

ower, as Mr. Biddle once remarked he had, of "crushing any of the State Banks," might it not almost literally 'ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm'? Might it not defy and trample on popular opinion; break the Constitution at its pleasure; and sway the Government with an arbitrary will?

Away, then, with this foolish outcry about defaulters as an objection to our system. On the intelligent it ought to have no effect. Rather than allow it any weight, they should consider that it can be guarded against by simple laws, so far as to prevent the dishonest from vitally injuring the Government. And it is in the highest degree improbable that the public officers should all at once embezzle the revenue entrusted to them; since many of them have but small sums at one time, and they cannot each act in concert: while a National Bank, on the contrary, might through its branches have the whole revenue under its control, or a league of a few select State Banks might readily adopt a secret organization and accomplish any fraudulent design.

THE MORMONS.

The Boons Lick Democrat of the 8th inst. says:

"The Committee appointed by the meeting held in this place on Saturday last, and instructed to 'repair to the scene of recent difficulties and aggressions' with the Mormons, have just returned from their mission, and we learn from Mr. P. M. Jackson, one of the committee, that things do not present a scene so very alarming as has been represented by various reports from that quarter. Some of the leading Mormons have intimated their willingness to submit themselves to the legal authorities; hence we may infer that no serious difficulties will arise."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Standard, of Aug. 29, in speaking of the result of the late election in North Carolina, says, "Our returns are now complete. We have heard from the Senatorial district of Buncombe, Haywood, and Macon, which has elected a Democratic Republican Senator, and one member of the same politics from Macon. This gives

utility in some respects, it is a variation and sudden fluctuations into the affairs of a government ought to be stable and steady. Measures must not be the sport of a capricious and variable as the "inconstant wind." We are lost already by the use of bank paper by the Federal Government, and if the same might have been greater. Had it been receivable for the public lands, it would have remained our fiscal agents, and it would be what might now be the condition of our finances. To say we should speak in the mildest terms.

Let us adhere firmly, therefore, to the policy suggested by the present situation. In it there is safety. Let us resist the whig clamor, whig abuse, and whig agitation. These will be employing the interval from now to the meeting of Congress; but let them have no effect on our better feelings. Let us consider the greatness of our beloved country and the reflections: animated by this reflection on to a glorious and enduring future.

*Missouri Argus P. 3
13 Sept 1838 Vol. IV No. 21*

It is proposed to cut a canal from the mouth of the Seneca to Lake Senecoe, thence to the Bay of Quiet Water, and thence to the Bay of Quiet Montreal.

NEW YORK CITY.—The following is a fully written article we copy from the Argus. Its prediction of the result of the election of that city this fall, we believe to be true. It is true that the whole country is in a state of excitement for a struggle and a trial of strength in a cause in which democrats are the majority. New York must and will, throw up the gauntlet to federalism at the approaching election.

OUR ALL-IMPORTANCE.

It is evident from the reports which we receive from all parts

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The following is from the Painesville Republican 2:

Vol.II. No.14-15. Thursday, February 15, 1838. Whole No. 67.

MORMONISM. -- We insert the following communication on the principles of justice -- and the same principles will require of us to open our columns to a reply, should any be offered with the author's name thereto attached. It is not, however, our wish, nor shall we consent to devote our paper to the discussion of religious or irreligious subjects. In this respect as in all others, we occupy independent ground, and have no desire to interfere with any man's religious creed, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

KIRTLAND, Feb. 5, 1838.

To the EDITOR of the PAINESVILLE REPUBLICAN:

Sir: -- I have taken the liberty to send you a synopsis of some of the leading features of the characters of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Sydney Rigdon, who are styled leaders of the Mormon Church, and if you are disposed and think it would be of service to the public, you are at liberty to publish it. I have for several years past been a member of the Church of Latter day Saints, commonly called Mormon, belonging to the quorum of seventy High Priests, and an intimate acquaintance of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Sydney Rigdon, the modern Prophets, and have had an opportunity of ascertaining, to as great an extent, perhaps, the real characters of these men, as any other individual. I have been Smith's private secretary, called to fill this high and responsible station by revelation which I wrote myself as it dropped from the lips of the prophet, and although contrary to my natural inclinations, I submitted to it, fearing to disobey or treat lightly the commands of the Almighty. I have kept his Journal, and, like [Baruch], the ancient scribe, have had the honor of writing the History of one of the prophets. -- I have attended him in the private Councils, in the secret chambers, and in public exhibition. -- I have performed a pilgrimage with him, (not to Mecca), but to Missouri, a distance of 1000 miles, for the redemption of Zion, in company with about [one] hundred others, called the camp of Israel. When we arrived in Clay County adjoining Jackson County, Mo., in which Zion was located by revelation, and from which our brethren had been driven, we were informed through the prophet that God had revealed to us that we need not cross over and fight as we had