

*From the Albany Argus,*  
*Adopted Citizens look at this.*  
The adherents of Gov. King of Rhode Island (known as the Charter or Algerine Whig party) now assembled at Newport to frame a convention, propose to regulate the right of suffrage this wise. We ask the attention of our adopted citizens to the facts, that they may know how to estimate the blarney with which they are always ap-preached by the whigs just before an election.

These Rhode Island whigs propose to make a distinction between naturalized citizens at the polls. That is, to give the native citizens, if a white man, the right to vote; though he may not own a dollar of property; but the naturalized citizen is not to be allowed to vote, unless he owns a freehold of the value of \$134. And, as if to make the distinction still more odious, the white naturalized citizen is put on the same footing, in this respect, with the blacks who are allowed to vote if possessed of this \$134 property qualification.

What say our adopted citizens to the Whig proposition to place them on a par with the blacks? To place the naturalized whites, in the exercise of the great right of suffrage, a grade below the native whites?

#### The Murderers of Maj. Floyd.

The Grand Jury, at the present term, have found *true bills* against James M'Lean and Henry Johnson charged with the murder of Maj. GABRIEL F. Floyd, at his house near this city, on the night of the 10th of August last. They were brought into court this morning, the indictment read, and a plea of "not guilty" entered. Messrs. Hudson and Blennerhasset appeared as counsel for the accused;—and Tuesday next was, we understand, assigned for the trial. The prisoners are both young men, and exhibited but little concern on the indictment being read.

Harvey Pouler was also arraigned for attempting on the 10th of July last, to steal a trunk containing clothing, &c., from on board the steamboat Mermaid. The usual plea was entered and the court assigned J. V. Eustace to conduct his defense,—*St. Louis Era.*

#### Carrying water on both shoulders.—Protection.

It seems that the Whig candidate has a protection face for the North and an anti-protection face for the South. The following is an extract from one of Mr. Clay's latest speeches in the Senate:

"It was scandalous that this Government should have gone on for years past, and was going on now, by the expenditure of more than was received. Taxation he knew, and had before said, was the remedy for this. Carry out, then, the spirit of the Compromise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of the Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest.—*There is no necessity for protection.*"

Western editors seem to consider hog's lard a manna sent from heaven.

A swindler in N. York employed twenty or thirty clerks lately to do nothing, but required a deposit of \$20 each from them, as security for their honesty, and ran away with it.

It is good to rise in the world, but never hoist yourself up by the waistband. Lewellen has lost his highly trained horse Mezzeppa. He died at Rochester, N. Y. on the 29th ult."

"Poor old horse, let him die."

*Ala Richmond Star.*—"Pa, when is this Maine election coming back again?"

"Coming back again, child—what do you mean? It is never coming back, I hope."

"Well, what does the Tribune mean in this piece about 'Maine election returns,' I should like to know?"

"You had better run into the house, my son."

#### Our Credit Abroad.

The Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, under date of the 3d inst. Mr. Robinson is the government agent. The position which our government holds is humiliating in the last degree. So much for repudiation;

"Mr. Robinson handed to me your introductory letter, which he said was the only one he had delivered, or should at present deliver, feeling assured from the great aversion manifested towards the introduction of any American stocks by the English public, that it was quite useless to offer the Government loan. In my opinion Mr. Robinson has no chance of disposing of any part of the loan, for all the capitalists in Europe seem to unite in saying that no stocks of the states or Union should find favor here, until some means are adopted in the United States to put a stop to the course of Repudiation, and again place, at least, the integrity of the country on its former footing. In proof of what I have said an eminent capitalist told me a few days ago, that no house in Europe would dare, in the present state of public feeling, to take or encourage the taking of the Government Loan."

#### Colt the Murderer.

Before being sentenced, John C. Colt handed to the Court the following paper, which was read by Judge Kent:

"The position I now hold is to a sentient being the most agonizing possible. It is more painful than the struggle of death itself." But it is a form of procedure that I am obliged to pass through before my case reaches the last tribunal of the State to which it will be carried in accordance with the sense of mankind. Most cheerfully will I submit my case to final examination by the Court of Errors. I fully believe it will set aside the Judgment of the Jury, who were so led aside by prejudice and error as to trample on the evidence—to trample on the law—to trample on the Judge's charge.

Amid the thousand false rumors in circulation at the time of, and before my trial, it may not, however, be considered surprising

that the Jury were misled from coming to a right conclusion. For it is a truth, that no man can question, that the most reputable characters have often been prejudiced, even without themselves being aware of the fact. How far these prejudices affected the Jury, may be inferred from the fact that one of them, Mr. Husted, remarked before the trial, that "Colt should be hung first and tried afterward," which will be proved by the affidavits of several respectable witnesses. All that, unfortunately situated as I am, I can expect is an impartial trial by Jury. This is all I desire, and this the meanest vagrant in the streets has a right to demand. Misfortune, not crime, has placed me in this position, and although as low down as possible without being annihilated, still, rest assured, I have not lost my self-respect; nor regard for the credit of the species, as to submit calmly to this injustice. As this consequently is not to be the end of this business, I desire that the Court will spare me the pain of all unnecessary powers of sentence, especially the accompanying comments."

#### DAILY MORNING POST.

TUE. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3. 1842.

#### See First Page.

*Interesting Correspondence.*—We will publish in to-morrow's Post, the correspondence which took place between a Committee of the friends of the President, in Philadelphia, and the Hon. W. W. Irwin, during his late visit to that city.

*Mr. Tyler and the Bank Question.*

On Saturday, the 24th ult. under the head of "Important Disclosures," we published a statement by a writer in the N. Y. Union, that Mr. Tyler had, during the canvass of 1840, designed to declare his

views on the Bank question, but had forborne to do so by the advice of certain

Whig members of Congress, among whom

was Mr. Biddle, of this city. To this charge

Mr. Biddle replied in a letter to the Gazette, on the Monday following. It ap-

pears from Mr. B.'s statement that the letter to Mr. Tyler was from certain democ-

rats of this city, and was viewed as a snare laid for Mr. Tyler to entrap him into a de-

claration of his principles. Mr. Biddle con-

cluded his first letter with the remark that

"there may have been nothing discreditable to Mr. Tyler in his *wary* course on this occasion," &c. We pass over this fling at

the policy of the Harrison Convention,

who dictated this "wary" course, and com-

to other matter, which shows more plainly

what Mr. Biddle thought and still

thinks of the "confidential committee" of

1840.

Mr. Wise, in a letter to his constituents, reiterates the charge of the N. Y. Union, and dwells at length upon the topic. To

what Mr. Tyler relates, Mr. Biddle has

spoken in a second letter. We cannot

sufficiently admire the candor and manli-

ness of the following extract from Mr.

Biddle's second epistle. It is a most

scorching rebuke to the cowardly cou-

cealment practised by the federal leaders

of 1840: and coming from the source it

does come, may be considered by Mr. Ty-

ler a valuable tribute to his political hon-

estry. Mr. Biddle thus writes:

¶¶¶¶¶

*"The refusal of the Harrisburgh Convention to announce the principles on which its candidates were placed before the country deeply wounded my own convictions of right and wrong, and heightened my desire to add, my repugnance to political life. My friends, also, will know how warmly I regretted the position in which General Harrison seemed, at least, to be placed as to this matter of repudiation even to friendly correspondents. Yet these things were done under the HIGHEST PARTY SANCTIONS; and a subordinate hand-did what he would himself do, ceteris paribus, and who would probably never be called to a post of responsibility, might well find friends to approve his unwillingness to contravene the apparent policy that had placed him in nomination."*

Mr. Biddle could not have expressed

stronger reprehension of the course his

fellow-partisans pursued in 1840, nor have

said more in defense of the

President, without entirely cutting loose from them and becoming the avowed advocate of

Mr. Tyler. His disgust with the con-

cealment policy was so great, he says,

that it "heightened his repugnance to pub-

lic life," and he thinks Mr. Tyler could

have no trouble in finding friends to ad-

vice him to be silent, and not to "contra-

vene the apparent policy of those who put

him in nomination." In justice to Mr.

Biddle, we are bound to believe that he

was not one of those friends, and we are

also forced to conclude that the charge of

suppressing, or urging the suppression, of

Mr. Tyler's sentiments on the Bank ques-

tion, is clearly made out against the Whigs

who managed the campaign of 1840.

We have always admired the firm, man-

ly and effectual stand Mr. Biddle took in

favor of W. W. Irwin, when several ultra-

federalists attempted to break that gentle-

man down. He sent the indignant home

in a most contemptible plight. Mr. B.'

s testimony in this Tyler matter has been

kept in keeping with the candor he displayed

in the Irwin persecution.

**BID.**

On Bilious Fever, on the morning of the 2d inst.

Mr. James T. McVay, (of the firm of McVay,

Hanna & Co.) in the 34th year of his age,

His friends and acquaintances are respectively

invited to attend the funeral, from his late resi-

dence, on 3d street, between Ferry and Liberty

streets, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

**COLT.**

The health of Michigan never was better

than it is this season.

**Nicholson Lands.**

As the time for the sale of these lands approaches, the excitement in the country where they lie becomes more intense, and the strongest determination is expressed by the present holders to resist the contemplated sale. In Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Butler, and Venango, the excitement is very high and the people appear resolved to resist the proceedings the Commissioners at all hazards.

A meeting was held in Beaver on the 23d inst. at which it was resolved to appoint a Committee to wait on the Commissioners, and explain the titles by which they hold their lands and represent other facts showing the injustice of attempting to deprive them of their hard earned property at this late day. As we stated, a few days since, this Nicholson was among the first of that class of speculators that has increased so rapidly within a few years past, and who have inflicted so much misery and distress on thousands of honest men, who unknowingly became connected in their schemes of aggrandizement.

[The wag of the New Bedford Bulletin relates the following story of Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, member of Congress, from Alabama: "It is said of Dixon H. Lewis (who is so large that he occupies three seats in a stage coach, he is elected to but one in Congress,) that while looking round for a sufficiently spacious chair, at a public meeting, an old fashioned man cried, 'Three cheers for Lewis!' whereupon three chairs were immediately brought in, and the great man was comfortably seated amid the loud applause of the audience."

[The wag of the New Bedford Bulletin is not the inventor of this jest. It has been told of every fat politician in the West for the past ten years.]

#### A Moving Temperance Lecture.

A temperance meeting was held on Friday evening last, in Decatur street, at which Mr. Daniel McGinley held forth in his accustomed zeal and good humor from a market wagon. Some "yummies" who had been attracted to the spot, either becoming offended at the remarks of the lecturer, or satisfied that they were really the asses he represented them to be, put themselves in the shafts of the wagon, and ran away with the lecturer, down Decatur street to Carpenter, and down the latter to Sixth street.

"Old Mack" continued his lecture during his ride, and finished it at the place of starting—having been pulled back by the "cold water boys." The scene, as well as the lecture, was quite a moving one, and afforded considerable amusement to the spectators.—old Mack hangs on to the cause like a burr, and can't be shaken off by any body. He intends to hold forth again at the same place, during the present week.—*Philadelphian.*

#### A warning to Mayors' Clerks

—The latest New York defalcation is that of a Mr. Ahern, late Mayor's Clerk, which is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. It seems that he was entrusted to collect and pay over to the City Chamberlain, the commutation money demanded from passengers arriving in this country. He kept no books about it, omitted to account for many passengers, &c. The new clerk discovered the facts. Ahern gave bail in \$20,000 to answer the charge.

The Sun will please copy, and send his bill to Ahern.

#### Theatrical damages.

The Spirit of the Times says that Mrs. Henry Lewis, the actress, has recovered in New York before the Court of Common Pleas, \$425, with interest, of Charles Thorne, manager of the Chatham Theatre. She had been en-

gaged by him at a salary of \$15 per week,

and one third of a benefit, to play strong

characters and boy's parts from October

1841, to July, 1842. In March last she was

discharged, on the ground that the manage-

ment did not want her, and that she had

violated the 30th rule, which says we

suppose, "Thou shalt not drink strong liq-

uers." Her black eyes and evidence

gained the suit. Thorne was compelled

to pay her \$15 a week to the 4th of July,

and \$100, the estimated value of the clear

13 of a benefit.

#### Among the persons appointed to assess

the damages in the case of the Pennsylvania

Hall, are a number of thorough-going

abolitionists. They will no doubt make a

speculation out of the destruction of their