

Herald & Expositor.

CARLISLE, FEBRUARY 16, 1842.

Correspondence of the Herald & Expositor.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1842.

Dear Sir—If I thought an editor could keep a secret, I would be almost constrained to relate to you an occurrence which, if known to the public, would cause a "great commotion," not only all through the ranks of those who sang, during the last Presidential election campaign, but voted "For Pippeneau and Tyler too" as well as in the rear guard of the great "used up" Democratic party.

In my last communication to you, if I remember correctly, I stated that our city was much excited on account of the proceedings then being had in Congress, in relation to the presentation, by Mr. Adams, of a petition praying the dissolution of the Union. That excitement still exists, although not to so great an extent as a week since. Congress is still engaged in a discussion of the resolutions offered by Mr. Gilmer, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Marshall, and from all appearances the debate will be continued for some time, much to the injury of the public business, and especially to the heads of departments, and the clerks in the different offices who, for want of an appropriation by Congress, are deprived of their salaries, or at best compelled to be "salaried" at a round rate, by the brokers of this city, of which class of benefactors we have not a few amongst us.

We have a new "subject" up before us, which has added new excitement to the flame already burning, and I opine that before all is over in the subject matter (of which I shall speak more fully before I close,) some one or two "honorable gentlemen" in our city, will be branded with the epithet of "creeping round the truth." I allude to a controversy between the Secretary of the Navy and John A. Bots.

The business of, or rather the talking in, Congress, was suspended on Monday and Tuesday, in consequence of the death of Nathan F. Dixon, a member of the Senate from the State of Rhode Island. Mr. D. was a gentleman of much worth, and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him. He was a man of great personal popularity, as an evidence of which I will merely mention that he was chosen, at thirty-four successive elections, a member of the Legislature of his State. On Monday his death was announced in the respective houses, and committees appointed to make arrangements for the funeral, after which, as is usual, an adjournment was had. On Tuesday, both houses attended the depositing of the remains at the Rail Road Depot, where they were conveyed by the relatives of the deceased to Rhode Island.

On Wednesday the House resumed the consideration of the resolutions relative to Mr. Adams. After an ineffectual effort to lay the whole matter on the table, several resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. A., calling upon the President to furnish the House with copies of certain correspondence, which Mr. A. said was essential to his defence, were adopted by a decisive majority. Mr. Summers, of Virginia, then got the floor, and offered as a substitute for the resolutions already presented, one providing for the appointment of a select committee, to whom the whole matter should be referred, with instructions to report whether any, and if any, what, further proceedings should be had by the House in the matter of the contempt and breach of privilege alleged to have been committed by Mr. Adams. After offering the resolution, Mr. S. remarked, that to put an end to the useless discussion which had been going on for some days, he would call the previous question; but being strongly urged by Mr. Gilmer, who had offered the original resolution, to withdraw the call for the previous question, Mr. S. did so, when Mr. G. took the floor and occupied the balance of the day, together with a portion of Thursday, in a speech in favor of his proposition. Before resuming his remarks on the subject, Mr. Gilmer declared that, as the mover of the original proposition which had given rise to the debate, he was willing now, after all that had been said and done, to withdraw this resolution, provided Mr. Adams was willing, on his part, to withdraw the petition he had offered. Mr. Adams rose and replied, that on yesterday he had declared, with a solemn appeal to his God, that in presenting the petition, he had acted under a sense of duty from which he could not dispense himself, since when he had not been convinced of the impropriety of the act. He could not, therefore, withdraw it. Mr. Gilmer, of Va., then resumed his remarks, and endeavored to prove that Mr. Adams, in presenting the petition, had justly incurred the

condemnation of the House. After Mr. G. had concluded his remarks, Mr. Adams obtained the floor, and occupied it up till the hour of adjournment, in a general defence of himself, and in reply to the repeated attacks made upon him by one or two members from Virginia, which State he compared as she was, with what she is—her statements as they were, with what they are, and by those who heard him, I am told he lashed Wise and his man Friday so effectively, that they will hardly venture to attack him again. He said that it grieved him from the very soul to see these propositions (of censure) come from Virginia. If there was a State for which he felt an attachment greater than for any other, except his native State, it was Virginia. In his early years it was from Virginia that he was introduced into the service of this nation—first, by George Washington, whose warning voice had been repeated here to operate against him; and which voice had been to him, from the time it was delivered down to this moment, next to the holy scriptures, on his heart and mind. Mr. A. went at great length into the history of his past life, and his intercourse and friendship with, and the confidence he had enjoyed of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. After speaking of all those days, he said it would be impossible for him to extinguish the affection for that state which he had held from a boy—and what a heart could he possess if it were possible for him not to feel, as he did, its deepest and most sacred ties, a feeling of gratitude towards those great men and affection for their memory and the State whence they came. He then spoke of the treatment he was receiving from a portion of the children who now represented it, and contrasted their conduct with that of the illustrious dead. If Henry A. Wise has any feeling left, he must have writhed under the perfect lash which he received. Mr. Adams continued his remarks up till a late hour, when, without concluding, he gave way for a motion to adjourn. He resumed on yesterday morning, and spoke the whole of the session, commenced again this morning, spoke all day, and has the floor for Monday morning. He is, in all respects, the most remarkable man living, and before this question is disposed of, his enemies will wish they had kept hands off him. He is singular in some of his notions, but in this of the right of petition, no man of American feelings, in my opinion, can join issue with him. I would have done your heart good to have heard him speak of those men who lived and flourished in the days which "tried men's souls"—how they labored to build up a government which would not only be free in name but in deed, to all its inhabitants—that the right of being heard by petition for redress of grievances, real or imaginary, was one of the great principles for which they contended, and that if that right was taken from us, our boasted liberty would be but an empty sound. He wanted to know if, for presenting a petition, he was to be doomed to the indignation of all mankind, when he had declared from the bottom of his soul, at the time of presenting it, that he disapproved of the petition—that he could not vote for it, and had called on the House, in the very first act of his receiving it, to express their condemnation of it. At first I was incensed at Congress taking up so much time in the consideration of this matter, but now I am pretty well convinced that good will result from it. The right of petition will be maintained, else I am much mistaken, and altho' every lover of his country may be shocked at the fact that there are some among us who desire a dissolution of our glorious Union, yet when they see the right of petition, maintained, they know that their power to change their institutions is recognized, and hence the people are now, as in the purest days of our republic, considered able to decide for themselves what form of Government they will have.

This debate has not only caused an excitement in relation to Mr. Adams, but from what has been said in the course thereof by Mr. Bots, of Va., in relation to the views and feelings of a high functionary of the Government, the Secretary of the Navy, we have additional matter for conversation. I give you below an extract from the debate in the House in which Mr. Bots made the charge alluded to, from which you will see that it is broad and unqualified.

"Mr. Bots. . . . Talk about censuring the gentleman from Massachusetts? Look at the other end of this avenue! There they found a man standing at the head of the right arm of the defence of the nation—the man the Secretary of the Navy—who, the last time he had had a conversation with him on the subject, was open, avowed, undisguised advocate of the immediate dissolution of the Union."

"Mr. Bots. I deny it. Do you keep record of the conversations of the Secretary of the Navy? Mr. Wise said he had heard his colleague would not fly into a flame, and that he did not believe any man as worthy from conversation, from reading, or any source, for saying that the present Secretary of the Navy ever went for the unqualified dissolution of the Union. If he ever advanced this idea of dissolution, he (Mr. W.) undertook to say now in his place, and would risk it on his authority, that if he ever avowed such a doctrine, it was on qualifications, conditions and reasons which the Secretary could define."

"Mr. Bots said he had been induced for some time, to regard his colleague as the keeper of the conscience of the King, but had not considered him the keeper of the consciences of all connected with the King. Nor did he recognise his right to say what was the opinion expressed by one of the Secretaries of Mr. Tyler's administration. He (Mr. B.) asserted on his own responsibility that he had expressed such an idea. He had talked with him for hours; and when the Secretary of the Navy denied it, he (Mr. B.) would prove his statement. You said Mr. B. addressing himself to Mr. Wise) have no right to deny it."

"The day after Mr. Bots made this charge, Mr. Henry A. Wise addressed a note to Mr. Secretary Upshur, requesting to be informed whether he (Mr. U.) ever had such a conversation with Mr. Bots, to this Mr. Upshur replies, and states therein that he "has no recollection of ever having held any conversation with Mr. Bots, on any subject whatever," and intimates pretty strongly that Mr. Bots never associated with the same class in Virginia (I know not whether it was in the first or second) with himself, and that if they had any intercourse, nothing but the merest accident could have brought them together. Mr. Upshur, in his note, continues:

"I will not pretend to say what Mr. Bots can prove; but I assert, in the most direct and unqualified manner, that he cannot prove the truth of his charge against me, by any witness who is himself a man of truth. I understand that charge to be that I am, or have been, the "advocate of the dissolution of the Union," without qualification or condition. I have never, at any time of life, entertained any such opinion or feeling. On the contrary, I have, on all occasions, advocated union upon the true principles of the Constitution, and have sought to recommend my own principles, upon the ground that they were conservative of the Union."

"I think it almost certain, although I cannot recall any particular occasion on which I occurred, that I have expressed a decided preference for a dissolution of the Union over the establishment of systems of policy, which I regarded as fatal to all true liberty. I avow the same opinion now. I would sooner see the Union dissolved, than witness the success of this very abolition movement; I would sooner see the Union dissolved, than witness the establishment of a consolidated Government, with all power and all right in the hands of an uncontrolled and irresponsible majority; I would sooner see it dissolved than witness the establishment of any principles which violate its true character and defeat its legitimate objects. These opinions I am very certain that I have often expressed, and I shall often express them hereafter. But, that I am, or ever have been, a disunionist, in any other sense than is here expressed, is utterly untrue."

"The Secretary winds up by intimating that if he ever did so remark to Mr. Bots in conversation, he (Mr. B.) was no gentleman for revealing his conversation. This correspondence appeared in the Madisonian of Tuesday; and on Wednesday morning Mr. Bots appears in the Intelligencer with a note, in which, in the first place, he requests the editors to republish Mr. Upshur's letter, and in the second place he desires to bespeak the public place for a few days, until he can collect together the testimony on which he relies, to establish the charge made by him in the House. He more especially desired the publication of Mr. Upshur's letter, so that all possible publicity might be given to Mr. U.'s flat, positive and unqualified denial that "he ever had been the advocate of an immediate dissolution of the Union, without qualification or conditions."

"Mr. Bots then continues, and says, that "it is precisely on this point that I take issue with the Hon. Secretary, and will undertake to prove from his own pen, as well as his public conversations, that there is not only a studied and designed concealment of truth, but a willful and deliberate perversion in his denial. I take nothing back that I have said; on the contrary, I repeat that he was an open, unqualified, undisguised, and boasted advocate for an immediate dissolution of the Union; and I will now add, without qualification or limitation, since he seeks to circumscribe and mystify his position. He denies it, and says I cannot prove it by any man who is himself a man of truth. This limitation would deprive me of the benefit of the testimony of the Hon. Secretary himself. Nevertheless, I shall use it; I shall make him a prominent witness in his own case; but I shall not be content to rely upon his testimony alone. A question of veracity is thus raised between us. Either he or I have told a falsehood. All I ask is, that the consequences may be visited with the utmost severity upon my head if I do not prove satisfactorily that the Hon. Secretary is the guilty man."

"It will be perceived that I have made a broad, fair, and well-defined issue with the Secretary of the Navy—one from which there is no escape; and, if I should fail, that I have invited terrible consequences to myself. Now, it seems to me that there should be some reciprocity in this; and I should in the interim, be glad to be informed what consequences are to be visited upon him, if I should establish, first, that he has been, as he will be again, a disunionist, whenever his interest may prompt him; (for I do not suspect him of entertaining such views, whilst he is in the service of the Union at a salary of six thousand

dollars a year)—and that he has been afterwards guilty of an offence that should hereafter drive him from the high associations of which he vauntingly boasts. I want no special pleading, and no attempt to divert the question from one of fact to one of association."

"Mr. B. concludes his note by saying, in answer to the intimation of Mr. Upshur, that he never associated with Mr. B. that he can only assure Mr. U. that before this matter is done with, we may be brought nearer together, and he will, perhaps to his regret, be made better acquainted with me. He shall at all events, have no ground hereafter for intimating that he does not know who I am."

"I have thus, in as brief a manner as possible, given you the gist of the piquant epistles of these distinguished gentlemen. And now methinks, I hear you ask. How will this matter terminate? Who will come out of the contest victorious? Who will be vanquished, and which of these two very distinguished gentlemen will have his name handed down to posterity as guilty of tergiversation? to use a mild term; I answer that, from what I have seen and heard I am pretty well convinced that Mr. Bots will prove all yet more than he has charged, and our Secretary of the Navy will stand condemned in a double light before the people of this Union, I may be wrong in my belief; time alone can determine correctly but I have been told that in a few days Mr. Bots will publish his proof in extenso, wherein several gentlemen of known probity testify that Mr. Upshur has been for years, the open, undisguised advocate of a dissolution of the Union, without qualification or condition—that he has on all occasions both in public and in private advocated dissolution &c. &c.—When this publication, appears Judge Upshur in my opinion, will be compelled to resort to Virginia abstractions to defend himself, and I am much mistaken, if he can clear himself from the charge, by even splitting a hair into nine hundred and ninety-nine parts. But enough of this until documents are brought before the public."

"You ask me—is there any probability of a re-union between the Whig party and President Tyler? I think not, and although the President has not been as successful in "wooing the fair dame" called locofocoism, as he had desired and expected, yet I think the breach between him and the party which elected him, became so wide before he discovered his mistake, that it cannot be healed, and that if it could he is too much conscience stricken to come back to the fold preferring, like the confirmed sinner to sin on until he is lost forever."

"It has been denied that President Tyler endeavored to secure the support of the locofoco party, but a circumstance has lately come to light which fixes the proof upon him "strong as holy writ," and I think I am not betraying confidence when I inform you that I have seen a letter from a credible source, in which all the particulars of the "counting," "joining of the hands," and "performance of the marriage ceremony" are fully laid down. The gentleman who acted as Ambassador on behalf of locofocoism himself revealed the whole matter when on a sick bed, and when he supposed that he would shortly be called hence, and his conscience would not permit him to rest, until he had disclosed all the circumstances. To the fact of his exposure to the weather at the time of acting as Ambassador he attributed his illness, and it is no marvel that when a man of his constitution ventures out "on a dark and tempestuous night, at half past eleven o'clock," on such an errand, he should be arrested by a spell of sickness. I might give you names, dates, figures, and articles of agreement to bear me out in my assertions, but I forbear, and will close this part of my epistle by remarking that nothing but the ambition of certain great men whom the President thought he could bring in, prevented the bargain being carried out in all its ramifications. You will hear more of this bargain shortly, and I only throw this out as a prelude to the whole matter."

"Colonel Benton, the "great humbugger," has been making a great fool of himself for the fifth time this week, and if time and paper permitted, I would give you a lengthened account thereof, but must postpone doing so to a more convenient season, only premising that he, in being paid for his mileage and pay, refused to take a "Treasury Note," but wrote on the back thereof "protested." The odd specie, however, which he received in company with the note, he did not forget to sell for Virginia paper, getting a premium of 6 per cent.—What a patriot!

"There is a private rumor that the present Secretary of the Treasury, Walter Forward, is very anxious to receive the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at Philadelphia. If this be true we will, in all likelihood, lose Mr. F. from amongst us, which I will much regret, as he undoubtedly is the ablest Secretary we have had for years. Nothing can be said against him. Yours, L.

Correspondence of the Herald & Expositor.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1842.

In my last, I informed you that Mr. Adams still had possession of the floor, when the House adjourned, on Saturday last, in continuation of his defence upon the charges preferred against him for presenting a petition praying a dissolution of the Union. On Monday morning, shortly after the journal had been read, Mr. A. arose, and resumed his remarks by re-iterating what he had said on a former occasion, that he could not consent to be held responsible for the waste of time to the country in the discussion of this subject, which had been forced upon him by the conduct of some two or three of his personal enemies—that, although he had not consumed as much time as he considered necessary for a full defence upon all the charges which had been urged against him, yet, considering the wants of the country—the great desire he felt that Congress should attend more particularly to the interests of their constituents, he wished now to say, that "if any of his accusers on this occasion were now laid upon the table, Mr. A. was ready to assent to such a motion. He had a great deal of time still to require if he should be forced to go on with his defence. He laid out the platform which he proposed, that defence to occupy, and had informed the House of all that it would be necessary for him to prove. But he was willing to forego it all, and dismiss the subject forever from the House, and, if possible, from the country, if that could by possibility be done without a sacrifice of his own rights and those of his constituents, and of the just defence of his own character."

"He would say one thing further. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Marshall) had offered him his forgiveness for what he considered as injurious to himself in Mr. A.'s remarks. Mr. A. could not accept of that forgiveness in the present stage of this proceeding; but, if the House would agree to dismiss the subject without injury to Mr. A.'s character and to the rights of these petitioners, he would say to the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall), to the gentleman from Accomac, (Mr. Wise), and to the gentleman from Albemarle, (Mr. Gilmer), that he was ready to exchange forgiveness—forever—heretofore, for all that had taken place. He wished the House, however, to understand that he did not say this from any wish to shrink from the charges, or the prosecution of the defence of his character, or from the time and labor it might impose upon him. Still, if the House was ready to lay the subject on the table that it should never be taken up again, he was willing to acquiesce in such an arrangement."

"After Mr. Adams had concluded, Mr. Bots arose, and after stating that were he to consult his own inclination, he would prefer a direct vote on the resolutions which had been offered, but as he presumed that every member had made up his mind on the subject, and the House and the country were exceedingly anxious to get rid of it, he would move that the whole subject be laid on the table. Mr. Barnard, of New York, arose and desired Mr. Bots to withdraw his motion, in order to enable him to offer some three or four propositions having reference to the subject. Objections to this course being made by several gentlemen, Mr. Bots declined according to the request. The vote was then taken, on the motion to lay the whole matter on the table, and carried by a vote of 106 to 93—nearly every Locofoco, with the aid of a few Whigs from the South, voting against the motion. Your readers will be able to see from this which party is really anxious for the advancement of the proceedings proper of the House. The vote was then had on the question, Shall the petition be received? when it was decided in the negative by a vote of 106 to 40."

"As the paper which Mr. Barnard desired to present so fully expresses my views on this whole matter, I herewith attach it, knowing that every Northern man will agree with B. in his conclusions:

"I. That the petition in this case is nothing more than the hasty and ill-considered expression of opinion on the part of the signers that the Union, as at present composed, cannot be kept together; and that measures ought, therefore, to be taken immediately for a peaceable separation, instead of waiting for the day of violence and civil war."

"II. That the petitioners had a perfect constitutional right to send such a petition to Congress; and any member of this House had a perfect constitutional right to offer that petition to the House, and to advocate the views and statements of the petitioners on this floor, if he should see fit to do so. The House, in the mean time, had a perfect constitutional right to receive and entertain the petition, or to refuse to entertain it."

"III. That in presenting this petition to the House, the mover had done no more than if, without any petition, he had offered to the House a resolution of his own to the effect of the instruction offered by him on presenting the petition, viz. That a select committee be appointed to draw up and report to the House, and through the House to state to the country, reasons why measures ought not to be taken for the dissolution of the Union; this he had a perfect right to do."

"IV. That the attempt to convert this petition, and the expression of opinions contained in it, into a high political offence, and to make that offence triable before any tribunal, and especially to make it triable before this body, sets the Constitution of the country and every known principle of law and liberty at utter defiance, and is deeply offensive to the understanding of the House and the country. It is, moreover, an attempt to set up the Representative body above the Constituent body, and make the former the self-constituted censor of the latter, with power to punish for such conduct and opinions at discretion."

"V. That the attempt to invade and identify a member of this House, presenting a petition, with the petitioners and their peculiar sentiments and views, notwithstanding

ing his most explicit disavowals, and to hold him amenable to the retributive justice and power of the House on the pretended ground of contempt, is a high-handed and daring attempt—a gross breach of the privileges and independence of that member—a deep injury and offence to his constituents and, through him and them, a deep injury and offence to every member of this body, and to the country in its several sections whose Representatives we are."

"It may be proper to remark that, although Messrs. Gilmer and Marshall voted against the proposition to lay on the table, they were very much rejoiced at the result, being heartily tired of the severe lashings which they had been receiving from Mr. Adams, and which they still feared he would give them. Mr. A., in his cheerfulness, according to the request of several members that such a course should be adopted, although he had not completed his defence, evinced a laudable desire that the business of the country might be attended to. On the whole, I am convinced that before such another attack is made on the "old man eloquent," the persons who engage in it will have to be backed by stronger facts than those who have just been distinguished."

"The next matter which has engaged the attention of "sus gossips" this week, was the evidence adduced by the Hon. John M. Bots to prove the charge preferred by him against Mr. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, of having openly avowed himself as an advocate of the "dissolution of the Union." Mr. Bots occupies several columns of the Intelligencer and Independent, and brings very strong evidence to bear him out in the charge, and I must confess that I can hardly see how the Secretary will be able to clear himself."

"The first letter given by Mr. Bots, is written by Philip Harrison, Esq., a leading member of the bar of Virginia, and I am told, "a man in whom there is no guile," and who would not certify to any thing unless he knew the fact."

"Mr. Harrison, after remarking that he has not interfered nor been an actor in the political world for a number of years, having no love for or spirit of party politics, being very anxious then, as he still is, for privacy and peace, states that it is with great regret that he appears before the public at the present time, and would not say were it not due to justice and to truth, that he should state what he knows on the subject."

"He then says that he "has a distinct recollection of the conversation or discussion between Judge Upshur, Judge Barbour and Mr. Bots, and of the opinions then expressed by Judge Upshur upon the subject of the "dissolution of the Union of the States"—that he had, "on more occasions than one, before heard Judge U. express the same opinions openly, unreservedly, and with great boldness and freedom of manner."

"Mr. Bots has letters from several other gentlemen, but time will not permit me to make extracts therefrom to as great an extent as I should desire, and I shall content myself with making one short quotation, which is from a letter written by C. M. Braxton, Esq., a member of the Norfolk bar. He states that the Judge frequently boasted of his disunion principles, and gives the following as an expression of the Judge, in answer to a remark of Mr. B's: "No, I have no file leader, and I claim the credit of being the first Virginian who ran up the flag of disunion."

"Since the publication of these documents, by Mr. Bots, Secretary Upshur has appeared in a card, in which he asks a suspension of the judgment of the people for some ten days or two weeks, in which time he will appear with proofs to disprove all that Mr. Bots alleges. 'Till that time, of course, we must refrain from passing judgment in the case, but I must be permitted to remark, that the rebutting evidence must be very strong, else a verdict of guilty must be passed against the judge."

"I see by the Herald just received, that my letter of Saturday last was only received as you were going to press. This is something I can't understand, and should like some of the locofoco travelling agents (for they are all locofocos, except one, a nephew of the President, who I presume, is a "Tyler man") to explain why it is that letters should be three days and a half going from this to your town. What talking about the mails, I may remark that your paper seldom reaches here until the third day after its publication. So that you may receive this hastily written epistle in time for your paper, I write one day earlier in the week, and hope that the news I send you, if worth telling at all, may reach your readers before it becomes flat and stale."

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Senate, this morning, rejected the nomination of James N. Barker to be first Comptroller of the Treasury, by a vote of 23 to 17. Mr. B. you will remember, was removed by Gen. Harrison immediately after the 4th of March, and the Hon. Walter Forward appointed in his stead. On the breaking up of the Cabinet in September, and the promotion of Mr. F. President Tyler appointed Mr. Barker to the post from which he was removed by his lamented predecessor. You will also doubtless remember the language made use of by the Hon. Henry A. Wise, in his report relative to the Swartwout defalcation, in reference to this same Mr. Barker, who as Comptroller, permitted Mr. Swartwout to carry on his defalcations without report being made thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury. Had I a copy of that report at hand, I would give you some extracts showing the opinion which Henry A. Wise had at that time, of his now bosom friend. The Senate deserves the thanks of the country for putting a stop to President Tyler's "abstractions."

fighting for their country, have been left unrewarded. The nomination of Gen. Waddy Thompson, to be Minister to Mexico, was also confirmed, as was also that of Washington Irving as Minister to Spain. How this latter gentleman succeeded in procuring this appointment, or what influence he brought to bear in his favor, I am unable to say. He has been heretofore known as a violent and active locofoco, and why it is that no whig could be found able to fill this distinguished post, like a good many of those lately appointed or continued in office, he has promised to be a Tyler man, and will use his influence in favor of the man whose election to the office of Vice President he so violently opposed. In fact, the official organ seems to think that some excuse is necessary for this appointment, and in an editorial of a column and a half in length, which would put any dozen men who would attempt to read it, asleep in less than no time, endeavors to eulogize the President for the excellency of the appointment. Near the close of the article, however, it can be seen, that the object of this publication for making the appointment, as to defend him, therefore. Eulogy is so common in that paper, that it is looked for as a matter of course. The editor says, that he (Mr. Irving) "is expected, when he leaves home, at least, to be friendly to the Administration which gives him his commission, Mr. Irving is so." So we have it—he is friendly now to Mr. Tyler. A great many as fit as Mr. Irving, were friendly to Mr. Tyler, & fought for him in last the campaign; why were they overlooked, and another appointed who opposed him when opposition counted?

"The editor of the Madisonian, however, has not been quite so bold about this matter as the correspondent of that neutral locofoco paper, the Baltimore Sun. This correspondent, who, by the way, is a clerk in the Post Office Department, and a red hot locofoco, at \$1200 a year, thus writes to his locofoco brother of the Sun: "I have the pleasure to inform you that Washington Irving, Esq., (I presume) is nominated to the Senate to fill the post of Minister to Spain." That is the way things are done now. "Fruity, in the words of one good song—"Things ain't now as they used to be."

"By the way, speaking of the Baltimore Sun, reminds me of the fact that "Captain Tyler" lately ordered the Post Master at Baltimore to discontinue his advertising in the Baltimore American, a "Whig" paper, and give his patronage to the Sun, a "locofoco neutral." "What do you think of that?"

"In the few weeks I have spent at Washington, I have seen and heard a good many things which might interest your readers, and were it not that my sheet is almost filled I would relate some of these occurrences for your and their satisfaction. As it is, I am sorry that during my stay here, I did not put pen to paper more frequently than I have done, but I can comfort myself with the reflection that I did all I promised you when we parted, i. e. to write one a week. I leave this on Monday next, and have persuaded an old "chum" of yours who is stationed here, to drop you a line occasionally, giving you and your readers, whatever of interest may be transacted in Congress. To him you may look hereafter, and if these hastily written epistles have proven at all interesting, my object has been accomplished. Yours, as ever, L.

"SENATE.—On Friday, Mr. Senator Benton presented a new case to the Senate.— He had called at the Bank with a check, for his per diem allowance, and the teller offered at the rate of two dollars in paper and one in specie. Mr. B. refused this, and protested the check, and had made the Government bankrupt. Whereupon Mr. Mangum thus replied: Mr. Mangum said he had been appealed to in this matter or he would not rise; but he had a word or two to say. He had mentioned yesterday his proposition to commence the work of retrenchment with members of Congress, but he had met with so little encouragement from the opposite side, that he had now very little hope he would ever have an opportunity of bringing it forward. He protested against the frequent assumption that the Whig majority in Congress was responsible for the acts of the present Administration. The gentlemen had seduced the President from their service; and now that there was no co-operation between the Executive and the Whig majority, on every occasion the ends were responsible for the conduct of the Administration. He on the part of his friends, repudiated the responsibility. Although they had voted to lift the Government out of its difficulties, while the new allies of the Executive folded their arms, and refused to give a helping hand; yet it was not because they approved of the mode of supply, but in consequence of being cut off from the perfecting of the Whig system of measures, which, if fully carried out, would have rendered no such resort as Treasury notes necessary. His attention had been directed to the New York commission. Were he and his friends in the Senate responsible for that? No. Why should they be continually taunted with the extravagance, wickedness, and folly of this Administration, and held responsible for what they could not, in the absence of Executive co-operation, control? They were ready to do all they had promised, if they had an opportunity. The Whigs still stood upon the principles which he felt assured would continue them in power, notwithstanding the anticipations of their opponents, and the new ally they had seduced from the Whig ranks."

"The Little Rock Times of the 10th inst. states that a Mr. Long of Arkansas was murdered by a Cherokee without any provocation whatever, near the line. A requisition was made on the Indian authorities by the Governor of Arkansas for the murderer, who was speedily given up by the Indian authorities."