

Whereas, The Executive has evinced a disposition to give away the public lands, a source of immense wealth to the people, our common property, the price of much toil and treasure and whereas, we believe a large majority of the people are opposed to these and other high handed usurpations, ought to give a full and fair expression of sentiment in relation thereto; and to avoid being foisted in this exercise of right by the contriving of a ranning party, ought to use all fair and honorable means to secure union and harmony, it is therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed National Whig Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 4th of December next, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, in opposition to the present incumbent.

Resolved, That the delegate be selected to represent this Congressional District in said Convention.

Resolved, That said Delegate be instructed to vote in the first instance for HANNA CLAY, of Kentucky, for President—but yet do most respectfully suggest to him, that in making a selection, to consider only who will most conciliate the Republican Whig party of the country, unite their strength and achieve their common and glorious object.

Resolved, That we regard it as important to send Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, to be held on the 12th of November next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of this State, to be run by the whigs at our next election.

Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of said Convention the propriety of nominating John M. Morehead, of Guilford, for that appointment—that from our personal knowledge of his talents, his genuine republican principles, and his pure and elevated character, we believe him to be eminently qualified to fill the office of Governor of North Carolina.

On motion it was then Resolved, That the Chairman appoint three delegates to meet at Rockingham court house, on Tuesday of the next spring term, to confer with the delegates from the other counties in the selection of a delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Harrisburg Convention.

In obedience to this resolution the Chair appointed the following delegates, to wit: John F. Poindexter, John Banner, and J. F. Blackburn.

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman appoint four delegates to represent Stokes county in the convention to be held in Raleigh on the 12th of November next.

In obedience to this resolution the Chair appointed the following delegates, to wit: Caleb H. Matthews, A. F. Nelson, Joshua Boner and Isaac L. Gibson.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the chairman and secretaries, be published in the Greensborough Patriot, and that all other whig papers in the State be requested to republish the same.

M. R. MOORE, Chm'n. GEORGE E. MOORE, Secretaries. C. L. BARNES.

Whig Meeting in Wake County.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1839. At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Wake county, called this evening at the Court House, on motion of George W. Haywood, Joseph Gales, sen. was called to the Chair, and Alfred Williams appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman; after which Weston R. Gales, Esq. also addressed the meeting, in a lucid and forcible manner, on the same subject.

Mr. W. R. Gales then proposed to appoint a committee of five persons to draft resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting, &c. The Chairman appointed Johnson Busbee, Geo. W. Haywood, C. C. Battle, Hugh McQueen, and W. R. Gales to compose said committee.

The committee then retired, and after a few minutes, Mr. McQueen on the part of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions.

In assembling together on the present occasion, we are animated by a deep sense of the perils which are suspended over our best prospects for the future: And it is in a spirit of patriotic solicitude that we have deserted our homes and daily avocations, to participate in the benign labor of arousing our fellow-citizens from the fatal lethargy, respecting their most precious interests, in which many of them appear to be reposing at the present alarming juncture: It would disclose a false delicacy on the part of this meeting, were it to refrain from expressing the belief that there is a large and respectable portion of those who constitute the sinews of our national strength, who are charged with the mere shadows of liberty and security while the waves of political death are rolling beneath them.

In the first place, we would, with the profoundest solemnity of heart, remind our fellow-citizens of the startling circumstances which marked the accession of the present Executive of the Union to his exalted station. Other chief magistrates of this country have earned their crowning political reward by a long series of personal sacrifices and of splendid and precious services to their country. But it has been the singular good fortune of Mr. Van Buren to reach the Presidential chair without having evinced the possession of superior talents or unusual attainments; without having previously performed illustrious services; and without having incurred even one solitary sacrifice. The whole country is possessed with the strong conviction, that his history presents a naked and barren surface, as far as talents and services are involved; whilst the most enthusiastic friend, who raises a voice or wields a pen in his service, is confounded by a demand of those essentials which entitle Mr. Van Buren to the political supremacy of his country. There is, in truth, no one particular in which Mr. Van Buren fills up the measure of what the principal magistrate of a great Republic should be: And the patriotic heart sickens and droops in reflecting on the miserable payment of intellectual imbecility and moral feebleness which is pictured in the person of the President of the United States: How, then, it may be emphatically enquired, did Mr. Van Buren reach his present lofty elevation? He ascended by means which would provoke the irritation and alarm the fears of any population on the surface of the globe which had not hugged the chains of despotism so long as to cease to be startled by their clanking. He rose to his present exalted station by means which

would not be tolerated in that country from which we ourselves derived the rudiments of liberty and law. He was, in truth, palmed upon this country by the imperious dictation of his professor, an assumption of liberty which in Britain would consign a monarch to the block, who might attempt to exercise it whilst it would consign to everlasting debasement and ruin the person who might ascend to the throne by virtue of any such interposition in his behalf. Yes, fellow-citizens, Mr. Van Buren has been elected President of this great and expanding country, by having earned a recommendation from General Jackson, by a long system of disgusting, disgraceful and detestable subserviency, sycophancy and flattery. It was enough for General Jackson that Mr. Van Buren ushered the declaration abroad that "was a sufficiency of glory for him to have served under such a chief;" and it is sufficient to stimulate Mr. Van Buren to tread all the ruinous paths of his illustrious predecessor, that General Jackson endorsed his pretensions.

We say, then, that the spirit of liberty was profaned and desecrated, and its substance wasted away in the election of Mr. Van Buren, by subscribing to the doctrine that a President of the United States has a right to appoint his successor. Shall we ripen this bold and startling usurpation of power into an established precedent, by re-appointing Mr. Van Buren to the responsible station which he now occupies? By hurling him from the Presidential chair, we will deliver to the world a reversal of the perilous, hasty and ill advised decision which was made at the last election, that will restore the elective liberties of this country to their wonted vigor and purity. By re-appointing him, we will be making a final and unreserved surrender of the most precious boon which the patriots of the revolution have transmitted to us, that of selecting the most important officer of the Republic. To illustrate the alarming nature of the attempt, on the part of the Governing power to select the future depositary of the reins of authority, we will suggest to our fellow-citizens that the people of England were once thrown into a state of tumult, which seemed to threaten the entire prostration of liberty and law, by a partial attempt, on the part of the reigning monarch, to designate a successor. And it is almost a work of supererogation to remark that every President of this country, from him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," up to General Jackson, considered it such a flagrant usurpation of liberty, and such a gross and unpardonable insult to the majesty of the popular will to nominate a preference for any particular individual as his successor, that they cautiously forbore to drop even a hint on the subject.

It was reserved for him then "who was born to command" to offer this vital stab to the elective liberties of the Country, and it was also left for him who lives to tread in the paths of his illustrious predecessor, let those paths be as ruinous as they may, to turn this audacious usurpation of power to his advantage.

We do most unhesitatingly declare, then, that we believe it to be eminently due to the future safety of liberty in this Republic to discard Mr. Van Buren from his present station, apart from the ruin and confusion he has entailed upon the country, by the wickedness, folly and infatuation of his measures. We must not unhesitatingly declare, then, that we believe it to be eminently due to the future safety of liberty in this Republic to discard Mr. Van Buren from his present station, apart from the ruin and confusion he has entailed upon the country, by the wickedness, folly and infatuation of his measures.

But, Fellow Citizens, Mr. Van Buren has accomplished mischief enough by the nefarious character of his measures since he has been invested with the purple and the sceptre, to awaken in the bosoms of the people, feelings of the most permanent and withering execration. Professing, as he does, to be the great apostle of Republicanism, he is now forcing the sub-treasury upon the people after they twice rejected the proposition. He has deserted his post for the long space of three months, whilst the people are paying him at the enormous rate of more than two thousand dollars per month for his services. He has increased the annual expenses of the government to the princely rate of from 35 to 40 millions of dollars; whilst all his predecessors, except General Jackson, have managed to conduct the operations of government in safety and in glory at the annual expense of 14 or 15 millions. He is openly and perseveringly waging war upon the use of credit in the daily transactions of trade, when it is a well established proposition that credit is more essential to the welfare of any class of citizens, whatever.

He has, by his neglect and mismanagement, occasioned to the country a loss of more than a million of dollars by the dishonesty of revenue officers, whom he failed to bring to account. He is openly and unchangeably hostile to the distribution of the public lands amongst the old states of the Union; a measure which would be so profitable in its operation as to divide this prolific source of wealth amongst all the states of the Union agreeably to their federal population, and which would be so beneficial in its nature as to cast millions into the Treasury of each State in the Union in the course of time, that would be employed in educating the children and improving the market facilities of the farmer. He is unquestionably opposed to the slave interests of the south, let him indulge in declarations to the contrary as munificently and as frequently as he may choose—having been opposed to the admission of Missouri into the Union with the privilege of holding slaves within her borders—having voted against the introduction of slavery into Florida—having voted for the extension of the right of suffrage to the free negro population, whilst a member of the New York convention—and having frequently expressed the conviction that it was constitutional to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, all to bring about the patronage of the Government openly and grossly to bear upon the purity and the freedom of the press; besides the constant practice of appointing zealous and boisterous partisan Editors to highly responsible political stations, we behold one leading proprietor of a public journal, who is devoted to the defence of his Administration, receiving the enormous sum of \$152,000 at his hands, in the short space of two years. A professed hater of Banks, we behold Banks springing up like mushrooms, and Banking capital multiplying ten fold in every state in which he possesses a controlling share of influence. A professed hater of Banking officers, we behold him caressed by these titled holders of money and caressing them wherever we may travel in the country. Professing to be a plain and simple man in his habits; we behold the people of New York paying the enormous sum of \$650 for his board bill for the short space of one week. Professing to be the most devoted friend of the farmers of earth, we see him conferring all the honorable and lucrative offices of the country on the voracious and foppish gentry who abuse about the towns and cities of the country, whilst the honest farmers of the confederacy are contemptuously overlooked. Whilst he has been eternally engaged in applauding the beauty and equality of rights which pervade the political system of this country, he has, by the tyranny of his administration, virtually excluded from office every person who differs from him in political sentiment. Thus the bulk of the virtue and intelligence of the

country is as effectually excluded from those offices for which their fathers bled, and toiled, and suffered; as if there was a clause inserted in the Federal Constitution excluding them from those stations.

He has been continually feeling the South with empty professions of devotion to its interests whilst it is an established fact that when in the councils of the nation he was one of the most zealous and uniform supporters of the Tariff, which was more ruinous to southern interests than any other measure could possibly be. Professing to be in favor of a Government of limited powers, he has richly applauded all the alarming inroads which were made upon the Constitution by General Jackson. He was friendly to General Jackson's proclamation, which is the most high toned Federal document which ever emanated from the pen of a public man in this country.

He was in favor of the expunging resolution which prostrated in effect, the liberty and power of the National Senate as a check upon the Executive of the country. He lauded the removal of the deposits to the skies, as the supreme point of democratic perfection whilst the baseful measures commenced and consummated not only without the shadow of warrant from the constitution and the law, but in flagrant violation of both. He professed to be delighted at the spectacle of a Nation's rapid progress to a point of high and palmy prosperity and glory whilst he is casting a fatal and perhaps incurable blight upon the germs of its future strength, by the ignorance, folly and wickedness of his measures. What, for instance, can be more absurd in its nature, more ruinous in its tendencies, or more insulting to the sound sense of an intelligent people, than the attempt to palm a specie currency upon them, when a paper currency as the representative of specie, has been in use in this country during every period in the history of our Government, from its commencement until the present time. When, too, it would be as fatal to our commercial and agricultural interests, to withdraw the paper money now in circulation, as it would be to sever a right arm from the human frame? Does it not occur to every reflecting mind, that should the public revenue be hereafter collected purely in specie, that all the silver and gold in circulation will desert the smaller towns in the confederacy, and the country places, and take up their abode in the large towns and cities, where the revenue can be collected? Is it not clear as any proposition can be that when there will be hereafter a continual demand for specie in the Northern cities to pay the duties on foreign goods, that the banks will be afraid to discount bills, which may be presented to them, for fear of a continual run being made upon them for specie? Will it not also follow, when the power of the banks to make loans to the people is crippled and contracted by the operation of the sub-treasury scheme; that the power of the people to pay their debts, and engage in honest enterprise, and trade will be vastly diminished? Can any rational mind be induced to question the proposition for a moment, that when silver and gold shall become the currency of the Government, and paper the currency of the people, that the value of all the paper money in circulation will be subjected to an alarming and ruinous depreciation? How can it be otherwise, when the Government will exact silver and gold for its debts, whilst individuals will be compelled in some degree to take paper for those debts which may be due to them? Is it not apparent that when the Government dues shall be paid in gold and silver alone, that our specie will export in millions to the great importing towns?

Well, when the quantity of specie in the inland towns and country places is once reduced to a nominal amount, the scarcity of this commodity, if all past experience does not proclaim an absolute falsehood, will make it obligatory on individuals to sell their paper at an enormous discount, in order to procure silver for the various exigencies which may beset them. Thus a state of things will once more be brought around, which will be incomparably worse and more distressing, than the era of proclamation money. Millions of paper money, which now answers all the purposes of specie, will fall dead and useless in the hands of the honest farmers, merchants and mechanics of the land; and a season of depression and calamity will be realized, which beggars the powers of delineation. Does not such a crisis as that here described already stare us in the face? What is it, fellow citizens, which has caused our banks to suspend specie payments? Nothing else than the ruinous measures of the late and of the present Administration. It could not have resulted from the measures of those opposed to the Administration; for they have never possessed any controlling power in the Government or councils of the nation; and in addition to this fact, they have been uniformly and universally opposed to the experiments and measures of the party now in power. But apart from these impressive facts, connected with the history of our pecuniary relations, you will discover that previous to the high-handed, lawless and ruinous experiments of General Jackson and of Mr. Van Buren, upon our monetary concerns that the people of this country were in the un molested possession and enjoyment of a share of prosperity and happiness which scarcely has a precedent in the history of civilized man.

Taking into consideration all these facts, we earnestly recommend the adoption of the following resolutions. Resolved, That we most cheerfully accede to the proposition made to us by our Whig friends in different parts of the State to assemble in convention in the month of November, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the office of Governor, and to appoint delegates who are to represent the Whigs of this State in the great National Convention, which will convene in Harrisburg on the 4th of December. Resolved, That whilst we cherish a profound conviction of the many estimable properties both of the intellect and heart, which tend to qualify our distinguished fellow-citizen, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, for the office of Governor of the State; yet we consider it prudent to refrain from a public expression of our choice on this important point, until the meeting of the Whig Convention in this place on the 12th day of November next. Resolved, That in scanning the claims which are presented by the prominent public men in this country to the most gratifying and distinguished reward which may flow from the public gratitude and confidence, we are inevitably led to the conclusion that the illustrious public services, pre-eminent abilities, fervent and disinterested patriotism and unquestioned purity of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, entitle him to the first rank in our affections and respect for the office of President of the U. States. Resolved, That twelve persons be appointed to represent this county in the Whig Convention which is to assemble in this city on the 12th of November next. On motion, the following persons were appointed delegates in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, to wit: Johnson Busbee, John W. Harris, Allen Rogers, Jr., Stephen Simpson, T. R. Debnam, George E. Binger, Harry W. Miller, Adam G. Banks, John Hinton, Wm. Gen. D. Crenshaw, Hugh McQueen, John H. Bryan.

Resolved, That three persons be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, who, in conjunction with such delegates as have been appointed from the other counties of this congressional district, may select some proper individual to represent the district in the National Convention which is to meet at Harrisburg on the 4th of December next. The following persons were appointed delegates

in pursuance of this resolution: Col. S. Birdwell, R. Tucker and Alfred Williams.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to procure a suitable place in which the Convention about to assemble in this city, may hold its meetings; and to take such other steps, in reference to its accommodation, as to them may seem necessary and proper.

Charles Manly, Thomas J. Lemay and Em'd. B. Freeman, were appointed to compose said committee.

Mr. Gales proposed to take the sense of the meeting upon the preamble and resolutions separately, which was agreed to. They were then read and adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Battle, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned. JOS. GALES, Sen. Chm. ALFRED WILLIAMS, Secretary.



"Libertas et natalis solium."

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, OCT. 30, 1839.

The Whig Convention will be held in this City on the 12th November.

THE EFFUSIONS OF PARTY SPIELEN.

The Standard wishes to diffuse the impression among the people, that our present pure and patriotic Executive Governor Dudley is influenced entirely by party consideration in making appointments to office. Now it is impossible for party malice to suggest an allegation which is more strikingly false than this is. Governor Dudley has appointed to the Internal Improvement board one V. Buren man, when the Board is only composed of three members, and he has also appointed a gentleman who is an influential member of the Van Buren party, a member of the Literary Board, when that Board is only composed of two persons besides the Governor himself. The Governor, it is true, appointed Major Hinton, who is an accepted member of the whig party to the office of Treasurer. But it should be remembered, that there was no Van Buren man appointed to the office of Treasurer, and apart from this, no rational person would object to such a judicious appointment as that of Major Hinton's, even if there had been a host of Van Buren candidates for the situation, for he is a gentleman eminently qualified for the station, both on the score of integrity and competency.

Our neighbor of the North Carolinian, does us greatly more than justice in expressing the belief that we might be able to contribute much valuable information to the furtherance of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road enterprise. We, however, cordially appreciate the kind feelings which has dictated the expression of such an opinion on his part. He has not mistaken our feelings either in supposing that we are heartily devoted to the consummation of a scheme which would be calculated to reflect so many and such precious benefits on the State. And we hope, in addition to this, that our friend of the North Carolinian will now give over the pursuit of Mr. Deberry, for at least a short spell, and devote his liberal attainments to the internal improvements of the State.

U. S. BANK, &c. &c.

Nothing could more effectually attest the gross insincerity, the deep insensibility to inflicted wrongs, and the hardened, and inflexible injustice of the loco-foco organs, than the audacious effort they are now making, in every part of the country, to brand the United States Bank with infamy for its late suspension of specie payments. The object of this effusion of spite upon that institution is as obvious as any thing can be. They first strive to prove that the United States Bank has been the author of our pecuniary distress, and the next trick in order, is to identify this institution with the whig party. But the truth is, that the U. S. Bank is not a whig institution; for it ceased to be so after its career as a National institution, had been once finished. As long as that institution breathed a national existence, the whigs endeavored to perpetuate its being, because it had answered every purpose of its first creation more fully than any human institution was ever known to do. They also exerted themselves to parry the malicious and wicked assaults which were continually made upon it by General Jackson, because these assaults were not warranted by the laws of the land; because they were made in pursuance of his vindictive feelings against that institution; and moreover because the effect of this savage warfare against the Bank would be to cover the country with those evidences of deep and doleful distress which we now see in circulation every where. The whig party, as past history informs us, failed in their patriotic efforts to rescue the Bank. It fell a victim to the caprices of General Jackson. A large portion of the stock belonging to the Bank

was vested in a State institution of the same name, and the whigs ceased to have any connection with it. They are therefore just as little to blame for any thing which the U. S. Bank has done or can do at this time, as they are for any results of maladministration which can take place in the other State institutions through the country. Nothing, then, can be more outrageously, maliciously, and palpably false, than to attach blame to the whig party for the recent suspension by the United States Bank.

But the Administration presses are just as much at war with the principles of justice and the dictates of truth, in censuring the United States Bank for its suspension of specie payments, as they are in ascribing the misdoings of that institution to the Whig party. It is like blaming a giant for not defending himself when firmly bound with cords, to censure the United States Bank for its late suspension of specie payments, the party now in power brought it to its present depressed condition, by first divesting it of its national character, and by then carrying on an unrelenting system of war against it. Every person who has observed the contents of the Van Buren Journals, for a long time past, must have inevitably perceived that the whole scope and aim of the administration was to cripple the power and prostrate the credit of the United S. Bank. The constant cry of these very humane and patriotic presses was that the monster had not been killed, that it had been only stunned, and that it was therefore necessary to put the finishing stroke to it. Well, they have partly succeeded in accomplishing this grand object of their ambition. The Bank has suspended specie payments, and the country is now reaping in profusion the bitter fruits of the unholy and maddened crusade.

But the Van Buren organs ought at least to evince the appearance of candor, if they possess not the reality. They ought to boast of the triumph which they have finally achieved over the United States Bank. They ought to glory in the ruinous consequences which they openly professed some time since to be aiming at. They might, under such circumstances, earn the praise which is due to candid malevolence, though they would still be branded in every abode of blasted prospects with the execrations due to unprincipled and unscrupulous men. It is certainly ignominious in the extreme to throw a brand amidst highly combustible elements, and then flee to the innocent.

AN EXPRESSIVE DEVICE.

We see many of the Van Buren sheets adorned with the engravings of a tolerably 'snipitious' looking schooner, called the "Federalist," which these very facetious gentry have graciously informed us is bound for the colony of Salt River. Now, this very ingenious device has been adopted by the Loco Foco vapourers by way of ridiculing the ill success which they suppose has befallen the Whigs, in the late elections. Well, if the sins of the Whig party can be cured by ablutions in Salt River, or any other stream it is saying something to the credit of the Whigs. It is admitting that their errors and defects are not past remedy. As for the Van Buren party, every person will admit that their bacon is so badly spoiled as to defy salt water or any other application to cure it.

OUR HARD WORKING PRESIDENT.

If the overseer of a farm, who receives only from ten to fifteen dollars per month for the hardest sort of labor, was to desert the business of his employer even for the short space of a week or a fortnight during the working seasons of the year, he would be expelled from his situation with contempt; and perhaps, he might incur an entire forfeiture of his year's wages. But the President of this country, who receives \$25,000 per year, (which sum amounts to a fraction over \$2083 per month,) for transacting the business of the nation, may absent himself from his post for the long space of three months, and it is all right with his Loco Foco understrappers. Yes, Mr. Van Buren has been drawing more than \$2000 per month during the past season, for three months at a stretch, for eating what were formerly termed "big dinners," for drinking royal wines, for showing off large before the great folks of the land, for making stump speeches and miserable harangues against his political opponents. This is all right in a President of the United States, who receives twenty five thousand dollars a year for his services. But if an honest and hard working cropper, who receives from ten to fifteen dollars per month for his labor, were to desert his post for only a week or two, why, his employer would be mad enough to set the dogs upon him.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

The Albany Argus gives the information that the Cashier of a Bank had lately absconded with 30,000 in his pocket belonging to the funds of the Bank. All we are surprised at, is, that the good man of the Argus, while announcing this elopement, did not devote a column or two to the work of making it appear that the absconding

cashier was not a Van Buren man. Loco Focos have been so much addicted to heeling it off with the public monies, that the Van Buren organs have generally felt very much glorified at having in their power to deny that a defaulter of any sort was a Van Buren man.

TAIL EATING.

It is said that there is an Editor in Chicago so tall, that a Giraff was not high enough to eat salt off his hat when standing erect.

SMART.

We see it stated in a loco loco paper, of way of making a finishing stroke at the whig character for veracity, "That the people lye a bed, but the whig Editors are far ahead of this; for they lye after getting up." Well, but the Van Buren Editors are still ahead of those who lye after having got up; for loco loco Editors are so little affected by any particular position when engaged in the process of lying that they can stump up fibs by the wholesale, either when lying, standing, sitting, stooping, or with their heads downwards, & some persons have gone so far as to assert that they can lie pretty handsomely even when in a profound nap.

RIGHT FOR ONCE.

Some of the Van Buren Editors are complimenting Doctor Duncan, the great booby of Ohio, for the pithiness of his speech in Congress. Well, the loco loco gentry are right for once. But the pith of the Doctor's speech, like that in an elder or poke stalk, is of no sort of account.

A FRIENDLY HINT.

We see many of the Van Buren Journals adorned with rolling balls and flying banners, and with schooners sailing for Salt River, in honor of their late marvellous successes. This is all very good, for it is better to have sheets ornamented with good pictures and cuts than to see them filled with false and groundless ascriptions of praise to a party which is ruining the public as fast as the wheels of time can move. But we would humbly suggest to the corps of Tory Editors a slight improvement of their ornamental embellishments. If they should take it into their heads to issue weekly advertisements for the same, mingling with the public money, to head these notices with cuts similar to those which adorn advertisements for runaway negroes, it would help out their Journals mightily.

A TORY PUN.

The Tory Journals are trying to play off their little stock of wit upon the name of M. M. Noah. This is no wonder, for the Major is a sharp and lasting thorn in the sides. They say that the initials of the Major's name when he sold himself to the United States Bank, stood for More Money, Nicholas. According to this way of deciphering the first letters in a name, then the initial letters in the name of William M. Price, when he ran away with \$200,000 of the public monies, stood for With Millions Permission.

SOMETHING QUEER.

It is announced in the Nashville Herald that a certain parson in that region is about to desert the pulpit for the theatre. We frequently hear of such things as a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous. But the above announcement involves a transition from the solemn to the queer.

TOLERABLY HARD.

A Loco Foco, named John Hack, was lately indicted in Baltimore, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of \$40, for voting twice in the late election, which took place in that city. We think the court dealt very harshly with the poor fellow. They ought to have patted him on the head, and turned him loose for having voted so much more honestly than could have been expected of him. For our own part, we are surprised, loco loco as we was, that instead of voting twice in the same election, he had not dropped a bag full of votes in the ballot box at once.

PAYING PRETTY DEAR FOR THE WHISTLE.

Well may the party in power profess to be the loving friends of the people. For during the brief space which has intervened between the years 1830 and 1839, there has been no less than two millions of dollars cabbaged and unceremoniously lugged off by Jackson and Van Buren collectors, Attorneys, Post masters, and other light fingered gentry belonging to the government party. We are not surprised, therefore, that the loco focos should be friendly disposed towards the people. We think they are very well afford to be their friends on the terms we have just mentioned. The only circumstance which furnishes matter for astonishment to us is, that the people should be willing to remain friendly to the Van Buren Loafers and Sub-Treasurers on unequal terms.