

The Finances of the Nation

Some interesting facts were stated on the floor of Congress a few days since, by Mr. Webster, in relation to the financial condition of the nation, and the official course, upon this point, of the existing administration. After the payment of the national debt, a large sum accumulated in the treasury, which by an act of Congress in 1835, was distributed among the States, with a reservation of about \$5,000,000 for the use of the Government. At the commencement of 1837, then the Government had on hand six millions; and it had before it the whole accruing revenue of the year. Before the year was out, that is to say, in the Session, Congress suspended the payment of the last or fourth instalment, or fourth deposit to the States. This measure retained in the treasury a further sum of nine millions, thus raising the reserved aggregate up to fifteen millions. Subsequently the treasury received from the Pennsylvania bank of the United States five millions of dollars, as part of the property or capital of the United States in the former bank. This swelled the amount to twenty millions. So that since January 1837, the treasury has had half twenty millions of former receipts, as well as all revenues arising since.

By a more particular reference to figures, it is found that the amount expended by the Government in three years—that is to say from January 1837 to January 1840, was twenty millions two hundred thousand dollars, beyond the amount received from the customs, from the sales of public lands, and all other sources of public revenue. Now that the accumulations of previous years are all exhausted and no more surplus capital remains to furnish supplies, the expenditures of the Government still running beyond its receipts, resort is had to borrowing. Five millions are called for in exchange for Treasury notes; or in other words, a loan is to be negotiated to that amount, for which national stocks are to be issued—for the Treasury notes bear interest, and are precisely analogous to certificates of stock.

These are facts of record. They exhibit in a strong light, the financial policy of the Administration, and shew what immense sums have been expended by Mr. Van Buren, in carrying on our public affairs.—Phil. Inq.

From the Albany Journal

Whenever a Government provokes the contempt of the People its downfall becomes inevitable. An Administration that cannot command popular respect, lacks the first and surest element of human power. The Federal Ministry at Washington is reduced to this condition. It has neither firmness to enforce the principles it professes, nor sufficient magnanimity to abandon them.

The interest of sixteen millions of Freemen cannot be made forever the sport and plaything of a few adventurous and intriguing politicians. Weaker men than Mr. Van Buren have often times obtained power under false pretences; and able managers have been hurled from ill acquired eminences by the disgrace which the exposure of their own frauds has brought upon them.

ending in Pennsylvania and extending throughout the Southern and South-western States. Within the first two years of his Administration the Banks have forfeited their charters twice. The voice of the community has indignantly called for remedy against these open and repeated acts of insolvency. Has the President provided or even attempted to provide one? He denounced a union between the Government and the Banks, when the latter were sound and conducted themselves honorably and advantageously. He has continued that union with those that have shown themselves most unworthy of public confidence. The connection of the Government with the United States Bank of Pennsylvania shows with how much sincerity Van Buren desires the dissolution of Bank and State.

Here we write a volume it would scarcely serve to display the hypocrisy, the profligacy and imbecility which characterize the present Federal Administration. We shall not attempt to enumerate the evils it has brought upon the country. Still the people are told of benefits that will accrue from its continuance in power. When, let us ask, are the blessed fruits of Van Burenism to begin? Where even are its miserable consequences to end? There must be some period at which the useful result of a wise policy will become apparent; and there ought to be some limit beyond which even the worst of Rulers should hesitate to press their pernicious schemes. If the friends of the Federal Government will not fix that period or define that limit, the people must do it for them. An Administration that is incapable of explaining the consequences of its own policy, deserves the derision and contempt of the people.

We copy the following article from the columns of the N Y American, which we lose the sentiments that it contains, as those that should ever prevail in the minds of Americans; we would call the attention of our readers to the history of the country for a long time prior to, and succeeding the war. Facts there recorded, that now belong to posterity, show the brilliant and valuable services of one, whom the administration is striving hard, by the vilest abuse, to make the people believe is an "incompetent old granny." Let every doubting candid man review history which has lain uncontradicted over twenty five years, and he will endorse the opinions of the President's who selected Harrison to fight the battles of the nation.—Eve. Gazette.

The fierceness and intolerance of party spirit have never been more equally or discordantly displayed, than in the mode in which the past career and services of Gen Harrison are now calumniated and scandalized by the Van Buren press—from the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and Evening Post, down to the New Era, and, indeed, on the low level of Locofoco vulgarity and malignity, there be any inequality.

The contest against Gen. Jackson was indeed a heated and bitter one,—but in its extreme light, no one did injustice to his eminent military services and qualities. His want of self-command, insubordinate spirit, vindictive temper, and turbulent life,—general unfitness for the trusts of civil government,—were largely dwelt upon and illustrated; but New Orleans was deemed sacred,—and even the sacrifices and hardships of his Indian campaigns, stained as they were with blood-bathed slaughter of an unresisting foe, received full and cheerful credit.

The illustrious annals of a nation are a part, and not the least precious part, of its treasure, and these annals are made up of the noble deeds of its sons, whether in civil or military life. It is, then, a public wrong—a wrong to the past—a wrong to existing times—a wrong to posterity—to desecrate such annals; and in the comparatively pitiful struggle of the hour, to do injustice to the services of other days.

No such considerations, however, appear to restrain the desperate press of the desperate party now in the possession of the Federal Government;—and accordingly there is scarcely any folly or falsehood that is not uttered through these organs, in depreciation of W. H. Harrison. Facts, however, they cannot alter, though they may conceal them; and relying in this, as in most other cases, upon the ignorance and prejudices to which these presses mainly address themselves, they may indeed, for a time, delude some of their readers into a belief that Gen. Harrison is a coward,—that he who, in early days, shared the perils of Mad Anthony, as the gallant Wayne was, for his great daring, called by his soldiers,—and enjoyed his confidence—who, at a later period advanced the civilized frontier of the west against an overwhelming superiority in point of warlike force of hostile or unfriendly savages—and who in the war of 1812, overthrew triumphantly the combined array of British and Indian enemies,—is an old woman, and destitute of all skill or energy as a commander.

teacy ban all these, of his triumphant reception at Tammany Hall, where a feast and illumination in his honor were provided—on testimony such as this, Truth comes in to vindicate the claim of Gen. Harrison to be enrolled among the brave and successful commanders of the nation.

Again, his prosperous administration as Governor for years of the North Western Territory, his discreet and sensible conduct as a member of Congress, and the fact that so good a judge of talents, integrity and patriotism as John Q. Adams, selected him as Minister to Columbia established his right to be ranked honorably among those who have distinguished themselves by their civil services to the nation. And yet such a man is spoken of as a coward a dotard, and old woman; and the indignity was even offered to American feeling just previous to our late city election, of sending forth a banner from that Tammany Hall, which had feasted Gen. Harrison as a hero, representing him clad in petticoats and flying from an enemy. It is added, as if to cap the climax of such an insult, that this banner was borne by a British deserter; a fit instrument for so base a purpose, and so base a rable as could applaud such a proceeding.

We do not, indeed, so far as the success of the Whig party and Gen. Harrison is concerned, object to, or complain of, this mode of warfare, for we know it redounds to our advantage; but as Americans, desiring that our National Pantheon should not be desecrated; and that no single bust or statue placed there by a people's gratitude, should be struck down from its niche of glory, we protest against the Vandal spirit of these assaults upon a public Benefactor.

WHAT ARE HIS PRINCIPLES?

The Pennsylvanian Complains that the friends of Gen Harrison do not discuss the principles of their candidate. What do our opponents want? Surely it is not at this time of day that such a man as Gen Harrison need issue his creed; and his principles are well known—made known by his public acts.

Our opponents have been terribly mystified by their own presidential candidate he is so wrapped up in intrigue that there are some things awfully mysterious in the administration of a republican government. They have lost sight of the straight-forward simple policy of General Washington, of Madison, Monroe and Adams, and have adopted an idea that the man who is to serve them as President of the United States must be capable of some wonderful working conjuration; that he must be able to win one class of fellow citizens by his support by the accidents of his birth place, and another class by the profession of a set of principles purely local; and before he can be even a candidate for the office, he must issue a card of these remarkable pre-requisites.

Gen Harrison is brought out as a candidate to oppose Martin Van Buren; not because certain men were opposed to Mr. Van Buren before his election, but because the people disapprove of his course since his election. The election of Gen. Harrison will not be carried by men who when Martin Van Buren was inaugurated, swore that this administration must be put down, though it was as pure as an angel in heaven? but Gen. Harrison will be elected by citizens who have watched the movements of Mr. Van Buren's administration with the succession of hopes, fears, distrust, and condemnation, and turn at length satisfied that the good of the country requires a change of rulers, and that the public mind settles on Wm. H. Harrison as the man to correct the evil; and they now see with delight that not only will be put into power to commence the work of reform, but that such will be the strength of the popular vote in his behalf, that he will feel encouraged to a thorough and radical correction.

The abuse of power by favoritism in office is an evil of which the people complain in Mr. Van Buren.

The enormous expenditures of public funds, upon insufficient or unexplained grounds, are complained of in Mr. Van Buren.

The cruel proscription of men, for opinions' sake, is complained of in Martin Van Buren.

The continuation and renewal of schemes, by which the currency of the nation is utterly destroyed, are complained of in Mr. Van Buren.

The protection of a war in Florida, and the foolish waste of public funds in its continuance, are complained of in Mr. Van Buren.

The exhibition and defence of a sub-treasury scheme are complained of in Mr. Van Buren.

The delay in adopting or rejecting that scheme, so that there might be some certainty in the action of the people on fiscal concerns, is complained of in Mr. Van Buren.

The neglect of the great interests of the country, manufacturing and agricultural, is complained of in Mr. Van Buren.

The encouragement and countenance of political adventurers, who disgrace offices of appointment, and reduce the hall of national legislation to the level of a bear garden, are complained of in Mr. Van Buren.

The introduction of complicated schemes of policy, by which the genius of the Constitution is violated and the people deceived, is complained of in Mr. Van Buren.

And these, and a multitude of other evils and causes of complaints, constitute the distinguished principles of Martin V.

Buren's government, and the people are rallying round Gen Harrison to elect him out a view to the correction of all these evils, and the restoration of the government of the country to its former channel and character. The people have been raptured on by men who were preaching liberty and equality. The nation has been ruined by politicians who were preaching political creeds and professing love of the people. A man is now to be elevated whose life has been a pattern of usefulness and honor, and whose political faith has been manifested in his public works.—U. S. Gaz.

HARRISON'S BENEVOLENCE.

It is at all times a source of great pleasure to us, as public journalists, to record anecdotes of kindness and benevolence in those who are called forth to take a prominent part in the field or in the councils of the country; in such as the People delight to honor, and look up to for a display of qualities likely to reflect credit on them selves, and honor on the Republic. Numerous instances of this kind are recorded of Gen. Harrison; and we are gratified in being able to present the following, which we have cut from an exchange paper of recent date.—Evening Star.

A few years since, a young Irishman, named John Hanley, of respectable parents, emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his wife, whom he had married for love, against his father's wishes, which was the cause of his leaving the country. Some short time after, Hanley, who kept a small store in Cincinnati, heard of the death of his father, who was a man of much property. Having also been informed that he would thereby come into a comfortable independence, he sold out every thing and embarked with his wife for Ireland. On arriving there, what was his sad disappointment to learn that he was left five pounds, or, in other words, disinherited. He immediately raised a small sum of money to pay his passage and that of his wife, and returned to Cincinnati, where the wife, who was an accomplished and interesting woman, endeavored to obtain a livelihood for her husband by teaching music. Gen. Harrison having heard of the peculiar distressing circumstances above related, became warmly interested in behalf of the family, with whose touching and somewhat romantic history he sympathized with that benevolence of heart which as ever been characteristic of his noble and chivalrous disposition. There was the berth of a clerkship in his office vacant. It was worth five hundred dollars a year. Many personal friends of the General solicited it of him in behalf of their sons. He reluctantly refused them all, and gave the place to the poor young Irishman, Hanley. And let all true hearted Irishmen remember, and what Irishman has not a warm and true heart?—that Hanley held the office to the hour of his death, and was paid up to that moment, though for the last six months of his life he had been ill and unable to perform the duties of his station. The authorities of the above statement are the following persons of Cincinnati, viz.—Bishop Purcell, the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, and Dr. Brooner.

NEWSPAPERS.

The celebrated writer, "Junius," thus speaks of newspapers. "They who conceive our newspapers are no restraint upon bad men, or impediment to the execution of bad measures, know nothing of this country. Our ministers and magistrates have really little punishment to contend with beyond the censure of the press and the spirit of resistance it excites among the people. While this censorial power is maintained to speak in the words of a most ingenious foreigner, both minister and magistrates are compelled in almost every instance to choose between his duty and his reputation. A dilemma of this kind perpetually before him, will not indeed work miracles on his heart, but will assuredly operate in some degree upon his conduct."

COLLEGES AND NEWSPAPERS.

We learn from the Christian Review, that there are nominally ninety-five colleges now in the United States, with about nine thousand five hundred students; twenty seven medical schools, with about two thousand seven hundred and fifty students; thirty seven theological schools, with about fourteen hundred students; and eight law schools, with about three hundred and fifty students. We learn from the same source that there are now one thousand five hundred and fifty-five newspapers and other periodicals published in this country, two hundred and sixty seven in New England (Massachusetts one hundred and twenty-four); two hundred and seventy-four in the State of New York, two hundred and fifty-three in Pennsylvania, one hundred and sixty-four in Ohio. The next largest number in a single State is sixty-nine, and the smallest number three.

WELL TIMED LIBERALITY.

A Mr. James Bowman, formerly of Bangor, Maine, recently lost his life by falling into an excavation for a cellar, at St. Louis. On hearing of the accident, Mr. Glasgow, to whom the premises belonged, but who was in no wise blameable for the criminal neglect by which the accident occurred, drew his check for 50.00 dollars, and sent it to the destitute family of the deceased. Such acts of noble benevolence deserve to be chronicled.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny. Huntington, May 20, 1840.

Democratic Antislavery CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. H. HARRISON OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.

A sound, uniform and convenient National CURRENCY, adapted to the wants of the whole COUNTRY, instead of the SHINING PLASERS brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs.

Tired of Experiments and Experiments, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the subject of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—L. Gazette

Electoral Ticket.

- JOHN A. SHULZE, Sen'to
JOSEPH RITNER, Sen'to
LEWIS PASSMORE,
CADWALLADER EVANS,
CHARLES WATERS,
JON. GILLINGHAM,
AMOS ELLMAKER,
JOHN K. ZELLEN,
DAVID POTTS,
ROBERT STINSON,
WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
J. JENKINS ROSS,
PETER FILBERT,
JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
JOHN HARPER,
WILLIAM M'LVAINE,
JOHN DICKSON,
JOHN M'KEEHAN,
JOHN REED,
NATHAN BEACH,
NER MIDDLESWORTH,
GEEGGE WALKER,
BERNARD CONNE'LY,
GEN JOSEPH MARKLE,
JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
HARMAR DENNY,
JOSEPH HUFFINGTON,
JAMES MON GOMERY,
JOHN DICK.

Our Legislature have finally convened, but as yet have, as usual, done nothing.

A portion of their time has been lost by adjourning to pay the customary and very proper respect, to two members deceased.—Messrs. Chandler and Swayne, both of whom died with the small pox. We feel certain that they will however get to business ere long; and do what is so much needed by many industrious poor.

The price of wheat appears on the decline in the city. If the present state of things continue, Mr Van Buren will be unable to say next March, when he leaves the presidential chair, "I leave this great people prosperous and happy."

The Virginia election has terminated by giving the Harrison party 10 majority on joint ballot; thus securing two U. S. Senators to the cause of the people. This is glory enough for one year. "Clare de kitchen," is the tune to which the Locos dance.

Van Buren Convention.

The National Convention, held by the Loco Focos, in Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President, we are informed, was a chilly affair, to even the hopes of that faction. But it is true that they did have a Convention. We had however stated some weeks since, that it was more than probable that they would not hold one; and we stated it on the authority of one of their own party; and one too, who appeared to be a kind captain of their hosts. The Convention was held, however; but not until they had calmed the elements of strife which raged among them.

Some had found that their delicate stomachs would not bear another dose of Johnson's yellow girls, although they would still adhere to Benton's yellow boys—a progeny about equally creditable to the sires. Others, we believe, began to think the boys were more likely to do harm to their party, than the copper coloured offspring of R. M. In order then that their "family jars" should not prove an open quarrel, they succeeded in obtaining a three or four sided letter from Col Johnson, stating that he would be satisfied with what ever they did. Thus evident-

ly calculating, that such an extra dinar display of patriotic disinterestedness could only be received with the most unbounded gratitude; and that forthwith the Vice Presidency would be again proffered. But strange to say, the Convention took him at his word; & have left him to be satisfied without the nomination. So that the result of their mighty Convention is, that they have not nominated a ticket, only part of one.

Cannot the people see that, that party already begin to think, that their days are fast coming to a close? With the reins of power in their hands for many years, they have accomplished no benefit for the people. They promised to kill the monster, and give us a better currency—where is their better currency? They promised that in "seven months bank rags should be abolished," and gold and silver would supply their place. Their miserable tinkering with the currency nearly abolished the banks, and their notes, but what has become of their gold and silver?

The truth is, the days of delusion are past, and these Solons, who assembled at Baltimore, saw the evidence then, that the people were moving to the rescue. At last they mustered up courage enough to nominate a President, but no more. Is not this the best evidence that they are anxious to concentrate all their energies upon one object? letting go of every object but little Martin, they have to unite every power to keep his name alive among the people. With an army of forty thousand office holders, still they fear for their success, and they have shaken off Johnson; and now intend attempting nothing else than President.

They may as well lay him down too. The people are tired of their experiments and humbugs; and they will not rest until they have put men in the high places, who are honest. Such a man Harrison has proved; and the people know it.—They say a change must be for the better—for the times are as hard as they can be—if there is any change, we must be benefited.

No other evidence is needed of their feelings of the desperation of their hopes of success, than the fact that, they dared not nominate a full ticket. Had they been full of confidence, they would have spread their banner to the breeze; but they were full of doubt, and they have ran up a ragged bunting, with half a motto thereon; and their own fears will prove their ruin.

Post Master General.

Amos Kendall, the proscriptive Demagogue, who has for years been at the head of the Post Office Department, has resigned; and intends taking charge of an extra political Globe, in order to enlighten the Loco Focos as to their duty, in the coming contest.

Nothing has occurred, at which we can more heartily rejoice. Since he has been at the head, the whole system of the Post office has been used to political advantage of his party. No opposition man could be a post master, if one of the "right stripe" could be got. Neither could an opposition paper reach its destination more than half its time, during any exciting political contest. No other man can be found, that we shall not prefer.

A.M. It looks a little as if they were getting frightened at the "log cabin" candidature, when they find it necessary to take men from the National Cabinet, to devote their powers of sophistry, to gull the people.

The Case of Mr. May.

Some weeks since, a Western merchant by the name of May, came to Philadelphia, with a considerable amount of money. He became somewhat unwell, but as his business required, he started for New York; where it seems that he fell into the hands of a robber, called Mason—was taken to a house, and while sick, was robbed of money to a large amount. He wrote to his partner that he did not expect to get well; and that he must come on and attend to their business. The partner came, but could not find Mr. May, nor even the place that he had been decoyed to. Much excitement prevailed, in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and large rewards were offered for information about him. Nothing could be learned; and all thought that he had been robbed and murdered.

It appears, finally, that he is alive and well, and has returned to Philadelphia; and relates the cause of his absence. The man Mason, pretended much friendship for him, and while unwell, broke open his trunk and robbed him of his money. He gave the alarm, and every means were