INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1843.

MEMENTOES OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.

Mr. Summers of Virginia arose and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER:—I rise for the purpose of discharging an office not connected with the ordinary business of a legislative assembly. Yet, in asking permission to interrupt, for a moment, the regular order of parliamentary proceedings, I cannot doubt that the proposition which I have to submit, will prove as gratifying as it is unusual.

Mr. Samuel T. Washington, a citizen of Kanawha county, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and one of my constituents, has honored me with the commission of presenting, in his name and on his behalf, to the Congress of the United States, and through that body to the people of the United States, two most interesting and valuable relics connected with the past history of our country, and with men whose achievements, both in the field and in the cabinet, best illustrate and adorn our annals.

One is the sword worn by George Washington, first, as a Colonel, in the Colonial service of Virginia, in Forbes's campaign against the French and Indians, and afterwards during the whole period of the war of Independence, as Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

It is a plain couteau, or hanger, with a green hilt and silver guard. On the upper ward of the scabbard, is engraven, "J. Bailey Fish Kill." It is accompanied by a buck-skin belt, which is secured by a silver buckle and clasp, whereon are engraven the letters "G. W." and the figures "1757." These are all of the plainest workmanship, but substantial, and in keeping with the man and with the times to which they belonged.

The history of this sword is perfectly authentic, and leaves no shadow of doubt as to its identity. The last will and testament of Gen. Washington, bearing date on the 9th day of February, 1799, contains, among a great variety of bequests, the following clause:

"To each of my nephews, William Augustine Washington, George Lewis, George Steptoe Washington, Bushrod Washington, and Samuel Washington, I give one of the swords or couteaux of which I die possessed; and they are to choose in the order in which they are named. These swords are accompanied with an injunction not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and, in the latter case to keep them unsheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof."

In the distribution of the swords hereby devised among the five nephews therein enumerated, the one now presented, fell to the share of Samuel Washington, the devisee last named in the clause of the will which I have just read.

This gentleman, who died a few years since in the county of Kanawha, and who was the father of Samuel T. Washington, the donor, I knew well. I have often seen this sword in his possession, and received from himself the following account of the manner in which it became his property, in the division made among the devisees:

He said he knew it to have been the sidearm of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War; not that used on occasions of parade and review, but the constant *service sword* of the great chief; that he had himself seen General Washington wear this identical sword, he presumed, for the last time, when, in 1794, he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, then concentrated at Cumberland, under General Lee, and destined to co-operate with the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, then assembled at Bedford, in suppressing what has been called the "Whiskey Insurrection."

General Washington was then President of the United States, and as such was Commander-in-Chief of the army. It is known that it was his intention to lead the army in person upon the occasion, had he found it necessary, and he went to Bedford and Cumberland prepared for that event. The condition of things did not require it, and he returned to his civil duties at Philadelphia.

Mr. Samuel Washington held the commission of a captain at the time himself, and served in that campaign, many of the incidents of which, he has related to me.

He was anxious to obtain this particular sword, and preferred it to all the others, among which was the ornamented and costly present of the great Frederick.

At the time of the division among the nephews, without intimating what his preference was, jocosely remarked "that inasmuch as he was the only one of them who had participated in military service, they ought to permit him to take choice." This suggestion was met in the same spirit it was made, and the selection being awarded him, he chose this, the plainest, and intrinsically, the least valuable of any, simply because it was the "Battle Sword."

I am also in possession of the most satisfactory evidence, furnished by Colonel George Washington, of Georgetown, the nearest male relative now living of Gen. Washington, as to the identity of this sword. His information, as to its history, was derived from his father, William Augustine Washington, the devisee first named in the clause of the will which I have read; from his uncle, the late Judge Bushrod Washington, of the Supreme Court; and Major Lawrence Lewis, the acting executor of Gen. Washington's will; all of whom concurred in the statement that the true *service sword* was that selected by Captain Samuel Washington.

It remained in this gentleman's possession until his death, esteemed by him the most precious memento of his illustrious kinsman. It then became the property of his son, who, animated by that patriotism which so characterised the "Father of his Country," has consented that such a relic ought not to be appropriated by an individual citizen, and has instructed me, his representative, to offer it to the nation, to be preserved in its public depositories as the common property of all, since its office has been to achieve and secure the common liberty of all.

He has, in like manner, requested me to present this Cane to the Congress of the United States, deeming it not unworthy the public acceptance.

This was once the property of the philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin.

By a codicil of his last will and testament, we find it thus disposed of.

"My fine crab tree walking stick, with a gold head, curiously wrought in the form of the cap of Liberty, I give to my friend, and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

General Washington, in his will, devises this cane as follows:

"ITEM. To my brother, Charles Washington, I give and bequeath the gold headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will."

Capt. Samuel Washington was the only son of Charles Washington, the devisee from whom he derived, by inheritance, this interesting memorial; and, having transmitted it to his son, Samuel T. Washington, the latter thus seeks to bestow it worthily, by associating it with the battle sword in a gift to his countrymen.

I cordially concur with Mr. Washington in the opinion, that they each merit public preservation; and I obey, with pleasure, his wishes, in here presenting them, in his name, to the nation.

Let the sword of the Hero, and the staff of the Philosopher go together. Let them have a place among the proudest trophies and most honored memorials of our national achievements.

Upon that staff once leaned the sage, of whom it has been said—"He snatched the lightning from Heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants."

A mighty arm once wielded this sword in a righteous cause, even unto the dismemberment of Empire. In the hand of Washington, this was "the sword of the Lord, and of Gideon."

It was never drawn except in defence of public liberty; it was never sheathed until a glorious and triumphant success, returned it to the scabbard, without a stain of cruelty or dishonor upon its blade; it was never surrendered except to that country which bestowed it.

[At the conclusion of this address, the galleries, which were crowded, sent forth emphatic manifestations of their approbation.]

Mr. John Quincy Adams then rose and addressed the House as follows:

In presenting this resolution to the House, it may perhaps be expected that I should accompany it with some suitable remarks; and yet, sir, I never arose to address this House under a deeper conviction of the want of words to express the emotions that I feel. It is precisely because occasions like this are adapted to produce universal sympathy, that little can be said by any one, but what, in the language of the heart, in tones not loud but deep, every one present has silently said to himself: My respected friend from Virginia, by whom this offering of patriotic sentiment has been presented to the presented to the representative assembly of the nation, has, it seems to me, already said all that can be said suitable to this occasion. In parting from him, as, after a few short days, we must all do, it will, on my part, be sorrowing that in all probability I shall see his face and hear his voice no more. But his words of this day are planted in my memory, and will there remain till the last pulsation of my heart.

The sword of Washington! The staff of Franklin! Oh, sir, what associations are linked in adamant with these names! Washington, the warrior of human freedom—Washington, whose sword, as my friend has said, was never drawn but in the cause of his country, and never sheathed when wielded in his country's cause! Franklin, the philosopher of the thunderbolt, the printing press, and the plough share! What names are these in the scanty catalogue of the benefactors of human kind! Washington and Franklin! What other two men, whose lives belong to the nineteenth century of Christendom, have left a deeper impression of themselves upon the age in which they lived, and upon all after time? Washington, the warrior and the legislator! In war, contending by the wager of battle for the independence of his country, and for the freedom of the human race; ever manifesting amidst its horrors, by precept and example, his reverence for the laws of Peace, and for the tenderest sympathies of humanity: in Peace, soothing the ferocious spirit of discord, among his own countrymen, into harmony and union, and giving to that very sword now presented to his country, a charm more potent than that attributed in ancient times to the lyre of Orpheus.

Franklin! the mechanic of his own fortune, teaching, in early youth, under the shackles of indigence, the way to wealth, and in the shade of obscurity, the path to greatness; in the maturity of manhood, disarming the thunder of its terrors, the lightning of its fatal blast, and wresting from the tyrant's hand the still more afflicting sceptre of oppression: while descending into the vale of years traversing the Atlantic Ocean; braving in the dead of winter the battle and the breeze, bearing in his hand the charter of Independence, which he had contributed to form, and tendering, from the self-created nation to the mightiest monarchs of Europe, the olive branch of peace, the mercurial wand of commerce, and the amulet of protection and safety to the man of peace, on the pathless ocean, to the inexorable cruelty and merciless rapacity of war. And, finally, in the last stage of life, with fourscore winters upon his head, under the torture of an incurable disease, returning to his native land, closing his days as the chief magistrate of his adopted commonwealth, after contributing by his counsels, under the Presidency of Washington, and recording his name, under the sanction of devout prayer invoked by him to God, to that Constitution under the authority of which we are here assembled, as the Representatives of the North American people, to receive, in their name and for them, these venerable relics of the wise, the valiant, and the good founders of our great confederated Republic—these sacred symbols of our golden age.

May they be deposited among the archives of our Government! and may every American who shall hereafter behold them, ejaculate a mingled offering of praise to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe by whose tender mercies our Union has been hitherto preserved through all the vicissitudes and revolutions of this turbulent world, and of prayer for the continuance of these blessings, by the dispensation of his Providence, to our beloved country, from age to age, till time shall be no more!

[The same tokens of approbation which had greeted the address of Mr. Summers were exhibited at the close of Mr. Adams's remarks.]

[From the New York Evening Post.

The Exchequer Plan.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means made by Mr. Fillmore, in the House of Representatives the other day, on the plan of an exchequer presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, offers some objections to the scheme which it will be difficult to answer. The great argument urged in its favor is the power which it possesses,—a power, say its advocates, which may be usefully exercised. It is the misfortune, however, of most large powers that they are oftener abused than directed to good purposes. On this subject the report says:

"If it were possible to have such an institution without increasing Exedutive power or endangering the Treasury, which should be administered by men of undoubted talents and integrity, endued with competent financial skill, and a cautious, vigilant sagacity, uncontaminated with political and partisan bias, it is undoubtedly capable of rendering some service both to the business wants of the country and the financial embarrassments of the Treasury. But to hope for this is to expect a change in human nature itself, and in the ordinary motives that govern the conduct of men, and especially political men, little less than miraculous. Our institutions are based upon no such theory of human perfectibility. They contemplate the possibility of error and vice in those who are intrusted with power, and therefore guard the trust by every limitation, as to time and amount, not incompatible with the object to be attained."

This passage expresses the great objection, not only to the Exchequer plan, but to the United States Bank also. There never was a more remarkable exemplification of the mischiefs of clothing a set of men with extraordinary means of influence than the history of the national bank. For years was that charter the engine of corrupt private speculations, and corrupt political manœuvres, until it at length it exploded in the ruin of its stockholders.

The report objects to the Exchequer plan that, in allowing the purchase of drafts, it puts the funds of the government in danger. Even if honest agents are employed, drafts may be purchased which will not be paid. This has been done, to a ruinous extent, by the moneyed incorporations which are falling into ruin all around us. Actual dishonesty has by no means been committed in all instances. In many cases it was mere weakness, want of judgment, or the negligent management of funds belonging to the stockholders. "But," says the report—

"Suppose the Exchequer agent dishonest; suppose him a warm political partisan; might not these favors be dealt out to political friends, and denied to political enemies? Or suppose money is wanted to corrupt the fountains of elective power, or carry some great political contest; how easy would it be for a dishonest and pliant exchequer agent to buy the drafts of some irresponsible political friend, and thereby pour out the national Treasury for the basest of purposes; and yet, when called to an account, he has committed no crime—he has merely misjudged by purchasing a draft not accepted, the drawer of which has proved irresponsible."

The report might have added, that an agent of a government bank will almost necessarily be a warm political partisan—and ten to one will be dishonest.

In comparing the Exchequer plan with the Independent Treasury scheme, the report justly observes, that in the former, all that the government risks, is the balance in the treasury, which, considering that the income of the federal government is paid out nearly as fast as it comes in, can never be large. But the Exchequer plan proposes to set apart five millions of specie, to be made the basis of a paper circulation of fifteen millions. Here are twenty millions in addition to the ordinary revenue, entrusted to the honesty of the agents of the Exchequer, besides the deposites, which the plan allows to amount to fifteen millions more.

We conclude by quoting a passage from the report, in which the objections of the Exchequer plan as a currency measure, are strongly stated:

"As a bank, then, what are to be its probable effects upon the currency of the country? So far as it shall furnish a paper circulation of equal value with gold and silver, it would be beneficial. But, if we are to judge from past experience, this could not be done to any great extent, and would not be maintained for any great length of time. All government banking, in all ages and countries, has proved a failure. We believe there is no exception to this. To prove this we need not resort to the assignats of France, or to the imperial bank of Russia, with its paper rubles, or even the far-famed deposite bank of Amsterdam, which was under the charge of the Governors of the city, annually elected by the citizens, and for whose fidelity the city itself was liable. All these, at different times and under different circumstances, had a common end. The assignats, though based upon the avails of large estates which had been confiscated, and made a legal tender by severe penalties, generally sunk in the market, in consequence of excessive issues, until they became worthless. A similar fate attended the paper rubles of Russia; and the governors of the bank of Amsterdam, in violation of their official duty and solemn oaths, secretly withdrew the specie that had been deposited in its vaults; and this fraud was not discovered for forty or fifty years. But the attempts in our own country, by different States, to establish banks owned by the States, have been equally unfortunate. Few, if any, have maintained their credit, and the committee believe that there is some inherent and insurmountable difficulty in Government banking, that cannot be overcome or obviated. They cannot, therefore, flatter themselves that this attempt, if it should be made, would prove more successful than hundreds of others which have failed. The cause of these failures has doubtless been different in different cases. But there are certain causes, obvious to all, and well calculated to produce this fatal result.

In the first place, the various officers and agents which would be selected to take charge of such an institution are not likely to have the requisite financial skill, even if they should have the requisite moral honesty. They will be selected from party and political considerations. Thus it ever has been, and thus it ever will be. But even if they had the skill, they would not feel that watchful solicitude which self-interest alone can create, and which is indispensable to the successful management of a bank. But, among such agents appointed from such motives, there will be many whose moral integrity cannot be safely trusted. We have deplorable evidence of this in the numerous defaulters to the Government, and the scarcely less numerous instances of bank officers, acting under the immediate eye of those interested, who have embezzled the funds which they were paid to guard.

But, even if all these difficulties could be overcome, there is still another which admits of no remedy, and against which you can provide no security; and that is the dangerous increase in the issues of such paper by legislative authority. It matters not that you limit it by this act—the next Congress has the power to change; and, having the power, if there should be a deficiency in the revenue, it will be exercised. All experience leads to this inevitable result. It was so in France. It was so in Russia. It was so in this country during the Revolution, when continental money was poured out until it became worthless; and it was so during the last war, when Treasury notes were increased until they were twenty five per cent. below the par value of non-specie paying banks; and, even within a few months after this exchequer plan was first recommended to Congress, in a time of profound peace, Treasury notes were issued until they fell five per cent. below par, and the credit of the treasury was, at last, only saved by promising to pay six per cent. interest on these notes semi-annually, which converted them at once from currency, receivable in public dues, into a species of stock for investment. Even we could not sell a six per cent. stock, having twenty years to run, without a discount to meet these notes; and had they been issued under the exchequer, the result must have been the same. All these facts lead to but one conclusion, and that seems irresistable; which is, that the government ought not to engage in banking, but that that should be left to private corporations or companies, which may be effectually restrained in their issues by penal laws, for the violation of which they may be made amenable to the courts. Certainly nothing short of this can prevent excessive issues, or insure prompt redemption; and even this has not always effected that object. Mr. Ricardo, an eminent writer on that subject, says—"Experience, however, shows that neither a State nor a bank ever has had the unrestricted power of issuing paper money, without abusing that power; in all States, therefore, the issue of paper money ought to be under some check on control." As you cannot check or control Congress on this subject, it would follow that we ought not to attempt to exercise this power."

We do not see how it is possible to avoid the force of these objections. Not having room for the entire report, and not fully agreeing with all its views—though, so far as they are erroneous, they are moderately expressed—we have thought that a plan so earnestly pressed upon the attention of the country by the administration, as the exchequer plan has been, deserves the respect of being carefully examined, and that its dangers should be pointed out without reserve.

Hon. James Whitcomb.

We to day "breathe freer and easier" than we did yesterday, and we'll tell you why. Last Saturday the Palladium charged Mr. Whitcomb with having been a whole hog internal improvement man. This charge, so far as we are concerned, is a matter of indifference; because, had we been in the Legislature in 1836, the last session Mr. Whitcomb was in the Legislature or State, we should, under the reports and estimates there submitted, have voted for the bill. Gov. Noble, in his message, and the Hon. Howard Stansbury, U. S. Engineer, who made the surveys and estimates, &c., which were sworn to, told that Legislature they would prosecute the system prudently, and that it would not cost ten millions. The bill itself only authorized TEN millions to be raised for the whole system. Had the whigs not stole and squandered the money, it could have been done for that; and who then would not have rejoiced! But Mr. Whitcomb was originally opposed to the system, and never yet has changed in favor of it. He attempted to break it down while in the Legislature—voted with Dumont, Payne, and the enemies of the bill. So much so, that his constituents got up and sent on special instructions to him to vote for the bill, which he did under them on its final passage. Our old anti-internal improvement friends, therefore, may rest perfectly easy on the subject; and next week we will produce our proofs to their satisfaction. We have the journal of the Senate, which we commenced examining yesterday morning, and did not conclude till twelve o'clock last night. We scanned every page of it, and found all to our highest satisfaction, so far as Mr. Whitcomb is concerned. This is the reason we breathe more freely to day.

In the meantime, Mr. Wm. Watts of Union Co., who was in the Legislature that session, with Mr. Whitcomb, authorizes us to use his name in saying that Mr. Whitcomb was there opposed to the bill, and was with much difficulty prevailed on by Mr. Dunning and other members from his district, to obey instructions even, and vote for the bill on its final passage.—*Jeffersonian.*

Barbarity in Rhode Island.

Mr. B. Anthony made some statements at a recent public meeting, that excited much feeling. One was, that a highly estimable citizen of Providence, Mr. Holmes, was imprisoned for about sixty days, for allowing a meeting of the people to be held in a building owned by him, and when a majority of the grand jury could not be found to indict him, the Sheriff was despatched forthwith, to summon additional members to be added to the grand jury—a thing unknown before in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. After all this persecution, Mr. Holmes was ultimately acquitted.

Another case of outrage was in relation to Mr. Anthony himself. He found it expedient to leave the State in the reign of terror, as he had been active in the suffrage cause. While in a neighboring State, he received information of the death of his mother. He wrote to Governor King for permission to attend the funeral, promising to depart as soon as it was over. To this letter he received an answer that his request could not be granted coupled with advice to remove to the western country. A few days after, he received information of the death of his daughter, a girl of 13, at Providence. He again asked of Gov. King permission to attend the funeral, and it was again refused!

Wooden clocks are now a large article of export to England. The Yankees invoice them at a pound sterling each, and the English custom house officers dare not seize them.

How to make a Bank.

The following history of the Bank of Pensacola, Florida, developes about the richest piece of genteel swindling that has recently come to light. The people of Pensacola cannot complain, however, but that the bank "made money plenty." It is ta en from the Florida Herald of the 3d inst. It will be seen from it how banks *may* be made—nay, how they sometimes *are* made, and it will be seen from it also, that some of the most distinguished financiers of New York and Philadelphia had a hand in making this very bank:

"In the year 1831, it pleased their high mightinesses, the gentlemen of the Legislature, to charter this bank, as a snug quiet little shaving shop, with a capital of $200,000; but it could not move until an amendment or so rounded the sharp corners and made the charter acceptable to certain "capitalists" who came all the way from Boston.

"Well, on the 16th day of May, 1833, the books were opened in Pensacola and closed again, Walter Gregory subscribing for 1,795 shares, eleven residents of Pensacola (to qualify themselves for directors) 45 shares, and 250 were graciously reserved for the territory. As an instalment on his subscription, Gregory deposited $6,820 with a since broker of Mobile, and the enormous sum of *one hundred and eighty dollars* being paid into the bank, she commenced the manufacture of shinplasters with a nominally paid up capital of *seven thousand dollars.* You see the advantage of encouraging capitalists to come into the country: Mr. Gregory was encouraged! The charter was amended so as to *exactly fit* his $7000 which he brought, not to Florida, but to Mobile; and in a short time he was, as President of the bank, enabled to inform the Legislature that he had put into circulation paper money to the amount of *seventy one thousand four hundred and eighty seven dollars.* Thus did the capitalists make money plenty!

"In 1835, a grand scheme was projected for building a city at Pensacola, of about two miles square to contain 200,000 inhabitants, and a railroad from it, through Alabama, to all parts of the Union. All that was wanted, especially to create the inhabitants, was a bank charter. Accordingly our accommodating council augmented the capital of the Pensacola Bank to $2,500,000, with the privilege of issuing bonds to raise a capital for making a rail road.

"On the 21st of February, Mr. Gregory subscribed all the new stock, (24,000 shares) but *paid nothing*, and on the 14th of December divided 13,000 shares with the capitalists, Nicholas Biddle, Elihu Chauncy, Samuel Jaudon, Charles A. Davis, S. V. S. Wilder, and W. H. Chase. At this time $100,000 was nominally paid up, but one third was in promissory notes, that have never yet been paid.

"On the 16th of April, 1835, the bank issued 500 bonds of $1000, endorsed by John H. Eaton, Governor of the Territory, which went into the hands of the capitalists above mentioned, who disposed of them and remitted funds, which enabled the bank to make advances to the railroad, until they amounted to $595,013. The railroad company employed surveyors and engineers, until the funds were exhausted, before they had completed *one foot of the road!*

"Thus, then, stands the Bank. It advanced to the railroad company more than the amount of the bonds sold, and the capital paid up, which was entirely dissipated, with the exception of what might be obtained by the sale of some of the materials. The bank has a large amount of bills afloat, and nothing whatever with which to meet them, except a few worthless notes of individuals. The interest amounting now to $120,000, due on the bonds, has not been paid for two years; and the capitalists who have had the management of the bank, are living abroad in their glory. Thirteen stockholders only reside in Florida, who own nominally 3,373 shares! only *three hundred dollars* have been paid, the balance being in unpaid notes."

Whig Assumption.

The New York Herald thus pointedly hits off the whig project of paying off the State debts, by a government already made insolvent by extravagance and recklessness. What folly:

"THE STATE DEBTS.—The magnificent project of Mr. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, for the issue of $200,000,000 of United States stocks, to replace the State stocks—and thus to assume the State debts—has received its *coup de grace* in Congress, from both parties in the House of Representatives.

"This famous project has received less support than the Exchequer scheme of Captain Tyler. In the next Congress it will probably have less. In fact, it is the most hopeless of all hopeless ideas, to expect that Congress ever would adopt such a project. It has been set on foot by a set of wild stock jobbers, merely to raise the price of certain stocks, and to enable them to get out of a scrape. At this moment the General Government is rapidly approaching a state of hopeless bankruptcy—with an annual revenue of $14,000,000, and an annual expenditure of $26,000,000—and yet people talk of such a government assuming debts to the amount of $200,000,000. Was there ever a greater specimen of folly!

"The several delinquent States must depend on their own resources, and if they ever pay at all, they must raise it among themselves. But we doubt whether they will pay. "Can you take breeks off a Highlandman?" as the old border proverb has it.

"It was your Bull that gored my Ox."

How often do we see illustrations of the moral contained in the fable of *the Farmer and the Lawyer*, with which we were all well acquainted in those good old days before the *mischief* improvements of modern times had banished NOAH WEBSTER from among our elementary books. It is well known that during nearly half of the past year the State of Rhode Island was held under *Martial Law*, by the party who had found the Charter of King Charles too weak to restrain the aspirations of the people after some of those natural American rights of which they had been so long deprived, through the instrumentality of this remaining relic of our former vassalage to Great Britain; and under the sanction of which law many of the satellites of the "law and order" party spent their summer months prowling about the State, and stealing from the defenceless inhabitants "cooking stoves, shirts, coats, *select* caps, boots, and every other species of property they could lay their hands on." After this long protracted trampling under foot of all civil law and personal rights, by the unnecessarily continued enforcement of the military code, it is not a little surprising to hear from one of the prominent Algerines of Rhode Island such sentiments as the following:—"*I cannot consent by my vote in favor of this resolution, to have the civil law trampled upon by martial law. I wish the civil law to have precedence here in this country.*" This remark was made in the Rhode Island Legislature, on Wednesday of last week, by Mr. Randall, a member from Newport, in a debate which arose on a resolution that had been received from the Legislature of Illinois, respecting the refunding of General Jackson's fine. It is easy to see whose bull had gored the ox of this old federal lawyer from Newport!

A BOMB SHELL OF 1775 FOUND!—The Portland Argus says:—"As the two sons of Messrs. Daniel Woodman and Daniel Gould, were digging for clams, on Monday, in the Black Cove, near the channel, they discovered the rim of what they thought was a large iron jug. After digging round and tugging at it for some time, they were obliged to get some tackle before it could be taken from its bed. It proved to be a bomb shell, with the powder yet in it, which was thrown from Mowatt's fleet, on the memorable 15th of October—67 years ago—the day when this town was burned by the British! It measured 38 inches in circumference, and weighs 150 pounds. Capt Lemuel Moody, and Mr. Wm. Tukey, well recollect seeing it pass over the town, sink sink into the waters of the Cove. It was the only one that passed over during the day. The others all fell among the devoted houses, and exploded. It seems as if there could be no doubt of the identity of this curiosity."

IRON.—The Rochester Democrat states that iron was first made in this country in 1715, in Virginia. In New York, Orange county, a furnace was erected in 1751, and 1,500 tons of pig, and 1,000 of bar, made annually. The great iron chain, that crossed the Hudson during the Revolution, each link of which weighed 140 pounds, was made there. Peter Townsend made the first cannon there in 1816. In the United States, 1840, there were made 347,400 tons of pig iron; twenty years ago, Great Britain made only 400,000 tons; now she makes 1,258,781 tons.

Operation of the Present Tariff upon Agricultural Products.

We last week endeavored to exhibit the destructive effects of the present tariff imposed upon the country by an overbearing federal majority in the last session of Congress, by showing that while every article which the farmer has to sell has been greatly *reduced in price*, the operations of the great manufacturing corporations are attended by the most successful results. It should ever be borne in mind by the great agricultural class, that the framers of this tariff talked loudly of *their* protection, as well as the protection of the manufacturers. It should likewise be remembered that by this tariff the agricultural class—by far the most important in this country—are grossly cheated—that the farmers and consumers are taxed to secure rich dividends to the stockholders of the great manufacturing corporations.

Every farmer who has surplus produce to sell, *feels* to his sorrow the operations of the present tariff and the attendant consequences of federal administration. While he has to pay *increased* prices for almost every article he is compelled to purchase, he is unable to dispose of his products for any thing like corresponding prices. To illustrate the *beneficial* operation of this boasted tariff for the "protection" of the farmer, we will give from an authentic source, a table of the actual price of agricultural produce in three leading markets. The first show the prices of such products in the month of August last, when it was supposed the tariff would not pass:

PRICES OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, AUG. 10, 1842.

	Boston.	N. York.	New Orleans.
Flour Southern	6,25	6,00	4.75
" Western	6,00	5.75	4.50
" via N. Orleans	5,75	5,75	——
Wheat	——	1,17	90
Oats	28	28	20
Beef mess	9,25	8,00	9,00
" No, 1.	7,00	——	5,00
Pork clear	10,00	9,50	8,00
Lard	7	7¼	7
Wool American	37	32	12.00

We now give the prices of the same articles at the same points about one month after the passage of this tariff for the "protection" of the farmers:

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, SEPT. 24, 1842.

	Boston.	N. York.	New Orleans.
Flour Southern	4,87	4,50	3,75
Western	4,75	4,25	3,75
" via N. O.	4,75	4,20	3,75
Wheat	——	98	——
Oats	25	25	30
Beef mess	8,75	8,00	8,50
No. 1.	6 75	——	5,00
Pork, clear	10,50	9,00	7,50
Lard	7	8	6
Wool, American	37	30	22

Thus it will be seen that an immense fall has occurred in every article at all points. The article of flour has fallen twenty per cent., and other articles in proportion, and this, too, at a season of the year when, if ever, prices should rise, from the mere fact that it is then that the old crops are supposed to be nearly exhausted, and the new crop not in the market. From a responsible source, we learn that at New Orleans, independently of cotton, there were last year received in value amounting to $21,316,045, of which the articles of flour, pork and lard constituted $5,000,000. The same quantity of the same articles now would bring but $1,000,000. It is therefore reasonable to infer that the decline has been brought about by some generally operating cause, and not by any local influence at certain points. The fall, at that time, was brought about not so much by the greatness of the immediate supply as by the prospect of the stoppage of all foreign vent; and the subsequent experience of importers of produce has proved the wisdom of this anticipation. While exports have sunk, imports have risen since the imposition of the present tariff. Before the passage of the act, 100 tons of sable iron cost $8,900, which was equivalent to 1,450 bbls. of flour, at the then rate of $6. The same quantity of iron now costs $9,600, which is equivalent to 2,133 bbls of flour, at $4,50, which is near the present price. Thus the farmer, in order that the iron dealer may be protected, is obliged to give 683 bbls. more of flour in September, than he did for the same quantity of iron six weeks before this act for his "protection" was passed.

This is a mere fraction of the great amount of injury which this imposition of the partial and destructive tariff has brought upon the farmers and producers of the land. Will they not examine this question carefully, and with the first opportunity throw off the yoke which has been put upon their necks by an aristocratic, partial, and unscrupulous faction, whose only aim in legislation is to make the rich richer, and reduce the laborer and producer to a state of abject penury and dependence?—*N. H Argus.*

The flow of Specie--the Prospect.

As much as it may annoy the rag barons who live by plunder, we must tell the truth and shame federal politicians.

A letter from New York city to the Philadelphia North American, a whig paper, speaks in glowing terms of the business prospect there. He says:

"Business has been very active for the steamer to day, and the state of our stock market continues to improve, and the greatest confidence is felt that the lowest point has passed."

He then adds:

"Exchange is current at the following rates: London at 10⅞ a 10¾; France 5,25; Amsterdam 38¼ a 38¾; Hamburg 34¼ a 34½; Bremen 75 a 75½. British Government Bills 6 per cent."

This is very low exchange, especially in London, 109 being par. This exchange is in our favor 2½ to 3¾ per cent. This leads the writer to this declaration:

"Money is so abundant here that a large business has been done in purchasing exchange to import specie, as the transaction will pay very well. Some persons estimate that five to eight millions of dollars in specie will be received in this country within the next sixty or ninety days. The Caledonia, it will be remembered, brought over more than a million of specie."

This must put the rag factory associates to the blush. "FROM FIVE TO EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN SPECIE, (not in rags and lamp black,) *will be received in this country within the next sixty or ninety days,*" and this, too, to a great extent on speculation. This will overgo our estimate of an importation of *thirty millions* of specie within the current year. How long will it be before such a flow of specie, flowing in "as the tide," to use the expression of that far seeing statesman of the Hermitage, will fill up all the channels of circulation? Not long! Nothing will prevent it but a body of paper factories standing guard to keep it out of circulation.

The bank and shinplaster city of excrescences kept up for years by every ignorant federal scheme in the nation, is not even whispered any more in the most humble accents. The *constitutional currency* has regulated the exchanges, and they are lower and plentier than at any former period—in fact, they are in favor of New Orleans against New York, one or two per cent.—and have been sold as low as a half per cent. on New York at Cincinnati. Will these things open the eyes of the people? Have they not been duped long enough by shinplaster, bank sustaining pension robbers of the reward of labor? We think they have. It is time to investigate and look into these matters more closely, and be able to detect political rant when advanced for sound axioms of political economy. Our virtuous forefathers who made the constitution, understood better the standard of value than our modern financiers.

A PARLIAMENTARY PHENOMENON!—Mr. Mattocks, a member of Congress from Vermont, announces in a late letter to his constituents his intention to retire from public life—and accompanies it with the following remarkable declaration:

"I have been nothing more than your attentive representative. During the six entire sessions which I have attended, and the portion thus far of the present session, a kind Providence has given me such a measure of health, that I have not been absent from my seat in the House of Representatives a single day, nor any material part of a day. This, together with the incidental duties of my station, and votes given in all cases according to the best of my judgment, constitute the substance of the services I have rendered you. I wish I could have served you better. I have never made a speech in Congress."

What! "Never made a speech in Congress."

The Democratic Nominees.

Sentiments of the Press.

OUR CANDIDATES.—The nominations made by the Democratic State Convention, meet with a hearty response from every quarter of the State. The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are well and favorably known to the people of Indiana, and will receive, from the Democracy, such a support as will carry dismay and defeat into the ranks of their opponents. A stronger ticket could not have been selected.

Mr. WHITCOMB, the nominee for Governor, has been a citizen of Indiana for more than twenty years, and has always been distinguished for his firm and unwavering adherence to the democratic party and democratic principles. In the various stations of public trust which he has been called to fill, such as Prosecuting Attorney, State Senator, and Commissioner of the Land Office, he has uniformly acquitted himself with honor, and has never given occasion for the breath of calumny to assail his character.

Mr. BRIGHT, the nominee for Lieut. Governor, is a young man, very highly esteemed wherever he is known, distinguished for untiring perseverance in the pursuit of any laudable object, and for his strong attachment to democratic principles. He has successively and honorably filled the stations of Probate Judge, United States Marshal, and a seat in the Senate of our State, of which body he is now a member.

Both of our candidates are *emphatically* self made men. Without the advantages of wealth or wealthy connections, in early life, they were left to their own resources, and well have they proven that "perseverance and energy are sufficient to overcome the worst of difficulties." Let the democracy of Indiana but do their duty, and we confidently believe they will be elected.—*Mishawaka Tocsin, Jan. 25.*

WHITCOMB AND BRIGHT.—We hear but one voice from the Democracy of the North in relation to the nomination of these gentlemen, and that is unqualified approval. The reputation of Whitcomb, the talented and energetic Commissioner of the General Land Office, is already well known in the humblest cabins of the North, and the nomination of Jesse D. Bright is greeted with a warm welcome, so different from the manner our whigs speak of Bradley, as to excite an involuntary smile. We have made up our minds to carry the State, so that's the end of it. Poor, insulted, whig ridden, bankrupt Indiana, whose best blood has been sapped by a set of as consummate scoundrels as ever infested a State, is about to be redeemed and disenthralled. The shackles are to be thrown off, every man will put his shoulder to the wheel, and we shall set such a ball in motion as will make many a little man thankful he is no *bigger*. In this good work the North will not be behind her neighbors. The farmers from our prairies, the mechanics from their shops, and the real log cabin boys of our goodly county, have resolved that a grand chorus shall go up on the evening of the first Monday in August. Old Elkhart is right. Whitcomb and Bright!—*Goshen Democrat Jan. 19.*

We are very much pleased with the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Whitcomb is a stern, thoroughgoing Democrat, and as a statesman, has but few equals in the country. He is a self-made man, and has risen from a country schoolmaster to the station which he now occupies. He filled the office of Commissioner in the General Land Office at Washington during Mr. Van Buren's administration, with great satisfaction, and was one of the proscribed office-holders in the early part of Mr. Tyler's administration.

Mr. Bright is also a thorough going Democrat, and filled the office of United States Marshal with great satisfaction, and was pronounced by Judge McLean as a faithful officer. He, too, was removed from office by President Tyler. Both of the candidates have pledged themselves to visit the several counties before the election, and we have no doubt of their success.—*Perry Times, Jan. 21.*

The nominees of the Democratic State Convention are decidedly popular in all parts of the State. The press throughout responds in an enthusiastic manner favorably to the result of the labors of the convention, which we regard as ominous of the success of the ticket.

It will not do however for Democrats to repose securely behind their anticipations of success. They must labor diligently if they would succeed. They must rely upon the Whigs giving them the best fight they have—and the death struggle is ever convulsive. That the Whig party is now in its death throes is evident. Arouse then in your might, and give it its quietus.—*Lawrenceburgh Beacon.*

The Democratic Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on the 8th inst. nominated the Hon. JAMES WHITCOMB, of Vigo county for Governor, and the Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Jefferson county, for Lieutenant Governor. Both are gentlemen of respectable abilities, and are spoken of even by their opponents, in terms of respect.—*Corydon Gazette, neutral, Jany. 19.*

Certainly they have chosen one of their first, and most talented men for the office of Governor. Where can they find a better in their ranks than JAMES WHITCOMB of Terre-Haute—*Wabash Courier (Whig,) Jany. 21.*

STATE CONVENTION.—In our last we unfolded the Democratic Banner of the State, inscribed with the names of JAMES WHITCOMB for Governor; and JESSE D. BRIGHT, for Lieutenant Governor. We have no fears for the result; the apathy of Democratic party in Indiana, alone can cause their defeat. "Better selections could not have been made." Already has the whig press commenced its abuse of these gentlemen.

Democrats, show your adherence to your principles, and your confidence in the ability and integrity of your candidates by a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

We expect to see those gentlemen in our midst previous to the close of the campaign, when every citizen will have an opportunity of judging for himself, and deciding how he shall cast his vote.—*Marion Herald, Jan. 28.*

INDIANA.—James Whitcomb has been nominated by a Democratic Convention as