

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—The scenes witnessed in the House of Representatives for the last two or three days are enough to make one turn with shame and humiliation from the councils of the nation, to which we turned to look up to pride with admiration. The causes which led to such painful results may be looked at briefly for a proper understanding of what we are about to say.

Some time since, during the discussion of the Oregon question in the popular branch, C. J. INGERSOLL without the slightest cause, made an attack upon Mr. WEBSTER in regard to the part he took in negotiating the treaty at Washington, and made some serious charges against that distinguished man. It passed unnoticed. When the House had disposed of the Oregon subject, and the Senate had gone into its consideration, Mr. DICKINSON received his cue from Mr. INGERSOLL, quoted from his (L.) speech, and with slight additions adopted his language, and sent it out to the world—incorporated in, or appended to his (D.) speech.

While Mr. DICKINSON was addressing the Senate and using the offensive remarks, Mr. WEBSTER in the most emphatic manner denied unqualifiedly the charges, and denounced them as false. Yet notwithstanding this, Mr. DICKINSON published, and circulated them.

On Tuesday, Mr. WEBSTER took up the matter and handled Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. INGERSOLL without gloves, and from what we have seen since, refuted every charge made, and stamped falsehood indelibly upon each one.

On Wednesday, Mr. DICKINSON replied to Mr. WEBSTER, and endeavored to defend himself and the author from whom he quoted. This was all very well; and here the matter should have rested, or it adverted to all by Mr. INGERSOLL, should have been done for the purpose of substantiating what he had already said, or like an honorable man if untrue, to have retracted.

But on Thursday Mr. INGERSOLL presented them with some offensive remarks, introduced some resolutions calling on the President of the United States to furnish to the House of Representatives an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the secret fund, from the 4th of March, 1841, until the retirement of DANIEL WEBSTER from the Department of State, with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, or evidence of payment, and to whom and for what paid. The resolutions were agreed to by a large majority. Now I want you to look at the position in which Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL has placed himself before the world. He makes serious charges against a Senator, that Senator in his place denounces the charges as grossly false, and their author as a slanderer and falsifier. Does Mr. INGERSOLL affirm or reiterate what he first said? No, sir. Conviction is imprinted upon him, and for the purpose of diverting public attention from himself, he brings forward a series of new charges, and when these are consigned to their proper resting place, another and another set will be brought forward; but each new series will settle heavier on the head of the inventor.

During the discussion, Mr. YANCEY, of Ala., a wonderful young man, took upon himself the task of inflicting a tongue lashing upon Mr. WEBSTER.

It is said by one who knows, that the main, and active powers are developed earlier in this country than elsewhere, that our young men come forward sooner in life, and mix sooner in the stir and conflicts of politics. With Mr. YANCEY, the effect must have been unusually early and happy, and we have to thank him for giving the contradiction to that old aphorism that "the talented die young," for his own case is directly in point. This young man—for his eyes are hardly dry from the tears shed at parting with his *Alma Mater*—this prodigy—for we hold he is a prodigy when in his own proper person, he can turn aside the arrows which destiny lets fly at the precocious—said among pretty things in his speech, "that he admired General Washington as a Whig, but he would loath to keep company with Daniel Webster!" Loath to keep company with Daniel Webster! We do not know which to admire most, his candor of his bravery. I am afraid ambition is his prompter. He has not forgotten his school books; the illuminations in the bible history, which he was so fond of, remain vividly impressed upon his mind; the diminutive David with his sling capsizing Goliath he would imitate, that he too, might be sketched and handed down to future schools for example. And he has Samson slaying his scores with a weapon, which Mr. YANCEY (he has an advantage over Sampson) always carries with him; this picture likewise comes in for a share of his "admiration."

On Friday morning Mr. DIXON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution passed, and gave his reasons in a most eloquent speech. He poured broadside after broadside into the Locofofo ranks, and had the odds against him not have been so great, the enemy would have fled dismayed. In the course of his remarks he propounded the following query to Mr. INGERSOLL, which for the future will set all speculation in regard to it at rest.

Mr. DIXON. I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether it is true that he had said that, if he had lived in the times of the Revolution, he would have been a traitor?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Yes I did.

Mr. DIXON spoke his hour, and was followed by Mr. YANOV, reeking with smiles, for he had lectured in Baltimore the night previous, on "the rights of woman?" it would have done any one good to have witnessed his classical attitudes, and beaming features; "he's such a handsome man." He endeavored to annihilate the remnant of the "god-like," as he facetiously, though not originally called Mr. WEBSTER.

After he had concluded, the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

The House then, (in committee of the whole,) resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, and for the establishment of a line of military posts on the route to Oregon.

An amendment, offered by Mr. WIRE of New York, that all the officers for the said regiment shall be selected from the regular line of the United States Army, was agreed to.

Before any further action was had, the House adjourned.

On Saturday morning, after some explanation between Mr. WINTHROP and one or two other members, the House took up and passed the bill pending when the House adjourned on Friday. It will be sent back to the Senate for their concurrence in the House amendment; and if they act upon it affirmatively, it will soon be a law, and one of vital importance to emigrants.

The consideration of private bills was then gone into, and discussed till the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. FAIRFIELD made some remarks in reference to the Northeastern Boundary question and dissented from the views given by Mr. WEBSTER on Monday. They did not make much impression upon the Senate. Mr. WEBSTER replied briefly, and satisfactorily.

Mr. BAGBY then took the floor on the Oregon question. He was in favor of the notice under all circumstances; our title to the whole he considered good, to the greater part clear and unquestionable. He thought the notice should have been given in December, and the whole matter would have been adjusted ere this. The great question regarding the revenue be regarded of more importance, and he hoped this matter might be settled at once to give way for that great subject. He concluded by saying he would vote for anything except compromise.

On Saturday, Mr. CLAYTON's resolution calling on the President for late correspondence in relation to Oregon, passed the Senate.

Mr. UPHAM, who had the floor on the special order being indisposed, the subject was passed over, and the Senate at a very early hour went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein adj'ed.

Correspondence of the Richmond Inquirer.

Deplorable Event.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 12, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Could you be with us this morning, you would perceive grief depicted on the countenance of every person you meet owing to the unfortunate occurrence which took place at Messrs. Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie last night. During the performances, and just as one of the managers had entered the cage with the lion, tigers, leopard and cougar, some of the audience approached near the cage, and were cautioned by one of the men attached to the Menagerie not to do so as serious consequences might ensue to the result. There is something that shocks too much of monarchy in a system having for its object the creating of two currencies—Gold and Silver for the office-holders and rags for the people—to be sanctioned or even tolerated, by a free, intelligent, and independent people.

The Tariff policy is the next great question of interest about being agitated in the House. The Committee of Ways and Means of that body have reported a bill to break down the present protective system; and the probability, from the best information we can receive, is, that the party will be again rallied and this bill, which will carry death and destruction into every branch of domestic industry in the country, fastened upon us.—The Whig party have done all in their power to avert this blow, which must fall with terrible force upon the prosperity of this State, and it now becomes the duty of Pennsylvania Locofofo, to make good their promises to the people and speak out in such a tone upon this subject, as will be heard and respected at Washington. How can honest men for political purposes, act an equivocal part on a measure that is life and death to the interests of our Commonwealth?

Pennsylvania can never pay her enormous debt, which hangs like an incubus around her neck, if the Tariff of 1842, is destroyed. If it remains as it is now—the present encouragement and protection to the enterprise and industry of our citizens continued—she can pay it all, and triumphantly vindicate her character for good faith and integrity. And how, if the Tariff be reduced our National government can pay the enormous appropriations Congress is making every day, without direct taxation, we are at a loss to foresee.

Pennsylvania, we fear, was much worse cheated in the election of Jas. K. Polk, than was supposed at the time it was done. The whole American people will be severely punished for their folly, and Pennsylvania, the old "Blind Giant," will receive a double portion of this punishment, for her party madness and simplicity.

The Montreal Courier closed an article on the relations of England with the United States, with the following paragraph:

"We are told, however that many individuals in town have received private letters from England in which it is understood to be the fixed determination of the British Government to yield no territory north of the River Columbia.

THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, April 22, 1846.

Democratic Whig Candidate For Canal Commissioner JAMES M. POWER, OF MERCER COUNTY.

Hon. A. R. McIlvaine has our thanks for public documents.

The Mexican news, published in to-day's paper, will be found very interesting. We have "wars and rumors of war;" and—from the present aspect of the world the people appear more likely to have occasion to beat their ploughshares and pruning-hooks into swords, than the reverse.

The late news received from England by the Pilot-boat Wm. J. Romer, will be found upon our first page.

R. W. Middleton, Esq., has started a new Whig paper in the city of Lancaster, entitled the "Tribune and Public Advertiser." Mr. M. is an editor of experience and ability, and the columns of the Tribune, the two first numbers of which we have received, shows that his mind has lost none of its former vigor. We heartily wish Mr. M. a successful commencement with his merits.

We observe, by reference to the year and name, that Mr. Patterson, one of our representatives, voted for the "Right of Way." Did Mr. Patterson correctly represent his constituents by this vote? Mr. Gwin voted against the bill.

Congress--The Tariff of 1842.

Congress has been in session almost five months, and the question, "What has Congress done?" is daily asked us by almost every person with whom we converse. The people are becoming restive and discontented with the protracted debate which has been had upon the Oregon question, prolonged as that debate evidently has been by political demagogues for the purpose—the sole purpose—of making war speeches for bumbo. Without going on to speak of all the transactions of the present Congress up to this time, we will speak merely of what is now before them, and of vital importance to the people. Well, they have passed the odious Sub-Treasury in the House by a large majority, the Locofofo, who have always been loud in their professions of regard for the will of the people, voting to a man for it, with the emphatic and decided verdict of the people, upon this measure in 1840, staring them right in the face. This we learn was done to rally their party, which had been somewhat scattered and disorganized by the debate upon the Oregon and Harbor bills. If we are not greatly mistaken, they will find that if this bill becomes a law, and its blighting influence once more felt by the country, that the old adage in their case will be reversed—that they *united to fall*. The evil effects of this measure are already being felt in our eastern cities, in anticipation of its final passage; and what else need those who have again warmed it into life expect from the people but total political annihilation—such as was visited upon them by the memorable campaign of 1840. But let their expectations be what they may, this must inevitably be the result. There is something that shocks too much of monarchy in a system having for its object the creating of two currencies—Gold and Silver for the office-holders and rags for the people—to be sanctioned or even tolerated, by a free, intelligent, and independent people.

The new dose which Locofofo has prepared, for the new beginning to administer to the people, has commenced to operate. The passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill by the House of Representatives disturbed relations with Mexico, and the announcement in the London paper brought by the last packet ship to New York that the Queen was about to send a special Message to Parliament on American affairs, have combined to cause a great scarcity of money in that City—to depress the price of Stocks, and bring about several commercial failures, leaving the apprehension that some "more of the same sort" may shortly be expected. There is in fact a great alarm now prevalent in all business circles, and the question, "What has Congress done?" is daily asked us by almost every person with whom we converse. The people are becoming restive and discontented with the protracted debate which has been had upon the Oregon question, prolonged as that debate evidently has been by political demagogues for the purpose—the sole purpose—of making war speeches for bumbo. Without going on to speak of all the transactions of the present Congress up to this time, we will speak merely of what is now before them, and of vital importance to the people. Well, they have passed the odious Sub-Treasury in the House by a large majority, the Locofofo, who have always been loud in their professions of regard for the will of the people, voting to a man for it, with the emphatic and decided verdict of the people, upon this measure in 1840, staring them right in the face. This we learn was done to rally their party, which had been somewhat scattered and disorganized by the debate upon the Oregon and Harbor bills. If we are not greatly mistaken, they will find that if this bill becomes a law, and its blighting influence once more felt by the country, that the old adage in their case will be reversed—that they *united to fall*. The evil effects of this measure are already being felt in our eastern cities, in anticipation of its final passage; and what else need those who have again warmed it into life expect from the people but total political annihilation—such as was visited upon them by the memorable campaign of 1840. But let their expectations be what they may, this must inevitably be the result. There is something that shocks too much of monarchy in a system having for its object the creating of two currencies—Gold and Silver for the office-holders and rags for the people—to be sanctioned or even tolerated, by a free, intelligent, and independent people.

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THE MARKET.

In Philadelphia, during the last week Wheat Flour was selling at \$4.80 a \$4.81; a lot of extra sold at \$5.12 per bushel.

Grain—Wheat—Penn's red, \$1.10 a \$1.12 per bushel.
Rye—70 a 75 cts. Corn—61 cts. Oats—43 a 44 cts.

Whiskey—in barrels, 22 cts—market quiet.

Public Opinion.

According to the Hollidaysburg Standard, it would seem that public opinion on the subject of the Locofofo nomination for Canal Commissioner, changes with every change of wind. Before the meeting of the Convention, that paper favored the nomination of Mr. Foster, but after the nomination was made, when it was rumored that Mr. Ferguson would succeed Mr. Watson as Superintendent, &c, on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, then the Standard came out in a long and denunciatory article against the nomination of Mr. Foster, from which we made an extract last week showing that the Standard had kicked out of the traces.

By the last number of the Standard we learn that the confirmation of the rumor that Mr. Ferguson was appointed, has brought the "donkey's" heels into the traces again. The editor glories in the continuation of the Assistant, Mr. Boone, which will in the public opinion abroad, "do much to secure the efficient management of the road, and to render the administration of Mr. Ferguson as beneficial to the State and to transporters," and as profitable to the *foundry* of the sub-rosa editor of the Standard, (where all the patronage of Mr. Watson and Mr. Boone was cast) "as we believe it is now generally conceded was that of his immediate predecessor."

The variable public opinion above noticed would be enveloped in mystery, if the fact was not known that it is cast at the same *foundry* where the casting of the Portage Railroad are furnished.

LEGISLATIVE OCCUPATIONS.—For the information of the curious, says the Harrisburg Union, we annex the occupations of the Members of the House of Representatives, which shows that the agricultural interest is well represented. The House consists of one hundred members, and is made up as follows:—Farmers 44; lawyers 14; merchants 8; doctors 6; millers 3; morocco dressers 1; carpenters 2; saddler 1; shoe makers 2; tanners 3; artist 1; clerks 2; teachers 4; innkeepers 2; printers 2; oak cooper and gunner 1; transporter 1; currier 1; gunsmith 1; geologist 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. Mr. WINCOFF, of Somerset county, has received and accepted a call to the Lutheran Congregation of Williamsburg, in this county, in place of Rev. Mr. EYSTER, who accepted a call to the Lutheran congregation of Green Castle, Franklin county, Pa.

The Aspect of the Times.

The suggestions contained in the following, which we clip from the York (Pa.) Republican, are worthy the serious consideration of the People:

The new dose which Locofofo has prepared, for the new beginning to administer to the people, has commenced to operate. The passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill by the House of Representatives disturbed relations with Mexico, and the announcement in the London paper brought by the last packet ship to New York that the Queen was about to send a special Message to Parliament on American affairs, have combined to cause a great scarcity of money in that City—to depress the price of Stocks, and bring about several commercial failures, leaving the apprehension that some "more of the same sort" may shortly be expected. There is in fact a great alarm now prevalent in all business circles, and the question, "What has Congress done?" is daily asked us by almost every person with whom we converse. The people are becoming restive and discontented with the protracted debate which has been had upon the Oregon question, prolonged as that debate evidently has been by political demagogues for the purpose—the sole purpose—of making war speeches for bumbo. Without going on to speak of all the transactions of the present Congress up to this time, we will speak merely of what is now before them, and of vital importance to the people. Well, they have passed the odious Sub-Treasury in the House by a large majority, the Locofofo, who have always been loud in their professions of regard for the will of the people, voting to a man for it, with the emphatic and decided verdict of the people, upon this measure in 1840, staring them right in the face. This we learn was done to rally their party, which had been somewhat scattered and disorganized by the debate upon the Oregon and Harbor bills. If we are not greatly mistaken, they will find that if this bill becomes a law, and its blighting influence once more felt by the country, that the old adage in their case will be reversed—that they *united to fall*. The evil effects of this measure are already being felt in our eastern cities, in anticipation of its final passage; and what else need those who have again warmed it into life expect from the people but total political annihilation—such as was visited upon them by the memorable campaign of 1840. But let their expectations be what they may, this must inevitably be the result. There is something that shocks too much of monarchy in a system having for its object the creating of two currencies—Gold and Silver for the office-holders and rags for the people—to be sanctioned or even tolerated, by a free, intelligent, and independent people.

The election throughout the State of New York for corporation officers took place on the 14th inst. In the city of New York, the vote for Mayor stood —Mickel (Loco) 22,126; Taylor, (Whig) 15,051; Cozzen (Native) 8,208; Smith (Reform) 634. The Locofofo has carried a large majority of the City Council.

In Brooklyn the Whigs elected their Mayor by about 1000 majority.

The election in Albany, on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the Whig ticket. William Parmelee was elected Mayor by a majority of 596, and fourteen of the twenty Aldermen are Whigs.

NEW YORK CUSTOMS.—David McCartney, a Custom House officer, has been arrested for selling a man to the earth with a stone on election day, and causing his death. John Rose, another Custom House officer, has been arrested for persuading others to vote illegally.

CAPTAIN FREMONT—INTERESTING.—The Union publishes the following extract of a letter just received in Washington, from "Jalapa," March 27, 1846.

"Letters from Mazatlan of the 4th inst. state that Captain Fremont, with his corps of observation, arrived at Sutter's Settlement, on the Sacramento, early in January; he is said to have discovered a good wagon road to Oregon, which is much nearer than any heretofore travelled. He had gone to Monterey, in Upper California, leaving his corps on the Sacramento.

A Washington letter to the New York Telegraph says: "It is pretty well settled that Mr. Polk will consent to be a candidate for re-election. If so, this will upset the calculations of a good many aspirants, who have been looking eagerly to the success of the election."

The M. E. Church in Warrenton, Vt., have unanimously protested against the action of the lat. Baltimore Conference in determining to remain under the jurisdiction of the Northern Church. A resolution was adopted in favor of transferring their circuit to the Virginia Conference, and calling a convention in Fredericksburg, in May next, to further this object.

EXPORTS OF FLOUR, &c.—The exports of flour from Boston, from September 1st, to March 30, a period of seven months, has been 84,818 barrels. The exports from New York for foreign ports, during the same time, amounted to 442,057 barrels.

The Revenue Bill from the House has been the principal theme of discussion, in the Senate during the past week. The Committee of Finance in the

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

THE RIGHT OF WAY PASSED—THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD BILL SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.