Lewistown azette.

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Rates of Advertising.

One square, 18 lines, | 2 squares, 6 mos. \$5.00 1 time 50 2 times 75 | ½ column, 3 mos. 6.00 1 year 8.00 " 1 year 15.00 1 mo. 1.25 3 " 2.50 1 column, 3 mos. 10.00 6 " 4.00 6 " 15.00 1 year 25.00 1 year 6.00 Notices before mar-2 squares, 3 times 2.00 3 mos. 3.50 | riages, &c. \$12.

Communications recommending persons for office, must be paid in advance at the rate of 25 cents per square.

W. J. JACOBS Attorney at Law, WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties. Office one door west of the Post Office. June 28, 1850-ly.

J. W. PARKER, Attorney at Law, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN CO., PA. OFFICE on Market street, two doors east of the Bank. [April 12, 1850-tf] [April 12, 1850-tf

W. H. IRWIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAS resumed the practice of his profession in this and the adjoining counties.

er, Grubb & Co. Jan. 20, 1848-tf. GEO. W. ELDER. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office at the Banking House of Longeneck-

Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa. OFFICE two doors west of the True Demo-crat Office. Mr. Elder will attend to any business in the Courts of Centre country. August 25, 1849-tf.

DR. J. B. MITCHELL OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. He can always be found at his office, in his drug store, or at the house of Gen. Irwin, unless pro-fessionally engaged. [March 15, 1850.

D. H. ROACH, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER. MARKET STREET, Lewistown, next door to Judge Ritz's. may24tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT ABOUT Benjamin Hinkley's Patent Elastic Spring Bottom

BIND STORED DO MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

A. FELIX, at the Lewistown Cheap Cabinet Ware Rooms, WHERE the article can be seen at any

VV time among his large stock of other FURNITURE of all descriptions. The following testimonials from those who purchased and have now in use, or had the bottom put into CERTIFICATES:

This is to certify that I purchased twenty pair of new bedsteads with Hinkley's patent elastic spring bottom in, am well pleased with them, consider them a good article, and would buy no others. I would recommend them to all persons, as they are easily screwed together. and can be kept cleaner than any hitherto made. JAMES ALLISON.

I concur with the above and consider it a good article for tavern keepers and others.
THOMAS MAYES.

We certify that we got A. Felix to put B. Hinkley's patent bottom into our old bedsteads, and that they answer the purpose exceedingly well. We consider it a bedstead that can b kept much cleaner from insects, screwed up firmer than any others, and recommend them

to the public.
DAVD BLOOM, D. SUNDERLAND JERMAN JACOB, Lewistown, April 26, 1850-1f

BOOKS & STATIONERY. TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his store to the room lately occupied by John I. M'Cov, as a Shoe Store, nearly opposite the Bank, where he has just received a first rate assortment of Congress, Plug, Roll, Lady Twist, Small Lump, Sweet and Plain Cavendish, Black Fat, Luscious Luxury, Eldorado, Natural Anti-nervous, Mrs. Miller's and Anderson's Fine Cut and Solace TO-BACCO; Rappee, Scotch, Macabau and Natiotches SNUFF and Snuff Boxes; PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO; Havana, Span-

ish, Half do., and American CIGARS. Also, Letter and Writing PAPER; Quills, Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Motto, Transparent and Plain WAFERS; Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Black, Blue, Red, and Indelible INK, and Inkstands; Black Sand and Sand Boxes, and a general assortment of

Blank and School Books, together with a choice selection of JUVENILE

and LITERARY WORKS. Also, a good article of Pen Knives, Pocket Combs, Bank Cases, Port Monies, &c., &c., which he will sell at the very lowest cash pri-GEO. W. THOMAS. N. B .- He will sell Tobacco, Snuff and Cigors at WHOLESALE to dealers on the

nost accommodating terms. Lewistown, June 7, 1850--3m

Thompson's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR & WOOD NAPTHA, NOR the cure of Pulmonary consumption, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, obstinate oughs, spitting of blood, liver complaint,

coping cough, croup, &c. ETANS' Sugar Coated Pills --- German Pills [my10] For sale by J. B. MITCHELL.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives N of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Common-wealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified elec-tors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election;) the Presi of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commis-sioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amend. ment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of Decemher following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice. and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies, happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said Courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office : but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other Judges, during their con-tinuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected. J. S. M'CALMONT,

Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Speaker of the House of Representatives V. BEST,

Speaker of the Senate. SENATE CHAMBER. SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, January 28, 1850. S I, Samuel W. Pearson, Chief Clerk of the Senate of

Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing reso-lution, (No. 10 on the Senate file of the present session.) entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,"—it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature—after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a ma-jority of the members elected to and serving in the Senate of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes given on the final passage of the resolution, as

Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution ere, H. Jones Brooke, J. Porter Brawley, William A. rabb, Jonathan J. Cunningham, Thomas S. Fernon, Thomas H. Forsyth, Charles Frailey, Robert M. Frick, Heury Fulton, John W. Guernsey, William Haslett, Isaac Hugus, Timothy Ives, Joshua Y. Jones, Joseph Konigcher, George V. Lawrence, Maxwell M'Baslin, Beni min Malone, Benjamin Matthias, Henry A. Muhlenberg, William F. Packer, William R. Sadler, David Sankey, Peleg B. Savery, Conrad Shimer, Robert C. Sterrett, Daniel Stine, Farris B. Streeter, John H. Walker, and Valentine Best, Speaker—Yeas 29.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, George Darsie, Augustus Drum, and Alexander King—

Extract from the Journal.

SAML. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISBURG, March 14, 1850. S I, William Jack, Chief Clerk of the House of Repre entatives of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file, and No. Il on the House Journal of the present session,) entitled Resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution,"—it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of

last Legislature-after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the House of Repre-sentatives of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes, given on the final passage of the esolution, as follows, viz:

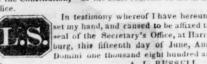
Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution

ere, John Acker, John Allison, William Baker, Robert Baldwin, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Jeremiah John S. Bowen, William Brindle, Daniel H. B. Brower, Jesse R. Burden, John Cassna, Henry Church, John N. Conyngham, Sylvester Cridland, Benjamin G. David, William J. Dobbins, James P. Downer, Thomas Duncan William Dunn, William Espey, John C. Evans, William Evans, A. Scott Ewing, Alexander S. Feather, James Flowers, Benjamin P. Fortner, Alexander Gibboney, Thomas E. Grier, Joseph E. Griffin, Joseph Guffey, Jacob S. Haldeman, George H. Hart. Leffert Hart, John Hastings, William J. Hemphill, John Hoge, Henry Huplet, Lewis Herford, Washington J. Jackson, Nicholas Jones, John W. Killinger, Charles E. Kinkead, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Morris Leech, Jonathan D. Leet, An son Leonard, James J. Lewis, Henry Little, Jonas R M'Clintock, John F. M'Culloch, Alexander C. M'Curdy, John M'Laughlin, John M'Lean, Samuel Marx, John B. Meek, Michael Meyers, John Miller, Joseph C. Molloy, John D. Morris, William T. Morison, Ezekiel Mowry, Edward Nickleson, Jacob Nissly, Charles O'Neill, John B. Packer, Joseph C. Powell, James C. Reid, John S. Rhey, Lewis Roberts, Samuel Robinson, John B. Rutherford, Glenni W. Scofield, Thoms C. Scouller, William Shaffner, Richard Simpson, Eli Slifer, William Smith, William A. Smith, Daniel M. Smyser, William H. Souder, homas C. Steel, David Steward, Charles Stockwell Thomas C. Steel, David Steward, Garnes Stockwell, Edwin C. Trone, Andrew Wade, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Watson, Sidney B. Wells, Hiram A. Williams, Baniel Zerbey, and John S. M'Calmont, Speaker—Yeas 87. Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, Augustus K. Cornyn, David Evans, and James M.

Extract from the Journal. WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. A. W. BENEDICT, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. PENNSYLVANIA, SE. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, at Harrisurg, this fifteenth day of June, Anno ni one thousand eight hundred and

A. L. RUSSELL,

Secretary of the Commonwealth

Poetry.

REPLY OF JEANNOT TO JEANNETTE.

BY C. R. C. Yes, I'm going far away, Far away from you, Jeannette, But I ne'er will cease to think of you,

I never can forget; And though dangers may surround me, And sorrow I may know, They ne'er can change the faithful heart

Of, your own, your fond Jeannot Though my heart does pant for glory,

And I sigh for bold renown, Yet I would not lose thy gentle love To wear a monarch's crown; And should they make me General,

My greatest pleasure yet Would be to seek my home again And wed my own Jeannette. Though on me ladies fair may smile

Bedeck'd with jewels bright, They cannot win my heart away From thy fond eyes' loving sight; And though when glory calls, I may fearless follow, yet I would not throw my life away

For sake of dear Jeannette. If my fond dreams prove but fancy,
And no laurels I should win,
I do not think 'twould break my heart
To quit the battle's din;

And with peace and plenty round me, Their loss I'll ne'er regret, If thou should'st prove the same to me As now thou art, Jeannette.

Miscellancous.

A VANKEE TRADER. a merchant of St. Louis.

"I calculate you calculate about right, for you cannot," was the sneering reply. "Wal, I guess you needn't get huffy -you may have 'em for two dollars."

"I tell you I don't want any of your trash, so you had better be going. "Wal, now, I declare! I'll bet you

five dollars if you make me an offer for them ere strops, we'll have a trade vet." "Done, replied the merchant, placing the money in the hands of a bystander.

The Yankee deposited the like sumwhen the merchant offered him a picayune for the strops.

"They're your'n," said the Yankee, as calculate a joke's a joke, and if you don't want these strops I'll trade back ?"

The merchant's countenance brightened. "You are not so bad a chap, after all; here are your strops-give me the money.

picayune. "A trade's a trade-and now integrity stands fair and unimpeached. you're wide awake in earnest. I guess strops."

laughing crowd.

MYSTERIES OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The Magnetic Telegraph will forever remain a mystery to the great mass of the people, and the pardonable ignorance which people display concerning it, often gives birth to curious remarks. Not long ago, an old lady entered O'Reilly's office, in this city, and said that she had a message to send to Wheeling. In a few moments her note was deposited in a dumb-waiter. and ascended in a mysterious manner through the ceiling.

"Is that going straight to Wheeling?" inquired the old lady, with her eyes bent

upon the ceiling.
"Yes, ma'am," answered the clerk. "I never was there," continued she, "but it hardly seems possible that that there town lies in that direction. When

will I get an answer, Mr. Telegraph?" "I can hardly tell, ma'am-it may be two hours.' The old lady went away, and returned

in exactly two hours. Just as she entered the door, the dumb-waiter came down through the ceiling.

"There is your answer, madam," said

The old lady took the neat vellow envelope in her hand, with a smile of mingled gratification and astonishment. "Now this beats all," exclaimed she. "Bless my heart! All the way from Wheeling and the wafer still wet. That's an awk'ard looking box, but it can travellike pizen!'

"I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE."

Speaking of wags-what is more waggish than a dog's tail when he is ple ased. Speaking of tails—we always like those that end well. Hogg's for instance.

Speaking of hogs-we saw one of these animals the other day lying in the gutter, and in the opposite one, a well dressed man: the first one had a ring in his nose, the latter a ring on his finger. "A hog is known by the company he keeps," thought we, so thought Mr. Porker, and off he

Speaking of going off-puts us in mind of a gun we once owned. It went off one night and we havn't seen it since.

Speaking of guns-reminds us of pow-We saw a lady yesterday with so much of it on her face that she was refused admission into an omnibus for fear of an explosion,

SPEECH

HON. EDWARD STANLY. Of North Carolina, On the Galphin Claim:

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES, JULY 6, 1850.

The report of the select committee, made on the letter of the Secretary of War,

Mr. STANLY said: I regret, very much, Mr. Speaker, that the House refused to lay on the table the report of the Galphin claim. I voted in a small minority to dispose of this matter by laying it on the table, and I did so with the view of enabling the House to proceed with the public business.

still cruelly kept out of the Union. Thousands of laboring men in our country are begging us to protect them from the effects of the British tariff of 1846-a tariff which we are informed gives great satisfaction to England. Hundreds of honest claimants are supplicating us to act upon bills reported for their relief. All these matters are demanding attention, while we are wasting our time in ridiculous efforts to make, or to prevent making, party capital out of the Galphin report. Let the Government stand still-let California wait | before him :] "I kalkilate I couldn't drive a trade with -let the British lion complacently smile you to-day ?" said a true specimen of a at the folly of the Americans, who, boast-Yankee pedlar, as he stood at the door of ing of their freedom, are making themwere still her colonies-let honest creditors suffer-the Galphin claim alone demands all patriotic consideration. If gentlemen about it. Now, here's a dozen jenuine on the other side of this hall, who have razor strops, worth two dollars and a half elected their Speaker and their Clerk, and have control here, will insist in thus spend-

conduct among their friends. But first, a few words on the Galphin claim. I regret, as every gentleman in the country must, that the Secretary of War continued to act as an agent of this claim while he held his place in the Cabinet. It is a matter of taste and of delicacy, about which we may differ, as it seems we do differ. But I think there is an opinion he quietly fobbed the stakes. "But," he nearly unanimous that it was not becomadded with great apparent honesty, "I ing in Mr. Crawford to act as an agent of this claim while he was in the Cabinet, As a member of a party, his conduct was inconsiderate, if not unkind, towards the other members of the Cabinet. But no honorable man has imputed any thing dis-"There it is," said the Yankee, as he honorable to Mr. Crawford. His conduct received the strops, and passed over the has been unfortunate and unwise, but his

ing time, it is becoming and proper that

we look into other matters of improper

The Whig party are no more to blame the next time you trade with that ere pic, for this act of his, than the Locofoco party you'll do a little better than to buy razor is for Mr. Van Buren's bad conduct, or for the indelicacy or impropriety which Away walked the pedlar with his strops marked the conduct of Gen. Cass, in oband his wager, amid the shouts of the taining sixty-eight thousand dollars for extra allowances, which Congress never authorized to be paid, nor for his forming a company, while in the Cabinet, to speculate in public lands. Neither the conduct of Mr. Crawford nor of General Cass has been criminal. Both, in my judgment, have been unjustifiable. As Secretary of War, General Cass could have advantages which citizens of the country could not have. He had opportunities of enabling his company to monopolize the choice tracts of land, to know when they would be in market, and then to raise the price and sell them to settlers who were compelled to purchase. The Whig party have not endorsed, and never will endorse or sanction, Mr. Crawford's conduct. The Locofoco party made Gen. Cass their standard-bearer, "unanointed and unannealed," with all these sins on his head. When they shout " Galphin, Galphin," are we not justified in retorting "Sixtyeight thousand dollars extra allowancesspeculations in public lands?" I do not intend to assail Gen. Cass personally. I only refer to well known facts. No Whig, who has any self-respect, or any regard for public opinion, will violate all the decencies of life by uttering calumnies in relation to this gentleman. And he who imputes dishonesty to either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Cass, merits and will receive the contempt of all fair-minded men. They will both comfort themselves with the reflection-"Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake That virtue must go through."

It is only to be regretted that they did not farther reflect, that

"Things done well,
And with a care, exempt themselves from fear;
Things done without example, in their issue Are to be feared."

They are to be blamed for a bad example; they forgot that " all things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient." A few words more on the Galphin claim.

The act for the relief of Galphin is in the following words:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and equired to examine and adjust the claim of the late George Galphin, under the treaty made by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-three, and to pay the amount which may be found due to Milledge Galphin, executor of the said George Galphin, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. "Approved August 14, 1848."

BURT,) when he addresses the House .--That gentleman now thinks "that the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States." The gentleman did not think so in August, 1848; for I have beauthority, from a Georgia paper, which, as a part of the history of this case, I will read to the House.

Here is the article which Mr. S. had

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel. "THE GALPHIN CLAIM-MR. BURT. "You are requested to publish the following selves as dependant on England as if we letter. The original has been sent to Washing-

" WASHINGTON, August 14, 1848. " DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to say that the bill in which you are interested has just been signed by the Speaker of the House, and will be approved by the President.

"'With great respect, your obedient servant, " Dr. M. GALPHIN." " Frail memories need remembrancers. They

are now supplied, because they are refreshing.
"The bill for the relief of Galphin passed on "The bill for the relief of Galphin passed on Saturday, the 12th of August. It was approved on the 14th, (Sunday intervening.) Whose 'heifer was ploughed with in the mean time?' The 'will' of the then President was spoken of as a 'fixed fact.' His approval was known in advance, or the guessing was so close as to have astonished the artistic skill of the east.
"As 'dolphin of the woods and wild boar of

the seas,' we subjoin the following resolution:
"'That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States.'

"Verily, 'the pleasure' of '48 acidified in '50. It had a vinegar twang, and fit only for common "In good sooth, the 'will' of the President was pinched, in 1848, into an 'approved' form.

In 1850 it has been snubbed or smashed.

"Oddsbodkins! Mr. Burt is clever on a congratulation and resolution. Let us be thankful, OMEGA." and watch.

Mr. BURT (Mr. STANLY yielding the loor for explanation) desired to say a single word, and no more. It was faintly in his remembrance that such a letter as the gentleman from North Carolina had read was hastily written by him at his desk in this hall, for the purpose of saving the mail. But he considered it due to the President to say that he had never had a word with that high functionary on the subject, and that he had no peculiar means of information. What he wrote was a mere expres-

sion of opinion. Mr. STANLY. But the gentleman had evidently watched the progress of the bill with interest. As Mr. Polk had vetoed the French spoliation bill, he might with as much propriety have vetoed this; for Mr. Polk was Speaker, if I mistake not, in 1836, when the Galphin claim was discussed in Congress. The gentleman from South Carolina evidently thought the claim an honest one then, for he raised no objection, as he might have done. He seems to have been acquainted with the passage of the bill; and informed his friend the bill " will be approved by the President;" for he watched its progress with parental solicitude-watched when the Speaker signed the bill, and informed Dr. M. Galphin that the bill "will be approved by the President." The inference is irresistable, that the chairman of the Galphin committee had informed Mr. Polk of the merits of the bill; that Mr. Polk thought the claim was just and ought to be paid; and that he personally and officially approved the bill.

Then, as far as this is a party matter, Mr. Polk, who approved the bill-Mr. Walker, who examined and paid the principal-and the chairman of the select committee, who stands high in the estimation of his party, who is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs-these three distinguished Locofocos are as thoroughly "Galphinized" as any three Whigs can be, in or out of the Cabinet. Let it be particularly observed that, in his testimony before the committee, Mr. Robert J. Walker said of the Galphin claim, "the facts being of a peculiar character, the claim for interest remains an open question." And he also said, "that if he entertained serious doubts on a question of law, and demanded the opinion of the Attorney General on that question, he would abide by his opinion." The attempt is now made to give this matter a party aspect—to blame the Whig party for it. The gentleman from Ohio on the committee, (Mr. 1837, Mr. Garesche, appointed by Mr. Disney,) has exerted his talents to the utmost on the question of interest. The office in Columbus, reported as follows, The wrong in this case, if any wrong gentleman has signally failed in his effort and I call the particular attention of the

has been done, was in passing this act. I to justify Mr. Walker for paying the prindo not understand it is denied that George | cipal, and to blame Mr. Meredith for pay-Galphin had a claim. It is admitted that ling the interest. The gentleman, I take under the treaty referred to, the claim of it, is no lawyer; if he ever studied law, Galphin was admitted to be due. Then he did so but a short while, and quit many the act of Congress authorized and "re- years since, for he is evidently one of quired" the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claim "under the treaty made ence by the tail." His speech has shown by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in 1773," The law is a jealous mistress, and requires concerning the payment of the Galphin claim, being under consideration—

and "to pay the amount which may be found due." The Secretaries who paid turns politician, he soon finds his law the principal and interest (Mr. Walker and knowledge leaves him faster than Bob Mr. Meredith) were not to be blamed for Acre's legal courage oozed out at the ends obeying the act of Congress. Congress is of his fingers. I have no respect for the to blame, not the Secretaries, if blame rests opinions of lawyer politicians. This same anywhere. And let it not be forgotten, gentleman, in a speech made in the early Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Polk approved this part of this session, declared that though bill; he seems to have been informed of he held the Wilmot Proviso unconstitu-The appropriation bills, which are indis- the merits of the claim. How this is, can tional, yet he should be glad of an opporpensable for the support of the Govern- be explained, perhaps, by the honorable tunity of sending a bill with that proviso ment, are not yet acted on. California is member from South Carolina, the Chair- in it to the President. To do a great right, man of the Galphin Committee, (Mr. he would be willing to do a little wrong, was the argument used by the gentleman.

Now, sir, I want no better reply to this speech and argument of his on the Galphin business, than the fact that he thinks he could support the Constitution of the United States by sending an unconstitufore me a letter, published evidently by tional measure to the President! Truly, Mr. Crawford has little reason to be hurt at the opinion this gentleman may entertain of the propriety of his conduct. But, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the at-

tention of some of those who have come on the stage within two or three years past to a dark page in the history of the Locofoco party in this country. Some of the loudest in their denunciation are evidently uninformed in the history of Locofoco "Galphinizing." I invite the attention of the youthful Democracy to Reports of Committees of 25th Congress, 3d session, 1838-'39, report No. 313. After the whole country had been astounded by the defalcation of Swartwout, and by the correspondence between Mr. Woodbury and certain receivers of public money, a committee was appointed, who investigated and made the report I have referred to. Let me mention a few cases in this report : Mr. William Linn was a receiver of public money at Galena. On the 23d of June, 1834-mark the dates-Mr. Tanev, Secretary of the Treasury, began his complaint, that Mr. Linn did not promptly deposite the money in his hands in bank. The correspondence continued by Mr. Woodbury as Secretary of the Treasury, in October, 1834, to January, 26, 1838, when Mr. Woodbury informed him his resignation was accepted by the President; and Mr. Woodbury regretted " so large a balance stands unadjusted in your hands." Balance due from Linn, fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and six cents, (55,962, 06.) Is this "Galphinizor not?

Take another case-Report No. 313, page 167; W. P. Harris was receiver at Columbus, Mississippi. The correspondence with him commences in January, 1834. In March, 1834, the Secretary makes complaints of Harris's conduct. In August, 1835, Mr. Woodbury threatens to dismiss him. In the correspondence is a letter from John F. H. Claibore, dated September 15, 1835, in which he speaks of Harris as "one of the main pillars of the Democratic cause and one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the Administration in Mississippi. His family and connections are extremely influential, and all of them are co-operating with us in the arduous struggle which we are now making." Mr. Harris is represented as an honorable man, of "diffused and deserved popularity." This letter was sent by Mr. Harris to the Secretary of the Treasury or the President.

In August, 1836-mark the dates-Mr. Harris writes a letter to the President. tendering his resignation, in which he uses the following language, which I read:

"In conclusion, I will take the liberty of recommending to you, for appointment as my successor, Colonel Gordon D. Boyd, of Attala county. You are probably acquainted with his public character, as he has been for several years a prominent member of our State Legisla-ture, and has been throughout an ardent supporter of your Administration, and an unyield ing advocate of the principles of Democracy.

He was also recommended as the " warm personal friend" of W. P. Harris. On page 184 of Report 313 is this

short statement : "Balance due from Mr. Harris, one hundred and nine thousand, one hundred and seventyeight dollars and eight cents-(\$109,178 08.") See statement.

Is this "Galphinizing," or only sup-

porting the principles of Democracy ? Is this all? Not quite. In December, 1836, Mr. Woodbury commences his correspondence with "Colonel Gordon D. Boyd," and continues not quite a year. Remember, Colonel Boyd was an "ardent supporter" of the administration and "an unyielding advocate of the principles of Democracy," the chosen successor of GENERAL Harris, his "warm personal friend"-of Harris who "enjoyed such a diffused and deserved popularity," and Woodbury to examine the affairs of the