as true not knowing whether it was true or false. The first assertion we do not make, it would be wrong so to charge; but in the latter we are sustained by the facts, and although we do not charge them with uttering a falsehood, we will refer them to higher authority in ethics, to a Paley and a Wayland, who do.

We have said, Fellow Citizens, that the Whig party promised economy, and gave us extravagance. In making a comparison of the two Administrations, we are necessarily restricted to the year 1841 and 1842. With these we will compare the year 1839 and 1840, the two last years of the former Administration.  
Secretary Ewing, a Whig Secretary, (mark that), in a call made on him by Congress, gives the appropriations and expenditures for each year, from 1839 down to 1840, inclusive. For 1839 the actual expenditures were something less than 25 1/2 millions; in 1839, they were a little more than 22 1/3 millions. Now with this compare the Annual Report made by the Whig Secretary in 1842, and you will find that for 1840 they were a little more than 24 1/3 millions, and that for 1842, (as near as could be ascertained at the time the Report was made), 25 2/3 millions, making a difference in favor of the former Republican Administration in two years, of more than 3 millions of dollars. Now we, again seriously ask what ought to be thought of the leaders of a party, of Gentlemen, who in the face of all this, still continue to cry out extravagance? Were the Republican party disposed to retort upon "all the decency," the coarse and vulgar abuse which has been heaped upon them, they might in their turn apply an epithet "which hard usage has coined," and say, "take it, for it is thy due," but we will not, we cannot, like them "stoop to conquer."

Extravagance did we say? Yes, Fellow-Citizens, profuse and wasteful extravagance, and that too, after they had rode into power by denouncing it.  
Who is there in North-Carolina, that does not recollect that extravagance was the burden of their song? Who has forgotten that Gov. Morehead while canvassing the State, harped upon that and almost nothing else? That he spoke of the princely style in which the palace was furnished, of the massive chandeliers, of the gold spoons, of the French bedsteads, of the English carriage, of the servants in livery; stating that extravagance reigned within and without, from the drawing room down to the cellar; for, if we mistake not, his Excellency even dabbled among the dishes, soap and towels. Who of you that heard him, does not recollect that he told the people that the "log cabin President" when he entered the palace, would stand back with looks of amazement?  
Now what was the truth? It was not ten days after President Harrison was installed into office, before a Committee was appointed by the Whigs, whose duty it was made to visit the Palace, and to report to Congress whether it required any additional furniture. This whig Committee reported that, so far from abounding in all these fine things, that it actually required \$6,000 to make the Palace comfortable for even a "log cabin President." If this was not a fact of such notoriety, we should be afraid to utter it; but it is so, and they will not deny it. Extravagance did we say? Yes, profuse extravagance. The President dies within about one

month after he was inducted into office, leaving his children all grown up and provided for, and an estate which we have been candidly informed was worth over \$100,000. He was entitled by law, to only one month's salary, for he in truth performed but one month's service; yet he gave his rich widow the enormous sum of \$25,000!

Now, Fellow-Citizens, we ask you, do you believe that if it had been your widow, or the widow of the humble individual who addresses you, that our Families would have got so much as the scrapings of your nails, over and above their proportionate remuneration? No, they would have replied to the plaintive cries and entreaties of your widow and children, as they tauntingly did to Mr. Van Buren when he was recalled from the Court of St. James, "Root little pig or die." And why would they have been thus treated. Are not our families as respectable as the widow and family of Gen. Harrison? They are more humble, we grant you, and this very humility of their condition would have prevented their being the recipients of Whig bounty. Now was this right in principle; where, we ask, did they derive the power to make the appropriation to give away the money of the people? It is no justification to say that other Administrations have done so; usage however long never justifies error. Yours, we expect, is not a government of precedent but of written law.

It was said that the amount divided was small, and therefore, that the Republican Party should not have complained. We admit that the amount to each man was small. It is the principle we assail. Let it once be established, and where will it end? It will become the entering wedge of the British civil pension system, which has ground down into dust the poor of that country. And unless we meet it at the threshold, we may be made to feel its effects in these United States.

A WESTERN FARMER.

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We find, in an old number of the "American Museum," printed by Mathew Carey in 1789, the following Address of the Governor and Council of North Carolina to General Washington, and the reply to that great man. Both letters breathe the spirit of a pure and unadulterated patriotism, and it is refreshing, especially in these degenerate times, to strike upon a vein of thought and sentiment so rich, so noble, and so captivating.

## ADDRESS

Of the Governor and Council of North Carolina, to his excellency General Washington, in 1789.  
To his Excellency George Washington, Esq. President of the United States.

Sir: Amidst the congratulations, which surround you from all quarters, we the Governor and Council of the State North Carolina, beg leave to offer ours, with equal sincerity and fervency, with any which can be presented to you. Though this State be not a member of the Union, under the new form of government, we look forward, with pleasing hope of its shortly becoming such; and, in the mean time, consider ourselves bound in a common interest and affection, with the other States, waiting only for the happy event of such alterations to be proposed, as will remove the apprehensions of many of the good citizens of this State, for those liberties, for which they have fought and suffered, in common with others. This happy event, we doubt not, will be accelerated by your excellency's appointment to the first office in the Union; since we are well assured, that the same greatness of mind, which in all scenes has so eminently characterized your excellency, will induce you to advise every measure, calculated to compose party divisions, and to abate any animosity, that may be excited by a mere difference of opinion. Your excellency will consider (however others may forget) how extremely difficult it is to unite all the people of a great country in one common sentiment, upon almost any political subject, much more upon a new form of government, materially different from one they have been accustomed to; and will therefore rather be disposed to rejoice, that so much has been effected, than regret, that more could not all at once be accomplished. We sincerely believe, America is the only country in the world, where such a deliberate change of government could take place, under any circumstances whatever.

We hope, your excellency will pardon the liberty we take, in writing so particularly on this subject; but this State, however it may differ in any political opinions from the other States, cordially joins with them, in sentiments of the utmost gratitude and veneration, for those distinguished talents, and that illustrious virtue, which we feel a pride in saying we believe, under God, have been the principal means of preserving the liberty, and procuring the independence of your country. We cannot help considering you, sir, in some measure, as the father of it; and hope to experience the good effect of that confidence you so justly have acquired, in an abatement of the party spirit, which so much endangers a Union, on which the safety and happiness of America can alone be founded. May that Union, at a short distance of time, be as perfect, and more safe than ever! and in the mean while, may the State of North Carolina be considered as it truly deserves to be, attached, with equal warmth with any State in the Union, to the interest, prosperity, and glory of America, differing only, in some particulars, in opinion, as to the means of promoting them!

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

By order and on behalf of the council,

JAMES IREDELL, President.

By order,

WILLIAM J. DAWSON,  
Clerk Council.

May 10, 1789.

## ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN: It was scarcely possible for any address to have given me greater pleasure, than that which I have just received from you: because I consider it not only demonstrative of your ap-

probation of my conduct in accepting the first office in the Union, but also indicative of the good dispositions of the citizens of your State, towards their sister States, and the probability of their speedily acceding to the new general government.

In justification of the opinion, which you are pleased to express, of my readiness, "to advise every measure, calculated to compose party divisions, and to abate any animosity that may be excited by mere difference of opinion." I take the liberty of referring you to the sentiments communicated by me to the two house of Congress. On this occasion, I am likewise happy in being able to add the strongest assurances, that I entertain a well grounded expectation, that nothing will be wanting, on the part of the different branches of the general government, to render the Union, "as perfect, and more safe, than ever it has been."

A difference of opinion, on political points, is not to be imputed to freemen, as a fault; since it is to be presumed that they are all actuated by an equally laudable and sacred regard for the liberties of their country. If the mind is so formed in different persons, as to consider the same object to be somewhat different in its nature and consequences, as it happens to be placed in different points of view; and if the oldest, the ablest, and the most virtuous statesmen have often differed in judgment, as to the best forms of government—we ought, indeed, rather to rejoice, that so much has been effected, than to regret, that more could not, all at once, be accomplished.

Gratified by the favourable sentiments, which are evinced in your address to me, and impressed with an idea, that the citizens of your State are sincerely attached to the interest, the prosperity and the glory of America, I most earnestly implore the divine benediction and guidance, in the councils, which are shortly to be taken by their delegates, on a subject of the most momentous consequence. I mean the political relation, which is to subsist hereafter between the State of North Carolina, and the States now in union under the new general government.

G. WASHINGTON.

New York, June 19 1789.

## COL. JOHNSON.

This distinguished hero and patriot was at Boston on the 12th inst. He was received in fine style, and welcomed to the City by Edward Cruik, Jr. Esq. in the following impressive and eloquent speech:

Sir—As chairman of the committee of arrangements, it is my honor and my pleasure to tender you, on behalf of your friends, their hospitality and welcome. We read in ancient history that triumphal arches honored the approach of the conqueror as he travelled from place to place; our triumphal arch, and which we erect and dedicate to you, is the arch of gratitude—gratitude for services in war, gratitude for services in peace. We, of the people, untrammelled, of our own hearty free will and consent, would do honor to him, upon whose person are the marks that he has done something for them. We, the descendants of those who fought on vander plains, Lexington and Banker's Hill, would greet one whose whose life has been a defence and advocacy of the principles there contended for,—and we who would do homage to the noblest work of God—an honest man—wish to take by the hand—RICHARD M. JOHNSON. Miles separate us from your residence here; but no, you are no stranger; miles and distance are annihilated, because your known services to our common country for nearly forty years have made us as familiar with you as if you lived amongst us. We all know that in the last war, where the blows fell fastest and thickest, there was your post. We all know that the savage chieftain fell by your hands, and our hearts leap with gratitude when we hear the name of the Hero of the Thames.

We all remember when the attempt was made to strengthen the arm of religion by political enactments, and the eloquence and force of Col. R. M. Johnson, which proclaimed, thus far shalt thou come and no farther; and that throughout the country, the separation of church and state must be, and should be, eternal.

We have not forgotten your labors, year after year, to wipe off that stain from the fair escutcheon of our institutions, that most odious of all forms of slavery, imprisonment for debt. We recognize you as the first American who came forward in our national legislature against this barbarous practice.

We see in you one whose labor for the soldier's widow and orphan has been such as to call down upon your head the best wishes and blessings of thousands.

We hail you as the friend of the oppressed of this and other climes. Your course in the halls of legislation has always been uniformly such that the oppressed and the friends of the oppressed look to you as their advocate and friend.

For all these things, we would do you honor, and homage.

We honor you as a friend, tried and proved; as the supporter of the corner-stone of our free institutions—equal rights to all. The pious Mosemetan, in his daily prayers, is said to turn from the remotest land towards the temple of Mecca; so do we turn for strength and support to one who has always proved himself our advocate and friend.

For the services you have rendered your country and fellow men, in the field and in the halls of legislation, we thank you, for them; we delight to do you honor, and we welcome you to the city of Boston.

THE LIAR.—It is impossible for a person who is in the habit of uttering untruths, to escape detection. Your character for truth or falsehood will be known. And what can be more humiliating and degrading than to have the name of a liar! It is so considered in all nations and with all people. It is considered one of the meanest and most cowardly vices of which one can be guilty. The liar is always a coward. He tells lies because he is afraid to tell the truth.

NEWSPAPERS.—Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said, "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I should have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

LEGACIES.—"The fact is, I was ruined by having money left me," said the cobler. "I only wish," observed Sam, "that some rich enemy would try to work my destruction in that way. Wouldn't I let him!"

## THE GHOST OF THE LATE NATIONAL BANK.

If you have a spare hour for reflection, (and who is there that has not?) we will defy you to spend it better, or more morally, than in perusing attentively a legal document which will be found below, entitled "The Ghost of the late National Bank." Indeed, if anything would be calculated to raise up evil spirits from their dark and hidden abodes, such scenes as are there developed are calculated to do it. The particulars of the infernal schemes are there given, by which Nicholas Biddle, the very idol of Federalism, during his connexion with the United States Bank, aided by one John Andrews, plundered that institution, at one haul, of four hundred thousand dollars; and now they refuse to give any account of this infamous piece of swindling, on the plea that it would subject them to a criminal prosecution. Bear it in mind, too, that this villainous system of robbery was carried on, and that the United States Bank was rotten to the core whilst it was yet a national institution, and before it was absorbed by the State of Pennsylvania. These swindlers expected to escape detection, from the supposition that there would have been a sufficient quantity of United States Bank notes lost and destroyed to conceal their crimes. It turned out, however, that more notes were brought to the bank for payment, than what had been entered on the books of the bank as having been issued; and this led to an investigation and discovery of the villainous transaction, and clearly traced out one of the many robberies that had been committed by the officers of the U. States Bank on the innocent stockholders. Many of these stockholders are widows and orphans, in this country and in Europe, who are now reduced from a state of competence and comparative affluence, to beggary, penury, and the utmost distress, by placing their whole means in this corrupt institution. Yet these arrant knaves, thieves, rascals on our social system, these corruptors of morality, who have left a moral pestilence, famine, and misery behind them, are permitted to run at large, and even to figure in fashionable society. It was but a few weeks since, that we noticed in the Scioto Gazette of this place, a long letter said to be written by this same Whig financier, Nicholas Biddle, (better known as "Old Nick," on the subject of redemption, forsooth; and, if we mistake not, it was spoken of in high terms by that Federal sheet. If the Gazette has any idea of atoning for such an outrage on the decencies of civilized society, we would recommend it to copy the present document into its columns.—You will find, however, that the Gazette will do its best to keep its readers in the dark, in regard to these bank villanies. How could such costly marble bank palaces be erected, and furnished equal to those of princes, unless these bankers used their privilege of robbing the community? This is only one instance among thousands. Yet, this one single robbery is for a sum greater than four hundred working men could realize by their labor in a whole lifetime! When the Federal leaders talk to you about "Henry Clay and a national bank," remind them of these things. When they tell you that the bank was good and honest, and sound, and afforded "the best currency in the world" while it was a national institution, let them know that this system of plunder was going on at that very time—till at last these leeches sucked the monster thirty-five millions of dollars, leaving nothing but the old dry bones of its carcass behind. If Whig politicians can put a good face upon such villanies, then we will accord them the credit of being an overmatch for "OLD NICK."

## THE GHOST OF THE NATIONAL BANK.

The following is an extract from a bill of discovery filed in chancery against Nicholas Biddle, the ex-president of the late National Bank, in order to discover to what purpose was applied \$400,000 alleged to have been taken by him and the cashier, John Andrews. To this bill a demurrer was put in, which we also append. The principal argument seems to be, that the transaction took place, "a long time ago." It will be observed that the operations took place while yet it was a national bank, before it became a State institution.  
"And your orators further state, that between the 16th day of February and the 1st day of March, in the year 1836, or thereabout, the said John Andrews, being such first assistant cashier as aforesaid, drew various checks or orders on the said first teller, and received the money from the said first teller for the same, and delivered some part or the whole of the same over to the said Nicholas Biddle; the said checks being drawn, and the said money paid over to and received by the said Nicholas Biddle, by concert between the said Nicholas Biddle and the said John Andrews.—And your orators further state, that the whole amount of money so drawn for and received by the said John Andrews, and paid over by him, in whole or in part, to the said Nicholas Biddle, amounted to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or thereabout; and that the said sums of money, so obtained, were never applied to or used in any legitimate business of the said bank, but, on the contrary, were wasted by them, the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, or applied to some uses by them, for which they cannot claim credit against the said bank or her assigns, and were never accounted for by them to the said bank.

"And your orators further charge, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, having thus obtained the sum of four hundred thousand dollars and upwards, did, in order to give a different aspect to the transaction, resort to sundry contrivances, to wit: The said checks of John Andrews, commonly called cashier's vouchers, for the said sums, amounting to four hundred thousand dollars, or thereabout, were (as were also all the vouchers of the same kind) retained by the said first teller in his drawer until the day should arrive when he should be required to account for the moneys in his hands, or under his control, belonging to the said bank, which said accountings occurred periodically; and he entered those vouchers in a certain cash-book kept by him, called the first teller's statement, under the head or title of "sundries;" and the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, in order to repossess themselves of said vouchers, caused ten notes of the Bank of the United States, called parent post-notes, to be executed by the officers to whom the execution of such notes belonged, on the 1st day of March, 1836; but bearing the date of the 10th of February, 1836, each of said notes being for the sum of forty thousand dollars, and caused them to be entered in a certain book of the said bank, called

"The General Parent Post Register," but under the date of the 10th of February, 1836.

And your orators further charge, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, having possessed themselves of these ten post notes, delivered them to the said first teller, and took from him the said vouchers for four hundred thousand dollars, leaving these post notes as a substitute for the same.

And your orators further state, that on or about the 1st of March, 1836, (that being the next accounting day of the first teller,) the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews did take out of the drawer of the said first teller the said post notes, and caused the same to be burned in the presence of a certain committee of directors, called the committee on the state of the bank, to whom the office or duty belonged of burning the circulation of the said bank which had been redeemed, and which it was not intended to reissue—this duty having been delegated to them by a certain resolution of the board of directors of said bank, passed on the 1st day of March, 1836.

And your orators further state, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews caused the said committee to believe that the said notes, so burned, were notes which had been in circulation, and had been returned to the bank and redeemed, and were not intended again to be put in circulation, (as the charter of the said bank was then about expiring,) and which it was therefore proper should be destroyed; and that they also further caused the said committee to believe that the notes so burned were bank notes—that is, notes payable on demand; so that the said committee reported to the board of directors, on the 10th of March, 1836, that they had on the 1st day of March, 1836, counted, and destroyed by burning, the cancelled paper of the said bank and its branches withdrawn from circulation, to wit: notes of the parent bank, four hundred thousand dollars; notes of the various offices, two million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars; drafts of date, seven hundred and three thousand nine hundred and three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars; making an aggregate of three million two hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

And your orators further charge, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews caused the said resolution of the 1st of March, 1836, to be passed, authorizing said committee "to destroy, by burning, three million two hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars in notes, laid aside to be cancelled; they well knowing that the notes answering the description in said resolution were short of three million two hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars, by four hundred thousand dollars; but they caused that sum to be inserted in their resolution, for the purpose of furnishing them with the means of preventing the exposure of the said operation by which they had so obtained the said sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

And your orators further state, that the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, having so caused the said post notes to be burned, they ordered and directed the said teller, in his statement of his cash account, to credit himself with four hundred thousand dollars of bank notes as having been burned, and to reduce his line of "sundries" by an equal amount; so that the line of sundries which had stood on the 20th of February, 1836, at one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and forty-nine cents, was, on the 1st day of March, 1836, one million forty-nine thousand nine hundred and five dollars and forty-two cents; that being the result of the said subtraction, with a small variance caused by the fluctuating character of the account.

And your orators further state, that the said Biddle and Andrews well knew that, by so doing, (according to the course of book-keeping in the said bank,) the parent bank-note account would be debited immediately (as in fact it was) with four hundred thousand dollars parent-bank notes as having been burnt.

And your orators further state, that the books of the bank contain an account of parent post-notes, where any issue of post notes which had been actually redeemed, and burnt or destroyed, should be debited; but, as the said account is small compared with the parent bank-note account, it did not furnish equal facilities for these transactions as did the said parent bank-note account, although the large denominations in which post-notes usually were made afforded greater facilities of procuring the proper subject for the said burning before the committee than ordinary bank-notes, which, being of much smaller denominations, would have required greater labor, and much time, to be created to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars.

And your orators further declare, that it was commonly thought and anticipated at this time, that a very large amount of the notes of the old bank would remain in circulation, or were destroyed and would never be returned to the bank; in consequence of which, the said account furnished the best means of concealment, as it was thought that the same would never be balanced.

And your orators further declare, that by means of the premises, the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, did most effectually conceal their said obtaining and appropriating of the said four hundred thousand dollars, and the same remained so entirely concealed from the other officers of the said corporation, and from all others but the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, until the month of June, 1837; when the same was brought to light in the manner following to wit: The said parent bank note account is made creditor for all notes which were issued by the bank, and is debited with all notes returned to the bank and cancelled or destroyed; and after the expiration of the said charter (of the old bank, the notes were returned so fast, that, in the month of June, 1837, there were less than four hundred thousand dollars there of outstanding; so that the false entry, above stated, made the debit side of the account exceed the credit side—or, in other words, made it appear that more notes had been destroyed than had ever been issued; which, as it was impossible in the nature of things, led to inquiries, which resulted in the detection of the transaction above described and set forth.

And your orators further charge, that upon the discovery of the above stated errors and misentries, the subject was referred to a committee of the directors of the bank, chartered by the aforesaid act of Assembly; which committee directed the parent post-note account to be credited with four hundred thousand dollars, and the account entitled "losses" chargeable to the contingent fund, to be debited with the same, thereby transferring this loss to that account.

And your orators further declare, that this, though insouf right that it relieved the parent

bank-note account from said false entry; yet, as this account of losses, chargeable to the contingent fund, was in fact the profit-and-loss account of said bank, the charging said four hundred thousand dollars to that account may admit of various interpretations. If it was intended thereby to represent that the said four hundred thousand dollars was expended in the contingent expenses of the bank, it was wholly unwarranted. And your orators declare, that if it was so intended, the same was done by the direction of the said Nicholas Biddle and John Andrews, for the purpose of further concealing the said misappropriations of the funds of the said bank.

## DEMURRER.

The demurrer of Nicholas Biddle to the bill of complaint of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, and others.

This defendant, by protestation, not confessing or acknowledging all or any of the matters and things in the said complainant's bill to be true, doth demur thereto; and for causes of demurrer sheweth, that the complainants have no interest in the subject of the bill, or title to institute a suit concerning it; that the subject of the suit is not within the jurisdiction of a court of equity; that the situation of this defendant renders it improper for a court of equity to compel a discovery, inasmuch as the bill charges the defendants with acts which would subject them to a criminal prosecution; that the alleged cause of suit occurred more than six years before the filing of the bill; and that the bill is, in other particulars, defective and informal; wherefore this defendant demands the judgment of this honorable court, whether he shall be compelled to make any other or further answer to the said bill, or any of the matters and things therein contained, and prays that he may be hence dismissed, with his reasonable costs in this behalf sustained.

10th June, 1843.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Whig Movements.—The Whigs of Rockbridge held a meeting at their last Court preparatory to the formation of a Clay Club, and Messrs. Stuart and Goggin were invited to attend the meeting in November. A Clay Club has also been formed in Fairfax county.—And thus (says the Lynchburg Virginian) "the old soldiers of 1840, and their more youthful recruits, are rallying under the Whig banner, for one more decisive struggle."

The Whigs of Petersburg formed a Clay Club on Thursday night. The "Intelligencer" says, that "all ages and classes of the Whig population of Petersburg were in attendance;" and that never "during the most exciting periods of the campaign of 1840, was a more enthusiastic spirit manifested." The meeting were addressed by Messrs. Wm. Robertson, sr., (Chairman), F. N. Watkins of Prince Edward, T. S. Ghoslen, and R. B. Bolling. They put forth the following as the elements of their political creed: "The establishment of a National Bank, the continuation of a discriminating Tariff, a distribution among the States of the funds accruing from the sales of the Public Lands, and the limitation of the Presidential office to a single term of four years."

They pronounce these as "be essential to the happiness, prosperity and good morals of the country."—Good morals! We marvel, that they did not also present them as essential "to the religious institutions" of our country, as the Whigs of Amherst have said. The Whigs will carry out all these measures, if the people will permit them—excepting, probably, the last, which "Hartry of the West" may be so easily prevailed upon by good reasons of State to dispense with, at the end of the first term—just as they pledged themselves in 1840 against a National Bank, just as the address of the Whigs in Richmond denied that General Harrison was in favor of an institution—and just as Mr. Badger of North Carolina, declared in his speech to the citizens of Granville county, in March, 1840, that "the charge was false—that General Harrison's opinions were against a Bank"—and yet no sooner did they seize the reins and obtain the opportunity of striking for a Bank at the Extra Session, called among other considerations for that very purpose, than Mr. Clay had a bill brought in for the establishment of a National Bank. Pledges thus redeemed in 1841, would pave the way for the forfeiture of this one term pledge in 1848.

A Repeater's Soliloquy.—One of Daniel O'Connell's repeaters, a genuine son of the green Isle, was passing St. Charles Street last Tuesday and when immediately opposite our office, he paused, folded his arms and after gazing intently for a moment at the words, "The Thropic" which appear in large characters on the front wall of our office, he thus apostrophized: "The Thropic! the Thropic be d—d! You abuse Daniel O'Connell, you th—, and may the devil fly away wid ye for it! But never mind, be Jasis, never mind!—Daniel O'Connell will be President of these U. States the first thing you know, and this maybe you will learn to keep a decent tongue in your head. Print that in your paper, Mr. Thropic, and be d—d—to ye, you dirty spalpeen!" Having thus delivered himself, our worthy Hibernian evidently felt relieved, and went his way rejoicing in the belief that Daniel O'Connell would one day be 'President of the United States.'  
N. O. Tropic.

From the Globe.

## ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

The Madisonian parades another heir apparent. This is from a Philadelphia letter-writer: "The son is a noble representative of the President, and could his father have heard him last night calling down by his eloquence the thundering applause of the whole assembly he would, like the father of Patrick Henry, have burst into a flood of tears, and deemed that night the happiest one in his whole existence. Whatever others may think or say, I know him to be the very Atlas of his father's administration." This seems to thrust aside all the Cabinet, and to preserve the mantle of the Administration for the true Prince—the Atlas of our States.

Brougham says: "If a child is neglected until six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age he is in ignorance and dissipation, in business and brutality, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is vain to try to reclaim it by teaching it reading and writing. You may teach it what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach it in vain."