his ordinary intercourse with society, early life, and while engaged in common conversation, the lively frankness and open-benevolence of his feelings are portrayed in his countenance. In debatein the warm and fierce conflict of mind. lifs features sympathize with the varying emotions of his heart-Ilis keen eye kindles into new brightness from the irrepressible fire within him; and his whole countenance discovers, like a mirror, the transit of the star-like thought which beams upon his lips touched with the living coal of elogrence. 27

I have never been among the political spoorters of Mr. Clay, but I have never been able to deny him the admiration due to the many noble traits of his private character, and to his illustrious public career. He came to Kentacky, then a wilderness, a pennyless orphin, and, by force of talent and personal meritalone, has carved out for bruself and exulted fame, having contributed, too, to elevate his adopted State, in wealth and power, to the high rank she now holds in her glurious sisterhand of republies. He has lived to be not only the leading state-man of the West, but to be one wf the most enterif of our renewned and widespread Union, with the history of which his name stands honorably identified in every great event, from the last war with Great Britain down to the present period. Justly may he be style! one of Nature's nobles, and never, in the highest and palmust elevation of his fortunes, has he evinced the slightest shadow of change, or turned from that frankness and simplicity of character which distinguished the genuine and true hearted republican from the proudaristocrat. "His beart," savs his biographer, "is as warm, his hand is as free, and his smile as familiar, as they were thirty years ago. when without friends and without influence, he first responded to the hearty welcome of the Kentuckian."

Gen. Hamilton's Letter from London. - Gen. Hamilton has published the following card explanatory of the letter which appeared a week or two since in the Richmond Enquirer, giving an account of the attack of Mr. O'Connell on our country, at the Birming-To the Editor of the N. Y. Gaz.

Sir. On my arrival in this city few days since from England, I met the publication of a letter I addressed from London, to Mr, Ritchie, the Ed itor of the Richmond Enquirer, bearing 15th August, giving a brief account of the attack of Mr. O'Connell on the American Minister and America, at the entistavery meeting at Bermingham on the first of that month.

Although I placed at Mr. Ritchie's option the privilege of publishing that letter or not, as he might deem proper, I wished it to be distinctly understood, that he had my authority for doing so, and I regret that this should have either been questioned, or the authenticity of the communication itself. My principal object, however, in making this declaration, is to have it likewise distinctly understood, that I wrote the letter to which I refer without the knowledge or connivance of Mr. Stevenson in the smallest particular, as he would be utterly incapable after accepting an accommodation at the hands of an adversary of covertly questioning a warrant from Gov. Vance! the truth on which it was found-

As however I bore no relation to Mr. O'Connell of any kind, either personal or official, as I neither saw him or took to him any message, ver-bal or otherwise, I conceive that I had a clear right to make what commentaries I thought proper on a public correspondence which appeared in the

public gazettes.

My letter was written in great haste and under a peculiar excitement. which shall hereafter be explained. If, therefore, I indulged in a tone of abuse too much in the vain of Mr. O'-Connell's own language to his opponents, I admit it was unworthy my country and myself, and cannot but express my regret, it such language has given pain even to the most fastidious of my fellow citizens, as I conblest man who goes abroad to feel that the character of his country is somewhat in his own custody, while absent

from his home.

I desire it however to be equally explicitly understood that I specially except Mr. O'Connell from the benefit of this explanation, as I have no apology to make to him after his atrocious assault on our country, on the occasion to which I have reference. That he has no claim, I shall make sufficient manifest in a communication I propose addressing to Mr. Ritchie at a moment of greater leisure, in redemption of the pledge which I made in my letter of the 15th August, when I promised that thus tamely allows the people who egentleman I would obtain at Birming-ham the proofs of the falsehood of which Mr. O'Connel had been guilty, to exempt himself from a direct responsibility to Mr. Stevenson for his most extraordinary and unjustifiable

outrage on that gentleman.

I beg leave distinctly to disavow all

the brain which, in the estimation of a sympathy, for one instant to enterthe phrenologists, tare the untailing thin a feeling so entirely opposed to all are prindications of superior intellect. In the associations and attachment of my form.

I remain, very respectfully, Your obliged ob't serv't. J. HAMILTON.

P. S. Those papers which have published my letter of the 15th Aug. to Mr. Ritchie, will do me the favor to insert this card

Prom the Richmond Whig. POLITICAL ABOLITIONISM. While the administration press of the South, (and Mr. Calhoun's organs are the most conspicuous in the dirty work, are favishing abuse upon the Whigs of the North as abolitionists, we find that those Whigs at home are most violently assailed by the partisans of Van Buren, for respecting and asserting the rights of the Southern Slaveholder. An instance of this has ately presented itself in Ohio. A citzen of that State, J. B. Mahan, was ecently indicted by the grand jury of Mason county, Kentu ky, for aiding and assisting certain slaves to abscord; he Governor of Kentucky has demanded of the Gayernor of Ohio to dejustice. to be tried for the crime he has committed. Gov. Vance, who is a Whig, and is now the Whig Candidate for re-clesting, promptly complied with the request of Gov. Clark.

authorized agents of Kentucky. For this practical proof of his good will for our institutious, (worth all the loud and empty professions of the Van Burenites,) Gov. Vance is most ve hemently assailed by the Loco Focos; and by banding all of abolition sentiments against him, may endanger his re-election. If by this means he is defeated, the exultation of the Southern Loco Focos will be none the less boisterous, although thorough going abolitionists, such as Senator Morris, shall be elevated by his downfall.

and surrendered the kidnapper to the

It is one firm conviction, formed from a close study of Nothern politics, that whatever real friends the South has in the non-slaveholding States, are to be found in the ranks, of the Whigs. We have not a superabundance of them: but they are all we have on princip e. The Van Burenites, who profess opposition to abolitionism, it will be ound, invariably do it from sinister and interested motives; because it may be popular at home, or may aid their master in inveigling the South. They never have carried and never will carry their professions of friendship into

We copy below the account given of Gov. Vance's conduct by a Luco Foco, and published in the leading Loco Foto paper in the State, accompanied by ong and denunciatory comments. We commend the whole to those Simon Pures, who twelve months ago considered Van Burenism identical with abolitionism, but who of late by some wonderful transformation, are the most indefatigable in their exer-

From the Columbia Statesman. "Georgetown, O., Sept. 17, 1858. Sir: A most extraordinary sone has just been witnesed here by our citizens. John B. Mahan, of Sardinia, who has been a prominent abolitionist in this county for a number of years, was carried through here to the jail of Mason county, Kentucky, by virtue of

It seems that a grand jury in Maon county have found a bill against Mahan for aiding runaway slaves on their way from Kentucky to Canada; and the Governor of Kentucky, upon this document, has demanded him from the Governor of Ohio, who has not had the moral courage to resist the demand. Thusa freeman of Ohio, who lis not been in Mason country for ten years, and, perhaps, never in his life, has been dragged to another State to be tried for offences against that State, when his acts are perfectly innucent by

the laws of Ohio! The Constitution and laws of the U. S. provide, that, where an offence is justice to another State, he may be. demanded from the Governor and taken back for trial He is then "a fugitive from justice," and, as such is removed to the State from whence be fled. But here is one of our town citizens, seized by order of his own Governor, and carried among foreigners, imong slaveholders, for violating laws to which he was not amenable; laws which he has never broken because he has never been in the State where they

are in force. If such proceedings are tolerated, no man is safe in Ohio. He may be no writ of habeas corpus or other judicial procedure will save him, for the Gov. warrant rides over all. What freeman can vote for a Governor who lected him to be trampled upon and betrayed! No man, who is known to be a prominent abolitionist, will be se- to the St. Louis Bulletin of the 26th cure in the enjoyment of his liberty ult. a very intelligent and observant hereafter provided a slaveholding gentleman who had just visited several grand jury in Kentucky shall find a tribes of Indians expresses the opinion bill against him for assisting Negroes that General Gaines and others have through Ohio. The Executive of that misapprehended the intention of the country in the world—if Bank Federalists, the redundancy of Bank paper to have been prointention in my letter to Mr. Ritchie, State has only to demand him from our Cherokees in inviting the various tribes should obtain the ascendancy then we will agree duced by State Institutions; and, acknowledgemallest contumely or disrespect. I ried to a foreign jail. In the same states that they are by no means anx-condemn a party unheard, muricid; they are the redundancy of Bank paper to have been produced by State Institutions; and, acknowledgeing the impotency of the States to repress these ried to a foreign jail. In the same states that they are by no means anx- condemn a party unheard, unrtied; they along

our Executive in this movement, we borders to move beyond the reach of

From the albany daily advertiser.

Yours, &c. S. MEDARY.

The Sub-Treasury .- We have repeatedly endeavored to impress upon our readers the allimportant fact, that when the novel policy of the proposed sub Preasury scheme was first advanced, it was met with signal opposition by Mr. Van Buren and his friends. They now support it, without there beog any visible reason for such a complete and total abandonment of princiis well adapted to give increased strength and permanence to the party in power; at the expense, it may be added,

Among the positions once sedulously maintained, but now discarded by Mr. Van Buren and his friends, was the superior safety and efficacy of the State Banking Institutions, over individuals, as the fiscal agents of the General Government. Upon this liver up said Maloan as a fugitive from point, we cite two extracts from the report of Levi Woodbury Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress in December, 1834.

of our republican theory of government,

and the great peril of popular liber-

"It is gratifying to reflect," said Mr. Secretary Woodbury, "that the credit given by the Government, whether to bank paper or bank agents, in the experience under the system of State banks in this country at their ported in the Spectator, worst periods, and under their severest calamities, than any other kind of credit the Government has ever given in relation to its pecuniary transactions. Hence, unless the States and the Unied States should both deemit proper gradually, and in the end entiry, to dispense with the paper system, and which event is not anticipated, the Government cannot escape occasional losses from that quarter; and can never hope to escape all losses from banks as fiscal agents, except by the employment in their place of other and individual agents, who will probably be found less responsible, safe, conven-

It will be seen, from the above extract, that Mr. Woodbury is, or was -until it became his interest to profess a change of his opinions-the decided sustainer of the Superiority of State bank agencies.

Unfortunately for his present repufation for consistency, he was not content to refer only once to the subject. but in another part of the same report, by way of showing his zeal in the cause, enforced his opinions by referring to the fear of punishment! facts and documentary proof.

We present this extract also to the reader, as a still further condemnation of the gross insincerity of the Administration, in this pretence to a patriotic motive, when it began to lay its plans for compassing the custody of the public money.

Mr. Woodbury says that it is a ar fact in praise of this descrip tion of public debtors, the selected banks, that there is not now due on deposites, from the whole of them which have ever stopped payment, from the establishment of the constitution to the present moment, a sum much beyond what is now due to the United States from one mercantile firm that stopped payment in 1825 or 1826. and of whom ample security was required and supposed to be taken under the responsibility of an eath. If we include the whole present dues to the Government, from discredited banks, at all times and of all kinds, whether as depositories or not, and embrace even counterfeit bills, and every other species of unavailable funds in the Treasury, they will not exceed what is due from two such firms,"

Rev. Sidney Weller - The gentle man whose name heads this article. living within 15 miles of this place, has excited the wonder and admiration of all his neighbours, both in regard to his mode of cultivation and his untiring zeal in whatsoever he turns his atcommitted, and the criminal flees from tention to. He commenced the cultivation of the Vine, when he first settled in the county, which he has done successfully for several years, and The patriotic State of Maine.—A bright does so at present. But two or three star in the east, her late democratic triumph years back thinking that he could de- points the friends of constitutional liberty to the vote a portion of his time to a more profitable pursuit, he purchased, at the North one Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Tree. From this one Tree in the ort space of two or three years; we not made by his representatives; laws are told that he was enabled to sell the last summer \$5 000 dollars worth of. Trees to one man. Many of Mr. Weller's neighbours who ridicaled the idea of his making money by a scheme they thought visionary, are now about torn from his family at any moment; to engage heart and soul into the business; and should the realize a profit similar to that realized by Mr. Wel- must pale before the lightning-flash thrown by ler, they should ever feel grateful to the free upon every point of the heavens, him for the emolument.

Halifax. Adv.

THE BORDER INDIANS. - According

ple development of all those organs of sufferings and misfortunes too sincere jon. If we are prepared to support was to induce all the tribes near our clous and admirable exponences of the constituare prepared for slavery in the worst our people. They are of opinion that form. injurious effect upon them; that it breaks the spirits of the warrier, brings upon them intemperance, and for these reasons they are said to have some idea of removing to places beyond our reach. They have found out that they cannot contend against the Americans; and they say if they are to be engaged in wars, they would rather contend against men whose customs and manners are similar to their own. If the Cherokees resolve to remove, he thinks it probable they will be joined by the Kansas and other nations, who will make some ple, except that the proposed project league of mutual protection and defence against any new enemies that they may encounter. If these really be their objects, no one would regret it; and the good wishes of all would attend them in their journeyings to the Southwest. Balt. American.

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, OCT. 17, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC PESTIVAL. This affair came off with great eclat, at Yan erville, on the 28th ult. Gen. Barzillia Graves presided, assisted by Majors William A. Lea and James Kerr, as Vice Presidents. The letters of Mr. Calhoun and Judge Strange were read; toasts were drunk; and Mr. Senator Brown and Mr. Jesse A. Bynum " vexed the troubled air" with the outpourings of their own peculiar has been accompanied by smaller losses eloquence. But we forbear general remark, as we in intend to review in detail the affair, as re-

To the general meaning of the first toast we shall not dissent; but shall its "republicanism" be of the choice of modern democracy, and its perpetuity dependent on their triumph1 For, whilst we award to the mass of their party the possession of honesty and patriotism, we yet believe a majority of their leaders to be friends only to themselves; too selfish to serve the people faithfully; and were other men in power, too devoid of patriotism to wish their country well, or to heave one generous pang of regret at its overthrow. Their motto is " RULE or RUIN;" and while the people can be lulled to repose by the false cry " all's well!" they are content. No man loves his country with a fervor surpassing ours; no man dwells with more pride than do we upon the past, or hopes more ardently for the future; but does this toast mean to say that the country is ifterally free-free as the framers of its constitution designed it should be? Or as perfect now as when they framed it? What! free from partyism and prescription! From Executive dictation a 1 interference with the right of suffrage! From Governmental extravagance and proffigacy? From trained bands of selfish office-holders, and from the hope of reward and

The 2nd toast is a trap to catch wood-cocks, perfect contradiction of the practice of their party. The " firm and elevated stand" which Martin Van Buren took in favor of the true constitutional standard"! Really, this is news for the country! Martin Van Buren take a "firm and elevated stand"!

" That Julius Casar was a famous man!" When was this "firm and clavated stand" sumed? " After the late suspension of specie payments by the Banks, to save the nation from the evils of an irredeemable paper currency"!-Well what did he do? Did he pay away, as well as receive what they call "the true constitotional standard"? No! He gave to the people ten millions of treasury notes, rags, while he paid to Congress and to his officers GOLD and SILVER! This the party dare not deny. Was this all he did! Oh! no! The toast says " he saved the constitution and laws from total prostration, and successfully defeated the hold attempt at Pederal and Bank domination"!-Bah! Imagine, if you please, this most puisant son of Kinderhook, "firmly balanced on the hasis of his own equanimity -wielding the thunderbolts of Jove, driving his thunder through Bankvaults, while the murdered ghosts of federalism come up from their long sleep to hear his judgment, and with Webster and the millions of the North walk under his huge legs " to find themselves dishonorable graves!" Imagine this, and even then you have but a faint idea of his prowess; and think you not now that Calhoun himself would tremble to " take this quarrel from his powerful armitt

The 3rd toust is a committal, where nothing of the sort was intended. As it is short, we give the whole of it:

final success of true principles.

By what means was this "democratic triamph" effected! Notoriously by custom-house officers, stimulated by the hope of reward and the dread of political excommunication. Call you these "true principles"? The people of Maine will not thank you for such compliments; stor"! nor will they rejoice with you in the "final success" of such principles. As to this new northern " star," it will prove unsteady and evanescent, like the morthern Aurora; its beams were not caught from liberty's vestal fire, and it

The 4th toast proves their party to be guilty of what we charged upon them in our review of the first toastr that they are the best friends to themselves, and that, were the government in other hands, they would instantly proclaim this country ill-governed, and would care not a whit ism pretends that ours is the worst governed

The 5th toest compliments Caswell county for her republicanism and consistency. Where tion, a greater change in the relative condiwas her consistency in '24, when she refused to of the various classes of the community, the vote for General Jackson! She now believes would the conquest of the country by a unage Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren to be the ve- enemy." These were his avowed sentiments ry personification and assemblage of republicanism: has she, or have they changed since that ed in Congress, in divers letters, and in his la-

which it was received entires

Our Senators in the Congress of the U. S .-Hons. Bedford Brown and Robert Strange-The able and independent advocates of the rights of the people: the fearless defenders of the true principles of the constitution: the unconpromising antagonists of monopolies and arisocracies-may their talents and their labors in the cause of their country be duly appreciated

by American freemen.
"When the above sentiment was read and drank, Col. Brown rose and in his usual style of eloquence addressed the meeting in an able speech of considerable length, during the deliverr of which the arrival of the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum was announce , who was conducted to a seat on the right of the Colonel, under the gaze of many a sparkling eye and recollections of his able defence of the public expenditures."

What pomposity! The "eloquent" style of Col. Bedford Brown! "the fearless defender of the true principles of the Constitution!" Was he, when he voted for the expanging resolutions, a " fearless defender of the Constitution!" Preserve us, thou shade of Jefferson, from such "eloquent and fearless defenders" of Constitutions! And the amounciation of the Honorable Jesse A. Bynum! Yes; Mr. Bynum was announced! and with what magnificence was he " conducted to a seat on the right of the Colonel"! And that too, "under the gaze of many a sparkling eve"! Glory enough for any common man!-Oh! that some artist had been there, to have givon posterity the scene! But 'tis past' Sic tranait gloria mundi! We ne'er shall look upon the

The "talents and labors" of these Senstors have been recently reviewed and "duly appreciated" by North Carolina. They bare been weighed in the balance and found wanting; will they persist in imposing false ware upon the

people, when they have called for the genuine! To the 7th toast we heartily agree. North Carolina is " unconquered and unconquerable." The staff of the same whig benner that in '75 struck deep into the soil of Mecklenburg, still flashes to the heavens a galaxy of unsulfied stars and stripes! The stars for her friendsthe stripes, now as then, for her enemies! And beneath it, there is a band equal to its opponents, and 17,0: 0 more; a majority, a reserve to turn the balance of power, to protect and to bear on that banner to victory!

The 8th toast is a contradiction to the 2nd The 2d ascribes to Van Buren the glory of having " defeated the bold attempt at Barik domination;" the 8th sings the old song of Jackson and the Monster, and ascribes to him the exclusive glory of its overthrow. The 8th says the Goo'l. a "soldier and a statesman;" that he whipped Packenham and the men who whipped Bonaparte; and, moreover, that he killed the Monster! Yes, General-

"Thou wast a soldier Even to Cato's wish, not fierce and terrible Only in strokes; but, with thy grim looks, and The thunder-like percussion of thy sounds, Thou mad'at thine enemies shake, as if the world Were feverous, and did tremble."

The 9th toast is about Biddle's Bank; and thus winds up: " Eternal death to the dangerous monster"! Oh! Biddle! how art thou bleas'd! The tenth is intended to compliment Mr. Cal-

toun, Here it is: 10th. John C. Calhoun.-His bold, wearch ng, and powerful mind, reaches at a grasp what others arrive at by slow, toilsoms degrees.

Is it possible! Why, "publicans and sinners' in your estimation, say the same: even Daniel Webster and Henry Clay accord to him the gift of great intellect; and would you thus betray him with a kiss!

The 11th toast is complimentary to the honorable Jesse A. Bynum. He is styled the "vindicator of the present virtuous administration against Whig charges of extravagance"! And what answer did this great "vindicator" of governmental "extravagance" make! Hear the stating question of the day.

The great distance and my engagements for

" Immediately after the above sentiment was given and drank, with great cheer, Mr. Bynum ose and received from the President a polite introduction to the meeting. The marks of gladness now brightened up in every countenance and great unanimimity of sentiment was obvious to all while they betened with profound silence to the orator, who delivered an upanswerable (?) speech of two hours' length and closed in r hower of rain.

Did the gentleman lash the poor whigh so unmercifully as to melt the heavens into sympa thizing showers! Or were they "angel-toars," shed over the "fantastic tricks" which he played there " before high heaven"! Oh! ve tobacco-plants that wave over the fields of Caswell county! ye white flints that adorn her moun tains! where were your sympathies that ye sprang not from the solid earth, to dance to the musical eloquence of this "unanswerable" "or-

We pass over the two last toasts, as being of but little importance, and take up the letter of Mr. Calhoun. In disagreeing with this distinguished individual, our opinion of him is too well known to need repetition here. In his celebrated speech of '34, he advocated a recharter of the U.S. Bank, as the only agent by which the issues of the State Banks could be properly restrained; and pronounced the strongbox system, "a means, if practicable at all, in the present state of things, liable to the objection of being LESS SAFE ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT than the present." (The for its success. The toast says that " federal- Pet Bank System.) In that speech he opposed specie receipts by the government; asserted ing the impotency of the States to repress these must follow, morally and politically, by the cherish for their genius and courage way he may be taken to Georgia, South ious to have collision with the whites, injustice to arrogance and egotism. They, and BANK the BANK to what extent Can it be done without debating that he too high an admiration, and for their Carolina, or any other State in the Un- and that he thinks their main object they alone, are the proper governors, the judis did he propose to unbank them? Just to the independent spirit, which created our feet had

he then said, would work a greater real '34. What are now his sentiments, as advanter to the Caswell Committee? The entire as We give the 6th toast and the manner in immediate separation of the government for the Banks, the strong-box system, (pronounce by him in '34 to be " less safe, economical, in' efficient" than the Pet System,) and the init criminate overthrow of the Banking institution of the country. That which he pronounced '34 as certain to "work a greater revolution, greater change in the relative condition of a community, than would the conquest of the country by a savage enemy," he now advented as the only preventive measure of revolution as the only means by which the hanking post can be arrested; a power, he now says, which permitted to progress, will elevate itself about thrones and principalities, laws and consistions"! What mighty causes, we ask haves fected in the space of four years, the mighty reversion of things which he now calls for Is a " sound and stable currency" less necessity now than it was in '34? Or has the backing power in that short period augmented so fear ly under Executive oppression, no to require immediate overthrow? Or will the affined system give to the country a ' sound and mail currency? And have the administration and he officers become so pure that in their hands the strong box system would be a more nomical, and efficient" measure than it was in '34! The decision of these questions reas with Mr. Calhoun and his countrymen. The letter of Judge Strange, which closers

proceedings, is indeed a strange and vaccillates production. He talks like a bare-footed manus a fence; thorns on one side, and briefs on the other; fearful, on whichever side he may pe down. He says " violent denunciation and constantly ringing in my cars, disturbing the steady action of reason"!

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse! Have mercy, Jesu! - Soft; I did but dream -O coward conscience, how does thou afflict me The light burns blue. It is now dead midnight, Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling feet.
What do I fear! myself! Richard loves Richard; that is I am L" In the Judge's letter there is weakness when

if an independent spirit influenced, reason weali hold firm sway and breathe his untremblic judgment-tone. The majority are against him and he is half disposed to admit it. The resigntion of the post which he holds against the wide es of the people, will rid him of his disagreenble situation. The Judge says, the whig party isduigo "in wholesale denunciations," while mis some of his own party follow the example: This is a grave and strange allegation, toming from such a high source. But the Senster mistaken, if he thinks it may be sustained be Whige denounce those, and those only, who advocate pernicious and disorganizing armines; they strike back those, and those only, who grasp after the Trensuty and strike at the public liberty. As to his own party, we would at, what age or what country has produced a more reckless and virulent defamer of both publicasi private character than the Washington Glife! snatch the paint of abuse and denunciation from the hands of Benton, Duncan, and other dens cratic Congressional eratoral The "wholesele denunciation" comes from the Judge's own prtv; there the foul stigma roots, and vere it will remain until the Globe coases to lie and lefine. and lienton and others to rave and misrepresent

Here fullow the letters of Mr. Calhoun sal Judge Strange: Mr. Cathorn's Latter to the Com mitter.

FORT HILL, SEPT. 678, 1838. Gentlemen:

I have been honoured by your note of the 27th of August, inviting me to participate in dinner to be given to your Senators and the members of your delegation in Congress, who have concurred with them, on the great and ay

pel me refuctantly to decline your kind and It is difficult to over-estimate the importance

of the great measure, which now engrouse the public attention; and those who would held up, as a question of small magnitude, and they denounce it and all who support is in ost unmeasured and hitter terms, actually sincerely nor honestly. In whatever light may be viewed, it is a question of the fee may nitude; even more so in its political and more bearings, than its fiscal and commercial—for light in which it has been principally regard I feel that I hazard nothing in asserting, that banking system, through its connection with the Government is effecting, and if not arrest will effect, one of the greatest revolutions in a which history has left any record; and, let as add, one of the most pernicious. If pennite to progress, it will elevate the money ports above all others above thrones and principal ities, laws and constitutions. It has already quired in our country an almost unlimited esttrol over the fortunes of individuals and the lesiness of the community. By granling or withholding favours; by expanding of contra-ting the currency, fortunes are made, or lest to the whole business of the community, throp every channel of industry, is made topros pet a decay. Neither good, nor bad seasons-no the smiles, nor frowns of Providence, execut more controlling influence for good or evil, est the fortunes of individuals, or the community It is in vain, that the bounty of deavenals bless the land with seasons of plenty and besit a sudden contraction, or a suspension of proment, spreads ruin and desolution around, and plunges into poverty thousands, who but a sement before, believed themselves to be in me pendent, or affluent circumstances.

No one, who has observed the ope the last 20 years, can doubt the truth picture, and that the power, as great as it need as not reached the maximum of its it evating the money above all other pawers