for the last twelve or fifteen years he is now in prosperous circumstances. His crops amply repay his labors. His neighbors who at first laughed at him for throwing away his time are now following his footsteps and there is a prospect of the whole neighborhood's being greatly improved by the previous necessities of this one individual.

Farmer's Register

Craven County, N. C., April, '33

THE PLANT INSECT.

At a very late meeting of the London Zoological Society, a communication was read from Mr. Mackey, of the British consulate at Maracaibo, on a plant, called Pr jojoe in the country from which its derived, and which the condition of a plant from its strange metamorphose of an insect. In the insect which was described some of the legs have already changed into roots, and in most state it was presented to the contributor. It was announced that a similar insect had lately been discovered in North Carolina. When the creature assumes the form of an insect or animal, it is about an inch in length, and much resembles a wasp in appearence.—After it has reached its full length it disappears under the surface of the ground and dies. soon after which the two four legs begin to sprout and vegetate, the shoots extending upwards, and the plant in a shorter time reach a height of six inches. The branches and the leaves are like refoil, and at the extremities of the former there are buds which contain neither leaves nor flowers, but an insect, which as it grows fills to be ground or remains on the plant feeding on the leaves till the plant is exhausted, when the insect returns to the earth, and the plant shoots forth again.

From the Health Journal.

LAWS OF HEREDITARY DESCENT.

We have received a copy of the Phrenological Almanac for 1841, published in New York by L. N. Fowler. It contains much interesting matter and many important facts connected with Phrenology and Physiology, and is well worth an attentive perusal. We copy from it the following article, which touches upon many points hitherto but too superficially considered.—Very few people are aware of the extent to which their own transgressions of the natural laws are visited upon the succeeding generation. Most people seem to have an idea that *immediate* inconvenience or suffering is the only penalty which is paid for a violation of the laws of life—but such have "imagined a vain thing" and should be ashamed of their ignorance. If we wish our children to have health and long life we must ourselves conform to the laws of our institutions. It is as impossible for diseased parents to have healthy descendants, as it is for a machine to manufacture a perfect article of mechanism from inferior materials.

There is one important allusion in the article below which we would call attention. The writer says, "it is a received opinion that the inheritance of talent depends more on the maternal than the paternal side."—If this be true, then the degeneracy of our race in this respect is easily accounted for. In the present age, and particularly in our own country, woman comes far short of occupying the station designed to her by a common Creator. Many are reared as the mere playthings of men, to be confined to the parlor and drawing room—more are looked upon as fit only for servants, whose "sphere" is in the kitchen preparing some healthy and soul-destroying artificial luxury to gratify the morbid palate of her "superiors"—while few exercise the mind and body in due proportion, and engage in the higher and nobler pursuits which elevate and expand the soul. We have often heard it remarked, that there are at present but few *women* to be found, and who can deny the truth of the expression? We have *ladies* in abundance—and this is the evil of the times—but rarely seldom is it that we meet with a *woman* in the true sense of the term—one who is no a *slave*, to fashion nor to man, and who mind raises above the mere animal passions and propensities and "neighborhood talk," into the high and lofty regions where the soul can feel that its free to grow and expand. We are not surprised at the degeneracy of the race, in view of the ignorance and degraded condition of women, and the superficial and *artificial* education which they now receive. The greatest error, perhaps, is in *physical* education, for without this be correct, all other is of little worth.—J. S. W.

From the Phrenological Almanac.

The qualities of both body and mind, are to a great extent hereditary. There are family faces, family likenesses, and also other parts of the body, such as bone, muscles, brain, skin, &c., which are inherited from parents and children, predisposition to various diseases, as gout, dropsy, scrofula, hydrocephalus, consumption, epilepsy, palsy, apoplexy, idiotism, insanity, &c., is not unfrequently the inheritance of many. Children born of healthy parents, possessing strong constitutions, bring into the world a system formed by nature to resist disease, while the offspring of delicate and sickly parents are easily affected by every exposure, and are overpowered by the least unfavorable circumstance. Good health and longevity depends more on the native vigor and strength of the constitution, than on either the efforts of the individual or the skill of the physician.

There are abundant facts recorded in history of disease and mortality, to prove the truth of these remarks. In every town, village, and neighborhood, affords instances where individuals, and sometimes whole families, have gone down to an early grave, or been afflicted with disease and pain as long as they lived, in consequence of the violation of these laws. These facts, moreover, are in accordance with the laws which govern the whole animal and vegetable creation. Men have exercised the greatest policy and best judgement—have spared no pains or expense in applying these same principles to the raising of stock and the improvement of domestic animals; but have been entirely ignorant or unmindful of the fact, that the *human* race is also composed of *organic* matter, and equally subject to the same laws, and consequently be improved and perfected by precisely the same means. Phrenology, in disclosing the *true functions* of the brain, throws great light on this subject. By the discovery of this science, we learn that the particular parts of the brain act as specific organs of the faculties of the mind, thereby demonstrating that the *powers* or *capacities of the mind* are also governed by the laws of hereditary descent. Hence the disposition of children whether kind, amiable, and benevolent, or quarrelsome and selfish; or whether naturally intelligent, virtuous and moral, or the reverse, will depend entirely on the character and disposition of their parents. A multitude of examples could be adduced to show that certain feelings or intellectual faculties prevail in whole families and run through several generations.—The celebrated Dr. Rush, made this sage remark, "It is probable that the qualities of body and mind in parents which produce genius in children, may be fixed and regulated; and the time may come when we shall be able to predict with certainty, the intellectual character of children, by having the specific nature of the different intellectual faculties of their parents."

In view of the truth and importance of these principles, it is the part of wisdom and self interest, for every individual to exercise the greatest care and forethought in the choice of a partner in marriage. No person of sense, or of the least intelligence, can be indifferent about having selfish or ill-tempered, stupid or knowing children.—It is a prevailing opinion that the inheritance of talents depends more on the maternal than the paternal side. There are many facts in support of this hypothesis, but the question remains yet to be settled. It is said that men of great talents, sometimes have children of inferior capacities, but they never exceed so long as they marry partners of inferior mental qualities. The organization and condition of the mother is not sufficiently attended to, neither so valued as it ought—and the most unpardonable neglect and indifference exists in the community respecting the *physical* education of girls.

It is greatly to be regretted that the laws of hereditary descent are so little understood and applied, whilst by attending to them, not only individuals and families, but whole nations might be improved beyond imagination, in figure, stature, complexion, health, talents and moral feelings. Facts prove that it requires three or four successive generations to produce any great or effectual change in physical organization, be it for health or disease. It is according to these laws that many passages in scripture must be interpreted—for example, we read, that the Lord visits those who hate him, i. e. those who violate or do not obey his laws—to the third and fourth generation, namely, their dirty disposition to their children.

It may be said these considerations come never upon practical rules of conduct for society at large. But the laws of the Creator will not change to gratify our fastidious fancy. If we persist in violating these principles, either ignorantly or knowingly, we must suffer the penalties, and cannot justly complain. God has given us intellectual light, we might perceive these laws, and having perceived them, it is our duty to obey them, as it is to do any other duty, we may then, without fear, expect his blessing to attend us. A knowledge of, and obedience to, the natural laws of hereditary descent, is an all important and too common improvement, and nothing but ignorance, superstition, prejudice and infidelity can oppose them.

CHLORIDE OF SODA is said, in the London Lancet, an ideal work, to be an effectual cure for a burn. It is stated in that journal, as an example, that an attorney, in attempting to put out the flames that had attacked the curtains of his bed, got his hands burned and blistered, but not broken. He sent for a couple of quarts of the lotion, 4 ounces of the solution to a pint of water, had it poured in some plates wrapped his hands in it, as no skin was broken, and so kept them for some time. Next morning he was so perfectly well that only one small patch of burn remained, yet an hour had elapsed before the application. It is added that the same remedy is sufficient to heal scalds and black eye.—Newark Daily Adver.

We believe there is some truth in. During the "cholera time" of 1832 when every body was dabbling more or less in chloride of lime, or soda, the writer of this paragraph was moved, just by way of experiment, to apply the solution freely to a burn on one of his hands, and certainly obtained either from that or from imagination, almost immediate relief to the pain, and a speedy cure out of the inflammation.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate.

DARLINGTON C. H.
Sept 23d. 1840.

Dear Doctor.— As our craft are wont to write a history of travels whenever any of our inclosures parently do get a chance to take a trip of some two or three dozen miles, I will not deviate from the dignity of the profession by omitting this self-imposed duty. but having no moving accidents by flood or field, to relate, I must cut romance and discourse of plain matters of fact, touching crops and whisky.

The cotton crops from Columbia here are by no means flattering. I have not seen a single field well tended cotton, and I observed closely. The weed is luxuriant generally, but the wet weather caused many offsets to drop, and to a considerable extent has caused the large bolls to rot. I saw some of the larger plantations in Sumter and heard from others, and the same report was given of all, that the Cotton crop would fall much short of what it was last year. I have seen but few of the large plantations to Darlington yet, but the rains, rot, rust, and in a few places the worm, will cause the Cotton crop in this District to be a very short one. The Corn crops however, are good, at least an average, if not over that.

As it regards Whiskey I can give a far more pleasant account. Darlington, sir, is the stronghold of Temperance in this State. I believe it is decidedly in advance of any District in the State. Let me state a few facts in proof.

The Commissioners of the Roads have not granted a single License to retail Spirits in the District. The Town Council of Darlington Village have pursued the same course, so that there is not a single Licensed Grog shop in the District. Public opinion too, not only sustains, but actually demands this.

There are now, I understand, *seven five candidates* in the field for various offices in the District, and I have been assured by several of them, that they did not believe any candidate had treated to spirits in a single instance during the canvass, and that a candidate could not take a readier mode to put himself down, than by attempting to win votes by treating. Sir, I am proud of this feature as well as many others, in the character of my native District. No aspiring Demagogue can buy freemen here with whiskey. Would that I could say the same of Columbia. But let me mention two other facts illustrative of the Temperate habits of Darlington. One of the candidates told me yesterday, that he had in his electioneering tour ridden about three hundred miles over the District, stopping of course, at nearly every house, and that he was offered a drink of spirits only three times during the time. Another candidate who, I think, has been riding over the District about four weeks, told me, that he saw but two men use spirits in their houses, and these appeared to be sober men.

Now, how has this state of things been brought about? For I assure you that ten years ago, every sale day and court week, told very emphatically, that Darlington was not a Temperate District. It has been brought about by the active energy of Temperance Societies, Temperance Addresses, and the dissemination of Temperance publications.

The Spartanburg District Temperance Association has adopted a very similar plan of operations to that pursued here for a few years past, which I will republish) and I believe if every District would go forward with the same energy, the cause of Temperance would progress throughout the State with great strides.

Yours truly, J. J. D.

P. S.—One item more touching Agriculture. You can say to our good neighbor of the *Planter*, that he need not recommend to the farmers in this region to *sow grass seed* for if all the crowfoot and crab grass I have seen in the fields go to seed, there will be enough to make Coffee and Sambo swear for many a day to come.

BUNKER HILL DECLARATION.

Read by Mr. Webster and adopted, September 10, 1840.

When men pause from their ordinary occupations and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgement of the country, and of the age, requires that they should clearly set forth the grave causes which have brought them together, and for the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than thirty thousand of the free Electors of the New England States honored also by the presence of like free electors from nearly every other State in the Union, having assembled on Bunker Hill on the 10th day of September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLARATION of their principles, and of the occasion and objects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that Public Liberty the purchase of so much blood and treasure, the acquisition of which the field whereon we stand obtained early and imperishable renown. Bunker Hill is not a spot on which we shall forget the principles of our Fathers, or suffer anything to quench within our own breasts the love of freedom which we have inherited from them.

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the Constitution of the Country, and that Union of the States which it has so happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved. We call ourselves by no local names, we recognize no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional subjects—We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation. We believe the Constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, and perpetuating a Brotherhood among all the States.—We believe that to bring local jealousies to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country, and the other, and thus to disseminate feelings of distrust and alienation, while it is in contemptuous disregard of the great Father of his Country, is but one form, in which irregular ambition, destitute of all true patriotism, and a love of power, reckless of the means of its gratification, exhibit their unsubdued and burning desire.

We believe that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be, in free Republics, yet when it grows such an ascendancy in men's minds, as leads them to substitute Party for Country, to seek no ends but party ends, no approbation, and to fear no reproach or contumely, so that there be no party dissatisfaction, not only alloys the true enjoyment of such institutions, but weakens every day the foundations on which they stand.

We are in favor of liberty of speech and of the press, we are friends of free discussion, we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self government; we desire to see the free and widest dissemination of knowledge and truth; and we believe, especially, in the benign influence of religious teaching, and moral instruction, on the social as well as the individual happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare, that under the present Administration of the General Government, a course of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgments disastrous to the best interests of the country, threatening the accumulation of still greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution and to the principles of Civil Liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiassed intelligence, to put forth their utmost constitutional efforts in order to effect a change.

Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and took the oath on the 4th of March, 1829; and we readily admit that under his Administration, certain portions of the public affairs were conducted with ability. But we have to lament that he was not proof against the insinuations and influences of evil counsellors, or perhaps against his own passions, when moved and excited. Hence, in one most important branch of the public interest, in that essential part of commercial regulation, which respects the money, the currency, the circulation, and the internal exchanges of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on its characteristic love of rule and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country, in greater and greater difficulties at every step so that in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill fated experiments, and of projects framed in disregard of prudence and precedent, and bursting in rapid succession; he finally explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

General Jackson was not elected with any desire or expectation, on the part of any of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain as that the American Revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligation of morals.

But, unhappily, he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating or by whom inspired, is immaterial, to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause that institution to exercise, in turn, a political influence over the community. Published documents prove this, as plainly as they prove any other act of his Administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted, and finally defeated. But what he could not govern, he supposed he could destroy—and the event showed he did not overrate his popularity and his power. He pursued the Bank to death, and achieved his triumph by the veto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trampled down and destroyed, resort was had to those new modes of experimental Administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated so disastrously, both for the reputation of his Administration, and for the welfare of the country.

But General Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations, nor seek to escape from their force. He never professedly abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he admitted throughout, the duty of the General Government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the Country, both in traffic and paper, for the general good and use of the people—and he congratulates both himself and the nation, that by the measures adopted by him, the currency and the exchanges of the Country were placed on a better footing than they had ever been under the operation of a Bank of the United States. this confidence in his own experiments, we know, proved most illusory. But the frequency with which he repeated this and similar declarations, establishes, incontestibly, his own sense of the duty of Government.

In all the measures of General Jackson upon the currency, the present Chief Magistrate is known to have concurred. Like him he was opposed to the Bank of the United States; and like him he insisted, that by the aid of such Banks, the Administration had accomplished all that could be desired, on the great subjects of the currency and the exchange.

But the catastrophe of May, 1837, produced a new crisis, by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments and creating an absolute necessity, either of that policy of the Government which General Jackson had repudiated or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of that policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuge was sought in escape. A duty, up to that moment admitted by all, was suddenly denied, and the fearful resolution announced, that the Government should be easier provide for its own revenues and for the rest, the people must take care of themselves.

Assembled here to day, and feeling in common with the whole Country, the evil consequences of these principles, and these measures, we utter against them all from first to last our deep and solemn remonstrance. We condemn the early departure of Gen. Jackson from that line of policy which he was expected to pursue. We deplore the temper which led him to his original quarrel with the Bank. We deplore that headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution to its destruction. We deplore the timidity of some, the acquiescence of others and the aiding efficiency of all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole unbroken phalanx to the support of measures and the accomplishment of purposes, which we know to have been against the wishes, the remonstrances, and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent. We deplore his accumulation of measures, that had been pursued for forty years; his rash experiment with great interests; and the perseverance with which he persisted in them, which men of different temperament must have been satisfied of their uselessness and impotence.

But Gen. Jackson's Administration authority and influence, are now historical. They belong to the past, which we have to do, to day, with the serious evils, and the still more alarming portents of the present. We remonstrate, therefore, most earnestly and emphatically, against the policy pursued on this subject of the present Administration. We protest against the truth of its principles. We deny the propriety and justice of its measures. We are constrained to have too little respect for its objects, and we desire to rouse the Country, so far as we can, to the evils which oppress, and the dangers that surround us.

We insist, that the present administration has consulted its own party ends, and the preservation of its own power, to the manifest neglect of great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal and we regard its system of sub treasuries as but a poor device to avoid a high obligation, or as the first of a new series of ruthless experiments.—We believe its professions in favor of a hard money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding, can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable, unless the Government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the State Governments to establish Banks. We believe the clamor against State Banks, State Bonds, and State Credits, to have been raised by the friends of the Administration to divert public attention from its own management, and throw on others the consequence of its own misconduct. We heard nothing of all this in the early part of Gen. Jackson's administration, nor until his measures had brought the currency of the country into the utmost disorder. We know, that in times past, the present Chief Magistrate, has, of all men, had more to do with the system of State Banks, the most faithful in their usefulness, and no very severely chastened desire to profit by their influence. We believe that the purpose of exercising a money influence over the community has never departed from the administration. What it could not accomplish by an attempt to bend the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought and now seeks to effect by its project of the Sub-Treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the system of the Sub Treasury is founded, the friends of the Administration have been led to espouse opinions destructive of the internal commerce of the country, paralyzing to its whole industry, tending to sink its labor, both in price and in character, to the degraded standard of the uninformed the ignorant, the suffering labor of the worst parts of Europe. Led by this same necessity, or pushing the same principles still further, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity, we have seen the rights of property not only assailed, but denied, the boldest agrarian notions put forth, the power of transmission from father to son openly denounced, the rights of one to participate in the earnings of another, to their jection of the natural claims of his own children, asserted as a fundamental principle of the new Democracy; and all this, by those who are in the pay of Government, receiving large salaries, and whose offices would be nearly sinecures, but for the labor performed in the attempt to give currency to these principles and these opinions. We believe that the general tone of the measures of the Administration, the manner in which it confers favors, its apparent preference for partizans of extreme opinions, and the readiness with which it shows its confidence on the boldest, and most indolent, are producing serious injuries upon the political morals, and general sentiments of the country. We believe that to this cause, is clearly to be attributed the most lamentable change which has taken place, in the temper, the sobriety and the wisdom, with which the high public counsels have hitherto been conducted. We look with alarm to the existing state of things, in this respect; and we would most earnestly, and with all our hearts, as well for the honor of the country, as for its interests, beseech all good men to unite with us in attempting to bring back the deliberative age of the government, to restore to the collected bodies of the people's Representatives, that self-respect decorum and dignity, without which the business of legislation can make no regular progress, and is always in danger either of accomplishing nothing or of reaching its ends by unjustifiable and violent means.

We believe the conduct of the Administration, respecting the public revenue, to be highly reprehensible. It has expended twenty millions, previously accumulated, besides all the accruing income, since it came into power; and there seems at this moment to be no doubt, but that it will leave to its successors a public debt of five to ten millions of dollars. It has shrunk from its proper responsibilities. With the immediate prospect of an empty Treasury, it has yet not had the boldness to recommend to Congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts over expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans, and in a power conferred on the President altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution, to meet the event of the want of resources, by withholding, on certain classes of appropriations made by Congress, such as he chooses to think may be dispensed. Lives by surfeiting and contravening, by shallow artifices and delusive names, by what it calls "facilities," and the exchange of Treasury notes for specie; while in truth, it has been fastening a ruinous debt, in the midst of all its boasting, without daring to lay the plain and naked state of the case before the people.

We protest against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the Union of the States, on whatever rock the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, through the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it.

That the regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the State, according to the provisions of law, entitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Congress, to vote in the organization of the House, and to hold their seats until their right be disturbed by regular petition and proof, is a proposition of constitutional law, of such universal extent, and universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be strengthened by argument, or by analogy.—There is nothing clearer, and nothing better settled.—No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet, in the case of the New-Jersey members it was entirely disregarded. And it is of awful portent that on such a question, in a matter strictly judicial, the denomination of party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate first principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of the elementary rules of law and justice, it should create no surprise that pending the labors of a Committee especially appointed to ascertain who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves Representatives of the people of New-Jersey, who had no certificates from the Chief Magistrate of the State, or according to the laws of the State, were voted into their seats, under silence imposed by the previous question, and afterwards gave their votes for the passage of the Sub-Treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings alike invade the rights of the States, and dishonor the cause of popular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the unsparing application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the Administration respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The President now admits it to be unconstitutional; and it is plainly so on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the Constitution expressly reserved to the States. If it were not unconstitutional, it would yet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in Executive hands. It belongs to the prolific family of Executive projects, and it is a consolation to find that at least one of its projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation, that no man raises his hand, or opens his mouth in its favor.

It was during the progress of the late Administration and under the well known auspices of the present Chief Magistrate, that the declaration was made in the Senate, that in regard to public offices, the spoils of victory belonged to the conquerors; this boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party, that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines, which thus regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the basest passion, to the pursuit of high public trust.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of Government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus setting up executive interpretation over the solemn adjudications of courts and juries; and showing marked disrespect for the usual and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

This misgovernment and mal-administration, would have been the more tolerable, if they had not been committed, in most instances, in direct contradiction to the warmest professions, and the most solem assurances. Promises of a better currency, for example, have ended in the destruction of all national and uniform currency; assurances of the strictest economy have been but preludes to the most wasteful excess; even the Florida war has been conducted under loud protestations of severe frugality; and the most open, unblushing and notorious interference with State elections, has been systematically practised by the paid agents of an administration, which in the full freshness of its oath of office, declared that one of its leading objects should be to accomplish that task of reform, which particularly required the correction of those abuses, which brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections.

In the teeth of this solemn assurance, it has been proved, that the United States officers have been assessed, in sums bearing proportion to they whole amount they receive from the treasury, for the purpose of supporting their partizans even in State municipal elections. Whatever, in short, has been most professed, has been least practised; and it seems to have been taken for granted, that the American People would be satisfied with pretence, and a full-toned assurance of patriotic purpose. The history of the last twelve years has been but the history of broken promises, and disappointed hopes. At every successive period of this history an enchanting rose-colored futurity has been spread out before the People, especially in regard to the great concerns of revenue, finance and currency. But these colors have faded as the project has been approached. Prospects of abundant revenue have resulted in the necessity of borrowing; the brilliant hopes of a better currency end in general derangement, stagnation and distress—and while the whole country is roused to an unprecedented excitement by the pressure of the times, every state paper from the Cabinet at Washington, comes forth fraught with congratulations on that happy state of things which the wise policy of the Administration is alleged to have brought about! Judged by the tone of these papers, every present movement of the people is quite unreasonable—and all attempts at change, only so many ungrateful returns for the wise and successful Administration of public affairs.

There is yet another subject of complaint to which we are bound to advert, by our veneration for the illustrious dead, by our respect for truth, by our love for the honor of our country, and by our own wounded pride as American citizens. We see that the country has been dishonored, and we desire to free ourselves from all imputation of acquiescence in the parricidal act. The late President, in a communication to Congress, more than intimates that some of the earliest and most important measures of Washington's Administration were the offspring of personal motives and private interests. His successor has repeated and extended this accusation, and given it a greater degree of offensiveness and grossness. No man, with an American heart in his bosom, can endure this without feeling the deepest humiliation as well as the most burning scorn. The fame of Washington, and his immediate associates, is one of the richest treasures of the country. It is the name which an American may utter with pride in every part of the world, and which wherever uttered, is followed to the skies by the voices of all true lovers of human liberty. Imputations which assail this measure so rudely, which they are abominable violations of the truth of history, are an insult to the country, and an offence against the moral sentiments of civilized mankind. Miserable, miserable indeed, must be that cause which cannot support its early predominance, its ruinous schemes and senseless experiments, without thus attempting to poison the fountains of truth, and to prove the government of our country disgracefully corrupt, even in its very cradle. Our hearts would sink within us, if we believed that such efforts would succeed—but they must be unpopular. Neither the recent nor the present President, was born to cast a shade on the character of Washington or his associates. The destiny of both has been rather to illustrate, by contrast, that wisdom and those virtues which they have not imitated, and to hurl blows, which the affectionate veneration of American citizens, and the general justice of the civilized world, will render harmless to others, and powerful only in their recoil upon them. If this language be strong, so also is that feeling of indignation which has suggested it—and on an occasion like this, we would not leave this consecrated spot, without the consciousness of having omitted an indispensable duty, had we not thus given utterance to the fulness of our hearts, and marked with our severest rebuke, and most thorough reprobation and scorn, a labored effort to fix a deep and enduring stain on the early history of our government.

Finally the spot the time of which began with our liberty and can hardly end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country, and of the world, we declare conscientious convictions, that the present administration has proved incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in such a manner as shall preserve the Constitution maintain the public liberty, and secure general prosperity. We declare with the utmost sincerity that we believe its main purpose to have been, to continue its own power influence and popularity—that to this end, it has abandoned indispensable but highly responsible Constitutional duties; that it has trifled with the great concerns of finance and currency—that it has used the most reprehensible means of influencing public opinion—that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes; that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage; that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest; it has shown itself to be selfish in its end and corrupt in its means; and that if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term there is the most eminent danger that it will plunge the country in still farther difficulty, bring on still greater distress, and undermine at once the foundation of the public prosperity and the institutions of the country.

Men thus false to their profession false to the principles of the Constitution, false to the interest of the people and false to the highest honor of their country are unfit to be the Rulers of this Republic.

The people of the United States have a right to good government. They have a right to an honest and faithful exercise of all the powers of the Constitution as understood and practised in the best days of the Republic, on the general good. They have an inalienable right to all the blessings of that Liberty which their Fathers achieved and all the benefits of that Union which their Fathers established.