# AMERICAN TOLUNTERR. 



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SHPCCR
The EFon. HVitlicane No. Etanasey,
 HIHon. Willian $S$. Ransey. -Our repre.
sentative in Congres, His talents, integri.
ty and ardent attacliment to, and eflicient

 untiring habits of ind ustry, are a pu
that the interest sand wishes of lis co
ents will be faithrully represented. Mc. Rainsey ros
ganyas sollows:
ces, I Ihould have willingry permited the
compliment just paid ume tuare passed in
silence, as the merce evidence of personal re

 page has bece we last assembed arpund
country since
festive board. . Witho trat periot we h
witnessed the britht prospectsot the
mer wauishing under the witl
 waving with the friuits of griculture, W
have seen the tivhty ocean watbugated
the power of stean, and beheld the ritise and the power of steam, and be
fall of political dynasties.
Witlin our own borders

 and anarchy. You aire faniliar with the
scenes attentant on the receit Saturnalia or
Feiteralisni in. Peninsivania. scenes attendant on the recent Saturnalia of
Feterealism in Peninylvania. 1 therefor
make no apology for dwelling on a fev dark

 When he had ssuandered avay lisi fortue
by his debaucheries and extravagance and
been refused theconsulship, he secretly medheen retused the.consul ship, he secretly med
itated the ruin of his conntry and conspired
with many of the most illustrious of the Ramans as corrupt as shimself to estirngife the
Senote Senate;'plunder thie treasury' and dissolve
the governimet. Ciceror was -at that time
Consul; and frustrated by his prudence and Consulj and frustrated by his prudatice and
inanazement, combined with his eloquence
the plans of the conspiators. Bolingbroke remarks in connection with the event tha
to litle purpose would Cicero have attack
ed Catal
Catine with allu the veliemencee that in dignation and even. far added to eloquenci
if he had trusted to this weapon alone. Tliie weapon alone would thave secureel neithe
hinn nor the Senate from the poinard of the
 citizen out of the walls of Rome, abizit, ex
cessit, evazit, erupit, if he had not made i
beforehand impossible for him to longer in them. As litite occasion woold h
have. had to assume the honor of defeatin
without any tumult or vithout any tumult or any disorder the de
signo of those who conspired to murder thi
people of Rome, to destroy the Romin en pigope of home, ot destroy the Roman en en
pipere, anid to etinguishthe Roman name,
he had not united by skill and manaremen he had not united by. skil and managemen
in the common cause of thicicouintry order
of men the most averse to each other-if had not watched all the machinations or
conspiratos. .in silience, and prepared.
strength sufficient to resist them at Rome an in the provinces, before he opened this scen
of villainy to the Senate and the people In the history of the fand the Repomple.
Ron
siracty and the meanis applied for its sup
 diaries had initatort hiere, who, thinstinn
for power, ant tefeated in their am, were
willing to turn the bayonets of an armed sol

 desperate a a venturer, and not until the
meeting of the legislature werce the citizen
of the Commenwealth fully arousci the




 lently making to amnut the-popplar election
of Chise Magistrate, and publictions issued
 sures were resisted.
Wanit to expected that the patriotic
citizens assenbled mit in silence to these iniquituous violations
of the constitution? Did the conspirators
contemplate the same quiet victory over the contemplate the same quiet victory over the
people's rimhts, that hey achieved in re
chartering the Bauk of the United States:
 they. pledged their lives, their fortunes, and
their sacred honor, on the altar of their
country, was not yet extinct. Tlicir sont
 position of a stamp tax. The Seleld a
civilent design to unte the Legishative an
Exect Executive branches of the qoverinnent, and
to perpetuate the power of the Chief Manis
trate. They saw before them the shadowy trate. They saw before them the shadowy
outlines of a desppotisn; which can thus only
be formed dy ilic outines of a despotisisn; which cat thus only
be formed by the union of all the depart-
mentiof the State int he hands of one indi-
vidual- aud is it surprising that they nre-

 nutt-that-prevailedem, sean. They sanctimotiousty represent
themselves as the exclusive friends of socia
 are also continuatly de cononicedt as de dena-
ogues, molocrate, and revolutionists, with-
 of their party or parties, whether hydra
hene wed or monotonous. These sage advoe cates of the supremacy of the laws seem on
froget that hey, immaculate as they are,
werein their ownanoper persons the individ uals who raised thestorm, and only from
sineer necesity becainu the advocates.of
peace when they found thisu the sinits of peace when they ound the the spirits
the deep would not obey theirs of they
held in remembrance the days of tolder
Alan Adams, and the reign of terror-they had
seen the American Eagle paraded with and
punity tirouigh the streets of Philadel inhia punity throuigh the streets of Philadelphia
slrouded in Hack. Their papers had threat-
ened tol ened the flashing of pirols ofnd the greal
ing of dirist. Hey had heard Mry Clay
their great championdeclare that we were
 that there were no Nabbaths. in revolution
ary times, and Mr. Binney on the same
Sabbath proclain, that if the Bank could
 ten thousand men on the capithel hill whils
the, oute on the charter of the Bank wa
pending. The ten cete re
 binisim before their eyes, tle Federalistso
Pennsylvaria did not dream wheith they yor
furled the black flag. of conspiracy and re ${ }^{\circ}$
ply the appropriate remedy:
Me rencedy for the disasters complained
of in 1818 any 1838 will be found in lie esry umler proper restrictions, which will en-
able lice fovernment at all times to met it able the government at all times to mect its
engagenients in the legal currency of the
country; ind to introduce something like system in the enission of bank paper. The
opposition ot this weasure is onot surprising
whlen we discover its councection with the cuae of the government has heretofore bere
so much catital thether hands, upon whicb
they could disconnt, and enrich themselves. Its withdrawal brings down, of course, the
anaithemas of the cederalistis who contro
these institutions, who are extremely, loatl to surrender both, political and finanancial pow
cruthence the note of treparation in the
caup of the enemy fur the coming Presiden-
 ing their forces in favor of Mr. Clay, who is
plecerged to sustain the measure. In despite
of former denunciations of N National Con-
vertion it rention, it appears that our opponctits will
nssembe in Decenber next ind concentrate
their whole strength upon this distinguished
 this late day, by a combination wanting even
in the conimnon ingredints of strenth-
union nod concertof action? We have a formidable array against us it is true of the
old blue light Harfford Coaventionsts of
the norith; with their adjuncts, the Abolition-


 These nodern - crusaders inform us that
Mr. Van Buren is the ruthess anvocate of proscription, and reprobate, in the strongest
ternas; the abuse of the patronge of the go-
vernment, founded on the odious diotione sident is fairly scouted at for removing a
portion of the oflicers of hen ational dmin.
pstration. The act is deniouncted as the vin-






| General Jacksonand Mr. Van Buren have frightful number of public aigentst . De Tocqueville a distinguished French writer says,the old Hero dismissed theni all, and the |  |
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| whigs inform us that Mr. Valr buren |  |
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| more than proved by excellent author-Monsieur De Tocqueville, to doubt, |  |
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| red in mood society whilst in Anierica, |  |
| figur hod in Hood society whist in . Merica, he and the whigs were in a tale. I leave them however to settle the matter amongstthemselves, according to federal statistics. |  |
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| But by the, plain old Democratic method of |  |
| culation, I have ascertained, and can ve, that General Jackson did not remove third of the whole number of Office hol- |  |
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| ders. in the Union, and that in the city of Waslington, under his very cye, a large |  |
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| ninjority of the immediate recipients of Ex- |  |
| ministration to the last, and contunue thus under Mr. Van Buren--still wäe are denounced 33 a party of Goths and Vandals, within |  |
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| cell as a party of Goths and Vandals, , vithin whose unhallowed grasp every thing sacred ctumbles into dust, and even at whose birth, |  |
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| the ground. |  |
| Monstrum horrendum, infurme, ingens, cui umen-ademptum. <br> The opposition do not announce in whose |  |
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| The opposition do not announce in whose footsteps they intend to tread in the crent of |  |
| ubtaining power. Their whole policy is one of mystification. Their secret aim may |  |
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| ments of the party in different sections of the Union. The editor of the Evening Star, |  |
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| a leading whig paper published in the City of New York says, on a recent occasion- |  |
| we must have a National Bani. Stiffert the mátler as zee will-indulge our party notions as.we will,to this course we must come, |  |
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| if we have any regre for the good of ihe |  |
|  |  |
| whole country! The whirs of lina, at a recent gathering, adopted the |  |
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| a national Bank, whenerer it may be <br>  ne. Anid Governor Canion of Tenniessee |  |
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| We shall see whether the free-men se United States will tolerate a war |  |
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| tional, inexpedient and dangerous, Mr. Biddle's manufactory of rags, and when they |  |
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| find the same defeated party again in the field, with the Clays, the Websters, the |  |
| Southards, nnd Sergeants; of bank notoriety, |  |
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| an abandonment of their principles. The clo- |  |
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| ven föot will be too visible, ceen under the a:aple garment of Whiggery, which conceals |  |
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| parties that have ever existed under the din. At this very moment, it would seem, |  |
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| our. opponeits have no ostensible plan of operations, save in an indiscriminate warfare on the allegred abuses of the Administration. |  |
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| The expenditures of the Government, and the defalcations of some agents of the Tireasury are the fountain heaids from whence the |  |
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| ury are the fountain heails from whence the mighty rivers of eloquence continue to flow. But let me ask at once (in the lan- |  |
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| flow. But let me ask at once (in the language of the freemen of Virginia on a recent ocoasion) through whose instrumentality the |  |
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| expenditures of the Government have been augmented? Can a solitary instance be sug |  |
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| gested, in which the whig party have oppo: sed any measures on the secire of expense? |  |
| Lode to the journals of Congress-expensine, |  |
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| been the most zealous in uygring and ctioning by their votes, the very expen- |  |
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| ures-whiclrhave-formed- the-ground-work so much clamor against the Administran. We should recollect the irapid increase |  |
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| our country in territory and populatione admission of new States into the Union the necessaty multiplication of public |  |
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| functionaries-the extended and uibeful; though expensive operations of the Post |  |
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| Office-Department, and the-great-but-unaz voidable augmentation of expense resulting from these various cauges. The national |  |
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| venue has also been expended in defraythe cost of expensive Indian wait- thetinguishment of Indian titeg, by which |  |
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| been acquired, giving peace to our borders and enlarging the national domain--the par- |  |
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| and enlarging the national domain-- the parment of pensions-the increase of the Army and Navy:- In addition to these considera- |  |
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| revenue, was of itself calculated to renderthe National Legislature less provident tian they would have been with r revenue at command not more than adequate to the |  |
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| command not more than adequate to the ecessary wants of the Government. <br> The embezzlement of moneys by public' |  |
|  | The enbezzlement of moneys by public |
| Sicers has aftoried a neverer ending thene |  |
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| ts do not go back to the archives of the veriniment to discover that these abuses |  |
| have occurred at times ever since its foundadion, and are inseparable from its very xistence. In the days of Washington and |  |
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| Jefferson, we had our Swartwouts, Prices. |  |
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 quire proof. The united yoice of the nation
attests its accuracy. As there is no record-
ed example in the history of nations of a re ed example in the fistory of nation of a re
duction of the currency. $s o$ rapid and so ex tensive, so but few examples have occurred
of fistress so general and so severe as that
which has been exlibited in the U. States Which has been exhib dedeansing currency are
superaded those of a defleciont But, notwithstanding it is deficient, it is still
depreciated. In several of the states the great mass. of the circulation is not even oss
tenishly convertible into specie at the will
of the holder. During the greater part of
the time that has elapsed since the resump-
tion of specie payments, the convertivility of bank notes into specie lias been rather nom-
inal than cean in the carrest portion of the.
Union. On the part of the banks, mutual weakness had produced mutual forbearance
Tlie extensive diftusion. of bank stocks a-
monst the great body of the citizens, in
 were unable to pay, was to destroy thecir own
interests, by destroying the credit of the
banks in which the productive wpertion of
their property was investo. In fivo oin
find
 cially lor exportation induced the necessity
of curtailments- To this portion of the com.
munity all other evils were light, when com-



 inost parts of the Union this forced state of
ilingrs is passing anay. The convertitility Hhank nutes inito specie is becoming real
Whierver it is ostensible. In pubticopinion
dues notcorrect the evilin those States where this convertitility ity not even-ostensible, it
will be the eimperivus duty of those who are
invested with the power of correction to an-

