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By H. H. WORTHINGTON

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Notes of any specie-paying bank, will be received in payment. The Editor will guarantee the safety of transmitting them by mail.
Letters to the Editor on business connected with the office, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

POURRY.

From the New Yorker.
STANZAS.

From our social companions when parted afar,
By the glimmer attracted of Fortune's bright star;
When new scenes are unfolding, new pleasures are near,
Let the friends of our youth still be cherished and dear.
When the cares of the world in and heaviness press,
And no kind friend is nigh to cheer and to bless;
When the clouds of misfortune our courage disarm,
Small those friends, like the rainbow, then brighten the storm.
When fresh sunbeams of rapture have banished the tear,
When gay circles are filling, and kind friends are near,
When revel is high, and the wine-cup is poured,
Let the friends of our youth be the toast of the board.
When the winter of life has succeeded its spring,
And chill time from the heart stolen many a string;
When our hopes are decaying, our pleasures are few,
Let us turn to the joys our brighter days knew.
When retirement invites from the toils of the day,
When reflection exerts'er the bosom its sway,
And when solitude echoes the voice of the past,
Let the friends of our youth blend with each to the last.
Tho' new skies may be bright, and new landscapes be fair,
Tho' new friends may be kind, and new hearts may be dear;
Tho' new gladness may crown us, new blessings may fall,
Yet will those of our youth be dearest of all.

Judge B.—once an excellent lawyer, had begun for some time to talk rather too much on the Bench. Somebody observed that he was growing so old, that his nose and chin were likely to come into collision. "Yes," said Rose, "there have been a great many words between them of late."

MUTABILITY.—Mutability is written upon every object in the natural world; upon every physical power, and upon every degree of mental endowment—still stronger, but more irregularly on our path in life, from infancy to old age, in all its vicissitudes. Two things only are immutable, in nature—life and death; in morals only one—truth, only through all the sinuosities it has to pass in its earthly pilgrimage, is immutable.

CAPT. MARRVATT.—This distinguished individual is now in this city, where he intends to remain a considerable time. He will be in this country three years. He is writing a description of the American people, "as he understands them," which we have many reasons for believing will be correct, if not flattering. He says he is a true Yankee. He was born in Boston, and we doubt not, entertains the best possible feelings for his native country; at all events the description of the United States, and of the manners and customs of its wide spread and diversified population, by the author of the *Marrvatt Novels*, will be a rich treat to the people on both sides of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Hearty Congratulations.—Malouin, physician to the Queen of France was so fond of drugging, that it is told of him, that once, having a most patient patient, who diligently and punctually swallowed all the stuff he ordered, he was so delighted in seeing all the vials and pill-boxes cleaned out, that he shook him cordially by the hand, exclaiming, "My dear sir, it really affords me pleasure to attend you, and you deserve to be ill."

An old bon vivant, eighty years of age living near Quade Jemappes, gave a dinner to a party of his friends. The glass and the song went round merrily, and the master of the feast was even more cheerful and joyous than usual. Just as he had finished a bacchanalian song, he addressed his guest saying, "Gentlemen every thing ends with a song, and it is time for me to come to an end." Upon this he took up a knife that lay before him, plunged it into his heart, and fell from his chair weltering in his blood. His astonished guests immediately went to his assistance, but his life was extinct. He had taken the utmost precaution to secure the success of his project. The knife, which was pointed, had been sharpened at his express desire: the blow was directed so as to be certain of its effect; and he had put aside every article of his clothing, that was likely to impede the stroke. No positive motive for this desperate act is known to exist; but it is recollected that the deceased had lately been heard to declare that death was preferable to the infirmities and privations of old age.

Messrs Claiborne and Gholson.—These gentlemen are candidates for re-election. Their course in Congress last winter met the decided approbation, we believe, of a vast majority of the people of Mississippi. Their firm uncompromising stand in defence of southern interests and southern institutions—the boldness and eloquence with which they hurled back the brand of north-

ern agitators and incendiaries and bearded their veteran champion—their indignant defence of the slandered settler on the public lands whose charter has so long been a theme, to congressional writings, of reiterated calumny and ridicule, have enforced from every party undivided approbation and applause. They have both shown the naves of true-hearted sons of Mississippi, true to her interests, jealous of her honor, ardent in her defence—and have secured to themselves on the three-hold of their career, amid old and practised statement, an honorable position. Even England, our old exacting mother and jealous rival—albeit not used to the praising mood, at least where American productions are the subject—has done homage to the eloquence of Claiborne. His short speech announcing to the house the death of his colleague, Gen'l. Dickson, was reprinted and eulogised in the English papers.—We trust Mississippi will cherish such sons and give their abilities the opportunity for their development.—*Lexington (Miss.) Gazette.*

A HUMAN LUSUS NATURE.

We learn from the Evening Star of yesterday, that one of the greatest living curiosities in human shape now in existence, is probably that in the person of a child recently arrived in this city from the West Indies. He is aged nine years, and has a head of such enormous magnitude that the sight of it creates astonishment and awe. Its shape is not distorted, but seems to have been formed for a man of about 10 or 11 feet stature; in fact it is of colossal dimensions, like that of some ancient statues. It measures 31 inches in circumference, and the arch over the apex measuring from ear to ear, is 23 inches. Its weight is prodigious, being almost 50 pounds! The child was born so, and the head has always borne the same proportion to the rest of his body and limbs, which are well formed, like those of a small child at that age. He never moves from his position on his back, but tosses his head constantly, rolling his eyes as if in agony with the Atlantean Globe, which is placed upon his infant shoulders. His features are natural and well shaped, but expressive, as might be supposed, of an age and maturity corresponding to the immense mass of brain. Therefore they have the physiognomy of a full grown man with the diminutive size of those of a child. The sutures of his head not being closed, but remaining far larger than those of a new born infant, it may yet increase in size beyond all calculation.

It is said that the child presents a remarkable phenomenon in the character of the functions affected by this monstrous formation, and the subject may throw much light on physiology and pathology. He never drinks any liquid whatever. All his food however, which is two pounds of rice per diem, seems to answer all the purpose. The case was supposed to be one of mere water on the brain, but it seems to be but little more than an unnatural growth of the brain. Several cases of enlargement, but not so remarkable as this, have been seen in Europe which were also idiocic like this, and Gall endeavors to explain it, by saying that the texture is more spongy, and less solid and firm than in health; that the same quantity of matter exists, but the convulsions are more unravelted. He indicates no other sense than that of pain, when touched, or hunger when the hour of eating arrives. His father was a stout Spaniard of Porto Rico. The mother a dark quadroon of Martinique. The child's name is Bartolo, and he will be exhibited, we learn, for a few days, previous to his departure for Paris and London. For our own part, however, we think such exhibitions, except before medical men, are exceedingly unfeeling and improper, and that they should not be encouraged.—*New Era.*

The bank presses insist that the present state of things proves the unsoundness of General Jackson's views in reference to the currency. Is this true? General Jackson is in favor of a specie currency.

The pseudo Whigs are in favor of a paper currency. Now, which has failed—the specie currency or the paper currency?

Which is "the better currency," specie or paper?

Which do the people prefer? The millions who compose the American people will tell the bank gentry, that the present state of things most signally confirms the soundness of the views entertained by that hero, patriot and statesman whom they will revere more than ever.

Globe.
"What harm has it done?"—Since the Nullifiers have again changed their coat, the sight of certain old buttons and cockades throws them into spasms. As bad as the wolf hated to be stripped of the lion's skin he had crept into, do the Nullifiers hate to be stripped of the title of "Republican," which they have lately assumed. The Messenger piteously asks, "What harm has Nullification done? don't tell us what great harm it could have done; but what has actually been done?"

What harm has it done? The same thing was asked by Benedict Arnold, after trying to sell his country. The same was asked by Aaron Burr, after the failure of his famous conspiracy; and the same was asked by the Hartford Convention, after its abortion. What harm have they all done! —*Macon Telegraph.*

MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The whig organs in all parts of the country are filled with epithets and exclamations against the tyranny and oppression of the government. The ground upon which this general outcry is raised, at the present juncture, is the requirement, agreeable to law, that all payments of sums due to the United States be made in cash, or in evidences of claims upon the public treasury.

If by the term Government is intended the law-making power, we shall readily admit this to be a measure of the Government; and the Executive officers, whose constitutional duty it is to carry the law into effect, cannot in any sense be responsible for the consequences of faithfully discharging it. Congress, with great propriety and wisdom, has pointed out the manner in which payments made on public account shall be effected. The Executive officers, whatever may be their individual desires, have no power to dispense with them. Under the present state of the law, would a debtor to the public be discharged from his obligation, if through favoritism or connivance, the amount of his bond should be received by the collector in depreciated paper? We understand

that it has been settled by the judicial tribunals, that where a bond has been illegally given up by the officer holding it on the part of the United States, the debt was not discharged.

Why, then, this outcry on the part of those who assume to be the exclusive supporters of these laws and the Constitution? Had the President authorized the collectors and receivers of the public money to receive in payment for public lands and duties the bills of broken banks, can there be any question about the course which would have been pursued by those who rancorously oppose the administration? He would have been unquestionably and justly impeached.

The National (bank) Gazette of Friday last, in allusion to the reported steps taken by the Collector of New York as to receiving bank notes for duties, broadly insinuates the consequences of such a breach of laws. But it seems that on this, as on many other occasions, that the bank organ was running upon a false scent. Mr. Swartwout, as appears by the New York American itself, an opposition paper, refused to violate his oath of office, notwithstanding the preposterous statements attributed to him in the whig newspapers.

The pecuniary difficulties felt by the merchants, in consequence of the course which has been jointly pursued by them and the banks, are no doubt very unfortunate. Railing against the Government cannot diminish them. In times of difficulty and disaster, reprimand and reflection upon others, as to the causes which have produced them, or the indulgence of unavailing regrets, can produce little relief. In untoward circumstances, it is the duty of every individual, who has the heart of a man in his bosom, to face misfortune with unblenching eye; and to look back upon the past only for the purpose of gathering from experience light and guidance for the future.

POSTAGES.

We are happy to learn that the first sensation excited in a portion of the community at the announcement that postages must be paid in specie, has greatly subsided in the principal cities, and that a disposition is evinced to acquiesce in the requisitions of the law. That such would be the result we never doubted. Most of our people, of whatever party are always in favor of the supremacy of the laws, and their power is sufficient to restrain the reckless and the wicked.

The Postmasters at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, and Providence report collections in specie to considerable amounts, and generally remark a great change in the tone of feeling exhibited by the customers of their offices.—It will be so in Boston and elsewhere, as soon as reason resumes its wonted dominion.—*Globe.*

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, for the city and county of New York, held at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, 22d instant, the following resolutions were adopted, and on motion ordered to be published in the democratic papers of the city, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That the present state of things, produced by distresses of the most severe and pressing character, affecting all classes, threatening poverty to the rich and beggary to the poor; and whereas, the causes that have produced these direful results have in all cases been misrepresented by our political opponents, who, under the mask of "no party men," have sought to turn to political account, and more especially to the establishment of a national bank, the present degraded condition of the monetary affairs of the country; and whereas, it is the opinion of this committee that our present distresses and embarrassments are to be attributed to other causes, and to be relieved by other means; Therefore

1. Resolved, That we regard the specie circular as a wise and prudent measure, and that the re-ulls which have flowed from it, in the timely check put upon the inordinate speculations in western lands, have been of the most salutary character; that its repeal at this time would be unwise and improper, and utterly fail to furnish the wishes of relief.

2. Resolved, That inasmuch as Martin Van Buren, on numerous occasions previous to his election, exhibited clear frank, and manly expostions of the principles which should govern his course as President of the United States; as those principles were clearly and distinctly made known to the people, particularly in his letter addressed to Sherrod Williams, Esq.; as the people elected him to the high office which he now fills, under a pledge that he would prove faithful to those principles; it would be an insult to the people to suppose that they were ignorant of the course they were pursuing, or that they have now abandoned that course; that they require the President to forget his pledges solemnly given, retract his opinions clearly expressed, and abandon the principles which have been the guides of his political conduct, and which have received the unequivocal sanction of the democracy of the country.

3. Resolved, That inasmuch as "uncompromising hostility to the Bank of the United States," founded upon a knowledge of its dangerous influence, was the sentiment avowed by Mr. Van Buren and approved by the people, and as we believe that this sentiment is the dictate of wisdom and patriotism, and as we know no reason why it should be abandoned, it becomes our duty to sustain the President by all fair and honorable means, in his adherence to that doctrine of democracy—that we place full reliance on his firmness and decision of character, and doubt not that in purity of purpose, in firmness, and in a rigid adherence to the principles avowed by him previous to his election, he will prove himself worthy of the high honors conferred upon him, and a faithful, decided, and endearing representative of the democracy of the country.

4. Resolved, That we regard the causes of our present embarrassments as proceeding, not from the removal of the deposits, and from the issue of the specie circular; but from a wild and un-restrained spirit of speculation and overtrading, encouraged and assisted by banking facilities offered to the few to the injury of the many. That while we see that a similar state of financial derangement exists in Great Britain, acknowledged by the merchants and bankers of that country to have sprung from similar causes, that while they make no complaint of specie circulars, or Government tampering with the currency, but admit that too great extension of credits, unlimited gambling in joint stock operations, and overtrading, have led to failures and bankruptcy as the necessary consequences of such causes, that we need no

political advisers or jugglers to teach us that any action on the part of our Government has produced the present lamentable state of affairs.

5. Resolved, That the relief sought for is within our own reach; that the exercise of industry, frugality, and economy, must in time produce its own just rewards of comfort and competency.—That while we deplore the distresses which must exist among the poorer population, we regard them as having sprung from causes over which they had no control; we deeply regret that the honest industry of that portion of our community, who have been so poor or too prudent to embark in the speculations of the day, must suffer for the wants of families; that we would remind them that in a land so fertile and so young as ours; the immense resources of which are but beginning to be developed; a shock like the present must be but temporary; that we will soon recover from the blow, and industry will meet its reward, and comfort and competency be within the reach of all who exert themselves to obtain them.

6. Resolved, That the course pursued by the federalists at the "no party meeting" at Mason's Hall, proves that they are determined to turn the existing distress to a political account, without having the honesty or the willingness to avow it.

7. Resolved, That we all upon our political friends to be firm, collected, and prudent; to encourage and confide in each other; to exert themselves to secure the return of confidence among all classes; to discourage all attempts at insubordination or resistance to the constituted authorities—to prove themselves to be the true friends of order, and the true supporters of the constitution and laws.

8. Resolved, That we rely on the intelligence, firmness, and patriotism of the farmers of the country, and doubt not that they will stand by us, as they have done on former occasions, during the seasons of panic, pressure, and distress.

9. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the desire of the administration to do every thing which they are permitted by law to do, towards the relief of our merchants in relation to their indebtedness to the General Government; and that we expect and believe that the policy to be pursued will be dictated by an enlightened spirit of liberality, and with a determination to sustain (so far as may be consistent with the laws) our merchants during their present embarrassments.

10. Resolved, That inasmuch as our opponents have distinctly made the question of a "national bank" a political question, we will meet them on that issue; that we will fight them with the constitutional and peaceful weapon—the ballot box;—and confiding, as we do, in the honesty of the people, will cheerfully agree to abide the issue of that controversy.

JAMES N. WELLS, Chairman.
Geo. Davis, Secretary pro tem.

VIOLATION OF THE LAWS.

The following notice appears in some of the New York papers, viz:

LETTERS FOR BOSTON.—Office, Merchants' Room, Wall street.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that an Act of Congress, passed April 3d, 1825, authorized the carriage of letters and packages to and from any post towns in the United States, provided such letters or packages were carried by a SPECIAL MESSENGER.

In accordance with the letter and spirit of the aforesaid law, the merchants and others of New York, are hereby informed that it is intended to dispatch a SPECIAL MESSENGER to Boston every day by steambot, who will take charge of all packages, and deposit them in the Post Office at Boston, immediately after the arrival of the cars. And should the community be disposed to support the undertaking, SPECIAL MESSENGERS will be sent daily to Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and other places.

The charge for letters will be TEN CENTS EACH TO BOSTON, payable when received at this office. Letters will be received till a quarter past 4, P. M. and deposited in a secure manner for transportation. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of an office in Boston for the receipt of packages for New York—when completed public notice will be given in Boston.

The receiving office in each place will be designated the "Despatch Office," and all packages with that direction will be kept until called for.—All who desire it, therefore, can request their correspondents to address them as above. Letters so directed will be charged two cents for delivery.

If sufficient encouragement is given, the price will be forthwith reduced to 6-14 cents each letter. All packages known to contain money will be charged extra, and delivered as per address.

JAS. W. HALE.
Despatch Office, Merchants' Room,
Wall street, New York.

The following is the 19th section of the act of 1825, "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department," viz:

"SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That no stage or other vehicle, which regularly performs trips on a post road, or on a road parallel to it, shall convey letters; nor shall any packet boat or other vessel, which regularly plies on a water declared to be a post road, except such as relate to some part of the cargo. For the violation of this provision, the owner of the carriage or other vehicle, or vessel, shall incur the penalty of fifty dollars. And the person who has charge of such carriage or other vehicle, or vessel, may be prosecuted under this section, and the property under his charge may be levied on and sold, in satisfaction of the penalty and costs of suit: Provided, That it shall be lawful for any one to send letters by a special messenger."

And the following is the 3d section of an act approved March 2d, 1827, "amendatory of the act regulating the Post Office Department, viz:

"SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no person other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, shall set up any foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post road which is, or may be, established by law. And every person who shall offend herein, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, for each letter or packet so carried."

Mr. Hale will doubtless find himself within this last provision of the law, and the owners of steamboats and railroad cars, as well as the persons who have charge of them, will be liable to penalties for carrying his mails. The "special messengers" spoken of in the law, are messen-

gers despatched by private citizens upon their own business, and not to carry letters for others at ten cents a piece, or any other price.

If this illegal project be consummated, all those who aid in its execution may expect to find themselves arraigned before the judicial tribunals for violation of the laws of their country.

How do the merchants of our cities sink themselves by giving countenance to the open violation of the laws which give to their correspondence, business and property, all the protection which they possess! Let them remember, in the language of Holy Writ, that "those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind."

PRESSURES OF 1819—1825—1833—1837.—The following article from the North Carolina Journal of April 27th, recalls facts which every democratic paper ought to place before the eyes of its readers. It is now vociferated by the bank whigs, that the Treasury order has made the distress of 1837, and that nothing can relieve the distress but the recharter of the Bank of the United States.

The article from the North Carolina Journal shows that we have had four of these pressures during the existence of that Bank, and that so far from preventing, it has been the main cause of each and every one of them.

That Bank was chartered in 1816, and by its expansions it made the disastrous convulsions and destruction of banks and property in 1819. By its connections with the Bank of England, it involved commerce in the fate of the English banks in 1825, when another distress and pressure came on.

In 1833 it made the panic and pressure on purpose to scourge the country into submission, and to compel the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its charter.

The pressure of 1837 is the fruit of reckless adventure and gambling adventure, hatched into existence by the enormous expansions of the loans and the circulation of that bank in 1835.

Facts prove that the Bank of the United States is the main cause of the four pressures that we have had since she was chartered; but to those who vociferate for her re-establishment as a means of preventing these pressures, it is sufficient to recall the memory of the fact, that we have had four of these pressures during her existence.

We count the Bank of the United States as being still in existence, for the Pennsylvania law continues her as fully as ever, and Mr. Biddle declared at the acceptance of that charter that the bank was stronger than ever! Such was his own declaration, and we all know that it is more wished than ever, and more fatally bent upon scourging the country until it submits.—We look for worse doings from her for the next thirty years than we have had for the last twenty. She has made four pressures in the last twenty years, which averages one to every five years; they will probably now be accelerated, and made every four years to suit the Presidential elections, or even every three years to allow the country no rest. In fact the present pressure is on the three years' system, the last one having been commenced by Biddle and his panic orators in the Senate in December, 1833, and the same panic having commenced this one in the same Senate in December last.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Democrat of May 26.

THE COCKNEY REBELLION.

To-morrow, the 27th instant, is the day assigned for the explosion of the postponed ten cent revolution in Boston. We have bought an ear trumpet, and as we shall listen in infinite suspense, we shall no doubt hear the first cannon that is discharged in State street. Abbot Lawrence is no doubt ready, having given the Government a few days time to abandon the laws and Constitution, to which they obstinately adhere. Mr. Lawrence has been reading the history of Shay's insurrection, and feels inspired by the great example of Luke Day. He confesses that Fisher Ames was a true prophet when he said: "in defiance of demonstration, knives will continue to proselyte fools, and to keep a paper money party alive." William Sturgis has rolled up shirt sleeves and taken a dose of bitters, and is prepared to eat Mos Kendall alive; he will find it very hard to digest him. We wait in intense agitation for the awful developments.

Boston is not to be left alone to resist at all hazards the execution of the laws, though she has shown herself pre-eminently qualified to take the lead in the work of treason, by her cutting off the figure head, by her Convert Riot, by the Catinarian spirit of her representatives in both Houses of Congress, and by the superlative MARTINISM of the Atlas, the acknowledged organ of all the whig Jacobins. But Boston is not to stand alone in solitary grandeur to defy the thunderbolts reserved for traitors. She is not to plunge alone into the abyss of anarchy and political chaos. The rebellion is to break out in the cities along the seaboard; that is, it will, if whig prophecies are any thing more than smoke, if whig promises are any thing else but wind, and if whig threatenings are not merely vapor.

The Providence Journal, through its penny trumpet, thus sounds the tocsin: "We take it for granted that hereafter our merchants will be required to pay their bonds in specie, and the postage on letters likewise. It is to be hoped they will promptly refuse so to do.—We trust that not a merchant in Providence will submit to the exaction. Do we live in a free land! Are we in the midst of freemen under a republican Constitution; and the same which was purchased by the precious blood of our fathers! Is this the soil of Washington; and shall we pollute it, debase the principles which he so gloriously manifested, by tame submission to a TYRANT! We use no soft phrases in this exigency. We would not beseech the people to preserve their equanimity in such an hour of daring usurpation. Times there are, and circumstances which demand resistance.

"We trust, therefore, that resistance will be made to this new mandate of Executive power. We trust that the American people will not be SLAVES, but act the part of FREEMEN. These repeated, monstrous acts of despotism must be rebuked. Merchants, manufacturers, old men and young, one and all, RESOLVE THAT YOU WILL RESIST TO THE LAST.

"We learn that the collectors and postmasters have received instructions to demand specie."

The New York Express, nearly a fortnight since, informed its readers that the merchants DEFY the Government. It has howled itself hoarse in defiance of the Government and laws

of its country. Last Saturday it thus counselled disobedience.

"The position that the Government has taken, in fact affords no relief whatever. To the merchants who are able to meet their engagements, 60 or 90 days' credit is of no importance; they are willing to pay now, but in the currency of the day. We trust no merchant will comply with the miserable conditions of the Secretary of the Treasury."

"The success in recruiting for his band of immortals, except that the Republican Herald informs us that the editor of the Providence Journal is 'expected to appear in a few days, in bodily form, armed with a butcher knife and cleaver, and encased in a coat of mail fitted to the hinder parts, preparatory to joining in the expedition of ten thousand under Major General Edward S. Gould, of New York, to march to Washington and back again.' Colonel James Watson Webb, with his 'mahogany stock,' will be of the party, provided Duff Green be missing from Washington."

"From Philadelphia and from Baltimore, also, we hear the same high toned menace as from New York and Boston—language which would be indeed appalling, if it were not supremely ridiculous. Do the Lynch whigs suppose, if they actually came to blows, that they would have it all their own way? Do they think their ivory headed canes a match for the hard hands of the patriotic yeomanry, upon whom our country relies to stand by her in her hour of peril! Miserably deluded men, if they have any such hopes. In the hearts of all true Americans the Constitution and laws are supreme, and those who make war upon her are traitors. When South Carolina, groaning under no imaginary oppressions; groaning under taxation imposed by northern avarice, in violation of the Constitution, and which crushed her into the dust, threatened to redress her grievances by the sword, and shook the Union to its centre by that threat, have we not seen the nation as one man, forgetting faction, rally round the administration of their choice in support of the Union and Constitution! And do these whig Jacobins suppose, because their coats are made of better cloth, and they wear gold spectacles, that they will be suffered to put in jeopardy all that is dear to us, to bring from the Government a discount of eight or ten per cent. on their letter postage! Terribly, alas! will they be undeceived, who shall dare to put the virtue of the people to the trial. Palsied be the arm that shall lift the torch of civil war. Perish the tongue that shall first cry havoc. Aye, and in eternal infamy their names shall rot, who, at the bidding of faction hungry for office, would devote to be overwhelmed in the convulsions of a revolution, our rights and liberties, social order, personal security, property, morality and religion."

"The American people are not yet ripe for destruction. Our institutions stand unshaken by the assaults of a thousand demagogues as a rock of adamant defies the ceaseless beating of the waves. Let a single sword be drawn in any city, or let the trumpet of sedition gather the malcontents, for an onset on the bulwarks of free government, and the sound population of the country will rush to their defence. They are not of feminine by luxury; they are not contaminated by corruption. No sympathy with bankrupt speculators kindles their passions; but a holy love of liberty burns in their breasts; zeal for the honor of their country animates them. From every valley and hill side they come, from the furrow and the anvil they fly to her rescue."

Let faction then be dumb before the majesty of the laws, and reverse the inviolability of the Constitution.

From the Charleston Courier.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

"NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1837.

"There is no doubt now of the cause of our general bankruptcy. No man who is open to conviction now denies it. It is the false trade by which men, who were clerks ten years since, have imported and sold from half a million to two millions of foreign goods, which the country did not want, when here, they would only sell on credit. Those who purchased goods on credit, took them home, where purchasers were also tempted to buy, not because they required them, but because they too could get them on credit. Notes were taken—these notes were discounted and the proceeds invested, not in farms, oh no, but in town lots, in cities, in woods, lithographed cities. Pay day came—the goods were gone—the notes were gone, and the country merchant had only his town lots in the woods—his debt to the merchants was unpaid—the merchants' debt to the English banker was unpaid. These bankers are now the foreign creditors. The true course of drawing upon bill of lading and invoice was quite too slow, and indeed very inconvenient to men who had no bill of lading or invoice to forward. The greedy English bankers therefore, opened a credit, with which this immense amount of goods was bought, imported, and sold again on credit, and finally disposed of as above. Mr. BIDDLE says our honor is at stake—the nation has worn their clothes and should pay for them. Now, I protest against this most unwarrantable effort to fatter the wild speculations of merchants without capital, and greedy English bankers upon the whole nation. It is unsound philosophy thus to make the whole country responsible for the speculations of these two classes. The British debt did not arise in the prosecution of a legitimate trade. The English bankers were greedy for large commissions, and good open credits to encourage speculation. Many men, who a few years ago, had not ten thousand dollars capital, and who could not have sent a bill of lading, have imported and sold five hundred thousand dollars worth of goods, which a man, who had to pay an equivalent for them, would not have sent for, unless the demand would have insured him a sound purchaser at short credit. This forced trade gave a fictitious prosperity to the country, but it is an affair between the British banker and his confederate—the nation has nothing to do with it. The goods are gone—the money is paid away for lands; and foreign debt never will be paid, and never ought to be paid, for the best reasons. Those who owe it, have got nothing to pay it with, and those who do not owe it, are under no obligation to pay it, merely because the creditor lives thirty days sail across the water.—As soon as this truth is realized, by the British creditors, things will recover when they reconcile to themselves to put up with a loss which trading on false principles has produced—business will resume its old channels. Some say we must send specie, in honor, to pay our debts—others say, at least, let us send them Cotton. This we is a