THE HOME JOURNAL.

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The Home Journal.

BY W. J. SLATTER.

"Pledged to no Party's arbitrary sway,
We follow Truth where'er she leads the way.'

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TRICK OF A HORSE THIEF.

The last Huntsville (Ala.,) Independen says that an old man, who gave his name as Moore, stopped in that place a week or two ago, putting up at the Madison House. After a day or two's stay, he gave out that he wished to pay a visit to some relations whom he said lived in Franklin county, Tenn. With this seeming intention, (and his age did not permit of suspicion of rascality,) he applied at the livery stable of Mr. W. B. Loyd, for a horse and buggy for the purpose, stating that he would return in a few days. The vehickle was promptly furnished him, and he left on his proposed trip, leaving, we may add, a week's board bill at the hotel unpaid. His return was delayed day after day, until his absence began to excite suspicion, and at last it became evident that he did not intend to return at all. Mr. Loyd, with a party of friends, then started in pursuit, and they traced the old rascal to Decherd, on the N. and C. Railroad, at which place he had sold the horse and buggy to a resident there, and himself made off to parts unknown. The property was proved and brought home.

We hope the hoary old scoundrel may be yet overtaken and brought to punishment. In the mean time, let the Press pass him around.

The Dying Never weep.—It is a striking fact--*the dying never weep.* The circle of sobbing, agonized hearts around, produces not one tear. Is it that he is insensible and stiff already in the chill of desolation? That cannot be: for he asks for his father's hand, as if to gain strength in the mortal struggle, and leans on the breast of mother, brother, or sister, with still conscious affection; and just before expiring at eve, after a long day's converse with the angel of Summons, he says to his eldest brother—the last audible good night of earth—"Kiss me, kiss me!" It must be because the dying have reached a point too deep for our earthly crying and weeping.—They are face to face with higher and holier beings, with the Father in Heaven, and his angel throng led on by the Son himself, and what are the griefs of a morning, tears of a dying farewell in that vision bright of immortal life and everlasting reunion.

Carry A Thing Through.—Carry a thing through. That's it, don't do anything less. If you once fairly, soundly, wideawakely begin a thing, let it be carried through though it costs your best comfort, time, energies and all you command. We heartily abominate this turning backward, this wearying and fainting of soul and purpose. It bespeaks imbecility of mind, want of character, courage and true manliness. Carry a thing through. Don't leap and dally from one thing to another. No man ever did anything in that way. You can't be strong-minded. Be pluckish, patient, consistent. Be hopeful, stern and manly. Once fairly in a work, don't give it up. Don't disgrace yourself by beginning on this thing to-day, on that to-morrow, and on another next day. We don't care if you are the most active mortal living, we don't care if you work day and night, in season and out, be sure the end of all success lies in carrying a thing through.

Fruit Instead of Medicine.—There is no doubt but that the free use of good fruit is highly conducive to health, and indeed almost indispensable to it. Much of the sickness in the Western country is occasioned by the want of it. It is the great scarcity of it that creates such a demand for physic in our western country. The various fevors and billious disorders prevalent in the summer season are more owing to the want of it than to any other cause. And not until fruit is generally cultivated, and used as an article of diet, shall we be rid of those disorders which are sapping the life fountains of thousands of our farmers annually. And if fruit were administered in many cases, as an article of medicine, instead of the physician's prescription, we have no doubt it would be far better for the patient.

Nature in this, as in all other respects, has bountifully supplied us with varieties, which, if properly cared for, will enable us to enjoy a succession throughout the year. But fruit is not only a necessary of life, it is one of its great luxuries. What is more enticing to the palate than luscious fruit? And as an article of diet nothing equals it. It is easily raised, costs but little, promotes health and is liked by everybody.—Most people content themselves by cultivating only two or three varieties. This should not be so. Fruit is more needed throughout the summer season than almost any part of the year. And the varieties which ripen at this time are least cultivated. The farmer cannot take a step which will add more to his own joys and to those of his own family than by having such a succession as will furnish him with fruit the entire year.

Written for the Winchester Home Journal.

THE BRIGAND CHIEF.

BY MRS. EMELIE C. S. CHILTON,

"News from Cerro Gordo's plain,
Charles, thy son is with the slain."
And the mother's heart is wrung,
Far too deep for human tongue
Was the bitterness of woe
Breathing of her boy laid low!
Those clear eyes so deeply blue,
That the sky seemed smiling thro',
Closed in death—and stained in gore—
Never on earth to greet her more!
And the father, pleas—true,
Sought God's will to bear and do.
They had trained his infant feet
Upward to the Mercy seat.
True, his was a spirit wild,
But, there's grace for error's child,
It might be in death's lone hour,
Some of that sweet holy power
That had watched his bed,
Might enshrine the ransomed dead!
Slowly, sadly, day by day,
Wore their load of grief away,
Heaven had ever been their trust—
And God never forsakes the just.
And their child—my;;was na dead!
Firm his feet the mountain tread!
Proudly flashes his blue eye,
Proudly nods his crest on high,
Fiercely gleams his well-armed sheath,
Boldly rides the Bandit Chief!
Dark his face is stained—and now
Doth the black cap press his brow;
Red as blood, the mask doth bind
All, save eyes, its folds behind.
Black his hair as raven's wing—
Haughty—rolling as a king—
Doing deeds of darkness—blood
That no mountain's crystal flood
Ever may wash away their crime;
Sealed in sin to end of time.
This is Charles—the Bandit Loan,
Chief of the Guerrilla horde—
Prince of daring wickedness,
From whose will there's no redress.
In some wild and narrow pass—
In some deep and dark morass—
Waits he for his victims—loud
Laughs he at the warriors proud,
"Sought ye the Guerrilla Chief
Thus to shrink from certain death!"
Sooner might the fowler's prey
Nettled, hope to get away—
Than for prisoners doomed to death,
To escape with freedom's breath;
Easier 'twere for some sweet child
To catch and bind the eagle wild,
Than for the rulers of the land
To check in crime this fierce brigand.
'Tis only when he willeth so
That some poor travelers by may go,
Shivering 'neath his cold fierce eye,
Lest death should seal their destiny.
And then it was, a trembling few
Passed by the robber's bold review,
When a woman's restless eye
Raised to view the Chief on high.
For a moment bound he gazed—
Then the brigand's cap was raised
In a silent proud salute—
Tribute of respect, that mute,
While the melting of his eye
Told feelings strove for mastery.
Years ago, these two had met—
And their meeting souls thought yet
Years ago, for distant skies
Witnessed mutual smiles and sighs.
And 'twas there no stranger round,
Will and reach the scenes around,
That he saw her now—a wife
Blessed—adorning christian life,
And she saw him once again—
Not the dead in battle slain,
But the mountain robber bold,
Keeper of death's fearful fold!
There he remains—his parents weep,
Thinking of his warrior sleep.
'Tis his sort, that's locked in death,
Poisoned by the murderer's breath.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

'I don't like to see small things so strictly pointed,' as the boy said when he cut off the end of the scoolmaster's cowhide.

Destructive Lightning.—Mr. J. Bransford informed us that one day last week, a flock of sixty-five sheep were killed by lightning; in the neighborhood of Madison Station, in this county. They had sought protection from the rain under a tall tree, and were lying in a group when the current struck them. They were the property of Mr. S. J. Shanklin, of this place, and Mr. J. B. Turner.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Independent.*

Help One Another.—We must rub out and commence anew; commence our house upon the rock. Let us protect ourselves by fostering and protecting each other. If each little village will rear up its own little system of home industry; encourage its carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, etc., it will not be long until we shall begin to retain the wealth of our mines.

Examine your own merits before you decry others.

CIRCULAR
TO THE VOTERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

PERSONAL.

Having for many years been confined to a life of almost constant retirement from the world; seldom being permitted to mingle in person with its diversified scenes, or to cultivate much personal acquaintance with the people; unsolicitous of popular favor; indulging no aspirations for office or position, and looking for no station higher than that of the humble and private citizen—the quiet and unpretending member of society, I had not the most distant expectation of being called upon to become a candidate to represent you in the lower branch of your approaching Legislature. Highly appreciating any demonstrations of confidence from the people, and ever desirous to be useful by the employment of the little ability I may possess, in whatever way it may be directed, and feeling myself second to *none* in loyalty and devotion to the laws and institutions of our beloved country, I now, after mature reflection, comply with the calls made upon me, by submitting myself before you as a candidate for the office indicated; at the same time, distrustful of my ability to discharge the duties and obligations of an office that embraces the interest of the whole community, with that fitness and propriety that might be expected from one of more experience, more aptitude, and greater segacity.

From the fact of my almost constant abstraction from the people of the county, though a resident amongst them from my boyhood, I have chosen this method as the most effectual one for introducing myself to the many to whom I am but a stranger, and for making known to *all* my views, and the principles I entertain, touching some of the cardinal points, both of State and General Policy. Through such a medium I hope to address every citizen of the county at his home respectively. Could I flatter myself, that I should have the pleasure of addressing in person *all* the citizens of the county, the necessity of addressing them through a circular letter would be of no material importance.

For the satisfaction of many to whom I am almost, or wholly unknown, it may be nothing amiss, if not desirable, to make a few brief statements in relation to myself during the many years of retirement to which I have already alluded; just preceding which I was a candidate before you for the same office for which I am now asking your suffrages. Since that time sixteen years have passed away. From that date almost to the present moment, the school-room has been the principal theatre of my operation. In the school-room, have been spent many of the best days of my life.

If, indeed, I have ever done *any* good for my country, *that* good has been the result of my feeble, but unwearied exertions in the school-room. There, amidst toils, cares, and a host of vexations and patience-demolishing scenes incident to school-rooms, have my greatest exertions and noblest achievements been made; and the belief of having done even a *little* good for the country I love with the devotion of a son, begets my happiest—my proudest reflections. Have I given the impetus to budding genius for the attainment of eminence and distinction in any of the higher works of life, or in any laudable calling, an honest pursuit whatever? Then have I been better rewarded for my school-room labors and anxieties, than by all the scanty pecuniary rewards of a life time service. An approving conscience and a bright assurance that all has not been for naught, feeble though my exertions may have been for the good and advancement of "Young America," are to me trophies prouder than statesman's civic wreath, hero's boasted glory, or diadem of kings.

To you, fellow-citizens, who have not heretofore known any thing of me, I come to you with no story of noble deeds—no recital of gallantry or patriotism in civil or military service;—nor to you who have known me long and well, whether in the sunshine of prosperity, or struggling with adversity, I have no appeal to make to your favor beyond the strictest adherence to the just rewards of merit.

Whatever I am, whatever I *have* been, is familiar to many of you. But it matters not, whether fortune has witheld from me her golden treasure, or filled my coffers to overflowing, *my* interest and *yours* as citizens of the same community, governed by the same laws, enjoying the same equality of religious and political rights, are identical; whether you belong to the agricultural, mechanical, mercantile, professional, literary or religious portion of the community.

As every man has the *right* to ask of office at your hands, it is equally *your* right, as thinking, patriotic and intelligent citizens, to examine critically the claims and pretentions of the man who solicits of you the authority to bear a part in making laws by which you are to be governed. In the selection of agents to transact the business of legislation, all personal and selfish considerations should be sacrificed at the shrine of your country's good. The honor and happiness of our country,—its future aggrandizement and glory, has claims transcendantly higher on our patriotism. If you fill your offices with honor, they will be honorable, and the country will be honored.—Men of soundness, integrity and stability, will impart soundness and efficiency to legislation. Hasty and inconsiderate legislation on the one hand, or unreasonable protraction on the other, will only be avoided by men of soundness and fidelity, impervious to corrupt influences. The maxim of the great Jefferson—"Is he honest, is he capable?" should be the motto of every patriotic heart in the selection of all officers. By the strictest scrutiny, I expect—nay, I *desire* to be weighed, and if found wanting—*reject* me as you would an article you were about to purchase, which, upon examination, is found to be worthless.

THE CURRENCY.

No question of State or national policy is at present of weightier interest to every citizen of the community, than that of the "Currency."

It is *the* absorbing topic of the day. Through the Press, on the Stump, and among the people it is a subject of discussion. As it is of practical importance to the people at large, demanding their most serious consideration, and the exercise of the soundest judgment, it should be a question infinitely above partizan zeal.

In regard to Banks and Banking, various opinions are entertained. Some advocate the policy of winding up all the Banks of the State, so soon as their charters shall expire, and say, "If we are to have any Banks, let us have the *State* Bank and branches which are under the control of the Legislature of the State, and which have no vetoed rights and priviliges that are uncontrollable by the people." Some contend that our present banking law will afford us a circulating medium sufficiently sound to answer all the commercial demands of the country; others contend that "our Banking system is unsafe, unreliable, unjust, and should be dispensed with as soon as practicable, and the constitutional currency only be established;" that "Banks and rag money are but a perversion of national and sound currency, detrimental to the best commercial interests of the country, and without warrant in the fundamental law of the land." While some are in favor of an entire metalic currency, and many others are for a mixture of paper and specie, convertible one into the other at the will of the holder, others again care not whether it be metalic, paper, or mixed so they have a safe and reliable circulating medium that they can at all times rely upon, while a *very* few, if I mistake not, say *down* with *all* Banks," regardless of consequences, being opposed to rechartering *any bank* whatever may be the demands of commerce or industrial pursuits.

Surely in the multiplicity of opinions, and the tide of discussion, error will be detected and truth confirmed.

The great mass of the people are honest in their individual views and shades of difference, and doubtless are desirous of the same result—*a good sound currency*, sufficient for all practical purposes.—I have never been a great advocate for banking institutions as they have existed for many years, both in the Old World and in America. From such institutions, according to their history, in both hemispheres many serious financial calamities have taken place. In the history of our own country alone, for more than half a century back, the most disastrous and aggravated pecuniary embarrassments have, from time to time, been felt, growing directly, or indirectly out of our defective system of Banking. I am bound to believe that in all our banking systems, especially in *our* state, the great fundamental evil that has produced so many monetary disasters, is in the *excessive issues* of the banks compared to the gold and silver.

This fact has been clearly proved by the recent revulsions under our immediate observation. The banks of the other states and especially of Tennessee, suspended because they *could not redeem* their notes in specie. In our streets when it could be had, gold commanded from ten to fifteen per cent premium over the paper of any of the banks of our State. It seems evident, that the excess of bank issues over gold and silver is the radical defect of our banking system. Then to effect a gradual and permanent cure, without a total annihilation of our State institutions is to make *gold and silver more abundant, and bank notes less so.* "Any other remedy will have the momentary effect of a *patent nostrum*—alleviate the pain for a second, but leave the diseased patient exposed to a similar recurrence of spasms and paralyses." There was a time in the history of our country, when the currency was almost entirely that of gold and silver. It appears from the "report on coins," of a committee of the United States Senate, February 22d, 1831, "That our currency at the adoption of the Constitution, was almost entirely composed of gold and silver money." The bank of North America, established, I believe, in the year 1782 with a capital of only $1,000,000, could not have had an extensive circulation of paper, as it is said—Bank-notes were rarely seen South of the Potomac, or west of the mountains. "From the adoption of the Federal constitution in 1787 down to 1801" says a Virginia writer, speaking of those times, "banks were unknown in Virginia, with the exception of a branch of the old U. S. Bank in Norfolk about 1800. The paper of this bank scarcely found its way to the interior of the country; and it may be truly said, the currency of the country was metalic." From the close of the revolutionary war to 1798 or '99 no people were more prosperous and happy than were the people of the United States; and no country within the same period ever flourished more rapidly; and the Virginians especially were flush with gold and silver, and every agriculturist who was prudent and industrious had in his coffers more or less to spare. But the banks came! What a change! "Like the Upas tree, they have destroyed the healthful condition of the country, and inflicted on the people political and pecuniary distress of the most deadly character." It is a matter of history, that in times of great financial distress and embarrassment, we hear of no monetary disasters in those countries where the currency wholly consists of the precious metals; and that the most distressing monetary revulsions visit, from time to time, those States and countries that "abound in unsound and rotten banks."

The domestic and foreign commerce, and indeed all the monetary operations of ancient governments were carried on with an exclusive metalic currency. All the intestine and protracted wars of the ancient empires and republics, from the Babylonian and Assyrian, to the Grecian, Roman, and Carthagenian, and in more modern times, the civil and military establishments, and the extensive commercial relations of nearly all the world, have been conducted upon a gold and silver currency. In our times, when Europe and America have been seriously affected with embarrassments from financial crises, Cuba and Gibraltar, whose currency was wholly gold and silver, have never suffered from the frauds of Bankers and the desolating explosions of shinplaster establishments. In Arkansas and Texas we hear of no deranged currency! and why? For the plain reason—their currency is gold and silver. So it is wherever gold and silver are the circulating medium.

If the civil and commercial relations of the world for indefinite periods of time, domestic and foreign, have gone on under the most unfavorable auspices in the absence of paper establishments, it is idle to insist that *commerce cannot be carried on without the aid of Banks,*" and but "the baseless fabric of a vision," to maintain that "Banks of circulation are indispensable to negotiate the exchange of the country," when at this moment with the exception of a very small portion of the South under British subjugation all the domestic and foreign exchanges throughout Asia of over 400,000,000 people, are conducted without the agency of Banks of circulation. Among all nations who have arrived to any degree of civilization, gold and silver have, by common consent, been adopted as the measure or standard by which the value of all property for exchange can be compared and interchanged between individuals,—the value of all contracts, and all property estimated according to the quantity of these metals which it will command, and for commercial purposes.

That Banks, as contended by some, "are indispensable in increasing capital, in effecting the domestic and foreign exchanges of the country, and carrying on its commerce," is the very climax of absurdity, when the history of the country within a very few years back, proves, beyond a doubt, that they are not only *not* indispensable in negotiating or controlling the commercial, industrial and financial interests of the country, but have *never* failed to create debt, inflate prices, furnish all sorts of means for corrupt speculations, and expel the specie from the country to give room for their worthless issues, upon which the poor are taxed to pay the interest. Banks never *did* and they never *can* make permanent addition to the currency, they cannot regulate exchange, and they have never furnished it unless to *benefit themselves.*—Increase of capital, flourishing commerce, and favorable exchanges, all grow out of the thrift and industry of the country, the products of the soil, and the enterprise of the citizens.

I am utterly opposed to the existing affiliation of our State Government with the Northern Stockholders of the Union and Planter's Bank.

To such an "unwholly alliance between a government in this Union, whether Federal or State, and the money-power of this country," there is great room for serious objection. Such alliance with the Federal Government tends to a consolidation of power, destroying and weakening the independence of the States;—and with the State Government, it gives to the State an alarming control over the liberty and property of the citizen.

Our State Bank, like all such institutions, State or National, has signally failed to establish a sound and uniform paper currency of the standard value of the precious metals. I am for an everlasting and unconditional separation between the State and *all* Banks. Let the Bank of Tennessee, as has been recommended by all the late Governors of the State, and the last Presidents of that Bank, be put in liquidation, and its concerns closed up as early a period as the convenience of the citizens will permit. Such is the policy too of its Directors from a settled conviction, that the best interests of the State require it. By such policy an end would be made of the competition for making money between the State and its own citizens. As Banks have been tried, and found faithless as fiscal agents, and stand condemned by the constitution and history of the country, I am in favor of the reception and disbursement of the revenues being performed by the proper financial officers—the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State.

I believe it to be our true policy to put in gradual liquidation *every* Bank of our State—free, stock, mother and branch, and wind them up so soon as it can be done consistent with the commercial, agricultural and mechanical interests of the country. I would not be understood as being opposed to chartering a Bank with every desirable restriction, under any and every circumstance; for such is the close and intimate connection of Banks, Bank paper and credits from long continued habit with all our extensive commercial operations and business enterprises, and such too, may be the connection of unrevealed coming events with the existing state of things, as may render such policy necessary and expedient. But to whatever extent Banks may exist amongst us, I would say, let them by legislative enactments be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, at stated periods, sufficiently close, to keep before the people their real condition! and whenever they fail to comply rigidly with their chartered conditions, let them be held accountable to the people; subject to the forfeiture or abolishment of their charters, or other punishment, for noncompliance with their chartered conditions, and secured from legislative interference while complying with such conditions.

If we wish to be delivered from the despotic sway of Bank monopolies and exclusive privileges, we *must* place the scepter in the hands of the people. Experience has sufficiently taught us that the safest depository of power is in the people.

The necessity of suppressing the issue and circulation of all bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, after giving reasonable notice, is strikingly obvious; no odds by what Bank or where issued. The vacuum thus created, will immediately fill up with gold and silver. The holders of small notes are generally the poorer and laboring classes of the community, and they are the last to find out and the first to suffer, if a Bank stops payment. It is generally the small notes that are selected for imitation by the counterfeiter, "because they are the most current among those who know least about notes, and who are most easily made dupes of imposition, and the victims of fraud." Hateful speculation!—"small notes, part counterfeit, part worn out, part uncurrent,—*all* incapable of being used with any regard to a beneficial economy." I would say let the process of suppression or withdrawal go on gradually, till all bills under ten, and when found necessary, all under 20, are withdrawn from circulation, and in the same ratio, will the never-failing, uncorrupting, everywhere-reliable constitutional currency fill up the void.

The people in whom reside the sovereign power, have the right to demand redress at the hands of their immediate representatives. Though it would be injudicious to attempt all at once an entire extermination of the multifarious evils of our banking system, yet every representative should be reminded of his patriotic duty, no less than his constitutional obligations to palliate the public distress, and provide against the further continuance of ruin upon the country.

If the representatives of the people fail to exert the power committed to them, by the omission of proper legislation, or the neglect of unceasing vigilance to prevent the recurrence of such scenes of public embarrassment and sad private disasters as have periodically afflicted the community, they will be justly chargeable with infidelity to to their constituency and a recklessness of their qualified obligations, and will render themselves utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of a confiding and patriotic public.

The liabilities of stockholders should be such as to secure the public against every possible contingency in the payment of the notes they cause to be issued. The unlimited liability of the stockholders, not only indemnifies the note holder, but ensures the superior stability of the bank. It was ascribable to such liability, that, in 1763 and in 1825, when a great number of English provincial Banks were swept from existence, among the private and stock Banks in England, Scotland, Ireland, and some other European countries, scarcely a failure was known to have taken place. The Legislatures of some of the New England, North and North-Western States have, in the enactment of various laws, within a few years since, set us examples worthy of our immediate imitation, by increasing the liabilities of the stockholders to the full extent of their real and personal estate.—The fact is fully established by the sad experience of the people, that the Banks *are not reliable* without such restrictions as will fully secure the note holder and command public confidence.

If we judge of the future by the past, it cannot be doubted, but corporations free from the wholesome restraints of legislative supervision, will never fail to abuse the rights and privileges conferred upon them, and endanger alike the liberties of the people and the prosperity of the State. Their very instinct is to make money. They care nothing for the public welfare any further than their own advantage is concerned.

It is certainly idle to talk about "equal rights and privileges," while the individual property of stockholders in Banks is not liable for their debts as much as the individual property of merchants and other tradesmen is for *theirs.* There is not one particle of justice in the law that compels the farmer or merchant to pay *his* note at maturity in Bank and sells him out, or suffers him to be dishonored, protested and sued, if he fails to pay up promptly, while it exonerates from judgment and execution the assets of Banks and extends the time of the payment of *their* debts, and ever denies to their creditors *legal* interest upon their funds—after forcibly detaining them to suit their own purposes. Forbearance under such unfairness and despotism ceases to be a virtue. The corrective lies in the people.

It will be readily perceived, that I have my doubts as to the constitutionality of establishing Banks, National or State, that emit bills or bank notes which circulate as currency or money. It is therefore equally doubtful with me, whether the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, consistent with her present constitution, can exercise such power.

The Bill of Rights, or Constitution of the State, says, "that all monopolies are contrary to the genius of a Free State, and shall not be allowed." I must acknowledge, I am not able to see any authority in our State Constitution for establishing monopoly rights or the exclusive privileges of Banking corporations, when they are admitted to be the worst class of monopolies.

Again, in Sec. 10, Article 2nd, it declares—"That no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make *any thing* but gold and silver coin a tender in payments of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

To say the least, it is certainly safer at all times to abstain from all power which the spirit and principles of the constitution do not clearly authorize. In Sec. 8 and Art. 1st, the Constitution of the United States declares—"That Congress *shall have* power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, &c.' Then of course to *coin* money, can only relate to the precious metals, and not to *paper* which cannot be smelted, refined &c. But it would be difficult all at once to disabuse the public mind relative to the constitutionality of our system of Banking, since it has been so long acquiesced in by portions of every political party since its origin. But it matters not so much at this time as to the difference that exists in the details of Banking, when it is generally agreed, that *better and ample* security be required for the convertibility of paper into coin, the suppression of small notes, the redemption of all bank bills at the counter where issued, and the substitution of gold and silver for paper in ordinary business transactions to the greatest practicable extent.

When properly understood there is but little difference with the great body of the people only as to the *extent* to which the reform desired may safely be carried.

I think I have shown from historical facts, that Banks of paper circulation are not *absolutely* necessary for commercial purposes, and the regulation of exchanges, and from our own immediate observation and the experience of many that a badly regulated system of Banking is one of the most vitiating and deplorable calamities that has ever afflicted our Country. I have also endeavored to show by reference to the charted conditions of Banks in existence, that such reform *can* be made as to furnish us with an ever-available, sound circulating medium of mixed currency.

If we act wisely, we must profit from the lessons of experience. The work of reform has already commenced, and a wise and judicious Legislature will effect its consummation, and the indebtedness of the State soon be liquidated. We have a cheering proof of the reform already made from the late advancement of our Bonds from the low rate of about 60 cents in the commercial cities of the North to 94 cts with an upward tendency. Overtrading and speculation have been checked, and confidence restored. I oppose any further State appropriations while the state is in debt, unless in case of unseen rebellion or insurrection, or some such a catastrophe.

POLITICAL.

From the establishment of the Federal Government, political parties have divided the people. During the administration of the elder Adams, the lines were distinctly drawn between the Federal and Republican parties. The struggle between the parties for the ascendency in the government, as is generally known to the whole country, resulted in placing Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of liberty and defender of popular rights, in the Presidency over his antagonist, John Adams the leader of the Federal party.

A government in the hands of the people—a popular government, was then but an experiment. Many prominent statesman, honestly doubted the capacity of the people to rule themselves, and were consequently the zealous advocates of a strong central government,—a consolidation of the power of the States in the Federal Government. The prejudices in favor of such government, had been imbibed from too great a veneration of the time-honored institutions of the mother country by a respectable number of the statesmen and patriots of the Revolution. The republics of other days had existed only long enough to render doubtful the experiment of a government that was to emanate directly from the people. The foundation upon which most of them attempted to build the superstructure of their greatness, was deficient—ungenerous, and contrary to the established principles of human nature; whilst others founded on a more enduring basis, met with *their* early down-fall by the political corruption and moral turpitude that had crept into their halls of legislation, and contaminated the citizens.

The defence of State rights, and a strict construction of the constitution of the general Government, the advocacy, as a general principle, that it is best for the peace and happiness of the Union to avoid the exercise of doubtful powers, and administer the government as far as possible upon plain and admitted principles;—a liberal and untrammeled commercial policy—the principles of free trade throughout the world,—"the freedom of the seas;" the doctrine of progress, in keeping with the advantages of the age and the increase of the true resources of national strength by the encouragement of industry in agricultural and mechanical pursuits; the general diffusion of intelligence, the annihilation of prejudice, the awakening up of a general emulation and uniting in the bonds of general brotherhood all mankind; the abhorrence of the practice of mingling up religion with parties and calling in question certain forms of religion as objections or disqualifications for office, the support of the policy of territorial expansion, and a hearty welcome with open arms to receive foreigners flying from oppression in their native land and bestow upon them the rights of American citizens, after a brief residence in this country; and in fine, the amelioration of the condition of man, and the full exercise of his noblest powers and attributes, have ever been some of the leading characteristics of the Democratic hosts of the nation. To principles so ennobling, so expansive and progressive, and so well calculated to accelerate a free people in all the elements of true greatness, the Federalists, under whatever name, have ever been opposed.

From the origin of our government to the present time, more than three fourths of its existence have been under Democratic administration and every year of such administration, has teemed with fresh proof of its utility and blessings. Great as has been the extent of its territorial expansion, and rapid as has been the increase of population, they have not outstripped its protection, and its benefits. Under a Democratic government, we have enjoyed a bountiful harvest of social, national, and personal happiness, and by it have been conducted to our present state of unparralleled resources and prosperity. The policy and measures advocated by the Democratic party from the days of Jefferson and Madison have ever been in opposition to all the old Federal measures of the Hamilton and Adams dynasty; and the principles of that party I have ever