

WHIG CLARION.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.



RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1843.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Whigs have succeeded in the late Elections in Georgia and Maryland, triumphantly; in Pennsylvania they have greatly gained, if they have not carried the State; and a Postscript in a Baltimore paper, cheers us with the hope that Ohio has again righted herself. The Cow boys of New Jersey have over-run us, we fear; but that is a small disaster, compared with the victories, either ascertained or expected, in those great States, following the glorious success of the good cause in Tennessee and North Carolina. These elections were full but calm. Our friends, the Locos, cannot raise their eyes sanctimoniously, and groan over the demoralizing effects of "coon skins, hard cider, and gourds," this time.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

It is well understood that Michael Hoke, Esq., of Lincoln, is to be the Democratic candidate. We rejoice that our friends, the democrats, have been able to agree upon a gentleman in every way so worthy of their support. He is a gentleman of acknowledged talents and worth, and but for his erroneous politics, would probably spend four years in the Palace.

The Whigs are not as yet agreed on their Candidate; but each and every one who has been spoken of in connexion with that high office, would worthily represent the Whigs of North Carolina. The bland and courteous manners of Col. Joyner, a polished gentleman of the Old School, and an ardent Whig, would lend a peculiar grace to the office.—The varied talents—the rich and flowing humor of that true-hearted gentleman and Whig, Charles Manly, may well excuse those who know him intimately, for wishing him to be the chosen man. No Whig in this good old State is not proud of the high talents and lofty bearing of the Hon. W. A. Graham, who has so nobly sustained her honor in the councils of the nation. What Whig has not admired the chivalrous self-immolation—the splendid talents, the uncompromising devotion to Whig principles, of the Hon. Edward Stanly? Broken on the wheel, his elevation to this office would be a proper rebuke by the people to the vile and unscrupulous means used to crush this gifted son of a noble sire. The Hon. Kenneth Rayner has labored with unwearied zeal and great ability in the great Whig cause, and deserves much, very much, from the Whigs. He would be welcomed as a worthy successor to our present chief Magistrate, and his immediate predecessor. And last, but not least, W. W. Cherry, Esq. of Bertie, though not an Adonis in person, is said to have powers of oratory, and persuasive eloquence, not to be beaten between the seaboard and mountains. His determined hostility to the disorganizing doctrines of locofocoism, has never been concealed or questioned.

With such an array of talent and of moral and political worth; with either of these gentlemen to bear our banner aloft, who can fear the result? We at least, are not of the number. The majority for the nominee of our Convention of Dec. 7, whoever he may be, must range between five and twelve thousand. The slowest man of the six, we firmly believe, would beat Mr. Hoke, or any other Democrat, five thousand votes.

On the subject of the nomination, we believe there will be no jar. We may have our preference—most of us have—but either would be at least our second choice, and as soon as nominated, would rise to the first.

In the meantime, any intemperate advocacy of the claims of either of these gentlemen, to the exclusion or censure of the claims of the others, would be greatly to be regretted. All are worthy—and the only question should be, who is the strongest? Let the members of the Convention come up with the large and liberal views of genuine Whigs; and let the Convention be well attended; let

the wishes of the people be ascertained, and then, as true Whigs, let it be respected; let the nomination be made; and then let us go it. Let us go it.

✦ We commend to our country readers, the spirited movement of the meeting held in this City. The resolutions of that meeting are of the proper material, and are of the right kind to infuse harmony and concert in the Whig ranks. Mr. Miller in reporting the resolutions, stated that in Committee, there had been suggestions made as to the propriety of naming a preference for Candidate for Governor. But as other communities in the State had expressed theirs, and subject to the decision of the Convention representing the wishes of the meeting, the Committee cheerfully agreed that the resolution nominating Charles Manly, Esq. was due to his eminent abilities, his virtuous talents and his ardent integrity and patriotism. Wake County must be aroused, and all the delegates are particularly requested to attend. Another important step was taken—the formation of a Clay Club. Every Whig in the County ought to belong to this Club, for Harry of the West is to be here next Spring. At its organization, our talented and eloquent young Townsman, H. W. Miller is to deliver in behalf of the Club, an oration on the life and character of Henry Clay. This will take place early in November; and the worth and character and talent of Mr. Miller, is too well known to need eulogy from us, to insure an immense audience. This is as it should be, and the step by the meeting was a wise, judicious and patriotic one. Henry Clay is now known to all his countrymen, but few know how much he has done for his country, to render him so dear to the whole country.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT ROCHESTER.

We have perused Mr. Webster's great Agricultural Speech at Rochester, with unalloyed pleasure, with exultation, and feelings of triumph. We are sure that such a speech, so teeming with the finest and noblest sentiments, came not from a traitor's heart. The tongue of even "archangel ruined" could not so belie the heart. That man is not lost—to his country—to the Whigs who espouse the great cause of their country. True, his brilliant fame has suffered an obscurity. It was not seen how contact with a leper could be suffered without pollution. But he bore about him an antidote in his own well balanced mind and well settled principles; and now he has cut loose from this weak and wicked administration; he is again buoyant and free. He is no longer the giant enchained—struggling in a Siberian Bog, hanging his head for shame. He is again on terra firma, his step is elastic, and he is again the great Daniel Webster. What were his reasons for remaining so long in such bad company, we cannot of course say. They may have been pure and patriotic. He may have wished to save his country and its administration from utter disgrace, by lending it the aid of his great mind. If so, all must admit that it was an instance of devotion and self-immolation, only equalled by the Spartan band at the Straits of Thermopylae. It was a loss of fame—a loss of friendship—and of money. We now think, whatever doubts and misgivings we may have once had, that his motives for remaining in office under John Tyler, could not have merited the suspicions and bitter reproaches that have been heaped upon him by those who were once associated with him. He may have thought that he could regulate the capricious Head of our Government, and keep him within bounds. He may have thought that a man so notoriously weak, would lean upon his powerful arm, and submit to be guided by his superior judgment. He may have dreamed that he could make himself the nucleus of a great third party, and become with his adherents a sort of Tiers Etat, composed of the moderate of both the great parties. He may have had some darling scheme, touching commerce or diplomacy, which he hoped to accomplish by means of his power over the feeble creature who occupies the Presidential chair. But however fallacious may have been his hopes—however impracticable and ambitious his views, he has at last turned his back on the miserable concern, and seems to have become himself again. That noble effort at Rochester is a redeeming act, and we are sure will induce his old friends to forgive his humiliating connexion with Tyler. They will not now feel obliged to give him up.—Such men should not lightly be cast from our ranks. And we do most devoutly hope that this is but the beginning of a course on the part of that great man, that will give him the same place in the affections of the Whigs that he occupied in 1840.

DEMOCRACY AND A U. S. BANK.

Listen to the following sentiments and paragraphs from Mr. McDuffie's Report to the House of Representatives. That Committee, of which he was Chairman, consisted of seven, viz: McDuffie, Verplanck, Smyth, Gilmore, Overton, Dwight and Ingersoll. Five of the seven were of the true friends of Gen. Jackson, but then loving their country and regarding her interest and prosperity more than they did Jackson, or their own popularity, they unanimously joined in this Report to the House:

Extracts from the Report of Mr. McDuffie, on that part of the President's Message in which he calls the attention of Congress to chartering a United States Bank, or a "National Bank, founded on the credit of the Government and its Revenues"—made to the House of Representatives in March, 1830.

Says the Report—"If the concurrence of all the Departments of Government, at different periods of our history, under every Administration, and during the ascendancy of both the great political parties into which the country has been divided, soon after the adoption of the present Constitution, shall be regarded as having the authority to such sanctions by the common consent of all well-regulated communities, the constitutional power of Congress to incorporate a Bank, may be assumed as a postulate no longer open to controversy. In little more than two years after the Government went into operation, and at a period when most of the distinguished members of the Federal Convention were either in the Executive or Legislative Councils, the Act, incorporating the first Bank of the United States, passed both branches of Congress by large majorities, and received the deliberate sanction of President Washington, who had then recently presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The constitutional power of Congress to pass this Act of incorporation, was thoroughly investigated, both in the Executive Cabinet and in Congress, under circumstances, in all respects, propitious to a dispassionate discussion. There was, at that time, no organization of political parties, and the question, was, therefore, decided by those, who from their knowledge and experience, were peculiarly qualified to decide correctly; and who were entirely free from the influence of that party excitement and prejudice, which would justly impair, in the estimation of posterity, the authority of a legislative interpretation of the constitutional Charter. No person can be more competent to give a just construction of the Constitution, than those who had a principal agency in forming it; and no administration can claim a more perfect exemption from all those influences, which, sometimes, prevent the judgment, even of the most wise and patriotic, than that of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY during the first term of his service."

Progressing in the Report with such reasoning, the Committee further say:

"Indeed, Bank credit and Bank paper are so extensively interwoven with the commercial operations of society, that, even if Congress had the constitutional power, it would be utterly impossible to produce so entire a change in the monetary system of the country, as to abolish the agency of Banks of discount, without involving the community in all the distressing embarrassments usually attendant on great political revolutions, subverting the titles of private property."

Let the bitter and sad experience of our country answer these plain and sensible truths. But the Report continues:

"The Chief Magistrate, in that part of his message which relates to the Bank of the U. States, expresses the opinion, that 'it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.' After giving to this opinion, all the consideration to which it is so justly entitled, from the eminent station and high character of the citizen by whom it is entertained, the Committee are constrained to express their respectful but decided dissent from it. * * * Human wisdom has never effected in any other country, a nearer approach to uniformity in currency, than that which is made by the use of the precious metals. If, therefore, it can be shown that the bills of the United States are of equal value with silver at all points of the Union, it would seem that the proposition is clearly made out, that the Bank has accomplished 'the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.' * * * For all the purposes of the revenue, it (the Bank) gives to the National Currency that perfect uniformity, that ideal perfection, to which a currency of gold and silver, in so extensive a country, could have no pretensions. * * * When it is, moreover, considered, that the

Bank performs, with the most scrupulous punctuality, the stipulation to transfer the funds of the Government to any point where they may be wanted, free of expense, it must be apparent that the Committee are correct, to the very letter, in stating that the Bank has furnished both to the Government and to the people, a currency of absolutely uniform value in all places, for all the purposes of paying the public contributions, and disbursing the public revenue. * * * Upon the whole, then, it may be confidently asserted, that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States; and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent has a currency at all comparable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity. * * * "But the salutary agency of the Bank of the United States, in furnishing a sound and uniform currency, is not confined to that portion of the currency which consists of its own bills. One of the most important purposes which the Bank was designed to accomplish, and which, it is confidently believed, no other human agency could have effected under our federative system of government, was the enforcement of specie payments on the part of numerous local Banks, deriving their charters from the several States, and whose paper, irredeemable in specie, and illimitable in quantity, constituted the almost entire currency of the country."

Alike is the present condition of these United States in their currency:

"If the Bank of the United States were destroyed, and the local institutions left without its restraining influence, the currency would almost certainly relapse into a state of unsoundness. The very pressure which the present Bank in winding up its concerns, would make on the local institutions, would compel them either to curtail their discounts, when most needed, or to suspend specie payments. It is not difficult to predict which of these alternatives they would adopt, under the circumstances in which they would be placed. * * * In this view of the subject, it does appear to the Committee, that no one of the institutions of the country, not excepting the Army or Navy, is of more vital importance than a NATIONAL BANK. It has this decided advantage over the Army and Navy; while they are of scarcely any value, except in war, the Bank is not less useful than either of them in war, and is also useful in peace. It has another advantage, still greater. If, like the Army or Navy, it should cost the nation millions annually to sustain it, the expediency of the expenditure might be doubted. But when it actually saves to the Government and to the country more millions annually than are expending in supporting both the Army and Navy, it would seem that, if there was any one measure of national policy, upon which all political parties of the country should be brought to unite, by the impressive lessons of experience, it is that of maintaining a NATIONAL BANK."

Of a National Bank founded on the credit of the Government and its revenues as Gen. Jackson recommended—the Committee in conclusion discourse thus: "Deeply impressed with the connection that the weak point of a free Government is the absorbing tendency of executive patronage, and sincerely believing that the proposed Bank (on the funds of the nation) would invest that branch of the Government with a weight of money influence more dangerous in its character, and more powerful in its operation, than the entire mass of its present patronage, the Committee have felt that they were imperiously called upon, by the highest considerations of public duty, to express the views they have presented with a frankness and freedom demanded by the occasion."

GEN. SAUNDERS AND THE PENSIONS.

Now since the storm has blown over, and we are left to blow at our leisure, we would respectfully suggest, that our Member of Congress elect, should say how that matter of the Pensions stands. We assure him that it would not be a waste of his valuable time, if he will devote an hour or two coolly to this subject. He may possibly satisfy some of his friends, who very strongly suspect there is something wrong in this matter of pensions, in connexion with his own action therein.

A good deal was said by at least one paper about "these foul charges" against Gen. Saunders; and strong insinuations were made, from a very irresponsible source, that the charges were untrue. And on one or two occasions, the Editor seemed to speak by authority of the General, in making the denial. We believe that Gen. Saunders authorized no such denial. We are even sure he could not, as an honest man and a gentleman, have given that authorization. But we also believe, that nine Democrats out of every ten in the District, are satisfied that the charge