way of exercise as I learned. Mr. Kendall, on my saying it was rather severe for an invalid, said that as he was brought up to it, and until sixteen years of age was constantly employed in that way, he found it pleasant and wholesome. His being able to endure it proves, as I ventured to remark to him, that his stamina of life must be sound, and that his needs only repose and proper recreation to be restored to health. I need not add that I found his conversation highly interesting, free, unassuming and buoyant, with spirits, notwithstanding an emaciated person, haggard countenance, and head as white as snow. Literary composition and rural labor will divide his time; and, without a cent from the public, he will live by his talents alone as a private man. The public recollect his admirable vindication of the Independent Treasury; certainly the ablest view of that subject, except the President's messages. Mr. Kendall has been so outrageously, so foolishly, and, I believe, so undeservedly traduced, that it is gratifying to me to offer this just homage to the character of a public man, which now, and I predict henceforth, will be acknowledged generally, almost universally, as pure, eminent, and acceptable to all fair men.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS MOVING.

"The Green Mountain boys deem it a labor of love,
When the "BALL" comes that way, to give it a shove!"

The bright sun of Democracy is already gilding the tops of the green mountains of Vermont, and the dark clouds of federalism are giving away before its influence. The greatest meeting ever held in the Mountain State took place on the 20th instant, at Woodstock, and after organizing, appointed Hon. C. P. Van Ness and Hon. W. C. Bradley, the Senatorial electors for President and Vice President. MARTIN VAN BUREN was nominated for President and R. M. Johnson for Vice President. A correspondent of the Bay State Democrat says:

"Upon the whole, it was a proud day for the democracy of Vermont. There was no pomp or parade, but upon the countenance of each of the great multitude could be seen the stern resolve of freemen, conscious of the justice of their cause, battling for liberty and right against tyranny and injustice. The selfish and unprincipled aristocracy of privilege, who have so long lorded it over the State, in total disregard of the wants, wishes and interests of the people, will see in these proceedings the precursor of the fate which awaits them at the polls in September, and can form an idea of the damning infamy to which their acts will be consigned to the judgment of a thinking people.

From every quarter of the State, the delegates brought the most flattering account of the progress of the democratic cause.—We are gaining strength daily, and the utmost good feeling pervades our ranks in every county.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—President Van Buren, with that regard for the laboring classes characteristic of him, has directed the number of hours, during which persons employed on the public works shall labor, to be ten. The announcement was no sooner made than it was condemned by the whig papers. The same persons and the same presses who have lately been making a show of love for the laboring classes, are now loud in denouncing this measure of the Presidents, thus showing that all their sympathy and concern is false, vanishing "as breath into the wind," whenevee its *practical* demonstration is required. The Greenfield Gazette says it is "in imitation of the bestowal of largesses by the nobles upon the *miserable canaille* of the old world," and after all its rant concerning the reduction of wages, recommend it in this case. "For one," says the Colonel, "we have no objection to the ten hour system among government hands; *if their pay be graduated accordingly.*" In other words, CUT DOWN THEIR WAGES!—an advocacy of the very doctrine so slanderously cast upon the democratic party, as a last political device, by the federal wire-pullers.—*Hampshire Republican.*

An important fact.—It has recently been ascertained, from accurate and official sources, that the whole amount of increase of Bank capital in six States during the last ten years, is $98,002,000—and to make up this vast amount there has been added by *Democratic States*, the sum of $17,405,000; and by the *whig* States the enormous sum of *Eighty millions, five hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars!!!*

Let this fact be remembered—and when the whigs attempt to fasten upon the Democrats the charge of distorting and deranging the currency—point them to this single but important fact—and they are answered at once.

A noise from the South.—The democrats of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor, and three of the four Council men, on the 6th ultimo. A letter from there says—"As to our candidate for Congress, Gen. Dawson, he is certain to be elected."

TRUTH.—The New York Atlas says—"Had many of those who now talk so loudly about the poor and "log cabins," have gone to one themselves and obtained an honest living by cultivating the soil, instead of engaging in desperate speculation, we should have been immense gainers, and heard less of *hard times*, which they themselves have brought about."

Democratic Whigs.—Judge Burnet—the great oracle of Harrisonianism in Ohio has recently published a declaration that he "retains and cherishes the name of FEDERALIST as descriptive of the purest Republicans perhaps the country has ever produced." He shows the true colours of his party—we see the *free stripes*. *Hartford Convention blue.*—*Salem Advertiser.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

POSTCRIPT.

LOSS OF THE HAVRE PACKET POLAND.—By the arrival this morning of the ship Clifton, Ingersoll, from Liverpool, we learn that the packet ship Holand, Captain Anthony, on her way from this port to Havre, during a severe storm on the 16th of April, was struck with lightning, and burned down to the water's edge. The captain, passengers and crew were taken on board of the Clifton, but for the timely arrival of which the probability is that the greater part of them would have perished either by the flames or the waves. None of the property belonging to the Poland was saved, and the persons on board had barely time to escape with the clothes which they had on, leaving all their effects to perish with the vessel.

The poland, which was one of the most splendid of the beautiful packet ships, had been but a few days from port with a valuable cargo, and a small number of passengers.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

THE DENOUEMENT OF THE CALAMITY.

SABBATH EVENING, May 10.

What we wrote on Friday, the day after the calamity, has since proved far too low a computation, and far too faint a sketch of the ruin which has befallen our noble and spirited yet devoted city.

The estimate of a little more than a million and a quarter of dollars for the damages done to the buildings merely, may be nearly correct for the compact part of the city; but to cover the loss of merchandize, provisions, goods of various kinds, and furniture destroyed, there should, in the opinion of some of the practical and clear headed men, be, at least, four millions more added—making the entire loss of property in the city of Natchez more than FIVE MILLIONS DOLLARS.

This estimate, we believe, to be strictly within the bounds of moderation. The immense quantity of pork, bacon, butter, lard and vegetables lost at the Landing, swept the deep and oblivious river, would astonish any one not acquainted with the nature of our trade. Many of our large ware houses and furnishing stores, have lately been crippled and restricted in their operations most of the supplies for city, county and adjacent counties, have been derived from the Natchez Landing. These, now, with a very few exceptions, are whelmed in the ruin, or lost in the waters.

There are numerous dwellings in the lower as well as upper city, where every item of furniture, and clothing, and ornament was given to the gyrations of the whirlwind and lost irrevocably. Many ladies lost elegant and valuable wardrobes, and were dependent on friendship for the initial vestments with which they covered themselves after they had been reduced to a state of almost entire nudity by a tornado which was writhing "in the sweat of its great agony," and leaping from tower to tower "with delirious fury."

The beautiful and splendid villa of Andrew Brown, Esq. at which place the most gorgeous and splendid fete ever given in this city to the city guests from Vicksburg last year, is totally ruined. The cost of its erection was sixty or seventy thousand dollars. The mansions of Peter Little, Esq. and Mrs. Linton, on the bluff, fronting each other at about a mile distant, outrode the storm, and escaped with the loss of chimneys and the dismantling of some of the friezes and architectural ornaments.

The Natchez Theatre is a pile of shapeless ruins, beyond recovery. The entire square, surrounded by the walls, and partly covered by the pile of the Rail Road Depot, late one of the largest and noblest edifices of the kind in any city in the Union, is covered with the wreck of tower, walls and roofs. From this immense mass of rubbish several wounded persons and dead bodies have been dug, and the work of removing the huge pile of brick and timber has been just commenced.

From the immense ruins of Parker's Southern Exchange, Messrs. Farish and Bemis were dug alive, after a confinement of an hour or two, and the dead body of Moses, a most valuable servant; it is possible that there may be one or two more bodies still in those ruins.

The Planters' Hotel, formerly called "Our House," situated on the brow of the bluff, was blown down the precipice. Many men were known to have been in the house at that time; and it has become painfully evident to the senses that the rapid decomposition of flesh is going on under the timbers of that house.

Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, which have all been removed by the gangs of slaves of Colonel Surget, Mr. Crossgrove and others, generously sent in by those wealthy planters.

Of the number and names of the dead, we cannot now speak with certainty. This subject is committed by a public meeting to a committee of three gentlemen, who will report as soon as any certainty can be arrived at. The Natchez Guards and the Order of odd Fellows have both followed their dead "to that bourne whence no traveller returns."

A Noble Proceeding.—The two Deputy Marshals of that part of the southern district of Mississippi, including Adams and some adjoining counties, Anselem Lynch and F. L. Claiborne, Esqrs. have resolved to suspend process under the executions emanating from the District Court of the United States, *until further orders.*

Sheriff Izod has also announced his intention of doing the same as regards the executions which have emanated from the Circuit Court.

Why should there be any special use in holding the May term of the Circuit Court in the midst of such a scene as Natchez now exhibits—a scene which is pronounced more awful, by those who have seen them, than desolations of the Calabrian and Ceilian earthquakes.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER,	Senatorial
HENRY G. S. KEY,	Senatorial
CATHEL HUMPHREYS,	1st District.
EDWARD LLOYD,	2d "
OTHO SCOTT,	3d "
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,	4th "
JAMES MURRAY,	4th "
WM. P. MAULSBY,	5th "
CHARLES MAGILL,	6th "
WALTER MITCHELL,	7th "

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Pythias" shall have a place next week. We will also publish the communication signed "Review."

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

"He who dares these boots displace
Must meet Bombastes face to face!"

The notable motto inscribed upon the banner of the Talbot Whigs in their great log cabin and hard cider procession in Baltimore on the 4th inst. has attracted very general notice and received a little rough handling from some of our cotemporaries. But our present writing is for the purpose of putting our friend Harker and the young Whigs of the seventh ward right in the matter. The honor of that very expressive motto belongs body & soul to our own little county. You are all wrong gentlemen, particularly you who attribute it, in the fury of your political zeal, to Queen Ann's. And by way of advice we will tell you, if you are not anxious to engage in a suit for slander, do not attribute *the* motto any more to our fiery little sister, or else she may "stoop" to locate its paternity in

It is Talbot property, for which in the course of time a copy right will be taken out, and the sentiment will be sold as a choice Whig morceau, fit only for such as live in a splendid mansion like its author. We have heard it said that the banner was left in Baltimore, our grey headed young Whigs, after a "sober second thought," becoming convinced that they had been a little too candid in telling the hard fisted Democracy of Talbot the means which were to be used to "conquer" them in the approaching contest. So if our friend of the Republican will offer a "mug of hard cider" as a liberal reward, the banner may be brought to light, motto and all.

We have a few questions touching the "stooping to conquer" which we will ask of our Whig friends very shortly, to which we would like direct and unequivocal answers. For the present, we will only remind them, that as the boy of Crete broke his neck in climbing, so may they break their backs in stooping.

☞"THE GALLED JADES WINCE."—The Federalists justly ashamed of the black procession in the City of Washington in honor of Hard Cider and General Harrison, with the most deliberate impudence declare it was gotten up by the Democrats. There is a letter in the possession of an individual of this county from a respectable citizen of Washington, which, as we before stated, corroborates the account which we gave in our last paper. This black parade is not the only parade of which they are ashamed, and ere the ides of November shall have passed the Whigs will begin to learn that a majority of the American people have more good common sense than they have ever attributed to them.

VIRGINIA.—The Pittsburg Mercury gives the popular vote of Virginia, as accurately as it can be ascertained. It says "the Whigs have all they can ask, and any alterations at corrections must result in an increase of the Democratic majority." The table shows a Democratic majority of 3300. When we consider this majority has been obtained in the face of double and triple voting, and all kinds of foul means used by the Whigs, we may confidently rely on a majority of something like ten thousand next November. In the counties where there was no opposition to the prevailing party, the majorities given on either side at the Presidential election in 1836 are taken

It appears from a document recently communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the reduction which has taken place in the circulation of the Banks, within a single year, amounts to upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. Has not this enormous contraction been the chief cause in producing the scarcity of money, the fall of prices, and the dullness of times? But we commend to the attention of our readers the subjoined article upon the subject, which places the whole matter in a proper light.

THE SECRET OF THE FALL OF PRICES IS NOW OUT.—Within one year the banks contracted their circulation upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars, or about twenty per cent. No war, or rumor of war, produced this—no failure of the crops; no "removal of the deposites"—no "specie circular"—no "Sub-Treasury system." Within the period in which this contraction took place, war was regarded as so remote a contingency as to enter into the calculation of few individuals. Our crops of corn and cotton, and of every thing else were most abundant. The notes of "specie paying banks" were freely received for public dues; and Congress having neglected to pass a law to punish defaulters, or to provide, in any manner, for the safe keeping of the public money, the Government was compelled to deposite much of it in banks. The banks have had every thing their own way during the past year, and yet, from defects inherent in the present banking system, this immense curtailment of circulation and consequent fall of prices have ensued.

As stated above, the whole effect which banking operations have had on prices, is not manifested in as strong a light as it would be if the accounts of the banks of each State could be here given separately, as they are in the Secretary's report.—Though there has been a great contraction, taking the country throughout, yet in some districts there has been an immense expansion. In Mississippi, for example, the circulation, according to the returns nearest to January 1839, was 12 millions, and according to the returns nearest to Janury, 1840, it was 15 millions, showing an increase of about 25 per cent. In Ohio, on the contrary, in June, 1839, the circulation was $6,885,253, and in January, 1840, it was only $4,407,127, showing a dearease of nearly 33 per cent. in the short period of six months.

As near as can be ascertained, the bank circulation in those parts of the country in which specie payments have been maintained, that is, in New England, New York and Ohio, was, on the 1st of January last, only $34,552,972, against $46,924,121 on the 1st of January, 1839, showing a diminution of upwards of 12 millions, or nearly 27 per cent. on the whole amount. In the remaining states and territories the bank circulation was, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the first of January last, $72,415,400 against $88,235,884, on the 1st of January, 1839, showing a diminution of nearly 16 millions, or about 18 per cent. on the whole amount.

Estimating the currency of Mississippi as worth fifty cents in the dollar, and that of the other States wherein the banks have suspended specie payments, at an average depreciation of six per cent, the whole value of the bank circulation of the Union was, on the 1st of January last $95,938,527, against $135,170,995, on the 1st of January, 1839. The decrease is upwards of 39 millions, or at the rate of about 30 per cent.

We have arrived at the condition in which we were in 1819, 1820, and 1821; is to say, when, as Mr. Crawford remarked the currency was, in many parts of the country, not only unsound in quality, but deficient in quantiy. Such, from time to time, must necessarily be the case, if the present banking system is to continue without amendment. The former great revulsion took place under a National Bank. The present has occurred without one. A recurrence of such evils can be prevented in no other way than by a complete reform of our present banking system; and that reform not, by a National Bank, which experience has shown to be either unable or unwilling to prevent such revulsions.

The present Pennsylvania substitute for a National Bank, under the old influence and policy which governed its predecessor for near a quarter of a century, has aggravated all the present evils, and been among the first to suspend, and will be the last (if ever) to resume specie payments.—Globe.

COMING TO THE POINT.—The Georgia Argus, one of the most able State Rights prints in the South, in a recent number holds this language:—

"We have satisfied ourselves that the success of Gen. Harrison will fasten upon the country those old federal principles, to which we are and always have been opposed. We can, therefore, under no circumstances support him, or do any thing to aid the advancement of those principles—further, whatever we can do to promote the success of his opponent shall be done."

THE "WHIG" HARBINGER.

The hard cider, the log cabin, the whiskey, and other matters which make up the sum of qualifications in the Federal "available," are backed by an incident which may be considered as a harbinger of the times we might expect, if Harrison were President. A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says: "It is a fact as less astounding than true, and the archives of the Government will place it beyond controversy, that J. C. S. HARRISON, *the son of General Harrison, and a receiver of public money at Vincennes in Ohio, was removed from office by President Jackson because he was a defaulter to the am't. of $25,000 to the Government; and a large balance still remains due to the Government, notwithstanding GEN. HARRISON was his security.*" Behold the auspices of the new Administration! Behold the harbinger of Harrisonian reform!

The estimation in which Harrison has been held in Ohio.—The following is the official return of votes for Governor of Ohio in 1820.

Ethan A. Brown,	24,836
Jeremiah Morrow,	9,426
W. H. HARRISON,	4,348!!

One specimen more—it is the official return of the votes for Representatives to the Ohio legislature, from Hamilton county, in 1831, when he was beaten by a *cake-pedlar*:

David T. Dinsey,	2,336 elected.
Alexander Duncan,	1,825 elected.
John Burgoyne,	1,706 elected.
Daniel Hawes, (cake man)	1,767 elected.
W. H. HARRISON,	1,467 *not elected.*

"South Carolina is in the field, warring it against the present iniquitious administration."—*Macon Messenger.*

The above is highly concentrated humbug. There is not a particle of truth in it,—and but for an effort to mislead, would, never have been published. A thinly attended, meeting of Harrisonians was lately held in Charleston, but it was a flimsy affair. A new paper devoted to "Old Tip," was started some time ago in Charleston, and it died like a rat in an exhausted receiver.—*Harrisonism shrinks in South Carolina.—Milledgeville (Ga.) Standard.*

HARD CIDER ON THE DECLINE.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle, a whig paper, says:—"We cannot go for Harrison, and we think it time and labor spent in vain to attempt to elect him. He cannot possibly get a vote south of the Potomac."

Another—the Atheans (Georgia) Banner, a firm whig print, professes to speak for Georgia and announces, "that her citizens of both parties will repudiate the Harrison candidate and his principles."

The Columbus Inquirer, another, influential whig paper, printed in Georgia, says—Should the contest be between Harrison and Van Buren, and we be forced to choose, we have no hesitancy in saying that we will sustain the latter."

Indeed, Harrison's votes in Georgia, will be like the Irishman's potatoes—"few and far between."

It pleases us to see the Federal party eulogising the morals and patriotism of the yeomanry who inhabit temporary dwellings, for we would be willing to stake the elections that we can find five Democrats to one Federalist who are the occupants of humble, or "log cabin" dwellings.—*Ind. Eagle.*

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The following table, which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the most prominent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the different elections since General Washington's retirement:—

1796—President, J. Adams 71 T. Jefferson 68—Vice President, T. Pinckney 58, A. Burr 50.

1800—President, T. Jefferson 73; J. Adams 64—Vice President, A. Burr 73; T. Pinckney 58.

1804—President, T. Jefferson 162, Charles C. Pinckney 14—Vice President, G. Clinton 163, R. King 14.

1808—President J. Madison 152, C. C. Pinckney 45—Vice President, G. Clinton 118, R. King 47.

1812—President J. Madison 127 De Witt Clinton 89, Vice President, E. Gerry, 128, Ingersoll 58.

1816—President, J. Munroe 188, R. King 34—Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820—J. Munroe 218, no opposition, except one vote given from New Hampshire. Vice President, D. D. Tompkins, 212, opposition divided.

1824—A. Jackson, 99, J. Q. Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828—President A. Jackson 178, J. Q. Adams 83, Vice President. J. C. Calhoun, 173, R. Rush, 83.

1832—President, A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49, John Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7. Vice President, Martin Van Buren 189, John Seargeant 49, Wm. Wilkins 30——Lee 11, Levi Ellmaker 7.

1836—President Martin Van Buren 170, William H. Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, Daniel Webster 14.—Vice President, R. M. Johnson 147, Francis Granger 63, scattering 84.

The electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAS CONVENTION.—This body re-assembled yesterday in St. Paul's Church, under the organization adopted to the previous day, with the Rev. Dr. WYAT in the Chair, & forthwith proceeded to the election of a Bishop—the chief business before the Convention. The vote resulted in the choice of the Rev. Dr. WHITTINGHAM, Professor of Theology in the New York Episcopal Seminary, by an almost unanimous election, as the Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland.

The march of Improvement.—The Ithaca Journal says the whigs of Tompkins county have got tired of guzling hard cider, and improve its quality by adding five gallons of brandy to each barrel of cider!! Out this way they do differently; put five gallons of cider to a barrel of whiskey,—*Schenectady Reflector.*

HARD CIDER.—The whig candidate for Mayor of New York gave a hard cider soiree to his friends the evening before election, who drank up the moderate quantity of THIRTEEN BARRELS. But it was of no use. Vinegar could not save him.—Bridgeport Farmer.

HEAR THE OLD CHIEFTAIN.

A committee from each branch of the Ohio Legislature addressed an invitation to General Jackson requesting him to join his Democratic friends in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our Independence at Columbus. It gives us pleasure to present to our readers the reply of the venerable and venerated Chieftain. It is his words be read with attention and treasured up among the councils of the good and the wise.—[*Balt. Rep.*

HERMITAGE, May 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.

I had the honor to receive by due course of mail, your flattering communication of the 17th of February last, enclosing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, by which I am invited to unite with them and the friends of the State in celebrating the approaching aniversary of our National Independence.

An answer to this communication has been deferred thus long because of my earnest wish to accept it, should the state of my health have continued such as to authorize the hope that I could perform the journey.—But finding that my strength has not laterly increased, I am constrained to give up the agreeable wish, and must request you to convey to the Legislature and the people of Ohio my sincere regret that it will not be in my power to wait upon them in person and thank them for the very distinguished honor they have paid me.

I shall ever feel a debt of gratitude to the people of Ohio for the many proofs they have given me of the respect and confidence; and it is increased by their cordial terms in which their representatives on this occasion have been pleased to renew their approbation of my conduct whilst in public service. In a country like ours, free and intelligent, public opinion is the lever by which the Government is held to its proper functions, and we are authorized from all our experience to look to it as the best guaranty that our institutions will be as permanent as they have been hitherto glorious to the cause of popular liberty. To be assured that my conduct when subjected to this exalted test, can bear the favorable judgment expressed by the Legislature of your State is therefore an honor of the highest kind and one to which I feel that I am indebted more to their kindness and liberality than to any merit of my own, save that of an honest intention in all my public acts to pursue fearlessly what I thought would conduce to the interest of my country.

It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be assured by your legislature that the grounds on which I rested my opposition to the encroachment of the money power are regarded with favor by the people of Ohio. The dangers of that power, now more evident because they are brought closer to the observation and business concerns of all classes of our citizens, form in my judgment the only cloud in our political horizon. In all other aspects the influences adverse to the genius of our institutions seem to have yielded to the demands of the people, and such I doubt not, will be the case with those wielded by the money powers as soon as the public voice has another opportunity of acting upon them. All that we have to do on this subject, is to persevere a little longer, maintaining the doctrines of the constitution and the suggestions of common sense. We know that our fathers who framed the constitution gave to Congress no power to charter a Bank, and we cannot err therefore, in saying that if our Government had never departed from their example, we would have

consequence of Bank suspensions, and an irredeemable paper currency. We know that if the Government deposited none of the money of the people with Banks, the institutions would have no power to endanger the safety of the public Treasury, or to influence, improperly, questions of public policy. We know that Banks do not make money, but only accumulate their paper emissions, which must be good or bad according to their capacity to redeem them with specie; and hence that there can be no confidence in them as long as they maintain the right to suspend specie payments at pleasure.

From such truths, it appears to me to be self evident, that there is now no relief for the people but in the adoption of the Independent Treasury recommended by the present administration of the General Government. By this plan, the financial operations of the Treasury will be simplified, and the people will have the strongest guaranty that the money which it raised from them by taxation will be applied according to the requirements of the constitution. If in addition to this reform in our financial system, Congress would, at the same time, pass a general bankrupt law, by which the banks which are now in existence, or may be hereafter chartered by the States, would be bound to make an equitable distribution of their effects to their creditors when they refuse to redeem their notes with specie, it cannot be doubted that there would be an end to the evils of a depreciated paper currency. These measures being adopted, but little time would be requisite to enable those banking institutions which are sound, to regain the public confidence: and the labor of the country, the farming, manufacturing, and mechanic interests would soon revive—that credit system which is based on real capital, and which goes hand in hand with the labor and enterprise of our citizens, would be enlarged, not diminished, by the separations of their measures.

Congratulating you, Gentlemen, on the bright prospects, which are before us in respect to the adoption of a proper remedy for the existing disorders of our currency, and trusting that our country will soon be free from the withering influences of a money power which is not recognized by the Constitution or the true interests of our country, I remain, with sentiments of profound respect and gratitude to the people and Legislature of your State, and to yourselves.

Your friend
And fellow citizen,
ANDREW JACKSON.

GOLD AND SILVER is the poor man's currency. It knows no panics, no counterfeit or discounts. The man who has a dollar or an eagle, knows what he can get for it, and what it will be worth in a twelvemonth or two should he choose hoard it. Now, if a farmer receives a bank note, why he is in tribulation until it is out of his hands, lest the bank should fail, and leave him possessed with a worthless shinplaster. Let Congress give us a law equalizing the true value of the precious metals as fixed abroad, so that the products of the rich mines in Georgia and the Carolinas, having received the impress of the liberty cap at the mint, may remain with us as a national currency, and not be sent to foreigners as merchandise. We ask no other National bank than the mines Providence has blessed our country with. We ask no better currency than gold and silver, the basis of every sound currency. Give us the hard dollars and eagles, and let those who love panics and discounts, stand out for rag money.—Trenton Emporium.