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American Volunteer.

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.]

OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Whole No. 1342.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday April 16, 1840.

New Series—Vol. 4, No. 44

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township.
JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg.

Register's Notice.

Register's Office,
Carlisle, March 28, 1840.
Notice is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the following accounts have been filed in this office for examination, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 28th day of April, A. D. 1840, viz:

The administration account of Jacob Snider, Esq. Administrator of John Snider, late of the borough of Shippensburg, deceased.
The administration account of John Hays, Administrator of Archibald Ramsey, Esq. late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased.

The administration account of Thomas M'Murry, Executor of John Clark, deceased, filed by Ann Culin, Executrix of said Thomas.
The administration account of Thomas M'Murry, Administrator of David Culin, deceased, filed by Ann Culin, Executrix of said Thomas.

The second administration account of Robert Donaldson, Executor of Nathan Ramsey, late of Dickinson township, deceased.
The administration account of Henry Ruple, Administrator of David Creps, late of Dickinson township, deceased.

The administration account of Lewis H. Williams, Esq. Administrator of Rev. Joshua Williams, late of West Pennsborough township, deceased.
The administration account of George M'Ginnis, Esq. Administrator of William M'Night, late of Southampton township, deceased.

Supplemental administration account of John Wolf and John Zug, Executors of John Wolf, sen. late of South Middleton township, deceased.
The administration account of George Beeten, Esq. and George Zinn, Executors of George Zinn, sen. late of Dickinson township, deceased.

The administration account of John Mator, jr. Administrator of Jacob Fried, late of Allen township, deceased.
The administration account of Alexander M'Clure, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Azaria Towsey, late of Tyrone township, Cumberland (now Perry) county, deceased.

The administration account of Robert Laird and Catharine J. Geddis, Executors of Dr. John P. Geddis, late of the borough of Newville, deceased.
The administration account of Daniel Walter and Jacob Walter, Administrators of Joseph Walter, late of Silver Spring township, deceased.

The administration account of Benjamin Alter and Isaac Lefever, Executors of Jacob Alter, Esq. late of West Pennsborough township, deceased.
The administration account of George Houck, acting Executor of Jacob Balmer, late of Allen township, deceased.

The administration account of John Line, Administrator of Dr. Benjamin Weaver, late of Monroe township, deceased.
The administration account of Catharine Ireby and Robert Bleas, jr. Executors of Peter Ireby, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

The administration account of Francis Eckels, Esq. Administrator of David Myers, late of North Middleton township, deceased.
The administration account of George Brindle, Administrator of Jacob Welby, late of North Middleton township, deceased.

The administration account of Joseph Shrom, Administrator of Mrs. Barbara Shrom, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased.
The Guardianship account of Peter Eberly, Guardian of Sarah Rupp, minor daughter of Jacob Rupp, late of East Pennsborough township, deceased.

ISAAC ANGEY, Register.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Hogsstown, Pa. April 1st, 1840.
Mrs. A. Stayman Geo. Forney
Hamilton & Graf Geo. Baker

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Stroups-town, Pa. April 1st, 1840.
Bricker Samuel Kryder John
Cooper & Myers Mellinger Samuel 2
Huter Fallis Patton Tobias
Jurnean Mickel Wollam Jorg

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S ORDER.

The members of the "George Washington Artillery Company," are hereby notified that an election will be held on Saturday the 18th inst., between the hours of ten in the morning, and six in the evening, at the public house of John Cornman, in Carlisle, for one Second Lieutenant and one Ensign to said Company. A suitable person will be appointed to superintend said election.
W. FOULK, Brig. Inspector.
April 9, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, and will be thankful for your support.
JOHN WYNKOOP, Jr.
West Pennsborough township.
March 19, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your support, and if elected will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and abilities.
Respectfully your fellow citizen,
GEORGE F. CAIN.
Mechanicsburg, March 26, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for your support. Should you elect me I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.
Respectfully your fellow citizen,
GEORGE MATHEWS.
Carlisle, March 26, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support, and if elected will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and abilities.
FRANCIS ECKELS,
Silver Spring township.
April 2, 1840.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I submit myself to your consideration, at the ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and would respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same.
THOMAS CRAIGHEAD,
South Middleton township.
April 2, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the next general election.
JOHN SOURBECK,
New Cumberland.
April 2, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

Gentlemen—I do hereby offer myself at the next general election as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county, and will be thankful for your support.
ABRAHAM LAMBERTON,
North Middleton township.
March 12, 1840.

NOTICE

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
THE Commissioners of Cumberland county will receive proposals at the house of John Cornman, innkeeper, in the borough of Carlisle on Thursday the 16th of April next, between 9 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the erection of a good and substantial

WOODEN BRIDGE.

across the Yellow Breeches creek, at the place where the public road from Carlisle, at Broad's ford, crosses said creek, in the township of Monroe, of the following dimensions, to wit: To contain in length from one abutment to the other 90 feet, and 16 feet wide in the clear, the abutments to be about 14 feet thick each, or more if required, in a sloping direction, with a regular slope, and to be eight feet high from the bottom of the creek, from whence a wooden arch is to be started and to extend across said creek from one abutment to the other, supported on good and substantial stone abutments; the floor to be double floored with two inch plank, the upper floor oak and the lower yellow pine; the sides and gable ends to be sufficiently high to admit covered & hay wagons to pass through the same, say 12 feet in the clear, to be closely weatherboarded and painted red, the whole to be well roofed with good white pine shingles; the whole of the wood work to be well secured with iron bolts, ready eyes, &c. From the back of the abutments the filling shall consist of earth and stone, and to be well supported with wing walls three feet high above the filling on each side, and to extend in that manner on the two extreme sides of the bridge until the filling and walling shall meet the road with an ascent and descent not exceeding five degrees elevation from the road to said bridge; the wood work to be built of sound and substantial timber; the stone work of large good stone, lime and sand mortar well pointed. The party contracting to give such security as the Commissioners may require for the faithful performance of the workmanship and permanency of said bridge.

Proposals to be accompanied with a plan. Should none of the proposals meet the approbation of the Commissioners they will on the same day, between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, expose the said bridge to public sale, and sell the same to the lowest and best bidder.
ROBERT C. STERRETT,
JOHN CORNMAN,
ALEXANDER M. KERR,
Commissioners.
Attest—John Inwin, Clerk.
March 9, 1840.

DYEING & SCOURING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that she continues to cleanse Clothes of grease, stains, &c. in the best manner and without injuring the cloth. She will also attend to all kinds of Yarns, Cloths, Silks, &c. &c. any color which may be desired, on the most accommodating terms and with despatch.
Her residence is a few doors east of Mr. A. Richards' store, Centre Square, Carlisle.
JANE MCMURRAY.
April 25, 1838.

DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street, N. Y. Mr. Dan'l Spinning of Shrewsbury, with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits. Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents, HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness, Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Constipation, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver and Spleen affections, whether Spasmodic, Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scurvy, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart, and Ague, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid, and the Dry or Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devoted of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without entering into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor emanate, and vice versa pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. Hunt, whose views are founded on the practical experience of an eminent and successful physician, of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs, are the primary and great regulators of health, and in consequence of very many instances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficial remedies usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies.

Under these convictions, at the expense of years of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in a radical cure in the various cases mentioned, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not pretend to ascribe to a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding the Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

The extraordinary success which has attended the use of HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, is the best criterion of their superior virtues. They have been the means of raising a host of languishing patients from the bed of affliction, as it is clearly evinced in the following CERTIFICATES.

To DEVER AND AGUE CURED. Dear Sir:—Believing in your success in curing the ague, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine. After much suffering from the ague, during the spring and fall of the last four years, and the pecuniary injury attending on the indisposition of one of whose children a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford. In the fall of 1838, finding the present symptoms of the disease approaching, I was induced by a friend who had tried your medicine, to purchase a package of your Botanic Pills, and now have the happiness to announce that I have been cured, those who may be similarly afflicted, should counteract the disease, nor have I been troubled with it since, and my confidence continues to uphold me in the belief that your Botanic Pills are the most safe, the cheapest, most efficacious, and the most certain remedy for the disease Fever and Ague. All I can for the present offer you for the blessing you have been instrumental in conferring on me, is my assurance of unceasing gratitude and esteem.
P. M. MCCORMICK.
Newark, N. J., July 31, 1839.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured. Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills, thinks it an indispensable duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered. The symptoms were a painful obstruction, with a constant rejection of food, head-ache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, a troublesome dry cough, dizziness, tightness at the chest and difficulty of breathing, almost constant pain in the side, loins, and shoulders, accompanied with much languor and debility. These affections, together with an unusual degree of flatulence, brought on such a state of extreme weakness, as to prevent him from attending to his business, and his health appeared lost beyond recovery. His friends and relatives became alarmed at the melancholy prospect, and strongly recommended Hunt's Botanic Pills, which were administered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a perfect restoration to sound health.
WILLIAM TUCKER.
Beware of Counterfeits. Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents, HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. To Mothers and Nurses. The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of the saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watching, starting in its sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms would apply the celebrated American Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought that fatal malady convulsions.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocuous, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children, for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease, by opening the pores and fleshing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

Beware of Counterfeits. Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents, HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS' Camomile & Aperient Pills.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured. Dr. Wm. Evans, of the county of Westchester, town of North Castle, New York, had been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fourteen months, with violent pains in his limbs, great, excessive thirst, dryness of skin, limbs much swollen, was unable without assistance to turn in bed for six weeks. Had tried various remedies to no effect. Was advised by a friend of his to procure some of Dr. W. Evans' medicines of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and he immediately sent for and after taking the first dose found great relief, and in continuing its use according to the directions for ten days, was perfectly cured. Allows me to refer any person to him for the truth of the above statement.

Beware of Counterfeits. Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents, HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

IN the midst of a general and, in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the great remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen who have never before felt the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus command the professional prejudice and interest of oppositors, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undoubted and pre-eminent virtues.

More conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Dr. W. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills. The following certificate is given by Mr. Van Schick, of Albany, and is published by the order of the common council of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, which was 7 years rendered him unable to attend to his business, and during the last 3 years of his illness he was confined to the house, his symptoms were dizziness, pains in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c. After depending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, and was consequently induced to make trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out in four months could attend to business, and considered himself entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Kendall himself, therefore, be no deception. STEPHEN VAN SCHAICK. The above invaluable medicine together with DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP (for teething) sold wholesale at 100 CHATHAM ST., N. Y.

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"National Whig Song."

Supposed to have been written by the keeper of the lost Roll, and respectfully dedicated to the cow-boys of the Revolution and their descendants.

I'll sing you a new Whig song, Made to an old Whig tune; And every Whig may set all night, And sing it to the moon; 'Tis of a 'gosh of wax' we're found, And fain would—if we can— Transform into a President— The imbecile old man— A threadbare worn out gentleman All of the olden time.

"By birth and blood—by kith and kin," A gentleman is he— His father was a patriot— Of course his son must be— If any doubt—remembering Their tory sires of old— Let them keep still—the tale of shame— Shall not by me be told, About our cow-boy ancestors, All of the olden time.

In youth he tried a soldier's life, And sought for 'glory's gains,'— A petticoat was all he got, To pay him for his pains— Perhaps it was the 'chance of war,' The sword to Croghan gave— That should have been the General's, Had the General been as brave— Poor unfortunate old gentleman— All of the olden time.

Though far behind upon his tracks, Our Hero left the foe, 'Twas just as well as if he'd been Upon their tracks you know, And though no need of praise he got— No gift from glory won— Still among braver men's we find The name of Harrison, Sure he is a fine old gentleman All of the olden time.

When hushed were war's alarms and passed The perils of the fight— The hero as a Senator, Is held up to our sight; We never could have told you this; From aught that there was done; But on the roll you still may see The name of Harrison, The petitioned General, All of the olden time.

'Tis true the Senate's vote did once Our hero's name erase From out a vote of thanks, and left— A record of disgrace,— Forgotten—and if so, They won't believe it, when it's told By Loco Pogo foe, About the fine old gentleman, All of the olden time.

First General—then Senator— Then Clerk—he sits at ease And farms out all the labor While he pockets all the fees, And, as the drinks hard cider' now, To warm his good old nose, This of a Clerk's a farmer makes, As every body knows— As every true hearted gentleman, All of the olden time.

Though he is near three score and ten And death is drawing nigh; To sure this farmer President, Sure every Whig will try! Come to the fight, and shut your ears, To Loco—'ha, ha, huzzas!' And when he's chosen, then we'll raise Three hearty Whig huzzas! For our petticoated President, All of the olden time.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Davis. We now publish the remarks of Mr. BUCHANAN, which concluded the controversy between Mr. DAVIS and himself. As the debate partook of a personal character, we considered it our duty to publish all Intelligence of both the gentlemen. The remarks of Mr. BUCHANAN, since the speech on the Independent Treasury Bill, Comment upon such conduct is unnecessary. Globe.

When Mr. Davis had concluded his remarks, which were published on Thursday last, Mr. BUCHANAN said: He had a few words more to offer, though he did not consider it necessary to prolong the controversy. He had already done himself ample justice, and placed himself in a true position before the country. When, on Tuesday last, said Mr. B. introduced my complaint before the Senate, I spoke of the Senator and his speech in a spirit of candor, and with no purpose whatever except that of defending myself. He then replied to my remarks, and the subject passed away without leaving behind one unpleasant feeling, so far as I was concerned. The Senator slept upon what he had said. It appears his friends had misunderstood him, and he deemed it necessary to renege the debate. I did not misunderstand him; and in preparing my remarks for the press, I should have carefully suppressed every expression which could have given him pain. At his request, I have delayed to publish the remarks which I made on Tuesday last, until he could have an opportunity of being again heard in reply. He has now enjoyed that opportunity to the fullest extent, and what has been the result? My charge against him was, that he had over and over again asserted, nay, that he had made it the very foundation upon which a great part of his speech rested, that I had advocated the Independent Treasury bill, because it would destroy the banks of the country, introduce an exclusive metallic currency, prostrate

credit, check importations, and reduce the value of property and the wages of labor.— This was the character which the Senator said had been given to the measure by myself, and, alarming as these doctrines were, he was rejoiced that they had been frankly avowed. Has he established the truth of any one of these assertions? No, sir; no.— He has scarcely even made the attempt; but he has endeavored throughout to evade this distinct issue. He knew perfectly well that it was impossible for him to maintain the allegations which he had made. I shall not enter into a woman's war of words with him. It is enough for me to have fixed upon him the charge of having, throughout his whole published speech, misrepresented my arguments. This charge will stick to him as closely as the poisoned shirt of Nessus. He will never be able to relieve himself from it.

But the Senator, well knowing that the ground which he occupied in his published speech would not sustain him for a moment, has attempted to 'side off from it, and has seized, with a desperate grasp, upon a single sentence uttered by me, for the purpose of proving that I am the friend of an exclusive metallic currency. Even if he could establish this fact, which is impossible, it is no part of the question at issue between us. In order to establish his position, he must not only prove that, in the abstract, I am a hard money man, but that I contended that the Independent Treasury bill would convert this into a hard money country. I used the sentence to which he refers with no reference whatever to any effect which might be produced by the bill. It is contained in that portion of my remarks which relate exclusively to the fatal consequences to domestic manufactures which flow from the enormous amount of our paper issues at the period of our greatest bank expansions. To what extent I was willing to proceed in reducing 'our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world,' I had over and over again explained. I had declared that it was my desire to reform, and not to destroy, the banks—to place them in such a condition as always to secure to the country a currency convertible into specie; and the extent of this reform was pointed out by me in the clearest and most distinct manner. I shall not again trouble the Senate with an enumeration of the reforms in our banking system which, in my humble opinion, ought to be adopted by the State Legislatures, who alone possess the power. A large portion of the frame work of the Senator's speech consisted of his reiterated assertions that I had imputed to the Independent Treasury bill the fatal consequences which I have already enumerated; and he is now reduced to a position of having to 'escape from these assertions by quoting a sentence from my speech, which, on his face, has no connection whatever with this bill. Such is his unhappy conduct.

The Senator complains to-day that I did not state on Tuesday last the particular misrepresentations of my speech which I charged against him. In this he is mistaken. I stated them then as explicitly as I have done to-day. All the Senators who heard me on that occasion must recollect, that I then charged the Senator with having put into my mouth, as arguments in favor of the Independent Treasury bill, the very strongest objections which had ever been urged against it by its enemies. I specified the particulars of which I complained, and read extracts from the Senator's speech, to prove the truth of these specifications. I now cheerfully appeal to the Senate and to the world, to decide what ought to be thought of a Senator who has, over and over again, reiterated the assertion in his printed speech that I had supported the bill on principles which I not only did not hold but expressly disavowed.

The Senator says I complimented him on his speech after he had delivered it. What passed between us on the occasion to which he refers, was this, according to my best recollection. As I had not heard his speech, I asked him if he had done me justice in stating that I was not the advocate of a pure metallic currency, but was friendly to well regulated State banks. He replied that he had; and I may then have complimented him for this cause, because I then considered that he had acted towards me in a fair and candid manner. I am sorry that I have since been compelled to change my opinion.

I regret much as the Senator can do, that I delayed so long to expose his misrepresentations; but I performed this duty, moment an opportunity presented, after they were brought to my knowledge. Until Saturday evening last, when I first read his speech, I was slumbering in security, not dreaming that the misrepresentations were made; and when I had circulated with his; if the antidote could have accompanied the bane, there is no case in which a man in the country who would not have done me justice. His speech, however, has been extensively circulated; and those by whom it has been read, and who have never had an opportunity of examining my speech; will believe that the arguments which he has attributed to me in favor of the Independent Treasury bill, were actually urged by me on the floor of the Senate. If I had suffered his misrepresentations to pass unnoticed, I should have done myself great injustice.

The Senator has to-day manifested a very bad temper and spirit. He has attributed to me 'language which is unparliamentary, ungentlemanly, and untrue.' I have but one word to say in reply to him; and that is, that his remarks, as applied to me, are 'flagitious,' and that he is unworthy of the courtesy which one gentleman owes to another.

I ask the pardon of every other member of the Senate for using such an expression; but I cannot ask that of the Senator from Massachusetts.