

They believed that the times were auspicious to the vindication of his name, and of their preference for him; but in the spirit of devoted patriotism, they have remembered your prejudices—they have yielded their own preferences, and have given you a candidate upon whom you can unite without sacrificing your pride of opinion—they have acted wisely; it is for you, by uniting with them in the election of General Harrison, to show that you, too, are prepared to make some sacrifice for the good of the country.

TO THE PEOPLE OF N. CAROLINA.

(Concluded.)

There are various insurmountable objections to the Sub-Treasury. 1st. It seeks the establishment of a currency for the government and Office Holders different and distinct from that of the people. It will require upwards of \$35,000,000 in specie to carry on the operations of this experiment. This specie is to be drawn from the pockets of the people and hoarded away in safes and vaults, to pay the officers of the government, when but fifty millions will be left to carry on the whole trade and business of the people. Who is so blind as not to see that this will affect, greatly affect, the credit system? There is, moreover, something else at the bottom of all this different from what the people suppose. It is introducing a purely specie currency, you increase the value of money at least four fold, cannot all see whence originates this zeal of the office holders to break up the credit system? Will it not increase their salaries in the same proportion? The President who is entitled to his salary of \$25,000, by receiving it in hard money, under the changes which a destruction of the credit system would produce, will virtually have a salary of \$100,000, and with the \$25,000, will be able to purchase nearly as much of the people's property as he would at this time with \$100,000. The salary of every subordinate officer will be enlarged in the same proportion, and the whole expense of the people thus increased four fold. Every little post master in the country will force the people to pay specie for the letters, by which they hear from their relations and friends, and transact their business; whilst they are receiving Bank paper wages, (as the Van Burens call them) for their produce and labour. Fellow Citizens, this policy is a swindling policy. It is intended to cheat you out of your hard earnings. Beware of it!

2dly. The system is unsafe. For forty years previous to the introduction of the Sub-Treasury, the government did not lose a single dollar by its depositaries. How has it been since? Upwards of twelve millions of dollars, at the lowest calculation, has been lost by the defalcation of Sub-Treasury Agents! Look at the case of Mr. Swartwout, of New York, and see how well the scheme works. He embezzled the country out of nearly a million and a half of dollars! This is truly an independent Treasury; for no doubt Swartwout feels quite independent with such a roll of the people's money in his pocket. From the late accounts, it is reported he has been giving entertainments in Liverpool, to crowds of persons, which cost upwards of thirty dollars per head. Nor is this all. The case of Price, Gratiot, Reckless, and Boyd, and a dozen others, prove that corruption has existed in the government under the operation of this experiment. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report to Congress, says there is still due from the pet Banks, which were thought to be insolvent, about a million and a half of dollars. Over this the administration has made a great outcry, when these very Banks were selected by themselves in opposition to the warning of the whole people. Yet when the defalcations of their own agents are spoken of, they cry "hush! hush! don't let the people know it." Fellow Citizens, it is idle to calculate that the people's money is safe in the hands of such men, under such policy.

3dly. It has a tendency to enlarge Executive patronage. The President has already announced to the world that he has control over the public purse, and necessarily over every officer who has the management of it. The Sub Treasury bill increases the number of officers. The President's power of removal, then, will make all these officers subservient to him. The great object of all free governments has been to check the influence and patronage of the Executive department. By these he corrupts all the avenues of power, influences the freedom of thought and speech, and sways every press which can be induced, for sufficient pay, to become the tool of a party. Give to the President the patronage of office, and there is no human force that can check his stride to absolute power. It is not in human nature to resist the blandishments of office. It is like the apple of Paradise to our first parents; and strong indeed must be that virtue which can resist it! No Republican should desire this patronage increased, if he expects ever to see the government brought back to its original simplicity and purity.

4thly. The system is too expensive. For nearly a half century the keeping and disbursement of the public revenue have not been of a farthing's expense to the Government. Instead of this, it was actually paid a bonus, or premium of 1,500,000 dollars for the care of the public deposits. Who can examine the Sub Treasury bill without being struck with astonishment at the cost? Splendid public buildings are to be erected. It is well known that the Government generally erects its buildings without regard to economy, and in the end they invariably cost double what the people are told they ought. Our own State is a striking instance of this extravagance. In addition to this, notes are to be purchased; then the asses, the vaults, the iron chests, the constant guard, the host of officers, and the ~~the~~ discretionary pay, to be allowed the inspecting agents and the clerks liable to be increased on public emergency, or as the revenue may happen to increase. All this cannot fail to make the experiment one of great risk and expense.

5thly. It tends to the Consolidation of the Government. Wherever the disbursements of a Government are made, there all power, will ultimately tend: this policy would make the head departments the source of all power, by giving them such control over the currency as would enable them to make war on the State Banks, as State institutions, defeat their operations, bring them into disrepute, and finally overthrow them entirely. Are the States prepared for this—to see their own institutions overthrown, to make way for a vast Government Bank, with unlimited powers? If so, then they may look out for a great consolidated Government, swallowing up the rights of the States. But its tendency to commercial centralization is yet more threatening—particularly to the South. In exposition of this argument, I need only to quote the words of a distinguished statesman. In reply to Mr. Calhoun he says:—

"If the gentleman fears centralization, I am astonished that he does not see centralization in all its terrors in this very proposition of his own. Pray allow me to ask, where will this Govern-

ment paper, in the course of its issue and circulation, naturally centre? To what points will it tend? Certainly, most certainly, to the great points of collection and expenditure; to the very heart of the metropolitan city, wherever that city may be. This is as inevitable as the fall of water or the results of attraction. If two thirds of the duties be collected in New York it will follow, of course, that two thirds of any Government paper received for duties will be there received; and it will be more valuable there than elsewhere. The value of such paper would consist in its receivability, and nothing else. It would always tend, therefore, directly to the spot where the greatest demand should exist for it for that purpose. Is it not so at this moment with the outstanding Treasury notes? Are they abundant in Georgia, in Mississippi, in Illinois, or in New Hampshire? No sooner issued than they commence their march toward the place where they are most valued and most in demand; that is, to the place of the greatest public receipt. If you want concentration, and enough of it—if you desire to dry up the small streams of commerce, and fill more full the deep and already swollen great channels, you will act very wisely to that end, if you keep out of the receipt of the Treasury all money but such paper as the Government may furnish, and which shall be no otherwise redeemable than in receipt for debts to Government, while at the same time you depress the character of the local circulation."

How irresistible the conclusion! And how astonishing, that southern men should be found supporting a system which is to build up the northern cities at the expense of the south, already exhausted by governmental exorbitance!

The 4th Resolution, to which your attention is next solicited, asserts that the Public Lands of the United States are the common property of all the States and condemn the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on them the right of pre-emption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States which originally ceded them or contributed a common fund for their purchase. To enable you to understand the foundation of the claim which N. Carolina has to a proportionate share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public domain, it may be necessary to give a brief history of the cessions made by the several States to the General Government. At the time the articles of confederation were recommended, several States objected to them, because the waste and uncultivated land within the territory of some of the States was not surrendered as a common fund to defray the expenses incurred during the war of the Revolution. This war had brought on the States a heavy foreign debt—the Public credit was likely to be weakened—the finances were deranged—and the national faith on the eve of prostration, by the difficulties which appeared in the way of establishing a more permanent and settled Government. New York, Virginia, North Carolina, and several other states, which owned vacant territory, promptly stepped forward and ceded it to the United States, on certain conditions and under certain trusts, specified in their respective deeds. The grant of New York, expressly states that all the land thereby ceded "is for the use and benefit of such of the states as are or shall become parties to the Confederation." The cessions of Virginia, & North Carolina are on nearly the same conditions. The words of the latter are:

"All the lands intended to be ceded, by virtue of this act, to the United States, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, NORTH CAROLINA INCLUSIVE, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

The same conditions, in substance, if not in express terms, were incorporated into the deeds from other States. These, then, are the agreements or obligations into which the confederation entered with the respective States. In 1789, the present constitution was formed, in the 1st paragraph of the 6th article of which, is the following:

"All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation."

The present government, then assumed all the contracts of the confederation, and how any one can prevent arriving at the conclusion that North Carolina has an interest in the proceeds of the public lands, "according to her proportion in the general charge and expenditure," is to me, incomprehensible. Is not the General Government bound to perform the trust? Can it, more than an individual trustee, go beyond the express stipulations of the trust? To test the question; suppose Congress should cede the whole of the public domain to one or two of the states which bore none of the burden of the war; would this be performing the requisitions of the trust in equity and good conscience? All would reply in the negative. But the Government is virtually doing it at this time. By the bill before Congress the price on about 73 millions of acres is to be reduced from one dollar twenty-five cents per acre to seventy-five cents. Congress had, evidently, as well give the lands away; for the price is a mere nominal one.

But, let us inquire what has been done for North Carolina, compared with other States, in return for the immense body of land which she ceded to the government? Illinois has received 1,080,000 acres of the most valuable portion of the public domain, for the purposes of education; Missouri has obtained 1,377,719 acres; Michigan about 1,136,000; and the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana and Arkansas nearly in the same ratio. The common school land of Michigan is valued, by her superintendents of public schools, at \$4,270,000. That of Missouri at \$5,988,264; the interest on (\$35,899) amounts to nearly half the annual revenue of North Carolina arising from taxation. And, pray, fellow citizens of North Carolina, what has fallen to your share? Nothing, literally nothing. Your ancestors were so brave, submitted to as heavy taxation, and underwent as many privations during the revolution, and contributed as much, afterwards, towards the formation of the constitution, and have you been remembered in this prodigal appropriation of this common property? Like poor Lazarus, your State would hardly have been permitted to catch the crumbs which fell from the table of the rich. Is this just? With that portion of the public domain to which she is rightly entitled, the blessings of education could be extended to every child within her limits. Those barriers of nature which take from our people the commercial advantages which every other Atlantic State enjoys, could then be removed, and a new era would burst upon us.

The 5th resolution protests against the extravagance of the General Government. It is a matter which materially concerns the people of this country to compare the expenditures of the late and the present Administration, with that of Mr. Adams, which met with such a signal condemnation for its prodigal appropriation of the public funds. The patronage of the press was one of the great chapters into which the famous Retrenchment Report of 1823 was divided. It is there stated, as an astonishing fact, that the amount paid for printing, &c., by the Executive for the (then) three last years (1825, 1826, 1827) and by the Post Office Department was

\$71,850 51." This was regarded as an extravagant expenditure; and retrenchment was loudly demanded. For three years of the reign of those in power, ending the 30th September, 1827, the expenditures had increased to \$170,058 18, 527, 227 67 over and above that of the same number of years during Mr. Adams' administration.

The same Retrenchment Committee of 1823, reported, "that the privilege of Newspapers to the members ought to be abrogated," and that the practice too often indulged by the House, of voting books to themselves, ought to be discontinued; but instead of being abrogated or discontinued, the practice is still kept up, with increased extravagance.

The contingent expenses of the House, by the same Report, were regarded as exorbitant. But how is it now? In 1828, those expenses were \$80,000. During the year 1836, the last year of Gen. Jackson's Administration, these very same charges had increased to \$200,000; and during that of 1837, the last year of Mr. Van Buren's to 250,000! and have been enlarged in the same ratio every year since.

The same Report of 1823, expressed the belief, that at least one third of the clerks (then) in the employ of the various Departments, could be dispensed with, in perfect safety to the public interest. Instead of complying with this recommendation, the number of clerks in each of the offices has been increased. In 1828, the whole number in the State Department, and the Patent office was 16, with a salary of 2,750 dollars. In 1837, there were 40, with a salary of 56,315 dollars. In the patent office alone, the number has been enlarged from 2 to 24, and the salary from 1,800 dollars to 21,000 dollars. In 1828, the Secretary of the Treasury employed 8 clerks, with a salary of 18,600 dollars; in 1837 he had 15 clerks, with a pay of 27,000 dollars.

In 1828, the War Department had 18 clerks and two messengers, with a salary of 28,650 dollars. In 1838, the same department had 40 clerks, with a pay of 63,800 dollars.

In 1828, the Adjutant General had 8 clerks, with a compensation of 2,950 dollars, whilst in 1838, there had been an increase to 7 or 8 clerks, and the compensation enlarged to 8,225 dollars.

All the branches of the Government, in their various ramifications, have, in the same manner, been annually more and more expensive to the country. It may not be amiss to refer to a paragraph of the speech delivered by Mr. Bond of Ohio in the House of Representatives, which places in bold relief before the country the alarming and corrupting prodigality of the Administration. He says:

"During this searching operation" and captions found every petty expense of the several Departments was looked upon with open censure. I well remember that an item of some few dollars, paid a laborer for destroying the grass which was growing between the bricks of the paved walk leading to the state Department, was held up to public views as a piece of aristocratic extravagance. Now sir, suppose I were to cite to you many similar and equally (if not more) objectionable charges to the present bill counts of these Departments—such as cash paid for clearing the snow off the pavements, so that Mr. Forsyth need not wet his feet; '90 dollars a quarter, for labor; '54 dollars for sundries; '16 dollars for work; without stating what labor or work it might have been for killing grass, or raising vegetables for the Secretary. The term 'sundries' may conceal the same things, and the curious might enquire what use was made of the fire proof vault for which 78 dollars were paid by the Secretary of State. But the money is well laid out, if it will preserve the edifice! And it is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General had not made similar purchases in time to save their respective buildings. Penknives and scissors, by the dozen and half dozen; are purchased for the Secretary of State, who also pays a clerk to go to Baltimore to collect a draft. An item of 100 dollars paid by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transportation of money; but how much money, or from whence or where transported, we know not. This last charge is a kind of forestall of the hard-money Sub-Treasury system, by which, instead of transmitting the funds of the Government by means of the cheap, safe, and rapid system of exchange, which prevailed before the banks were 'debauched' by Mr. Kendall, the public money is now to be wagoned over the country at great expense and hazard, and always with delay."

It can be seen from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the expenditures of the Government have increased from 12,000,000 dollars annually to thirty eight or forty millions of dollars. During General Jackson's term of office, it was alleged, that he had annually to pay a large portion of the public debt. But this debt was entirely extinguished by him; and yet the expenses of Mr. Van Buren have been as great, if not greater, than they were when General Jackson had the control of the Government. And will the people be deceived any longer by such promises of retrenchment and reform? Millions on millions wasted annually to reward partizan editors and Office Holders, and this drawn from the labour of the people! How long will freemen submit to such misrule? How long will they suffer their own money to be used to corrupt their own Government?

Nor is the amount the most alarming feature of these extravagant expenditures. The manner in which they have been made is enough to arouse the sensibilities and stimulate the pride of most slavish people upon earth. It is with pain that I say this GOVERNMENT IS THE MOST CORRUPT UPON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE. Where in the annals of all history—where in the fiscal operations of any country—where in the dark and secret machinations of the worst despotism that ever existed, can be found such evidences of deep, rank, wide-spread corruption and fraud as are stamped on the face of the late Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury? I defy comparison—I challenge research into the records of every nation, from the flood to the present time, for a parallel. Even Rome, in the days of her emperors, her Commodus and Caligula, would have expelled from power men who would thus have wasted her resources, defrauded her treasury, and prostrated her public faith.

We have witnessed one collector of a large amount of the public revenue year after year going without giving the security required by law, and annually defrauding the Government out of thousands upon thousands!

We have witnessed the Secretary of the Treasury appointing one defaulter receiver to examine the accounts and vouchers of another!

We have witnessed faithless agents—known to be faithless—declared to be faithless—called upon to make their returns to the Government, refusing to do it, and again warned, but still continued in office, until all hopes of their being made responsible for their frauds had been lost by their escaping to a foreign country!

We have seen the Government actually resort to the necessity of "begging," "EXTRACTED" its own agents, its own contemptible subordinate officers, to make the settlements required by law, lest the people should discover their defalcations!

We have seen the Government and its officers winking at all these abominations, encouraging them by their listlessness and apathy, and when they are admitted by the officers themselves, the

party in Congress doing every thing they could to stifle discussion and check investigation.

Look at the recent debate in the House of Representatives. Who but those that were conscious of guilt would thus have endeavored to shut out the light from the people? We appeal to the virtuous and intelligent portion of the Administration party to know whether they can tolerate such abuses—such insults on the character of the nation—such base and cowardly attempts to stifle the truth and corrupt the morals of the people?

But, Fellow Citizens, I shall trouble you but a moment longer. The Legislature has unequivocally expressed what they believed to be your wishes on the great and interesting topics which have been agitating the country. They have done nothing more than that which they have a right to do as your agents. They would not have been unfaithful sentinels had they not warned you of the danger ahead, and called on your public servants to guide the vessel of State from the rocks towards which they are heedlessly propelling it. To say that these resolutions cannot be understood, is presuming that our Senators are ignorant of the English language. And can you acknowledge that you have deputized men to consult on great matters of national policy, who are so ignorant that they cannot construe their mother tongue? For my part, I would say to each of them what *Shallow* said of the renowned French physician: "I never heard a man of your place, gravity, and learning, so wide of your own respect." But, despite the protestations of our Senators, the resolutions CAN be understood. He who runs may read. It requires not the wisdom of a Solomon to interpret their meaning, though it may require that species of knowledge for which they seem remarkable, to misconceive their object. The objection that the resolutions do not contain the word "instruct" is a mere childish quibble, unbefitting the dignity of a Senator who acknowledges the great principle of instruction. They have heretofore avowed that it was only necessary for them to know the will of their constituents, to induce them to obey or resign. How is this will to be expressed but by the Legislature? They know very well, that according to their own doctrines, these resolutions are instructions and intended as such; and they will meet their reward if the people "strip them of their mellow hangings"—disrobe them of their official consequence—and place confidence in others who will at least, not scoff at their wishes and insult their injunctions.

What is a recognition of the doctrine of instruction but an acknowledgment that the Representative is bound to respect the wishes of his constituents?—Does the use of any particular word change the nature of the moral or constitutional obligation to obey? If the doctrine be correct, its correctness must be drawn, not from the practice of former Legislatures, but from the words of the Constitution and the nature of our government. Is the servant who disregards an express command of his master, any more guilty of disobedience than he who scorns his wishes and scoffs at his entreaties? No. They rest on the same footing. This our Senators have always acknowledged—and foolish, useless—yes, contemptible indeed would be the right of instruction, if the Representative is to select his own terms to make it binding, and impudent to say to his constituents that they know nothing about the meaning of words, and must use such and such language before obedience will be given. Let any honest man examine the reasons of our Senators for not regarding these instructions, and I defy him to come to any other conclusion than that they are determined, by the most miserable sophistry to evade their meaning, or by impudent dishonesty or rashness to disregard their requisitions. They know their meaning, and their own consciences condemn them.

But, Fellow Citizens, suffer not yourselves to be deceived. The present is an important crisis in the progress of constitutional principles. A spirit of disorder and disorganization has seized upon the body politic, and threatens its dissolution. In one section of the country, doctrines are openly avowed directly at variance with all the rights of property—the poor excited against the rich—corporate rights conferred by the laws, openly denounced; and all the usages and foundations of society menaced with overthrow. In another section we have witnessed a ruthless mob driving a State Legislature from its halls at the point of the bayonet, and proclaiming death to all who should dare resist their authority. Suffer not such disorganizing—such unhallowed doctrines to take root and flourish in North Carolina. She has hitherto been loyal to the constitution, devoted to the principles of peace and justice; and far distant be the day when her fair character shall be soiled by such wanton attacks upon order and good government. Strike, then, at the root of the evil. REFORM YOUR GOVERNMENT: CHANGE YOUR RULERS.—Your condition may be bettered: It never can be worsed.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

All accounts from Washington City concur as to the fact, that the loco focus of Congress are in great perplexity as to the Sub-Treasury Bill. They are afraid to pass it and afraid not to pass it. They are in a "double quandary," like the drunken fellow clinging to the post:—"If," said the poor fellow, "I stay hanging to this all night, I shall freeze to death; and, if I let go, I shall tumble into the gutter."—*Louisville Journal*.

"Who is it that advocates but one Presidential term, in the face of the Constitution which says two? The Whigs."—*West- Carolinian*.

Perhaps the learned Editors of the Western Carolinian would do us the favor to point out the section of the Constitution in which they find the provision requiring a President to serve two terms? It is probably in the same section as that which justified the vote of their patron, Charles Fisher, admitting men to seats in Congress, to which they possessed no evidence of a right.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

The following inscription was on a banner at the Columbus (Ohio) Convention of Whig Delegates:—

Come it Harrison,
Go it Tyler,
And we'll burst
Van Buren's BILLY.

It is estimated that 50,000 emigrants will reach America, from Europe, this year. 6,000 Irishmen will embark from Liverpool, in May.

The Little Rock, in Arkansas, the resolution proposing a Convention of the Whigs of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and Michigan, (with any of the old States that may wish to join them,) to meet in Convention in the city of Nashville, on the third Monday in August next, to aid in the great cause of reform, by adopting such measures as will promote the election of Harrison and Tyler, was adopted, and the people are moving to make it a large and efficient assemblage.—*Drift Green's Biot*.

WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

WHIG ELECTORS.

Our list will soon be full. The following selections have been made by the District Conventions so far:

- No. 1. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke co.
2. Gen. JAM. WELLSBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMBOUR, of Lincoln.
4. JAMES MERRAN, of Caswell.
5. Hon. ABRAHAM KENCHE, of Chatham.
6. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
7. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
8. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
9. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
10. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
11. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
12. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover.

THE PRESIDENCY.

How many votes think you Mr. Van Buren would get in the contest, if he had to depend on his own merits, unaided by the patronage of his office? How many would he have received in the first contest, if he had not been aided by the patronage of Gen. Jackson and his overwhelming popularity? Is it not time to take the alarm when we see the public money laid out to buy us a President? Not only the public money, but that sacred soil itself, for which our fathers fought and bled, the public lands, are thrown into the market for the same purpose. Can nothing be done to prevent the means and influence of the Government from thus being employed against the free choice of the people? We answer that we know of only one effectual mode, and that is, never elect a President for a second term. Take a man who is not involved in any way with the intrigues of party. Take one of the people unpledged to any political faction, and free to administer the Government for the best good of the whole—above all, take an honest man.

It may be said that Mr. Van Buren will have no temptation to manage for his party after the second election. Indeed! Has he no promises to redeem? If we are not greatly mistaken already has the succession been a matter of aspiration if not of positive arrangement. What means the late strange and unnatural reconciliation between Calhoun and Girdlekin? Between the Nullifier and Proclamationist? What means the ill concealed jealousy of the great expunger? What means, in a word, the softened tone of Mr. Calhoun and his immediate followers, towards the unclean birds, whom they so lately denounced in such unparading terms? No, no, as the great fund of corruption, the public strong box, has been getting empty, we may well suppose that other promises to pay, besides treasury notes, have been issued, to meet the exigencies of the party. No doubt there are many pledges made in advance of the next term of offices and honors. If nothing of gratitude could be expected from the cat-like nature of the Magician, they still have a guarantee in his implacable hostility to the Whigs, and in the habits which a long course of political stock-jobbing have fixed in his very nature. Let us then go out of these hazy walks and take a man who has made no pledges. Who can ask if the candidate for office is capable and honest, and can act as he wishes when he is satisfactorily answered.

There is one other ground on which Gen. Harrison is strongly commended to the people of this nation. It would have a good effect on the industrious habits of a great many who are now drones in the hive. You cannot help knowing that there are thousands of loungers about our villages, who not having been brought up to labor, think it a disgrace to work. If we shall set the good example of electing a man to the Presidency, who handles his own rake & spade, and labors in his own corn field, it will undoubtedly have some good effect in removing this false pride from the minds of many, and thus add much to the productive industry of the country. It may be salutary in another respect. If we have a hard-fisted man for our President, he may feel some sympathy for the hard-fisted part of his fellow-citizens, and may think it not amiss to open the door of offices and honors to them as well as to Court-houses and Tavern politicians. A man who rides in an English chariot, with silk velvet cushions, and sports his six blooded grays, under the long lash of a white driver, and takes you by the hand with a silk glove on his own five digits, is not likely to find out the evidence of laborious merit in the palm of his fellow-citizen. It takes a free-mason of the same order, to wit, of the order of the mallet and plough to make this discovery. Let this passport into office once be established, & we should hardly hear of so many defalcations among the money-holding officers. The people's work would be better done by men who had been brought up to working habits and cheaper. As things now stand it takes two sets of officers to do the public business, one to stay at Washington, and another to ride about the country and electioneer. Have you never seen one of the latter class amongst us here? Have you not read of them in every part of the Union. Have you not learned that members of Congress can quit their stations—abandon the trust confided to them by the people, and go about haranguing for the cause in which they have enlisted. Nay, do we not know that the great head of the party himself spent three months last Summer on an electioneering tour to New York.

THE BALTIMORE WHIG YOUNG

Never we presume in our own minds the spirit of patriotism such an array of numbers and talent, as were gathered on the 4th and 5th inst. TWENTY THOUSAND, the smallest number: "An immense gathering of hosts" it was called by one of the speakers, but the distance which the pains and expenses went in devices and decorations, their numbers, are signs of the good cause, the munition of this effort.

"An hundred" With each of these would come far shorter justice to the cause. The States were there, Messrs. Webster, Clay, Cost Johnson, Sergeant Hoffman, and a number were present and addressed animated strains and with 'The combat thickens'.

The Federal Locals called the Western Carolinian last week the following Republican Whig Convention 5th inst:

Federal Meeting.—The held a meeting in the day, for the purpose of the District Convention to was but a corporal's guard. Republican meeting was held yesterday. It, however, that they intended. On next day, the place, the Delegate came as regularly as if they were them. Mr. Caswell, Chairman. We understood, instructed, amused, and long learned and entertained. Lawyer Jones, Lawyer Pearson; and then they F. Caldwell to be the wound up in peace and games dispersed, and went times," and talk about it.

Why compare the Wednesday with the meeting there was no reason, & from which many stayed back on account of being which was to take place not make the comparison day's meeting and that between these two we are scrutiny, and if they were far ahead in every thing, encouragement could be ourselves in a state of

But has not Lawyer Boyden, and Lawyer Pearson to go into a Whig meeting, deliberations, as Lawyer Charles Fisher, Lawyer Junius Clemmons, Henderson, and Lawyer to go into a federal meeting? We are very our Lawyers with them that give importance to with any equal number of any class of their party. Lawyer Boyden, Lawyer Caldwell, are the best of all authorized sides that, tillers of their fellow citizens, and vulgar prejudice against account of their proof of the levelling spirit which pervades expect the next thing these Jack-cade Federal resolved it into a "Greek."

Opinion at Week readers were in attendance week, of this and other heard the Hon. C. Fisher collect that he said a possible chance for Gen. Harrison. We understand he told such was also the accounts parties at Washington, the subpoenaed letter, which Charleston Courier:

Hon. Thomas Butler is an extract of a letter to a friend in August:

"The best informed entertain a doubt of the When his nomination confess that my information, principles, opinions and will accurate, and consequently a man and a statesman. "Believing as I do, in the sure and policy of the tending to the entire sub—the prostration and of our country, I felt it most particular equity of opinions of General Harrison the South could safely support him for the suit has led me to the that he has done more for and interests than any the slave-holding States those States is more than to our rights and interests, hesitation in saying, that every way, worthy of our tating support, and the If now, do not entertain