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has been duly mailed.
A liberal discount will be made to companies of five
or more transmitting their subscriptions together.
Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our
agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper
gratis for every five subscribers or, at that rate per cent.
on subscriptions generally; the terms being fulfilled.
Letters and communications intended for the establish-
ment will not be received unless the postage is
paid.

PROSPECTUS.

THE MADISONIAN will be devoted to the support of
the principles and doctrines of the democratic party, as
delimited by Mr. Madison, and will aim to consummate
that political reform in the theory and practice of the
national government, which has been repeatedly indi-
cated by the general suffering, as essential to the peace
and prosperity of the country, and to the perfection and
perpetuity of its free institutions. At this time a singu-
lar state of affairs is presented. The commercial in-
terests of the country are overwhelmed with embarrass-
ment; its monetary concerns are unusually disordered;
every manifestation of society is invaded by distress, and
the social order seems threatened with disorganization;
every ear is filled with predictions of evil and the mur-
muring of despondency; the general government is
boldly assailed by a large and respectable portion of
the people, as the direct cause of their difficulties; open
resistance to the laws is publicly encouraged, and a
spirit of insubordination is fostered, as a necessary
defence to the pretended usurpations of the party in
power; some, from whom better things were hoped, are
making the "confusion worse confounded," by a head-
long pursuit of extreme notions and indefinite phantasms,
totally incompatible with a wholesome state of the
country. In the midst of all these difficulties and em-
barrassments, it is feared that many of the less firm
of the friends of the administration and supporters of
democratic principles are wavering in their confidence,
and beginning, without just cause, to view with distrust
those men to whom they have been long attached, and
whose elevation they have labored to promote from
honest and patriotic motives. Exulting in the anticipa-
tion of dismay and confusion amongst the supporters of
the administration as the consequence of these things,
the opposition are consoling themselves with the idea
that Mr. Van Buren's friends, as a national party, are
verging to dissolution, and are not to be depended upon
to support to the end the principles which they have
advocated, and are, indeed, maturing plans for their own
future government of the country, with seeming confidence
of certain success.

This confidence is increased by the fact, that visionary
theories, and an unwearied adherence to the plan for an
exclusive metallic currency have unfortunately carried
some beyond the actual and true policy of the govern-
ment; and, by impairing public confidence in the credit
system, which ought to be preserved and regulated, but
not destroyed, have tended to increase the difficulties
under which the country is now labouring. All these
seem to indicate the necessity of a new organ at the
seat of government, to be established upon sound prin-
ciples, and to represent the actual and true policy of the
government; and, by imparting public confidence in the
credit system, which ought to be preserved and regulated,
but not destroyed, have tended to increase the difficul-
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government; and, by imparting public confidence in the
credit system, which ought to be preserved and regulated,
but not destroyed, have tended to increase the difficul-
ties under which the country is now labouring.

To meet these indications this undertaking has been
instituted, and it is hoped that it will produce the effect
of inspiring the timid with courage, the desponding with
hope, and the whole country with confidence in the
administration of its government, and to the effect of
inspiring the timid with courage, the desponding with
hope, and the whole country with confidence in the
administration of its government, and to the effect of
inspiring the timid with courage, the desponding with
hope, and the whole country with confidence in the
administration of its government.

THE MADISONIAN will not, in any event, be made the
instrument of arraying the north and the south, the east
and the west, in hostile attitudes towards each other,
upon any subject, or upon any question of local interest,
or upon any subject, or upon any question of local interest,
or upon any subject, or upon any question of local interest.

It is in this responsible undertaking, it shall be our
good fortune to succeed in any degree in promoting the
harmony and prosperity of the country, or in conciliating
jealousies, and in removing the suspicion of party
prejudice, and in promoting the welfare of the whole
people, and in promoting the welfare of the whole
people, and in promoting the welfare of the whole
people.

This enterprise has not been undertaken without the
approbation, advice, and pledged support of many
of the leading and soundest minds in the ranks of the
democratic republican party, in the extreme north and
in the extreme south, and in the east and in the west.
An association of both political experience and talent of
the highest order will render it competent to carry forward
the principles by which it will be guided, and make it
useful as a political organ, and interesting as a journal
of news. Arrangements have been made to fix the
establishment upon a substantial and permanent basis.
The subscriber, therefore, relies upon the public for so
much of their confidence and encouragement only as the
fidelity of his press to their great national interests shall
prove itself entitled to receive.

THOMAS ALLEN,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July, 1837.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MERCHANTS.

- 1. Do not, like a foolish mariner, always calculate
upon fair weather; but be prepared, at all times, for
mercantile squalls and gales.
- 2. If you form a co-partnership, silent or avowed, do
not advertise it until the capital is actually paid in.
- 3. Always have articles of co-partnership written by
a lawyer of integrity, and signed and sealed before you
commence business.
- 4. If you buy and sell on credit, it is not safe to sell
more in a year than five times your actual capital.—
[When your credit is well established, you may exceed
this.]
- 5. Never sell to a man when you have reasonable
doubts about his ability to pay at the time.
- 6. Never sell on credit to a drunkard, horse-racer,
gambler; or a man not educated as a merchant.
- 7. Never sell on credit to a man who has not paid
former purchases, if due.
- 8. Select a store, the best situated for your business,
even if the rent be high, provided that it is not extra-
vagant.
- 9. Do not marry under twenty-five, and none but a
well educated, prudent, and sensible woman—one that can
earn as much as she spends.
- 10. Let not your house rent be more than a fifth of
the amount you are willing to expend in family and
personal expenses.
- 11. Keep a regular set of books, by double-entry;
and have them posted up and examined at least every
month.
- 12. Take an account of stock, balance your books,
and settle all your accounts twice a year, if practicable;
always once a year.

From the American Magazine.
MRS. JAMES MADISON.

The parents of Mrs. Madison, whose maiden
name was Dolly Payne, were natives of
Virginia. She was however born in North
Carolina, while her mother was on a visit to
some of her friends in that state. Not long
after their marriage, her parents joined the
society of Friends or Quakers, manumitted
their slaves, and removed to Pennsylvania.
Their daughter was educated in Philadelphia
in all the strictness of the sect to which the
family belonged. She was, therefore, but
little indebted to acquired graces and accom-
plishments for the admiration and regard
which followed her wherever she was known.
To much personal beauty, she added a warm
heart and a benevolent disposition; charms
and attractions which won for her not only
admirers but friends.

At an early age she was married to Mr.
Todd, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, and
also a member of the society of Friends.—
This connexion was of short duration. She
was soon left a widow with an infant son.—
Her father being also dead, she went to live
with her surviving parent, who had fixed her
residence in the same city. Here her beauty
and engaging manners secured her many
admirers and brought her several advantageous
offers of marriage. Among those who sought
her hand she gave preference to Mr. Madison,
at that time a distinguished member of Con-
gress to whom she was married in 1794.

From this time to the time of Mr. Madison's
appointment as Secretary of State, she re-
sided at Montpelier on Mr. Madison's paternal
estate. Here she entertained her numerous
friends and guests with an abundant and
cordial hospitality. Her mother and sisters
lived with her; and the regard and kindness
with which her husband treated them, was
repaid on her part by similar attentions to
the happiness and comfort of his aged mother,
who continued to live with her son.

On Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presi-
dency, in 1801, Mr. Madison was appointed
Secretary of State, and in April of that year
removed his family to Washington. We can-
not better describe the manner in which she
acquitted herself in the new and elevated sta-
tion to which she was now raised, than in the
language of a memoir in the national portrait
gallery, a work of great merit. "The Presi-
dent's house was the seat of hospitality, where
Mrs. Madison always presided in the absence
of Mr. Jefferson's daughters, when there were
female guests. After the President's, the
house of the Secretary of State was the re-
sort of most company. The frank and cor-
dial manners of his mistress gave a peculiar
charm to the frequent parties there assembled.
All foreigners who visited the seat of govern-
ment—strangers from the different states of
the Union, the heads of departments, the
diplomatic corps, senators, representatives,
and citizens, mingled with an ease and free-
dom, a sociability and gaiety, to be met with
in no other society. Even party spirit, viru-
lent and embittered as it then was, by her gen-
tleness was disarmed of its asperity.

Individuals who never visited at the Presi-
dent's nor met at the other ministerial houses,
could not resist the softening influences of
her conciliatory disposition, and her frank and
generous manners, but frequented her evening
circle; and sat at her husband's table; a table
that was covered with the profusion of Vir-
ginian hospitality, rather than with the ele-
gance and refinement of European taste.
The lady of a foreign minister was once ridi-
culed the enormous size and number of the
dishes with which the board was loaded, and
observed, that it was more like a harvest home
supper, than the entertainment of a Secretary
of State.—Mrs. Madison heard of this and
similar remarks, and only observed with a
smile, that she thought abundance was pro-
ferable to elegance; that circumstances formed
customs, and customs formed taste; and as
the profusion, so repugnant to foreign customs,
arose from the happy circumstance of the su-
perabundance and prosperity of our country,
she did not hesitate to sacrifice the delicacy
of European taste, for the less elegant, but
more liberal fashion of Virginia. The many
poor families daily supplied from that profuse
spread table, would have had reason to regret
the introduction of European fashion, had Mrs.
Madison been prevailed on to submit to its
dictation.

"During the eight years that Mr. Madison
was Secretary of State, he and his family
lived with the inhabitants of Washington as
with fellow-citizens; receiving and reciprocating
civilities in the most kind and friendly
manner. The Secretary himself, being wholly
absorbed in public business, left to Mrs.
Madison the discharge of the duties of social
intercourse. And never was a woman better
calculated for the task. Exposed, as she ne-
cessarily must have been in so conspicuous a
situation, to envy, jealousy, and misconstruc-
tion, she so managed as to conciliate the good
will of all, without offending the self-love of
any of the numerous competitors for her favor
and attention. Every visitor left her with the
pleasing impression of being an especial
favorite, of having been the object of peculiar
attention. She never forgot a name she had
once heard, nor a face she had once seen, nor
the personal circumstances connected with
every individual of her acquaintance. Her
quick recognition of persons; her recurrence
to their peculiar interests, produced the grati-
fying impression, in each and all of those who
conversed with her, that they were especial
objects of regard.

President left the city to hold a council of
war.

Before his departure, he anxiously inquired
whether she had courage or firmness to remain
in the President's house until his return on
the morrow or preceding day. She assured
him she had no fear but for him and the suc-
cess of our army. When the President reach-
ed Bladenburgh he unexpectedly found the
two armies engaged. Manly terror spread
over the city. All who could obtain con-
veyances fled to the adjoining towns. The
sound of the cannon was distinctly heard, and
universal dismay and confusion prevailed.—
Some personal friends who remained with
Mrs. Madison strongly urged her to leave the
city. They had her carriage brought to the
door, but could not persuade her to enter it till
her husband should return and accompany
her. And she did not finally depart till several
messengers had been despatched to bid her
fly.

We close this sketch in the words of the
memoir from which we have quoted. "Much
as she grieved her public station, she has been
not less admirable in domestic life. Neighborly
and companionable among her country
friends, as if she had never lived in a city;
delighting in the society of the young, and
never better pleased than when promoting
every youthful pleasure by her participation;
she still proved herself the affectionate and
devoted wife during the years of suffering
health of her excellent husband. Without
neglecting the duties of a kind hostess, a
faithful friend and relative, she smoothed and
enlivened, occupied and amused the languid
hours of his long confinement. He knew,
appreciated, and acknowledged the blessing
which heaven had bestowed on him in giving
him such a wife."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

We have had our time and times of laugh-
ing at animal magnetism. We shall laugh at
it no more. There is something awfully mys-
terious in the principle, beyond the power of
man to fathom or explain. Being in Providence
on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the
26th, 27th, and 28th of August, an opportu-
nity was afforded us of seeing and taking part
in a series of experiments, with a young blind
lady, while under the magnetic influence, the
results of which were not only marvellous in
our eyes, but absolutely astounding. The ex-
hibition was not public, and the parties were
all people of the first respectability, profes-
sional and otherwise. Having heard much
upon the subject, and disbelieved all the ex-
periments were made before a private circle
of ladies and gentlemen, at our own urgent
solicitation.

We have written a narrative of the circum-
stances, comprising some fifty or sixty pages
of foolscap; and we venture to say, that no-
thing hitherto published upon that subject, is
so wonderful by far, as the facts of which we
were witness—all of which we saw and part
of which we were. We shall publish our
narrative, on taking it to Providence for exami-
nation, provided we can obtain permission of
the parties—who have hitherto avoided publi-
cations, or public exhibitions.

One surprising incident we will mention.
On Sunday, while we were in Providence, a
small package was received from Mr. Stephen
Covill, of Troy, containing, as he wrote to his
friend, a note, which he wished Miss B. to
read, while under the magnetic influence,
without breaking the seal, if she could. Mr.
C. had been induced to try this experiment, in
consequence of having heard of extraordinary
performances of the kind—which, of course,
he doubted. The package, or letter, was evi-
dently composed of several envelopes. The
outer one was composed of thick blue paper.
On Sunday evening, Miss B., who, it must be
borne in mind, when awake, is blind, was put
into a magnetic slumber, and the letter given
to her with instructions to read it. She said
she would take it to bed with her, and read it
before morning. On Monday morning, she
gave the reading as follows:

"No other than the eye of Omnipotence can read
this, in this envelopment.—1837."

We made a memorandum of this reading,
and examined the package containing, as she
said, the sentence. She said then on Mon-
day morning, that there were one or two
words between the word "envelopment" and
the date, as we understood her which she
could not make out. We examined the seal
with the closest scrutiny. The seal of Mr.
Covill was unbroken, and to turn the letter,
or to read it without opening, was impossible.

After our return to the city, viz: on Wed-
nesday last, we addressed a letter to Mr. Co-
vill, to ascertain whether the reading of the
blind somnambulist was correct. The fol-
lowing is his reply:

"Troy, Sept. 1, 1837.
"Dear Sir—Your's of yesterday I received by this
morning's mail, and as to your inquiry relative to the
package submitted to Miss B. while under the magnetic
influence, I have to say, the package came to hand yester-
day. The sentence had been written by a friend, and
sealed by him at my request, and in such a manner as
was supposed could not have been read by any human
device, without breaking the seal. We think the seals
have not been broken until returned. The sentence as
read by Miss B. is—'No other than the eye of Omnipotence
can read this, in this envelopment.—1837.' And
as written in the original, on a card, and another card
glued on the face of the writing, and enclosed in a thick
blue paper envelope, was—'No other than the eye of
Omnipotence can read this sentence in this envelope.'
Respectfully yours,
"STEPHEN COVILL."

P. S. We have just received a note from
Providence, with permission to publish our
own narrative. But as it is very long, and
equally complex and wonderful, we shall first
take it to Providence, for the examination of
those who were present on the occasion. Our
aim being scrupulously exactness. We also
left a note for the blind lady to read, sealed
with seven seals. We have received it this
morning, the seals unbroken, with the answer
written on the outside. This answer is cor-
rect, as far as it goes. We were in great
haste at the time of preparing the note, and
having the odd title of a queer old book in our
pocket, printed in a small Italic letter, we
stuck on two and half lines of the small Italic
printing, with a wafer. The note, written and
printed, as we left it, was in these words:
The following is the title, equally quaint
and amusing, of a book which was published
in England, in the time of Oliver Cromwell:
"Eggs of Charity, laid by the Chickens of
the Covenant, and boiled by the waters of Di-
vine love. Take ye and eat."

The following is the answer, sent by Miss
B., through an intimate friend:

"The following is a title, equally amazing
(or amusing) and quaint, of a book published
in England in the time of Oliver Cromwell:
"Eggs of Charity—
"Miss B. does not know whether the word
is amusing or amusing. Something is writ-
ten after the 'Eggs of Charity,' which she
cannot make out."
Thus much for the present. We make no
comments. What we know to be true, we
fear not to declare. Facts sustained by the
evidence of our own senses, we trust we shall
ever have the boldness to publish. In regard
to our narration, it is alike wonderful and in-
explicable. As Paulding's black witch in
Kingsmark, says—"I've seen what I've
seen, I know what I know."

GAMBLERS.—A man who had gone over a
great part of the world, returned at length
from his travels; his friends came and re-
quested him to relate what he had seen.
"Listen," said he. "Eleven hundred miles
beyond the country of the Hurons, there are
men whom I thought very strange; they fre-
quently sit at table until late in the night;
there is no cloth laid, they do not wet their
mouths; lightnings might flash round them;
two armies might be engaged in battle; even
the sky might threaten to crush them in its
falls, they would remain unmoved on their
seats, for they are deaf and dumb. Yet now
and then they escapes from their lips a half
broken, unconnected and unmeaning sound,
and they horribly roll their eyes at the same
time. I often stood looking at them with as-
tonishment, for when such sittings take place,
people frequently go and witness them. Be-
lieve me, brethren, I shall never forget the
horrible contortions which I there saw. Des-
pair, fury, malicious joy and anguish were
by turns visible in their countenances. Their
rage, I assure you, appeared to me that of the
furied—its gravity that of the judges of hell
—and anguish that of malefactors." "What
was their object?" asked his friends. "They
attend, perhaps, to the welfare of the commu-
nity?" "Oh, no!" "They are seeking the
philosopher's stone?" "You are mistaken."
"They wish to discover the quadrature of the
circle?" "No." "They do penance for old
sins?" "Nothing of all this."
"Then they are mad; if they neither hear,
nor speak, nor feel, nor see, what can they be
doing?" "They are gambling!"—From the
German of Tichtewer.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Editor—There have been, since the
organization of our government, *Thirteen*
Presidential Elections. The following is a
correct statement of the number of votes re-
ceived by each principal candidate, for Presi-
dent and Vice President, at each of said
elections; and as it will be found on exami-
nation to have been compiled from good au-
thority, it may perhaps be worthy of a place
in your columns.

First Election, 1788.—Number of Electors
69. George Washington received 69 votes;
John Adams 34, and John Jay 9. Wash-
ington was elected President, and John Adams
Vice President.

Second Election, 1792.—Number of Elec-
tors 135. George Washington received 132
votes; John Adams 77, and George Clinton
50. Washington and Adams were both re-
elected.

Third Election, 1796.—Number of Elec-
tors 138. John Adams received 71 votes;
Thomas Jefferson 69; Thomas Pinckney 59,
and Aaron Burr 30. Adams was elected Presi-
dent, and Jefferson Vice President.

Fourth Election, 1800.—Number of Elec-
tors 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr
received each 73 votes; John Adams 65, and
Charles D. Pinckney 64. As there was no
choice of President in the College of Elec-
tors, the election devolved on the House
of Representatives, and after balloting 36 times,
Jefferson was elected by a majority of one
State. Burr was elected Vice President.

Fifth Election, 1804.—Number of Elec-
tors 176. The present plan of voting separately
for President and Vice President was now
adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for
President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. Geo.
Clinton received 162 votes for Vice President,
and Rufus King 14. Jefferson and Clinton
were elected.

Sixth Election, 1808.—Number of Elec-
tors 176. James Madison received 122 votes
for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47.
George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice
President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and
Clinton were elected.

Seventh Election, 1812.—Number of Elec-
tors 217. James Madison received 128 votes
for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. El-
bridge Gerry received 131 votes for Vice
President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and
Gerry were elected.

Eighth Election, 1816.—Number of Elec-
tors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes
for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel
D. Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice
President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe
and Tompkins were elected.

Ninth Election, 1820.—Number of Elec-
tors 232. James Monroe received 231 votes
for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218
for Vice President.

Tenth Election, 1824.—Number of Elec-
tors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99
votes for President; John Q. Adams 84; Wm. H.
Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As nei-
ther candidate had a majority, the election
was carried into the House, where John Q.
Adams having received the votes of 13 States
out of 23, was elected President. John C.
Calhoun received 192 electoral votes for Vice
President; N. Sandford 30, and Nathaniel
Macon 24. Calhoun was elected Vice Presi-
dent.

Eleventh Election, 1828.—Number of Elec-
tors 261. Andrew Jackson received 178
votes for President, and John Q. Adams 82.
John C. Calhoun received 171 votes for Vice
President, and Richard Rush 83. Jackson
and Calhoun were elected.

Twelfth Election, 1832.—Number of Elec-
tors 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes
for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd
11, and Wm. Wirt 7. Martin Van Buren re-

ceived 189 votes for Vice President; John
Sargeant 49; Wm. Wilkins 30; Henry Lee
11, and Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van
Buren were elected.

Thirteenth Election, 1836.—Number of
Electors 294, (including those of Michigan.)
Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for
President; William H. Harrison 73; Hugh
L. White 26; Daniel Webster 14, and Willie
P. Mangum 11. Richard M. Johnson re-
ceived 147 votes for Vice President; Francis
Granger 77; John Tyler 47, and Wm. Smith
23. As neither of the candidates for Vice
President received a majority of the electoral
votes, and as Richard M. Johnson and Francis
Granger received more votes than any other
two, the Senate proceeded to elect one of
these candidates Vice President. In the Sen-
ate Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes,
and Francis Granger 16. Van Buren and
Johnson were elected.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

The Currency.—This subject continues to
occupy a very large share of public attention
at this time; but not more than its importance
deserves. But no where have we seen it dis-
cussed with so much ability and fairness as
in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer;
by the editor and his numerous correspond-
ents. The most distinguished statesmen in
Virginia, as upon former occasions of emer-
gency, have come forward and taken up their
pens, and are discussing the subject with the
most praiseworthy zeal. How unlike are the
distinguished men of Virginia to the great
men of some other States which it is un-
necessary to name, in this respect. There,
the Rives, the Barbour, the Roanes, the
Garlands, and the Tazewells, like the Madis-
ons, the Jeffersons, and Randolphs of other
times, do not think it disparagement to con-
tribute for the press, when great and weighty
subjects arise of State or national interest.
Thus, they not only give tone and character
to the press, but they set men's minds to think-
ing—they elicit reflection and discussion, and
enable the public to comprehend subjects of
vital importance to the nation, about which
they were previously ignorant or had an im-
perfect conception. It is to be regretted, that
some of our enlightened politicians of Ohio,
of which we have a few of both parties,
would not follow the example of the distin-
guished men of Virginia, and letting alone,
for a while at least, the interest of partisan
leaders, and the deplorable bitterness of party
strife, come to the assistance of the Press, in
discussing the great questions which are now
agitating the country. In the language of an
able correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer,
whose article is now before us. "The time
has arrived, when sensible men ought to look
above partisan feeling and personal interest—
when we ought to think of our country, and
forget men altogether."

"If (says this same writer) the nation
could be induced to come to the consideration
of this question with feelings of this kind,
how easily it could be settled, and the pros-
perity of the country restored! And why can
we not consider it with this temper of mind?
Am I really guilty of an act of moral turpi-
tude in the estimation of a friend, by express-
ing opinions differing from his own on the
subject of the currency? Ought it to be a
cause of personal offence or of dislike? Can
we not let reason decide the question between
us, without exciting the angry passions? Is
not freedom of opinion the birth-right of us
all? Did not our forefathers encounter all the
horrors and privations of a seven years' war,
that their children might enjoy it? Most un-
questionably they did. And when we surren-
der to it, we give up one of the choicest bless-
ings of our Republican Government."

The principle point of difference among
the democracy of the country, and the oppo-
nents of a National Bank, at this time, is with
reference to the regulation of the government
finances. A portion are for collecting the
revenue in specie, and paying it out to the
officers of the Government, civil and military,
and to other government creditors, in specie,
through the agency of a Sub-Treasury. While
a portion of the friends of the Administration,
and we think much the most enlightened, if
not the largest portion, contend that such a sys-
tem would be inexpedient, if not altogether
impracticable.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.
THE RADICALS.

The radicals of all sorts, feeling that their course
was becoming desperate as well as contemptible, have
been very industrious of late in picking up the savings of emi-
nent men of the democratic party, and endeavoring to
turn them to account in support of the doctrines of
Fanny Wright and her followers. The writings of Jef-
ferson and other distinguished republicans, against a
National Bank, and the high-toned federal doctrines of
the day, have been consulted, and by dint of quoting
here and there a passage, separated from its context, at-
tempts are made to bring Mr. Jefferson's authority
against State Banks as well as against a National
Institution. All this may be very well with those who are
resolved to pull down at all events, and we should not
be troubled ourselves about the matter, if we had not
kindly been invited by the State Paper to "point out
wherein the Argus has departed from the principles of
the democratic party, as established by Thomas Jef-
ferson and his cotemporaries." When that is done,
the editor promises to "come back to the republican
track." It might be thought presumptuous in us to decide on
the political character of any paper, and it might not
only be presumptuous, as it certainly would be difficult
to do so, of one which holds different opinions on al-
ternate days; and we should greatly prefer to have the
Argus say for itself which side it is on, and then stick to
it; if it maintains the old land-marks against all the
new devices of the enemy, then we have no controversy
with the Argus. But if, either from inclination or
want of what the Globe calls "political courage," the
Argus goes with its loving friends, the Plauder, the
Post, &c., we shall have no difficulty in showing that it
"has departed from the principles of the democratic
party, as established by Thomas Jefferson and his co-
temporaries." If our "political friend" is called upon
to do more than talk and write, and if the Argus, on the
other side, then we may perhaps be induced upon to
add another word on a future day. In the mean time,
however, what we proceed to say is not for the Argus,
but for the downright and confessed loco foco.

"Thomas Jefferson and his cotemporaries" nobly
asserted and maintained "the principles of the democratic
party." They did many things which were esteemed
grievous by the federalists; but they did not rear the
structure of political power on any such foundation as
that on which modern radicals propose to build.
"Thomas Jefferson and his cotemporaries" were for
a strict construction of the constitution of the U. S.,
and maintained that congress had no power to establish
a National Bank; but neither Jefferson nor his cotem-
poraries made war upon the State Banks. On the con-
trary, the "cotemporaries" and political friends of Thom-
as Jefferson, voted for and approved of the incorpora-
tion of banks in all the States. Hostility to them is of
modern growth and invention. So banks have been re-
peatedly established in the U. S. Territories by the di-
rect authority and approval of congress. It was indeed
only on the third of March last, (the last day of the ad-

ministration of President Jackson, one of the "cote-
mporaries" of Thomas Jefferson,) that he signed a bill
approving and confirming the establishment of three
banks in the Territory of Wisconsin. This was done
by Andrew Jackson—the locofoco was not a loco foco.
In this State, the Bank of New York was incorporated
in 1791, the Bank of Albany in 1792, the Bank of Col-
umbia in 1793, and the State Bank in 1803—all
under the administration of the father of the democratic
party in this State, George Clinton. Governor George
Clinton, like his "cotemporary" Jefferson, was opposed
to a National Bank on constitutional ground, but he was
not opposed to State Banks. He would not have voted
if he did not believe with Fanny Wright, that all things
should be in common, or that a currency purely metal-
lic, was adequate to the business wants of the country.
Daniel D. Tompkins was also a "cotemporary" of
Jefferson, and was always supposed to be a true democ-
rat. Under his administration the Mohawk Bank was
incorporated in 1807; the "Mechanics" and "Farmers"
Bank, the Bank of Troy, the Middle District Bank, and
the Bank of Newburgh, in 1811; the Bank of Utica and
the City Bank of New York, in 1812; the Bank of Lan-
singburgh, the Catskill Bank, the Ontario Bank, and
the Bank of Orange County, in 1813; the Bank of
Niagara and the Jefferson County Bank, in 1816; the
Bank of Genesee, the Bank of Auburn, the Bank of
Washington and Warren, and the Bank of Plattsburgh,
in 1817. Daniel D. Tompkins was not a loco foco.
Dewitt Clinton was a "cotemporary" of Jefferson,
and under his administration several Banks were incor-
porated. Dewitt Clinton was not a loco foco.

Joseph C. Yates was one of the "cotemporaries" of
Jefferson, and under his administration the Tradesmen's
and other Banks were incorporated. Governor Yates
was not a loco foco.
Martin Van Buren was a "cotemporary" of Jefferson.
He recommended the renewal of all the bank charters
in 1829, and was universally reputed to be the father of
the safety fund system, until some indiscreet friends
have recently taken upon themselves to deny that he
meant what he said in relation to banks. Martin Van
Buren was not a loco foco.
Enos T. Throop and William L. Marcy were "cote-
mporaries" of Jefferson, and under each of their ad-
ministrations banks have been incorporated. Neither of
them is a loco foco.

Our banks have not only been incorporated under re-
publican governments, but the interests of the whole num-
ber have been voted for by republican members of the
legislature, who were "cotemporaries" of Jefferson.
Indeed, there never has been a time since Jefferson
came to the Presidency in 1801, when the federalists
had a majority in both houses. Our republican legisla-
tors have not therefore been loco foco.
In 1814 the banks stopped specie payment. Gov.
Tompkins did not make war upon them; the legislature
did not make war upon them. Unfortunately and deplora-
ble as the event was, there was supposed to be an abso-
lute necessity for it, though the banks in New England
continued to pay specie, and the misfortune was endur-
ed. The democrats of those days were not loco foco.
But now, when