

ROORBACK OUT-ROORBACKED.

Roorback's last conspicuous performance was in the columns of the Tribune; or rather between it and the Louisville Journal, a kindred print—

"Arcadians both, Equal in song, still equal in response." The two papers are upon the yet unexhausted theme of Mr. Polk's grandfather, whose honored bones a portion of the whig press are not ashamed to dig up, to toss them about as the sport of party malignity.

Nothing in Mr. Polk's own personal life and character to furnish food for their depraved taste to prey upon, they fall back on the memory of his brave and patriotic old grandfather—somewhat like the ghouls of the Arabian Nights, who would eat but single grains of rice with her bodkin in the open day, but feasted her monstrous appetite in the grave yard by night.

There is a curious similarity in the modes of proceeding adopted by them against both. Against the grandson, we have the forged branding story coolly quoted from a pretended book, which the author of the fraud best knew would not be one easily found at the bookstores, for verification. Against the grandfather, we have a forgery not less flagrant, fathered on a book in few persons' hands, having been published in two volumes quarto, fifty years ago, in England—and never (to our knowledge) republished in this country—Stedman's History of the American War. They pretend to quote from that work, in so many words, the following form of an oath they pretend Mr. Polk's grandfather to have taken as the price of "protection" from the British when that part of the country was overrun by Cornwallis' army:—

"I [Ezekiel Polk] of the state of [North Carolina] hereby make oath, on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will adhere to the cause of my lawful sovereign, his majesty, George the III., king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, acknowledging that he is the true and lawful sovereign of these American colonies, in a state of revolt, and throwing up my commission in the rebel army; and I will give no aid, protection or countenance to the rebels now bearing arms against their lawful sovereign, but will faithfully fulfil in all things the duty which I, as a good subject, owe to his majesty, George the III., foresaid, king, &c., and which all the people of these colonies owe to said George the III., their lawful sovereign, so help me God."

When the reader is informed that no such quotation, no such oath, is to be found in Stedman's History, on a thorough and diligent search, so that it is a pure and simple fabrication and forgery—will he not confess that Roorback No. 1 must hide his diminished head before Roorback No. 2!

What can the Tribune say for itself on this? Will it fall back on an "exchange paper," and seek shelter under the following words, in which it introduces this pretended, fabricated, and forged oath of Ezekiel Polk!

"The Louisville Journal copies from Stedman's History of the American War, the following oath, which was required to be taken by all who applied for British protection."

But the Louisville Journal does not thus "copy," nor even profess to "copy" from Stedman. With a disgraceful perversion and falsification of the history as Stedman gives it, the Journal chooses, of its own mere motion, to assume that such an oath was probably taken, and on that assumption, to put it on the lips of Mr. Polk's grandfather! The Tribune does more—it falsifies its own authority, the Journal, so as to stretch the matter still further, and gives the oath as "copied" by that paper from Stedman! This was probably the design of the Journal, that its fabricated "oath" should thus go the rounds of the whig press. It probably knew that instruments fit for such work would be found—and we confess that we did not expect that the editor of the Tribune would be the first—and we still look up with a regret little less than our indignation.—N. Y. Morn. News.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG BY A BRITISH OFFICER.—The Journal of Commerce of Rio Janeiro contains a protest from Capt. P. C. Dumas, of the brig Cyrus, of New Orleans, from which it appears that his vessel was boarded off Cabinda, June 24, 1844, by Captain Bosquet of Her Britannic Majesty's Brig Albert, Captain Bosquet, accompanied by one of his officers and a negro attendant, forced his way into the cabin of the Cyrus, the three trampling under foot the flag of the United States; after searching the cabin for the brig's papers, they came on deck and attempted to obtain forcible possession of the log book, but gave way when Captain Dumas ordered his men to arm themselves and protect their rights. The British captain then returned to the cabin, broke open Captain Dumas' trunk, took out the brig's papers and retained them. Captain D. immediately abandoned his vessel, his crew going with him, leaving every thing on board. He now presents the fact to the United States Government for their action in the premises. We should state that the British captain refused to show his authority, thus violating the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to the right of search.

AN AGED MINISTER.—The Utica Baptist Register says that the Rev. Benjamin Hovey preached in the Broad street Baptist Chapel, in that city, on the afternoon of the last Sabbath in September. Mr. H. has attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Oct. 19, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEO. M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTORS,
For President and Vice President of the U States
WILSON McCANDLESS, Senatorial,
ASA DIMOCK, Senatorial.

REPRESENTATIVE.

- 1. GEO. F. LEMAS, 13. GEORGE SCHWABE,
- 2. CHRISTIAN KNASS, 14. NATHL. B. ELDER,
- 3. WIGLAW H. SMITH, 15. WM. N. LEVINE,
- 4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODRUFF,
- 5. SAMUEL E. LEECH, 17. HUGH MONTGOMERY,
- 6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC AYRES,
- 7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS,
- 8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. WM. PATTISON,
- 9. WM. HEIDENREICH, 21. ANDREW BEKKE,
- 10. CONRAD SUMER, 22. JOHN M'GILL,
- 11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
- 12. JOSEPH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT ORR.

V. B. PILLMEYER, Esq., of his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 150 NASSAU Street, New York.

A notice of a handsome hickory pole, with proper inscriptions flying from its mast head, erected by the democrats of Shamokin township, at the house of Henry Wasser, on the 5th inst., was crowded out of our paper last week. The democrats of Shamokin are as firm as their everlasting hills.

GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.—On Tuesday evening the democrats of Northumberland had a splendid torch light procession, in that place, in commemoration of the recent democratic victories. There were from eighty to one hundred transparencies in the procession. On Wednesday evening they visited this place, and were handsomely received by the democracy of Sanbury. The Court House and the Hotel of C. D. Wharton, were beautifully illuminated for the occasion.

CORRECTION.—A paragraph appeared in our last paper, quoting the New York Herald as "a good whig paper," giving its views in relation to Mr. Clay's prospects. The article in question, slipped into our columns unnoticed, until too late for correction. The Herald professes to be a neutral paper, but is, in fact, a vile mercenary sheet, that will publish anything for pay. It would be an act of injustice to any party to quote the "Herald" as an organ or supporter. We place no confidence in it ourselves and could not, therefore, justly quote its opinions as good authority against our political opponents.

APPLES.—Much is said in the papers about large fruit this season. We saw a notice of some apples weighing 17 and 18 oz., as extraordinary. The finest lot of apples we saw this year were gathered by our townsman Lewis Dewart, Esq. There was one lot, most of which would weigh from 15 to 20 ounces. This has truly been an astonishing season for fruit.

POTATOES.—Last year many of the potatoes in this neighborhood, were destroyed by the black rot. This season, we believe, the crop in this section has been but little injured. In some of the Northern States whole crops have nearly been destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA PAPERS.—Not one of the daily city papers, of the morning after the late elections, reached us. What had become of them is hard to conjecture. That they were mailed, we are satisfied, as they came to hand three or four days after they were due. It is proving at any time not to receive them, but doubly so, on such occasions.

NEAL'S SATURDAY GAZETTE.—We have received the first number of this paper. It is a beautiful and well-filled sheet, containing much useful and entertaining matter, much of it original. It is highly commended by its contemporaries in Philadelphia. Mr. Neal's abilities as a talented editor and able writer, are well known.

The following is the result of the 13th Congressional District:—

Northumberland,	Petrilin, Pollock,
201 maj.	
Lycoming,	216 "
Clinton,	17 "
Union,	1088 maj.
Pollock's majority,	224
	1088
	154

Shunk's majority in this State, it will be seen is over 5000.

The coming contest will be one of the warmest ever held in Pennsylvania. Our whig friends were never better organized than now. They will make every vote tell, and what is more important, they will not leave any behind. The democracy of Pennsylvania is still as strong as ever. All that is necessary is action, to get them to come to the polls. If they are beaten it will not be by superior numbers, but by their own supineness.

The NATIVE AMERICANS OF LANCASTER polled 2674 votes for their candidate for Congress. The following is the vote:—Stroh, Whig, 2281; Witmer, Democrat, 2222; Witmer, Native, 2560.

THIS RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Many of our democratic friends anticipated a much larger majority for Francis R. Shunk, in this State, than he received. But, as it is, under all circumstances, it may be proclaimed a proud victory. Had it not been for the false charges brought against Mr. Shunk, connecting him with the Catholics, and the amalgamation of the Whigs with the Native Americans, in Philadelphia, there can be no doubt but Mr. Shunk's majority would have been swelled to 15,000. His present majority is over 5000. The coalition of Natives and Whigs, in Philadelphia, lost him nearly 6000.—The Catholic story not less than 4000 throughout the State. These things will not operate against Mr. Polk on the 1st of November next. If the democrats do not then carry the State by a handsome majority, it will be their own fault. We have the material in our ranks to fashion out a majority, varying from one to twenty thousand. Let every one then speak on the first Friday of November next, and say what that majority shall be.

Democratic majority in the House over Whigs, 41—Over all parties United, 61.
Democratic majority on Joint Ballot over Whigs, 25—Over all parties United, 16!

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Congressional elections which have already taken place for the next Congress, give 48 Democrats, 29 Whigs, and 2 Native Americans.

BERKS AND LANCASTER.—We have not seen a sufficient number of full returns to enable us to compute the vote of 1840 with the vote of 1841. Some counties have gained considerably. Others but little, and some have decreased. In Lancaster, in 1840, the whole vote was 15,150. Harrison's majority 4,298. In 1841 the whole vote is 15,055. Martke's majority 3,981. The whole vote is 95 less than in 1840.

In Berks, in 1840, the whole vote was 11,007. Van Buren's majority 3,813. In 1841 the whole vote is 12,196. Shunk's majority 4,406, an increase in the whole vote of 1,159.

In this county the vote of 1840 was 3,598. Van Buren's majority 826. In 1841 the whole vote is 3,882. Shunk's majority 886. Increase in the whole vote over the vote of 1840, 344.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.—There was no election for Governor in this State this year. Eight members of Congress have been elected, and notwithstanding the democrats have a majority of about 2,000 of the popular vote, the whigs have 4 of the members of Congress. In 1843 the whigs carried the State for Governor, by a majority of 3,888, making a democratic gain of about 5000.

OHIO ELECTIONS.—The election in Ohio for Governor, has gone as we always anticipated, in favor of the whigs. The majority for Bartley, (whig) over Tod, (democrat) is about 2000. The whigs have a majority of 4 in the Senate, and from 19 to 12 in the House. Democratic majority for Gov. Shannon, in 1842, was 3443. In 1840 Gen. Harrison's majority was nearly 24,000.

The democrats have elected 13 of the members of Congress and the whigs 8.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The election for Governor, in this State, has resulted in favor of the whigs, by a majority of about 4500. James C. Stratton was the whig candidate, John R. Thompson the democrat. It was the first election by the people under the new Constitution.

READING RAIL ROAD.—The second track of this road is completed. The celebration of the opening took place on Wednesday last. The proposed Shamokin, Mahanoy and Schuylkill road, which will connect with the Reading road, and form a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, at this place, is beginning to attract considerable attention, and must, we are satisfied, be carried into execution before long.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—Chief Justice Shaw, of the Supreme Court of Mass., made the following decision, in a case where an officer of the U. S. Frigate, with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, took his slave on board. The slave, when the vessel touched Boston, was taken from the master on a writ of Habeas Corpus.—

Judge Shaw decided, that although Lucas was lawfully owned and employed as a landsman on board the frigate, the right of the commander to his services as a slave could not extend beyond the territorial limits of slavery, and were at an end whenever the service to be performed took him out of these limits.

Members of Congress Elected.

- 1. L. C. Levin, Native American—Whig loss.
- 2. Jos. R. Ingersoll, Whig—Same last year.
- 3. J. H. Campbell, N. American—Dem. loss.
- 4. Charles J. Ingersoll, Dem.—No change.
- 5. Jacob S. Yost, Dem.—No change.
- 6. Moses M. Leou, Dem.—Dem. gain.
- 7. James Black, Dem.—No change.
- 8. John Strohm, " " " " " "
- 9. John Ritter, Dem. " " " " " "
- 10. R. Broadhead, Jr., Dem. " " " " " "
- 11. Owen D. Leib, Dem. " " " " " "
- 12. David Wilcott, Dem. " " " " " "
- 13. James Pollock, Whig—No change.
- 14. Alex. Ramsey, Whig—No change.
- 15. Moses M. Leou, Dem.—Dem. gain.
- 16. James Black, Dem.—No change.
- 17. James Blanchard, Whig—No change.
- 18. Andrew Stewart, Whig—No change.
- 19. H. D. Foster, Dem.—No change.
- 20. John H. Ewing, Whig—No change.
- 21. Cornelius Barragh, Whig—No change.
- 22. William S. Garvin, Dem.—No change.
- 23. James Thompson, Dem.—Dem. gain.
- 24. J. W. Bullington, Whig—No change.

Mass Meetings are out of fashion since the State elections. Torch-light processions, for the purpose of celebrating victories, are all the go.

Now for November!

We have elected old Shunk by a handsome majority—a great majority, when we regard the result in Philadelphia city and county. Now let us get to work for the grand contest. Let us rest after the next victory. We can fight with renewed ardor and confidence, with the glorious result of Tuesday cheering us on. Arise friends! Awake! Awake! Keep up the fire! Let us not relax our exertions. Let us not pause until another victory crowns us with honor!

Pennsylvania Vote for President in 1840, and majorities for Governor in 1841.

In order that our readers may institute a comparison of the vote polled on the 8th inst., for Governor, and that given for President and Vice President in 1840, we publish the following returns. The abolition vote in the State then was 343—precisely the Harrison majority.

Counties	Shunk.	Martke.	V. B.	Har.
Adams,	637	1628	2453	
Allgheny,	2242	4673	7629	
Armstrong,	559	1744	1260	
Beaver,	619	1710	3143	
Bedford,	161	2446	2910	
Berks,	4476	7425	3582	
Bucks,	392	4448	4705	
Bradford,	580	2844	2631	
Butler,	143	1804	2100	
Carbon,	393			
Crawford,	550	2908	2169	
Chester,	664	4882	5643	
Columbia,	1686	2829	1925	
Cumberland,	37	2695	2790	
Cambridge,	160	920	811	
Centre,	598	2242	1447	
Clinton,	118	649	637	
Chesterfield,	809	812	499	
Clarion,	1090	1366	648	
Dauphin,	861	2187	3124	
Delaware,	576	1335	2931	
Elk,	100			
Erie,	1250	2061	3636	
Fayette,	468	3035	2755	
Franklin,	586	2892	3566	
Green,	947	2010	1350	
Huntingdon,	1392	2296	3926	
Indiana,	678	1209	1951	
Jefferson,	160	592	476	
Juniata,	103	1043	995	
Luzerne,	1091	4119	2774	
Lancaster,	3890	5452	16678	
Lebanon,	730	1402	2360	
Lehigh,	269	2451	2405	
Lycoming,	655	2181	1504	
Montgomery,	1053	4809	4968	
Mercer,	23	2936	3249	
Monroe,	1224	1447	345	
Mifflin,	79	1209	1226	
McKenney,	163	276	263	
Northampton,	1010	3838	2846	
Northumb'd,	886	2187	1351	
Perry,	931	1970	1072	
Phila. Co.,	1938	13393	10489	
Phila. city,	4017	4774	7655	
Pike,	592	524	135	
Potter,	350	363	180	
Somerset,	1528	765	2561	
Schuylkill,	827	2184	1881	
Susquehanna,	579	2923	1560	
Tioga,	930	1721	895	
Union,	944	1514	2423	
Venango,	612	1275	855	
Washington,	57	3911	4147	
Wayne,	767	1188	675	
Warren,	293	929	827	
Westmoreland,	1926	4704	2778	
Wyoming,	100			
York,	859	4382	3792	
		143676	144019	
			143676	
			343	
	Harrison's majority,			5,926
	Shunk's majority, as above,			

How Goes the Fight!

Major Noah, a leading whig editor in 1840, and now editor of the New York Sunday Times, (a neutral paper,) says:—

"I read one hundred papers daily, and cannot be mistaken in public opinion, when we say that POLK and DALLAS are running ahead with the rapidity of lightning, and yet we can get bets on Clay; but then the whigs are a sane game party, always looking at the bright side, and carried forward more by their anxious hopes and wishes, than any positive indication of success."

The Major thinks the nomination of Mr. Wright leaves no doubt of the success of the democratic ticket in New York. He says:—

"Clay will come down to Cayhoga Bridge with 8 or 10,000—we scarcely think more, probably not that vote. The Southern district and South Eastern tier of counties, will about balance that vote, leaving the North to decide the battle, and there Silas Wright lives. It looks all round as if Polk had decidedly the best chance in this State."

MR. BRISTOL, in a recent speech at Hannibal, urged strongly upon the Democracy the necessity of supporting Mr. Polk. He also informs his friends that if it were necessary for the harmony of the party, he would decline being a candidate again for the United States Senate, of which he has been a member twenty-five years.

The Liberty party, in Convention at Utica, (N. Y.) a few days since, appointed a committee to invite Cassius M. Clay to meet Mr. Gerrit Smith at Syracuse, on some day convenient to the former, and discuss the claims of Henry Clay, and James G. Birney. The invitation is given in consequence of Mr. C. M. Clay's proffer at Niagara, to meet any champion of the Liberty party in a public discussion.

Pennsylvania is a Tariff State

There can be no dispute, we presume, about that truth. The Democratic Republicans of Pennsylvania are also in favor of a Tariff. This the friends of Mr. Clay would attempt to contradict. They wish to show that they are the sole advocates of the Tariff—that Mr. Polk is opposed to one, that the adherents of the latter favor, in fact, "Free Trade. But their exertions are futile. The Democratic party is as hostile to Free Trade as its political antagonists. They look upon it as an absurd, if not an "obsolete" idea, and it is obvious that the Whigs only endeavor thus to misrepresent them, because they imagine that an opprobrious name once fastened upon an opponent with or without reason, carries with it certain condemnation. This is a very old and very stale artifice, but one which that party is constantly in the habit of employing. And though they have always failed to derive any advantage from it, they cannot divest themselves of the vicious practice. "Names, not things," is their motto, and they act upon it industriously. They stigmatized us as "Loco-focos"—a name of no pertinence whatever—and they fondly believed that the epithet would seal our fate. What has been the effect? That they have been repeatedly vanquished by "Loco-focism!" The people are entirely too sagacious to be deceived, as of old, by merely epithetical arguments. They read now-a-days—reading they think—and thinking they are not to be deluded into mistaking a change of name for a change of principles.—Philadelphia Times.

Facts for the People.

We yesterday published from the record, some facts in relation to the passage of the present Tariff Bill by the Whig House of Representatives, and now we intend to show from the same source, how it got through a Whig Senate. Our readers should bear in mind also, that Mr. Adams, and other leading whigs, had for more than two months asserted that the country was without any Tariff, and that there existed no legal right to collect one cent of duties on any article imported.

The Bill, after it had escaped from the House by the skin of its teeth, came up in the Senate for a final vote on the 27th of August, 1842, and the vote stood:—

Years 21; Nays 23—one majority.

The Whigs who voted against it, were:—Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Clayton, Graham, Henderson, Mangum, (President,) Merrick, Prentiss, Rivers—nine. One absent.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. White, a Whig Senator from Indiana, said:—

"Without the votes of the opposition, Congress would have adjourned without giving any revenue to the government." For this aid he thanked them.

The Democratic party has always advocated and supported just and equitable discriminating duties, sufficiently high to raise revenue, and protect the industrial pursuits of the country. Often, for the last forty years or more, has this whole subject been entrusted to the Democratic party, and the country has prospered under their administration. It will be equally safe in their hands again, and far safer than it will be in the hands of the whig party, who will destroy the beneficial effects of all Tariffs, by the establishment of a National Bank.—Pennsylvania.

Major Davezac,

late of the Virginia militia, and in the course of his remarks called the Major "a foreigner." This roused the Major's ire, who "went into him" in the following noble style:—

"Sir—I am sorry to interrupt you, but I can permit no man to use such language in my presence. Judging from your appearance, I was an American citizen before you were born. I have a son born an American citizen, older than you. As for myself, I have been four times naturalized. I was naturalized by the sanction of the treaty of Louisiana—the highest form of law known to the Constitution. The rights of an American citizen were conferred upon me by the law creating the Territorial Government of Louisiana; and I was admitted to all the rights, and blessings and obligations which belong to you, my fellow citizens, by the law bringing the State of Louisiana into our glorious confederacy. Then turning to the Whig speaker, his eye flashing as on the plains of New Orleans, and his heart swelling with the majesty of old recollections, he continued—'Sir, you look now as if you desired to know where and when was the fourth time of my naturalization, and who were my sponsors. The consecrated spot on which I received the right of naturalization, was the battle ground of New Orleans; the altar was victory; the baptismal water was blood and fire; Andrew Jackson was my god-father; and patriotism, freedom and glory my god-mother.' The mighty mass of listeners rose spontaneously, and gave nine cheers for our gallant speaker. The coon was soon missing.—N. Y. Evening Mirror.

SOMETHING QUERER INQUIRED.

In looking over the returns of the recent election in Westmoreland county, for Governor, we find a singular coincidence with that of the election for President in the year 1840, in the fact that the same number of votes were cast for the respective candidates for Governor that there were given for the Presidential candidates, and, of course, resulting in precisely the same majority. At the election of 1840, Mr. Van Buren received 4704 votes, and Gen. Harrison 2778, leaving a majority for Mr. Van Buren of 1926, and at the late election, Mr. Shunk received 4704 votes, and Gen. Martke 2778 by which Mr. S. had the same number of a majority that Mr. Van Buren had. There is something really singular in the coincidence.

United States Bank.

Does any one doubt that if Henry Clay should be elevated to the Presidency, an immediate effort would be made to establish another bank? Are there any just grounds for the existence of such a doubt? What do Mr. Clay and the presses and orators who advocate his election, mean, when they declare themselves in favor of the establishment of a national currency, if not the incorporation of another National Bank?—When and where has he declared that he has ceased to be the advocate of such an institution? If after their disavowal of such an object throughout the disastrous campaign of 1840, the earliest effort of their ill-gotten power, was the establishment of a bank, can it be doubted that their success now, would be followed by a like attempt!

We fear the Democracy of the Nation are not sufficiently awake to the importance of this question. It has been so long discussed, and the verdict of the people upon it has been pronounced so repeatedly and emphatically, that they now seem prone to regard it as forever settled. They must not be suffered to repose under so fatal a delusion. Our presses and speakers must not, if faithful to their trust, be deterred by the triteness of them, or the apparent indifference of our opponents, from recounting, again and again, the history of the late bank. When it was chartered in 1816, it was honestly believed by many that such an institution was indispensable to the prosperity of the business interests of the country. Experience has abundantly proven the fallacy of such a supposition. As a regulator of the exchanges it failed signally. During the year 1824, when the bank and its branches were in full operation, the rate of exchange between the cities of New Orleans and Philadelphia, varied in the course of a few months more than fifty per cent. Since the bank expired, the premium of exchange between those cities, or between any other two places, is about equal to the cost of transportation of specie from the one point to the other. It was also contended by the friends of the bank that it gave stability to trade. During the years 1821 and 1823, states the Democratic Review, "the mercantile interests were stimulated by the liberality of the bank, and engaged in a number of fresh enterprises, to meet which their paper was freely discounted. So great was the excitement among the moneyed interests, that in one day seven expresses arrived in Philadelphia from New York, with the news of the rise of the Liverpool cotton market. The price of cotton rose one-third, sugar doubled; cotton goods rose sixty per cent., and wages participated in the universal joy. Every day, according to the newspapers of the time, reports were to be heard of men, who, by one operation had made thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars." The following year it suddenly and rapidly curtailed its discounts and circulation, and in consequence, ruin and bankruptcy were spread over the land. How baneful an influence it exerted upon all the business interests of the country, by unexpected and causeless contractions and expansions, during the last few years of its existence, must still be fresh in the recollection of all.

But though the bank was powerless for good, it proved itself a mighty instrument for evil. Had we been visited with the triple curse which Mr. Clay once invoked upon the land, it could hardly have been left more scathed and prostrated than was its condition when the last desperate struggle of the bank for a recharter terminated. Our commerce and trade were prostrated; laborers sought in vain for employment; farmers and mechanics could find no market for their products. Thousands all over the country, who had given credence to its lying promises and statements, found themselves plundered, and many actually beggared.

Its influence upon the morals of the people was not less deplorable. Immediately after its determination to force a renewal of its charter from the fears and sufferings of the people was taken, it boldly purchased four of the leading presses of the country for an aggregate sum of about \$180,000. It is true, that upon the books of the bank, this sum was entered as loaned, but the suppleness ever after manifested, by the nominal borrowers to the lending of the bank, proved how little their relations differed from those which exist between the master and his serfs. In the council chambers of the nation, and from among those who filled its high places it selected its retainers, and they, for stipulated sums of service money, enlisted under its banners in its ruthless crusade upon the happiness and honor of their country. Its disregard for its plighted faith became contagious; and individuals, as well as incorporated institutions in every section of the country, refused to meet their liabilities, without shame and remorse. Great States, which had hitherto maintained a credit without reproach, and their honor unswayed, stung by the facilities offered them by the bank, rushed madly into speculation, and in the end, openly and unblushingly repudiated their obligations.—Ashby Argosy.

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