COL. BENTON'S GREAT SPEECH!

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

DELIVERED AT THE CAPITOL OF THE STATE

JEFFERSON CITY, May 26, 1849.

[CONCLUDED.]

The most significant of these phrases were struck out, doubtless because they more than squinted—in fact looked straight—at disunion. The striking out of these passages shows that the majority of the meeting dissented from Mr. Calhoun's views, and caused to be expunged from his address the anti-union passages. The majority were doubtless in favor of preserving the Union, but that is not the present inquiry. The present inquiry is into Mr. Calhoun's designs—his design in his resolutions of February, 1847, and every thing that occurred in the meeting, and especially the passages expunged from his address, show that his deliberated design was what his resolutions hypothetically imported—the subversion of the Union. The paragraph assimilating the condition of the south in relation to the north, to that of the colonies at the declaration of independence, was awfully significant, and dreadfully false. No wonder it was expunged. Compare the list of grievances which he drew up, and which constitute the staple of his address that was published—compare this with the list of grievances against Great Britain, drawn by Mr. Jefferson and prefixed to the declaration of independence—and then see what truth there was in Mr. Calhoun's reckless comparison. According to his assertion the southern grievances were not only equal, but greater than those enumerated by Mr. Jefferson. The declaration of independence is in every house; but there is another place where the list is more perfect—the preamble to the constitution of Virginia—also drawn by Mr. Jefferson, and where an item suppressed in the national declaration of independence, to gratify some extreme southern friends, was retained in all its vigor by his native State. That item was this: "By promoting our negroes to rise in arms among us—those very negroes, whom, by an inhuman use of his negative, he hath refused us permission to *exclude by law*." What a contrast! The king's refusal to authorise the exclusion of slaves from Virginia; then one of the causes of seperation, inserted in her declaration of wrongs, prefixed to her constitution—the nominal execution by law of slavery from a territory where it is not, and cannot be, now a cause of separation of the southern from the northern States! Surely the father of his country had, in his mind's eye, the address of Mr. Calhoun when, in his farewell to his children, he warned them against the misrepresentations of designing men who, for their own ends, would raise up sectional differences for the purpose of alienating one part of the Union from another. His prophetic vision foresaw the present state of things when he wrote this paragraph:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterising parties by geographical discriminations, northern and southern—atlantic and western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is real difference of local interest and views. One of the expedients of party, to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

This malediction of the Father of his country falls upon Calhoun—falls upon the twenty years promoter of hatred and alienation between the north and the south. "From the fullness of the heart, the mouth speaketh!" and for twenty years the mouth of Calhoun has poured forth the language of disunion. Surely the Holy Scriptures are right: and deadly enmity to the Union must be in that heart from which its death knell is daily sounded.

Mr. Calhoun is balked in his mode of proceeding.—He finds a difficulty in the first step. The experience of the first nullification has convinced him, sure State, and that a small one is too narrow a foundation to build upon. He needs a broader foundation, and ever since the Texas annexation treaty of 1844, he has manœuvered for a southern convention, in order to unite all the southern States under his control. He wants a conversation. He is great upon a small body—where he can work upon individuals, in detail, and by units. He is great then. A southern convention was his plan at the rejection of the Texas treaty in 1844: I contributed to break up that plan. At the passing of the Oregon bill in the summer of 1844, he tried for the convention again; and a subscription paper was cautiously circulated in the House of Representatives for signatures. It was "no go." But few subscribers were got; and the paper was suppressed. This brings us to the last winter's work—the meeting convoked of members of Congress from the slaveholding States. Its object has been stated, and I do not repeat it. I only name it as a part of the machinery for getting up a southern convention. It was in fact a sort of a southern convention itself—a caucus convention—intended to pave the way for the real convention, and to call it. It was intended to combine whigs and democrats, and being the whole under the control of the head controver. It was a failure. The whigs hauled off from it; only a part of the democracy remained, and many of them for innocent and laudable purposes. Nothing came from this Congress convention but an emaculated address, and deprived of the venom in its head, and of the stinging in its tail, and proposing nothing—The contrivance for the southern convention had failed again: and his last resource was in State legislatures, and county meetings. The firebrand resolutions were to be adopted in State legislatures, and county meetings got up to stimulate the people. I omit other States. The resolutions were adopted in Missouri immediately after the failure of the Congress caucus, and after the publication of the address—about as soon as they could be known. The resolutions had laid in a torpid state all the winter. They slept during the time they should have been awake, and in my hands at Washington, if they were intended for my guidance. They were passed after Congress adjourned; and the county meetings immediately started. This was in accordance to the practice elsewhere; and, if they still go on, should conform to Accomac, which have stated the merit of doing a wrong thing in the right way. They propose a convention of the State, to be called at a special session of the general assembly, to decide fundamentally on the course of action. That, at least is consulting the people fairly, and giving them a chance to decide understandingly. This is their resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the danger of the State, and the safety and welfare of the people of Virginia, call for a convention, to be assembled as soon as the legislature can pass a bill for that purpose, to determine upon the whole question of encroachment by the Federal Government, and by the "Free Soil" States and the people of the North, on the institution of slavery in the States, Territories, and Districts of the United States; that it is full time for the States to decide what will be its action finally, on this subject; and to inform its citizens and guardians, whether they will be authorized to resist, if they are required by Federal legislation to submit to the oppression of a majority in Congress, and that a State Convention, organized according to law, can best settle the rule of conduct for the citizen."

The Accomac meeting reports its proceedings to Mr. Calhoun; and that is right again. He is the chief of the movement, and his adjuncts should report to him. I deem it most unfortunate that the General Assembly of Missouri should have adopted Mr. Calhoun's resolutions. I am certain not six members of the body had the *scienter* of their original design, or meant harm to the country or myself. But that is not impediment to their evil effect. They are the act of the General Assembly. Upon the record, they are the will of the State. Abroad, they are the pledge of the State to back Mr. Calhoun in his designs—to put the State under his lead—and to stop my opposition to his mad career. And although I know that the event will deceive his hopes, yet the mischief will be done in the fatal encouragement he will receive, before another General Assembly can correct the error.

I considered my proposition—the one with which I commenced my speech—now made good, namely, that the resolutions of the General Assembly of which I complain, are copied from those of Mr. Calhoun—that to understand their *design*, you must understand *his design*—and that, from the words of his own resolution, and from his conduct for twenty years past, the subversion of the Union is intended. In the execution of this design I cannot be an instrument, nor can I believe that the people, or the mass of the General Assembly wish it; and I deem it right to have a full understanding with my constituents on the whole matter.

I therefore appeal from the instructions I have received, because they are in conflict with instructions already received and obeyed—because they did not emanate from any known desire, or understood will, of the people—because they contain unconstitutional expositions of the constitution which I am sworn to support—because they require me to promote disunion—because they pledge the State to co-operate with other States in eventual civil war—because they are copied from resolutions hatched for great mischief, which I have a right to oppose, and which I did oppose in my place of Senator in the Senate of the United States, and which I cannot cease to oppose without personal disgrace and official dereliction of public duty—and because I think it due to the people to give them an opportunity to consider of proceedings so gravely affecting them, and on which they have not been consulted.

I appeal to the people—the whole body of the people. It is a question above party; and should be kept above it. I mean to keep it there.

And now I have a secret to tell, in relation to these resolutions, which I have guarded long enough. I marked their first appearance in the General Assembly, knew their origin and design and determined to let them go on. It so happens that there are a few citizens in this State, successors to others who have passed away, and who are denominated in the Accomac resolutions, adjuncts to Mr. Calhoun. The denomination is appropriate. Adjuncts (English) is from *ad* and *junctus*, (Latin) and signifies *joined* to; which this set of citizens seem to be, both in soul and body, with respect to their southern leader. These few are in a state of permanent conspiracy against me, either on their own account, or that of their "*leading friend at the south*," or both, and hatch a perpetual succession of plots against me. To go no further back, I refer to the summer of 1844, and the plot on the Texas annexation question, which I will call the jews harp plot, in consideration of the music which was to be then made upon that instrument, and to discriminate it from others. The plot showed its head, but hid itself afterwards. It failed, and its contrivers went back into their perpetual state of incubation. When the Calhoun resolutions were moved in the General Assembly, and that was at the commencement of the session, I saw that a new plot was hatching, and I determined to let it quit the shell. I knew that if I gave a hint of what they were about—if I had communicated the tythe of what I have said to-day—it would have stopped the proceeding. But that would have done me no good. It would only have postponed, and changed the form of the work. I determined to let it go on, and to do nothing to alarm the operators; and for that reason wrote not a word—not a word on the subject—to any of the hundred members who would have blown the resolutions sky high if they had known their origin and design. I did not even answer a letter from my friend who site there (Lieut. Gov. Price.) The resolutions were introduced at the very beginning of the session: they lay torpid until its end. The plotters were awaiting for the signal, from the "leading friend"—writing the Calhoun address. The moment they got it, they acted, although it was too late for the resolutions to have the effect of instructions. They were passed after Congress had adjourned, and after it must have been believed that the subject to which they relate had been disposed of; for it was notorious that the territorial government bills were in process of enactment, and in fact they only failed after midnight on the last night of the session, and that on disagreement between the two Houses: and their failure, on the 3rd of March, was not known at Jefferson on the 7th—the day of passing the resolutions. It was too late to pass the resolutions for the purpose of instructing me how to vote at Washington. It was too late for that; but was early enough for the summer campaign at home: and, therefore, they were passed! and now I have them. I mean the plotters; and between them, and me, henceforth and forever, a high wall and a deep ditch! and no communication, no compromise, no caucus with them. Nor does I require any business on my part, to give them defiance. There are only about a dozen of them—a baker's dozen perhaps—and half of them outside of the Legislature. Wo to the judges, if any such there are in this work! The children could not understand the government of judges; nor can we.

Citizens! I have finished the view which I proposed to take of the subject which has induced my appeal to you to the people; but there are other matters, on which my constituents desire to hear from me, and in which desire it is right they should be gratified.

"Barnburner." And what did I go to N. York for? last summer? not to use my utmost exertions to prevent Mr. Van Buren, and his friends, from engaging in the Buffalo convention? I went there, that's certain. My public speeches shew that I went for that object, and the newspapers, in the interest of those called the barnburners, all assailed me for doing so, not with billingsgate, and as blackguards, but with keen reproaches for coming out of my State, contrary to the practice of my life, to interfere in the political concerns of another State, and that against those who had always been my friends. My answer was, that I came to use the privilege of an old friend—to give my opinion that the separate organization contemplated was wrong in principle, and would be injurious to those engaged in it; and, what was more, injurious to the great party to which they belonged.—Such was the object of my visit to New York, and such my reception. The event disappointed my hopes and expectations, and I had my trouble for my pains, and a good deal of newspaper condemnation into the bargain. All this was public and notorious, published in all the newspapers, and known to every body. There is not a man in Missouri, that does not know it. And now, what are we to think of the language applied to me? Why, that it is a most excellent thing for me. It shews the character of the plotters, and that they will nullify and falsify public recorded history, to villify me.

"The Wilmot Proviso." Well! I think it is the Jeffersonian proviso—the same that Mr. Jefferson drew up for the north western territory in 1784—which was adopted in the congress of the confederation in 1787, with the unanimous voice of the slave-holding states—was ratified by the Virginia General Assembly the 30th of December 1788—which was applied by the congress of 1820 to all the upper half of Louisiana—which was applied by the congress of 1848 to the Oregon territory—which was recommended for the new territories by the Missouri General Assembly, February 15th, 1847—and never expected to be condemned until Friday (a day of omen) the 19th of February, 1847—just four days after the date of the Missouri recommendations—when Mr. Calhoun brought in his resolutions declaring it to be unconstitutional, insulting to the States, and subversive of the Union. I think Mr. Jefferson, and not Davy Wilmot, was the author of this proviso, and that it should bear his name, and not Davy's. With respect to the character of the proviso, that it should be prescribed by congress for any new territory, it think it will just remain what it has been for sixty years—a constitutional provision, made in pursuance to the constitution; and that, being so made it is binding upon all law abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be high treason against the United States, and punishable with death by the laws of the land. With respect to the expediency of the act, there is no necessity for it, and there are prudential reasons why it should not be passed. California and New Mexico are now free from slavery both by law and by fact; and will forever remain free from it, by law and in fact. As a general proposition unnecessary laws ought not to be passed; but if it is passed, it is an empty provision, having no practical effect whatever. To make an issue against it, pregnant to a struggling and agonized world, for it is an issue about nothing, and on the part of the south an issue made for defeat, for Delaware has instructed for it; and that insures a majority in the Senate for the proviso, there being a large majority in the House of Representatives instructed for it.

But there is a stronger reason to claim forbearance. This proviso is the last card in Calhoun's hand! his last stake in the slippery game which he has been playing. Take that last card from him, and he sees a stop—bankruptcy comes upon him—political bankruptcy—and he must be driven to take the act. He will have to haul down his sign—close his doors—shut his shop—and give in a schedule of his effects and stock in trade; and a beautiful schedule it will be. Let us see some items of it—a few, by way of sample.

Imprimis. United States Bank charter in 1816—opposition to it when he joined Jackson, 1830—recharter for 12 years to the Bank when he turned against Jackson, 1834.

Item. Protective tariff and cotton minimum in 1816; and nullification and disunion for the same in 1830.

Item. General internal improvement by the federal government in 1823—denial of the whole power afterwards—and admission of half the power at the Memphis Convention.

Item. Solemn written opinion in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in territories, and in favor of the exercise of that power over the whole of Upper Louisiana north and west of Missouri, together with the resolutions in the Senate of the United States in 1847, denying that power *in toto*.—*Nota Bene*: The written opinion is either lost or mislaid, but its existence can be proved, and that is good both in law and equity.

Item. Opinion in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, in 1819, in favor of giving away Texas when we possessed it, and the London abolition plot invented afterwards to get up a slavery agitation for political purposes in getting her back.

Item. All the abolition plots invented for ten years and charged upon Lord Aberdeen, the World's Convention, incendiary petitions, and incendiary communications through the mail.

Item. The diplomatic correspondents with foreign governments on the subject of slavery while Secretary of State under (or over) Mr. Tyler, and especially the autograph letter of 40 foolscap pages to the king of the French, to indoctrinate him in the new and sublime science of negro-ology.

Item. Speeches and resolutions against the conduct of Great Britain in protecting and liberating slaves guilty of piracy and murder on board American ships, going from one port of the United States to another, and demands for redress; and subsequent contradiction of all such speeches and resolutions at the Ashburton treaty.

Item. New mode of amending the constitution of the United States on the subject of internal improvement, by making inland seas out of a river and three states—invented at the Memphis convention.

Item. Opposition to the highway of nations between St. Louis and San Francisco, because part of it will have to go through free soil; and besides when the Union is dissolved, the road would be on the wrong side of the line.

Item. The bones of 3000 followers strewed along my political path since the first commencement of nullification and disunion in 1830.

Item. The army of political martyrs preparing to march to the southern convention, preceded by the "forlorn hope" from Missouri, and having for its banner the Accomac resolutions.

Drive him to the schedule, and the country will have peace!

"My opinions." They are wanted. Heretofore the public acts of public men have stood for their opinions; it has been only the new men, unknown by their acts, that have been subjected to political catechism. Thirty years, almost, I have been in the Senate; and during that time have always been a voter, and often a speaker on this subject of slavery; and commenced with it in my own State. I was politically born out of a slave agitation—out of the Missouri restriction controversy, and have acted an open part on it from the time it began to the present day. My writings had some influence on the formation of the constitution in this State. They were pretty well known then, though forgotten now. They contributed to keep off restriction, and to insert the clause in the constitution for the sanction of slavery. I urged the putting it in the constitution, for the express purpose of giving security to property, and preventing agitation. I wanted peace from the question at home, and contributed to provide for it, by contributing to put that clause in the constitution; and now it is hard that we should have an agitation imported, or transported upon us, to harass us about slavery, when we have taken such care to keep out agitation. My votes in congress have been consistent with my conduct at home—non-interference, no agitation—security to property—and tranquility to the people. In thirty years I have not given a vote that has been complained of. I have voted thirty years, avoiding all extremes, and giving satisfaction The Old generation, and the generation that has been born during that time, ought to consider this, so far as to let it stand as the evidence of my opinions. But, it will not do. Finding nothing in the past to condemn, some people must go into futurity, to see if any thing can be found there! and even into my bosom to see if anything is hid there, which can be condemned. Very good; they shall know my opinions. And first, they may see them in my public acts—in my proposals for the admission of Texas five years ago, in which I proposed to limit the western extension of slavery by a longitudinal line I believe the 100th degree of west longitude—next in my votes upon the Oregon bill, in which I opposed the introduction of slavery there—and again in my letter to the people of Oregon, in which I declared myself to be no propagandist to slavery. These were public acts. But you want public declarations of personal sentiments; very good; you shall have them. My personal sentiments, then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to day, I should oppose its coming in; if there was none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States; as there is none in New Mexico or California I am against sending it to those territories, and could not vote for such a measure:—a declaration which costs me but little, the whole dispute now being about the abstract right of carrying slaves there without the exercise of the right. No one asks for a law for the exercise of the right, and cannot ask it in the face of the *dogma* which denies the power to grant it—States do as they please. These are my principles, and they reduce the difference between Mr. Calhoun and myself to the difference between refusing and not asking. And for this the Union is to be subverted! Oh! metaphysical political metaphysics! far better stick to the innocent business of amending the constitution by putting three States and a river together.

If any one wishes to know still more about my principles on slavery, I will give him a reference he may find them in Tucker's edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, (appendix to the second volume, where I imbibed them forty-four years ago, when a student of law, and have held fast to them ever since—all but the remedy; and the difficulty of that is one of the evils itself, of slavery, and one of the arguments against one set of people and especially while they are lifting their imploring hands against it.

To finish this personal exposition, I have to say that my profession and conduct—no unusual thing with fools!—humanity—do not agree. I was born to the inheritance of slaves, and have never been without them. I have bought some, but only on their own entreaty, and to save them from execution sales; I have sold some, but only for misconduct. I have had two taken from me by the abolitionists, and never inquired after them, and liberated a third who would not go with them. I have slaves now in Kentucky, who were elevated to the dignity of real estate, by being moved from Missouri to Kentucky; and will have to descend next fall to the low degree of a chattel interest, in spite of the laws of Kentucky, when I shall remove them back to Missouri. And I have slaves in Washington City—perhaps the only member of Congress that has any there—and am not the least afraid that Congress will pass any law to affect this properly either there or here.

I have made no slave speeches in Congress, and do not mean to make them. Property is timid, and slave property above all. It is not right to disturb the quietude of the owner—to harass him with groundless apprehensions. It is a private wrong to disturb a single individual, by making him believe, untruly, that his property is insecure. It becomes a public evil to disturb a whole community. It creates a general uneasiness, generates animosities, deranges business, and often leads to hasty and improvident legislation. I have seen no evil here to the slave property of any State in the Union by the action of Congress, and cannot contribute to alarm the country by engaging in discussions which assert or imply danger.

But I have a still higher reason for not engaging in these discussions. We are a republic—the head of that form of government—and owe a great example to a struggling and agonized world, for it is the American States of Spanish origin, in spite of the difference of religion, language, manners, customs, have imitated our example. Europe is now attempting to imitate it. Liberty is now struggling in ancient empires, and her votaries are looking to us for the exemplification of the blessings of which she is in search, and for an argument in favor of her efforts; what do they see? wrangling and strife, and bitter denunciations and threats of separation. They see a quarrel about slavery! to them a strange and incomprehensible cause of quarrel. They see slavery and disunion coupled in one eternal wrangle. They see us almost in a state of disorganization—legislation paralyzed—distant territories left without government—insult and injury outstanding on the floor of Congress—disunion threatened. Their hearts are chilled at this sad spectacle; their enemies rejoice at it: and by every mail ship that leaves our shores the representatives of the crowned heads of Europe send forth the record of our debates to encourage the enemies, and to confound the friends of freedom. France—all parts of Italy—even the papal States—all parts of Germany—even the old and gloomy empire of Austria; all, are struggling for liberty, and turning anxious looks to us for aid and succor, not by arms, for that they know to be impossible, but for the moral aid of a grand example They look in vain. Our example is against them; and if the present struggle for liberty shall again miscarry in Europe, we may take to ourselves a large share of the blame. Once called the model republic by our friends, we are now so called in derision by our foes; and the slavery discussions and dissensions quoted as the proofs of the impracticable form of government which we have adopted. I cannot engage in such discussions, nor do any thing to depress the cause of struggling freedom throughout Europe. Nor can I disparage the work, or abuse the gift of our ancestors. Never has there appeared upon earth a body of men who left a richer inheritance, or a nobler example to their posterity. Wisdom, modesty, decorum, forbearance, dignity, moderation, pervaded all their works, and characterized all their conduct. They conducted a revolution with the order of an old established government; they founded a new government with the wisdom of sages; they administered it in their day with temperance and judgment. They left us the admiration, and the envy of the friends of freedom throughout the world And are we, their posterity, in the second generation, to spoil this rich inheritance—mar this noble work—discredit this great example—and throw the weight of the republic against the friends of republicanism in their deadly struggle. I cannot do it. Taught to admire the founders of our government in my early youth, I reverence them now: taught to value their work then, I worship it now: a Senator for thirty years, I cannot degrade the Senate by engaging in slavery and disunion discussions. Silence such debate is my prayer, and if that cannot be done, I silence myself.

The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1849.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

We this morning perform the mournful task of recording the death of Ex-President JAMES K. POLK, which took place on Friday last, at his residence in Nashville, Tenn. This intelligence will cause an intense pang of sorrow to pervade the breasts of the American people. We shall not attempt to write a biographical sketch of this illustrious statesman. We leave this for abler pens than ours. Beloved in life, in every relation, he has gone down to the grave, after faithfully saving his country, during the most critical period of her history, with the blessings and prayers of his countrymen hovering around his head and breast.

Original Tale.

We will commence, in a few days, the publication of an Original Tale, entitled "CAROLINE VILLERE, or *the Abductor's Fate*," written by our popular correspondent, MORTIMER. It is altogether the best Tale he has ever written for publication.

Conclusion of Col. Benton's Speech.

We this day conclude the publication of Col. Benton's speech, on the question of slavery in the new territories. "Old Bullion" has used up the Calhoun nullifiers about as badly as Gen. Jackson did the old United States Bank Conservatives a few years ago. We think the Democracy should not allow themselves to be divided about this "Goat's wool humbug." Let our entire party force, in the East and the West, in the North and the South, henceforth be directed against the common enemies of our country and of our principles—the Federal Whigs. The Party of Broken Promises and Violated Pledges are in power—it is that not enough to arouse the old lion of Democracy? Come friends, let us unite in a glorious warfare against Taylor Whiggery.

Gubernatoral Sneer at the Anti-Masons of Allegheny County.

It is well known that Governor Johnson was a Democrat during the existence of Antimasonry. He is not certainly know whether he was a Mason, but he had no love for Antimasonry, which was the only formidable enemy to Democracy until it was swallowed up by Whiggery, by a process almost as surprising as if Jonah had swallowed the whale. Recently, however, there was a Convention held in Allegheny county, the name *Antimasonic* was received for the occasion, as it is annually done about election times; resolutions were passed recognizing every *Whig* principle most fully, but passing over the *only* distinctive Antimasonic principle, with the most significant silence. A committee was appointed to invite the Governor here. The committee sign themselves "The Committee of the Antimasonic and Whig Convention." Governor Johnson in his reply recognizes them as such in the direction of his letter, but in the body of that epistle, he treats Antimasonry with the same significant silence, with which it is always treated here by whig managers, from the second Tuesday of October every year until May following.

In his reply he calls himself a "*Whig* magistrate," and talks about "holding communion with the, people of a county celebrated throughout the Union for their steady and undeviating support of the *Whig* party."

The Governor probably still retains some of his old Democratic, perhaps Masonic, dislike for the Antimasonic party, and although he could not well avoid giving the committee the same name which had been given to them by the Convention, yet he carefully avoids using that name a second time. He calls the Convention "a Convention of *his fellow-citizens*," as if it embraced men of all parties. He calls himself "a Whig magistrate," although a large majority of his supporters were Antimasons, and talks about their "*steady and undeviating* support of the Whig party," although from 1829 down to 1841, the Whigs have more frequently united with the Democrats than with the Antimasons, and although for year after year the great efforts of the "Whig party" here was to embarrass and defeat the Antimasonic party by divisions. For instance, by nominating Antimasons on a Whig ticket to divide the Antimasonic party, and thus insure the triumph of Governor Johnson's early friends. His excellency, I suppose, thinks the defeat of Antimasons was a judicious mode of supporting the Whig party, as it aided the Democratic, to which he then belonged.

"Steady and undeviating support," says the Governor, in his letter to a Convention which had just nominated Hays and Morrison on the same ticket; although they had once been opposing candidates, the former nominated by an Antimasonic convention; the latter by a Whig gathering.

"Steady and undeviating support," although a Whig convention had once nominated this same Dr. Hays for the purpose of dividing the Antimasons and securing the triumph of the Democratic candidate; a manœuvre which Dr. Hays defeated by spurning with contempt the unworthy artifice of Masonic Whiggery.

"Steady and undeviating support," although John Morrison "steadily and undevitingly labored to defeat the only steady and undeviating" enemy of the Democratic party in this country, by denouncing Antimasonry as a humbug. SHUNK.

Exports and Imports of Specie.

The exports of specie from New York, since the first of January last, amounted to $1,093,240. The imports during the same period exceeded three times this amount, and since last January, the receipts of specie at Boston have been nearly to the same amount. The arrival of the store ship Lexington, from San Francisco, with twelve hundred and eighteen pounds of gold dust, equal in value to about $250,000, adds largely to the imports. It appears by the report of the purser of the Lexington, that sixteen hundred and seventy-six pounds of gold were shipped at San Francisco, four hundred and fifty-eight pounds of which were landed at Valparaiso, and the balance, as above, brought to this port. The whole shipment was valued at $870,000. We do not know how much gold the steamship Oregon brought to Panama, but the Lexington has on board the largest amount shipped to the United States, up to the date of her departure from San Francisco.

Taylor Proscribing Literary Men.

Washington the Second appears to have no regard for the literary men of the country. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esq., the celebrated author of "Twice Told Tales," and many other beautiful productions, has been removed from the office of Surveyor of the Port of Salem. His contributions to American literature have made his name widely and honorably known. Quiet and retiring, observes the Boston Post, he was no further a politician than to vote the Democratic ticket, and probably has not an enemy in the world. The "essential perquisites" of "integrity, capacity and fidelity" were undeniably possessed by him; had they been possessed in an equal degree by the present administration, Mr. H. would not have been proscribed.

☞ Harrah, for old Zack! He has no less than three organs at Washington city, and two at Pittsburgh, fed from the public crib! It is now ascertained, however, that the old covey has determined to "punish" his "friend" of the *Journal*, notwithstanding *that* celebrated conversation at the subject of the Tariff, which was telegraphed to the four corners of the earth. Too bad!

Mercy Hospital Fair.

We dropped in last night for a few minutes at the Mercy Hospital Fair, the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, and must say that it is altogether the most magnificent affair that the fair ladies of this city have ever gotten up. The articles offered for sale are generally useful and valuable. There are several magnificent chairs in the rooms, which will be disposed of by lottery. Chances in the one embroidered by Miss Lizzie Scott go off like hot cakes. The rooms will be crowded to-night.

Another Government Fed Editor.

The American of yesterday, contained a long government advertisement, occupying six entire columns of that beautiful and interesting sheet. Good for Greasy, the lucky dog! Biddle was the only whig Editor in this city who published an account of Gen. Taylor's campaign in Florida, with bloodhound soldiers. Verily, old Zack has no enemies to punish! He now punishes his friends and rewards his enemies—don't you think so, "friend" Riddle of the Journal?

Tall Wheat.

We yesterday were presented with a bunch of wheat, which grew upon the farm of Mr. Samuel Morton, in Upper St. Clair township, in this county, the stalks of which measured from 6 feet to 6 feet 10 inches in length. The heads are very well filled. This specimen of Allegheny agricultural industry may be seen in our Counting Room, first floor of Post Building, corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

☞ The government fed editor of the American says: "The Post publishes and extols the speech of Benton—a few months ago and its columns would have been filled with denunciations of the man and speech." Now, if this old sinner can find any "denunciations" of Col. Benton in the Post, at any time, he can take our hat. However, we may hereafter look for all manner of Munchausenisms in the columns of that *spicy* sheet, since Greasy has sold himself to the slavery administration at Washington.

☞ The Allegheny City folks begin to have hopes that their Scrip will soon be at par again. Purvience's News of Saturday, says: "In addition to the sale of the public lots, we can now state that the agent for the city, W. O'H. ROBINSON, Esq., has left for New York, invested with full powers to negotiate a loan for the redemption of the balance of scrip; and on such terms as to leave no room to doubt of his success."

L. HARPER, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The attention of the Sanitary Committee is earnestly requested to that hog pond, filled with stagnant water and filth of all kinds, in the vacant lot, just above Wood street on Third. The nuisance arising from it is sufficient in itself to generate the Cholera, particularly among those who reside near it. It should be attended to, and that too, quickly.

YOURS,
"RONOVODA."

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1849.

☞ Mr. Yeager, hearken unto the words of "Ronovoda," and visit that "hog pond" *eo instanti*. Do you hear?

John Van Buren.

We find the statements we quote below, in circulation among the newspapers. We suspect these statements belong to the class of hotel facts, where a supposition or suggestion is no sooner made in conversation, than it is booked and sent out to the world by some newspaper correspondent as authentic.

"I have certainly heard some extraordinary facts mentioned within the last few days, which induce me to think that there is something going on between this and parties in the United States. I have heard John Van Buren's name mentioned as in correspondence with parties in Montreal, and I have reason to think that the Government are aware that a large number—several thousand—Democrats have been brought from the United States into Canada within these ten days; at any rate, a circular was issued yesterday from the office of the Customs Department here, to the Collectors in Upper Canada cautioning them to be on the look out for smuggled arms. I have also reason to think that these preparations are too late, and that whatever arms are required are already in Canada."

Nomination of Col. Benton.

A meeting of the Democracy of Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 6th instant, passed strong resolutions recommending Col. BENTON, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1852. One of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That we now enlist for the coming Presidential campaign; that we inscribe upon our banner the name of THOMAS HART BENTON, the honest, the independent, as our leader, and unfurl that banner to the breeze, and that we will work on and work ever till the end is accomplished.

☞ A statement appeared in the local column of the Post, yesterday, in regard to the death of Mr. Ira B. Tibbets, which has done injustice to a Homeopathic physician, which we take pleasure in correcting. The physician alluded to, says he merely visited the deceased as a personal friend, at his own request; but declined administering medicine, although urged to do so by the deceased, owing to the regulations of the hospital.

VIRGINIA GOLD.—The Washington Republic states that a telegraphic despatch received at city, from Fredericksburg, informs them that $[illegible]00 worth of gold were obtained on Tuesday last [illegible] the Whitehall mines of Messrs. Stockton [illegible] This is a reasonably good day's work, and [illegible] gold digging has not been generally a very profitable employment, it looks, says the Republic, [illegible] what as if our Virginia friends were about to be [illegible] covered with a *suspicion* at least of California.

From the National Intelligencer.

Cure and prevention of Cholera.

Laudanum, 2 ounces.
Spirits camphor, 2 drachms.
Tincture cayenne pepper 1 ounce.
Tincture pepper, 1 ounce.
Essence peppermint, 2 ounces.
Hoffman's anodyne, 1 table spoonful (in a little water) for an adult.

This prescription is said will check diarrhœa in the Western waters other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. I have tried it in my own person, and [illegible] given the receipt to over one hundred persons.—THOS. S. BRYANT, master United States Army.

☞ We learn from the Lawrence Journal, published at Ne[illegible]ville, that GEORGE W. JACKSON, Esq., of this [illegible], is about erecting a Saw Mill at the Falls of Bi[illegible], about two miles from New Castle.

☞ [illegible] takes eight days for the Louisville [illegible]avel to this city, under the "reform" [illegible] papers [illegible] of federal whiggery.

[illegible] the National Whig's compliments to the [illegible]oming "Republic."

☞ ORGANIC DEBILITY.—The National Whig [illegible] that the newly proposed paper, the Republic, [illegible] to be the government organ, in the following [illegible]onfident manner: "In justice to the Administration, we publicly pronounce his representation to be utterly untrue."—*Baltimore Sun.*

The National Whig does not speak by the card in this particular. We suspect we are more behind the curtain than he is.—*Union.*

Whether we speak by card or no, the Union will discover that we have spoken the *truth*, which is more than our contemporary has done, in political matters, since the 4th of March last. As to his being more behind the curtain than we are, if he means the curtain of the Republic we have no intention of denying that fact, for it is natural that "birds of a feather should flock together."—*National Whig.*

[By the way, we find that the Whig has not been discontinued, the telegraphic news-mongers to the contrary noiwithstanding.]

LOCAL MATTERS.

EXPLANATION.—In our paper of yesterday morning, we alluded to the death of Ira B. Tibbets, at the Rev. Passavant's Hospital, on Sunday morning, and stated that his death had been occasioned by medicines administered by a Homeopathic physician who happened to gain admittance to his bed side. We were rather premature in making the statement, but did not do so for the purpose of disparaging in any manner the Homeopathic system. The physician alluded to, we have since learned, did not prescribe for deceased, but that there was an uncalled interference of some kind, which resulted fatally to poor Tibbets, we are satisfied; and the following certificate, from the very able physician who had been elected by the Sanitary Committee to take charge of the Hospital, will show:

PITTSBURGH, June 18th, 1849.

On the 13th of this month a patient, by the name of Tibbets, was sent to the Hospital, laboring under Asiatic Cholera, and it is my belief that the said patient might have recovered, as he was evidently getting better, but after a Homeopathic physician and his friends had been permitted to see the patient, he became obstinate, and refused to take the proper medicines.

Dr. A. LANGE.

It will be seen from the above that we had good grounds for a portion of our statement, and it also shows the great impropriety of admitting persons into the Hospital to tamper with patients. Immediately on hearing that persons had been permitted to visit the Hospital, and as they believed, prevailed on Tibbet to refuse to take the medicine prescribed by the attending physician, the Sanitary Committee gave orders that the Homeopathic physician and his friends should not again be admitted to the Hospital.

The deceased we have been informed was the only case sent to the Hospital from the river, since the establishment of the institution, that the attendants entertained the least hopes of curing, and was in a fair state of recovery and was perfectly calm and in full possession of his senses until after the visit of these persons. After they had left him he refused to take the medicine prescribed by the attending physician, became highly excited, and when the medicine was offered dashed it out of the physician's hand, he soon became delerious and died on Sunday morning. Every attention was paid him by the Sanitary Committee and the physicians called in by them. Where the blame lays we will leave the public to judge. REPORTER.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Present: Hon. Benjamin Patton, President Judge, and Judges Kerr and Jones, Associate.

The Roll of Grand Jurors was called and the absentees fined $20 each.

The first business before the Court was the confirmation of accounts presented by the Register.

The Roll of Traverse Jurors was called, and the absentees fined $20.

Surety of the Peace.—The information for Surety was made by the Rev. Robert Kahler, Pastor of the German Evangelical Protestant Church, against Henry J. Demler.

Mr. Black objected to the hearing of the case now as there was a charge of riot against the other parties, and both cases could be heard at the same time. The Court postponed the case.

Homicide.—The case of Edward Mullen, indictment Homicide, resulting from an article which appeared in a scurrilous print published some time ago in the city, was, on motion of Col. Black, continued until next term.

Surety of the Peace—Com. vs. Wm. Frick. The counsel discovered that there were cross bills for assault and battery resulting from this case, and the Court laid it over.

Surety of the Peace.—Com. vs. Mrs. Whiting and her son. The defendants in this case have been brutally beating prosecutrix's cow, and the cow beat prosecutrix if she interfered. The Court discharged the case; each party paying their own costs, the prosecutrix paying the docket costs.

Isabella Star vs. Mary Ford. The defendant in this case had threatened to poison the prosecutrix; to give her a dog bone, and if that would not do, she would give her a Quaker button. She did put a powder of some kind in the prosecutrix's milk. The case was held over for investment.

Mrs. Starr against Mrs. Lutton—Surety of the Peace. The Court decide, after hearing the case, that each party should pay their own witnesses, and the defendant the dock costs.

Com. vs. Nimrod Hick, for Surety of the Peace. The defendant in this case was in the habit of getting drunk and abusing his wife and family. He was sentenced to find $100 to keep the peace for one year, and in default was committed.

Larceny.—Com. vs. Jacob Garvick, charged with the larceny of [illegible] cents, worth $3,60 from Mr. Gold stein, on Liberty street. The defendant was also arraigned on the charge of stealing some clothing from Samuel Powell. The evidence in both cases was conclusive. The Juries had not returned verdicts when the Court adjourned.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—Stark Simmons was arrested yesterday, on a warrant from Aldermen [illegible], as an accomplice of Joseph Dows and J. A. Morgan in a heavy forgery which was committed in this city, in March last, and by which Tassy & Best were defrauded. The information which lead to his arrest was given by Bowman, who has been in jail some time awaiting his trial. Dows, who it is said is an *expert* in