THE MADISONIAN.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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THE MADISONIAN.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH;—

The Post-mortem Opinion of the Harrisburg Convention.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, (which, by the way, has already raised a Presidential flag, "*subject to the decision* of a National Convention") very urgently presses "a suggestion that has been made, that the several members of the National Convention of 1839, who were present when the nomination of Mr. Tyler was made, should state the motives which influenced their course, and the views they entertained in voting on the Vice Presidential question,"—[and he continues,]—"It has been denied that the currency question was a leading one in that Convention, and asserted that Mr. Tyler was nominated with a full knowledge that his course would be in opposition to a National Bank."

Now, we would ask, what possible advantage it can be to the Whig party, or any body else, after,

1st. The expulsion of the late Administration from power.

2d. The Veto of two Fiscal Corporations.

3d. The fruitless attempt to "head the President."

4th. The recent defeat of the Whigs in almost every State.

5th. The self-evident truth, that the Vetoes of the President have been approved by the country—after all these things, what possible advantage can it be to have a *post-mortem examination* of the "motives" of the Harrisburg Convention—a body dead and gone, and that knows no resurrection?

Will such an inquest restore the *Vetos*? It would restore also the late Administration by a like rule.

Will it restore the Whig party to the power they have so wantonly lost? It would be just as likely to call to life the dead "Monster," which was struggling in the agonies of death when the two little monsters—one after the other stricken down by the Veto—were borne with the parent monster to the last resting place for all monsters.

And what does the *Telegraph* propose, in case the ghost of the dead Convention should speak, and accuse the President of breaking his pretended pledge? Why, truly, that the President should "*not stand in the way of the popular will*—that he should either assist in carrying out the purposes and views of those who nominated him; or, if unable to do that, to leave the way clear for the election *of one who will carry out those purposes*."

And pray who is this "one" that will "carry those purposes?" The present nominee of the Telegraph, or the candidate whom the Convention rejected? And how does it appear that President Tyler "*stands in the way of the popular will?*" Has not the popular will, through the country, so far as the recent elections have made it known, supported him, instead of his *standing in its way?*"

But what choice does the Telegraph offer to the President, in the alternative, that the *ghost* will not, in his testimony, "head him," as the Whigs have attempted to do? Does it promise him support, now or hereafter, in case the ghost does not convict him of "treachery to the party?" Not at all!

The probability is, therefore, that the President will hold no parley with the *ghost*, either *per se*, or through his Telegraph. This matter must be, like the Telegraph's nomination, "*subject to the decision of a National Convention!*"

From the Cleveland (O.) Herald.

We cannot envy that man his feelings, who will pursue the course that the Editor of the Madisonian has for the last few months. Instead of standing by the Whigs, and advocating the principles for which they have so long contended, he has gone over body and soul to the *Abstractionists*. He has wedded his fortunes to those of the few who left the Whig ranks during the Extra Session.

We are glad to perceive that there is even one of our adversaries without "envy;" but we regret to perceive, at the same time, that he has so little charity as to charge us with not "standing by the Whigs and advocating their principles," after they had, according to his own showing, "left the Whig ranks." The place for the Whig ranks, we had thought, was around the Whig Administration. Here we have ever remained,—and here we shall abide, "body and soul." If the editor of the Herald and his Whig friends are not with us now, it is because he and his party have left the Whig ranks.

But, a closing word as to the "*principles* for which they have so long contended." What was it but *some* of the "principles" that produced the contention that has divided the party? If so, is the fault of having "gone over," in us or the "principles?" Then what remains against us for having left the "Whig ranks," but the previous charge of abandoning their abandoned "principles?"

One of Mr. CLAY's "*Corn*-planters," (the editor of the Louisville Journal,) accuses us of treading on the "corns" of the President. Did we ever charge Mr. Clay with having "corns?"

THE BANK OF VENICE.

BANK, or BANCO *of Venice*, commonly called *banco del guira*, was established in the middle of the twelfth century, or, as Anderson suggests, (Hist. Com. vol. 1, p. 94,) A. D. 1157, though some have dated its establishment in 1176, or somewhat later.

It is properly a board of public credit or interest, or a general and perpetual purse for all merchants and traders, established by a solemn edict of the commonwealth, which enacts, that all payments of wholesale merchandise, and letters of exchange, shall be in banco, or bank notes; and that all debtors and creditors shall be obliged, the one to carry the money to the bank, the other to receive these payments at banco; so that payments are performed by a simple transfer from one to the other; he who was before creditor on the bank books, becoming debtor as soon as he has resigned his right to another, who is entered down as creditor in his place; so that the parties only change name, without any effective payment being made.

Indeed there are sometimes actual payments made, especially in matters of retail, and when foreigners are disposed to have ready money to carry off in specie; or when particular traders choose to have stock by them to negociate in bills of exchange, &c. The necessity of these effective payments has given occasion to the opening a fund of ready money; which is found so far from diminishing the stock, that this liberty of withdrawing money at pleasure rather augments it.

By means of this bank, the Republic, without encroaching on the freedom of commerce, or without paying any interest, is mistress of 5,000,000 ducats, to which the capital of the bank is limited, to be in readiness on any pressing occasion, the republic being security for the capital.

The original fund of this bank was two millions of ducats, (ducat, 9s-6d, or about $2 00.) In one of its wars with the Turks, the state became security to pay the money lodged in it, which they had been under the necessity of using in the exigency.

Its *agio*, in process of time, arose so high as to be *thirty* per cent. better than current money, although the state by several edicts endeavored to keep it lower. Its capital was afterwards made double the original sum; and the state, in another exigency, made free with the increased capital. In after times the state enacted, that bank money, or the agio of the bank should never exceed twenty (20) per cent. advance, as it still remains to this day.

The constitution of the bank was originally founded upon such just principles, that it has served as a model in the establishment of banks in other countries, and the administration of its affairs has been conducted with so much integrity that its credit has never been shaken; and it has been of infinite benefit to the state. For adjusting and balancing all their accounts in banking, they shut their books four times in every year, for three weeks at each period.

Accordingly Venice may boast of having given the first example to Europe of an establishment altogether unknown to the ancients, and which is the pride of the modern commercial system.

THE NEW YORK COURIER & ENQUIRER.

This journal seems to be in as great distress, for a word or two from us, as the lovesick Julia in the "*Hunchback*."

Julia. Clifford, Why DON'T you *speak?*

We will endeavor to say a soothing word or two, responsive to his very delicate touches on our "official *Organ*." Hear his *solo:*

"Those in high places are very apt to look with contempt upon the intelligence and patriotism of the great bulk of the people."

[We shall not pretend at all to sing *counter* to this—we shall not pretend to gainsay it. But we beg leave to ask whether the organist of the Courier speaks from observation or *experience?* Whether he sings by rote, or by *note?* But hear his *Soliloquy!*]

"And the very idea of his being compelled, by the popular voice, to act differently from what their feelings or interests dictate, is very generally scouted* at and derided, *as in the present instance*, by some pliant tool of power."

Speaking again, no doubt from experience!

"O wise young Judge, how do we honor thee."

But how little do we envy thee, if such be the fruits of thy experience.

And now we come to the *finale!* We only take a single stave as a specimen of the burden of the whole song:

"It is quite certain that the Editor of the *Madisonian* is in a fair way to reap the full benefit of the sale of himself and the press in his possession, which was not his—without any apprehension of other punishment than that contempt on the part of the public in general and his late benefactors in particular, which mere *animals* are incapable of feeling."

Experience again! And how consolatory! How friendly, too, to seem to rejoice at the prospect of our being in a "fair way" of a "*fair business transaction!*" [*Aside.* Could'nt the Courier get us a bid of $52,000, or so?] But the last notes of the stave seem to breathe an inspiration even above *experience!* and no less sublime than "*animal*" instinct! How happy the Courier, to be "incapable of feeling" public "contempt!" We leave him in the full enjoyment of his monopoly. We bid him God speed! Live and prosper! live unenvied, and prosper unopposed.

P. S. By the way, we forgot to mention that the few snatches of this Oratório, which the Courier has played upon our "Organ," was intended as a very able argument in the case of the "*Courier and Enquirer versus Judge Upshur and the Partisan Leader*," which occupies nearly a column and a half, in that famous Star-chamber, whose motto is ☞ "PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN." ☜ We suppose the interpretation must be "Principles *and* animals, if NOT MEN?" However, we confess our ignorance of the interpretation.

* To scout is "to watch the movements of an enemy, or observe them." In what sense does the Courier use the word "scouted?" for we can make *no sense* of it.

The situation of the New Orleans Banks, on the 2d October, was as follows:—Discounts and loans, $46,333,088; Circulation, $4,550,371; Specie, $3,105,309. There is some hope that they will soon resume specie payments.

DEPRECIATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The most subtle, but the most sure of all means of robbing the laborer of his hire, is by degrading the currency of the country. It is by this means, that the English Government has been enabled constantly and successfully to rob labor of its reward, for almost three and a half centuries;—from the 28th year of Edward I. to the 5th year of the reign of VICTORIA!—from Anno Domini 1300, to Anno Domini 1841. No means to make *the poor poorer, and the rich richer*, and to prostrate the people at the foot of power, could have been better adapted to its end, than this of DEGRADING THE CURRENCY, *to ensure the degradation of the people.* The success of three and a half centuries, attests the atrocious forecast of the experiment, and the prepense malice of tyranny by which it has been so successfully tried.

From the Norman conquest, 1066, to the 28th Edward III., twenty shillings in tale, were exactly a pound in weight. But from this period to the 3d Edward VI. (1549) the degradation of the coin was constantly increasing, till its nominal value increased from 20s. to 72! three hundred and fifty per cent.—and 3 oz. was called a pound—and £1 became £3 12. Gold does not appear to have been used as a currency till 1344—when the pound weight of gold was coined into £13 3s. 4d.—the pound value is now swelled into £46 14s. 6d.

We have seen the same mode of plunder and oppression practised in our own country by a species of similar means, adapted to the same end, which has produced a like result, making the *rich richer, and the poor poorer.*

In half a century, the number of Banks have increased from three, to nine hundred and one; and from a capital of three millions to near four hundred millions, on a metalic basis of only between thirty and forty millions—thus issuing twelve nominal dollars in rags upon a basis of one in coin—thus degrading the standard of value eleven hundred fold.

Need we wonder at the condition of the people, and the country, when we see the cause so plainly?

THE WAYNE COUNTY RECORD (Indiana.)

We are happy to perceive that the editor of the "*Wayne* County Record" in the following paragraph, has "set down the defeat of the Whig party to a different cause" from that to which we ascribed it:

"The Editor of the '*Madisonian*' attributes the defeat of the Whigs, to the fact, that, since the *Vetoes* of the President, Mr. *Clay* has sought to become the leader of the Whig party; and that the recent elections exhibit a proper rebuke to his ambitious pretentions. Such a conclusion is doubtless desirable, and may be satisfactory to the Editor of the *Madisonian*, who is the acknowledged exponent and defender of the President's views, but we are very certain that the Whigs of this country set down the defeat of their party to a very different cause. They charge the disunion, and consequent disastrous results to the Whig party, on John Tyler, who, elected as a Whig, and pledged to carry out Whig measures, has turned traitor to the party that elevated him to power, and in so doing, has thereby disheartened and sown dissension in the Whig ranks. This is the true cause of the defeat of the Whigs."

But we are at a loss to perceive how this "very different cause" reflects any great honor upon the Whigs, which was undoubtedly the aim of the editor. We cannot very clearly perceive why the President's turning "traitor" should necessarily "sow dissension in the ranks" of true-hearted, patriotic, and devoted Whigs! Was it not their treachery to their own principles and professions that caused the "dissentions?"

This pretended "treachery" to the Whig party is a very paltry excuse for their "dissension" and "defeat." Did the treachery of Judas make the disciples yield up their faith? or the treachery of Arnold cause the patriots of the Revolution to throw down their arms?

The Editor of the "*Record*" must discover some "cause" more germain to the purpose,—ay, and remove the "cause," too—before he can count upon any fair prospect of either a Whig victory, or of "*heading John Tyler.*"

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

THE INDISPENSIBLE ELEMENTS OF A NATIONAL CURRENCY must combine—

I. Uniformity.
II. Safety.
III. Convenience.
IV. Convertibility.
V. And entire public confidence.

Invariability in value is the great desideratum of currency. So great is the advantage of a paper currency over a metallic, that its tendency is rather to increase than diminish in value, when the basis is perfectly secure—and no greater security can possibly be given, than the plighted faith of the Government, to whose hands are confided the fortunes, lives and honor of the people. This is the highest of all possible human security.

☞ The Richmond Whig says it is beginning to understand things, inasmuch as the *Madisonian*, the organ of Mr. Tyler, exults over the defeat of the Whigs in Maryland and Georgia. If this be so, it is wrong; but we have not received the Madisonian containing such exultation.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Nor has the Richmond Whig, nor the Courier and Enquirer. The accusation against us is untrue, yet we do not doubt that the Courier and Enquirer has repeated it often enough to believe it. The most extraordinary appeal made to the Whigs we have yet seen is that of the latter paper, in which they are exhorted to arouse for the sake of mortifying the Madisonian, and preventing us from exulting over Whig defeats! The appeal is a strange compound of insanity, vulgarity, insolence and falsehood, which we presume nobody will regard any more than the howl of a hyena in a menagerie.

If the Globe is desirous, as it clearly is, of getting Mr. Webster out of the Cabinet, it will be obliged to resort to some other method than *driving*. It can, however, adopt no method that will prove effectual, and therefore it may as well spike its cannon an that point, and save its ammunition.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

On the 15th ultimo, ST. CLAIR DENNY, late Capt. U. S. Army, to be Paymaster in the place of Elbert Herring, Esq., removed.

OFFICIAL.

JOHN TYLER,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that SAMUEL G. TAYLOR has been appointed Consul of the Republic of Texas, for the port of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls, of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 23d day of October, A. D. 1841, and of [L. S.] the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
W. S. DERRICK, *Acting Secretary of State.*

TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 3, 1841.

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840,		$26,681,337 53
Redeemed of that amount,		24,924,725 64
Leaving outstanding,		$1,756,611 89
Issued under act of February 15, 1841, Prior to the 4th March, 1841,	$673,681 32	
Since the 4th March, 1841,	5,349,165 58	
Making,	$6,022,846 90	
Returned of that issue,	407,753 00	
Leaving outstanding,		$5,615,093 90
And making the aggregate outsanding 1st instant, of		$7,371,705 79

McCLINTOCK YOUNG,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The election for members of the State Legisture is held to-morrow. The topics of discussion which have engaged the parties, in addition to banks, currency, tariffs, and internal improvements, are, in the city of New York, the assessments for city improvements, and in the State, the claim of the mechanics to be relieved from the competition of convict labor, and the attack made by the Catholics upon the system of public schools.

A very extraordinary politico-religious demonstration was made by the Catholics at Carroll Hall, New York city, on Friday evening last. The school fund of the State maintains public schools, at which children of all sects are admitted without expense. They are purely literary institutions, except that the Bible is read once a day. The Catholics object to their children mingling with those of the Protestants, and desire an appropriation of a portion of the school fund for their separate use. Most of the candidates of both parties, (all on the Whig side,) are understood to be opposed to any change in the present system for any sectarian purposes. The Catholic meeting accordingly brought out two of their own nominees as candidates for State Senators, and three names for the Assembly to be joined with the rest of the regular Loco-foco ticket. The chief speaker at the meeting was the Romanist Bishop Hughes.

The Herald says, "Bishop Hughes, and several of the Catholic priesthood, mounted the platform, and were received with great applause." This is an important step, and has been met with very strong condemnation. The first dawning of an attempt like this to unite Church and State, should be frowned upon by all parties. We trust the ballot boxes will administer their severest rebuke. We copy the report of the procedings of this new politico-religious movement from the Herald:

MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS TO NOMINATE A SEPARATE TICKET.

Last night a meeting of the opponents of the present Common Schopl System was called at Carroll Hall, which was attended by an immense concourse of people. Mr. Gregory Dillon was called to the chair, by acclamation. Shortly afterwards *Bishop Hughes, and several of the Catholic priesthood, mounted the platform, and were received with great applause.* The Right Reverend gentleman began his address to the meeting by expressing his delight and satisfaction to find that the forlorn children of New York had so many friends and advocates ready to stand forth, for the purpose of relieving their unhappy condition. He was glad of this, not merely because the children required friends, but because their prospects for a better system of education were better now than they had been for sixteen long years past. His Reverence then took a view of the school question, and went over the whole ground, which he discussed before the Common Council. He adverted to their opponents, as wishing to establish a monopoly of religious freedom, and to enslave the young mind or compel the tax payers to support a system, which, while it took money out of their pockets, prevented the fathers, brothers, and uncles of the children from having a voice in their education, unless they sent them to pauper schools or paid for their education a second time. His Reverence then said, that the question had been before two tribunals, and it was now left for the decision of the people themselves. If those who wanted a change would not vote for the advocates of a change, then was their cause hopeless; but if they would neglect the opponents and vote for these public men, who had stood by them in the hour of trial, there was a brighter day before them.

The Right Reverend speaker then proceeded thus: It is impossible for me to say any thing personally of those whose names have been recommended to be placed on the list of candidates, and I would not for one moment urge that they should be placed there, had I not been assured on the most positive evidence, and which I could not doubt, that they are friendly to an alteration in the present system of public education. I know that some of them, it is said, are opposed to us. But again, on the other hand, I have been assured by gentlemen who spoke from their own personal knowledge—some speaking for one candidate and some for another—that by public and recorded acts, or authorized declarations, all of them,—ay, all of them can be depended on as determined, should they by your votes be elected to the position in which they can decide on this question, to support the justice of our claims. (Tremendous applause.)

If, however, it should happen, that any discover that we are mistaken in them, and if after taking him for a friend, according to all assurances we have to the contrary received, we find him an opponent of our measures, then he has the easy remedy—he can write to the papers, and say we used his name without authority. (Cheers.) If any of the gentlemen named take this course, we can supply his place. And I conceive that he shall be bound in honor to do so, if we have been mistaken in him he is bound to declare it, and not perpetuate the deception. (Cheers.) Before I call upon the Secretary to read the ticket, *I will simply say, gentlemen, that the decision of this night on it, is to be final*, and without any expression of individual opinion as to the merits or demerits of those names, will be read. As I have already remarked, I am not acquinted with any of these gentlemen; but they have been selected by gentlemen as much interested in this question as I am; and now, gentlemen, if you are unanimously determined to convince this community that you are sincere, and really in earnest—that you sincerely feel that there is a *bona fide* grievance of which you complain, and wish redressed, you will support the candidates thus offered for your choice, because if you do not, you have no alternative left but that of voting for the declared enemies of your rights. I will now request the Secretary to read the names placed on the ticket, of that ticket I have approved. It presents the names of the only friends we could find already before the public, and those whom not being so permanently before the public, we have found for ourselves.

The Secretary then read the following list:

Senators.

Thomas O'Conner, J. G. Gotsburger.

Assembly.

Tighe Davey,	D. R. J. Jones,
D. C. Pentz,	Solomon Townsend,
G. Weir,	J. L. O'Sullivan,
Paul Grout,	Auguste Devazac,
C. Schakhammer,	Wm. McMurray,
M. B. McLay,	Michael Walsh.

Each name was received with the most deafening and uproarious applause, and three terrific cheers were given at the close, on the subsidence of which the Bishop proceeded:

You have now, gentlemen, heard the names of men who are willing to risk themselves in support of your cause. Put these names out of view, and you cannot, in the records of our political controversies, find that of one solitary public man who is not understood to be pledged against us. What then, is your course? You now, for the first time, find yourselves in the position to vote at least for yourselves. You have often voted for others, and they did not vote for you, but now you are determined to uphold with your own votes, your own rights. (Thunders of applause, which lasted several minutes.) Will you then stand by the rights of your offspring, who have for so long a period, and from generation to generation, suffered under the operation of this injurious system? (Renewed cheering.) Will you adhere to the nomination made? (Loud cries of "We will," "We will," and vociferous applause.) Will you be united? (Tremendous cheering—the whole immense assembly rising *en masse*, waiving of hats, handkerchiefs, and every possible demonstration of applause.) Will you let all men see that you are worthy sons of the nation to which you belong? cries of "Never fear—we will." "We will till death!" and terrific cheering.) Will you prove yourselves worthy of friends? (Tremendous cheering.) Will none of you flinch? (The scene thot followed this emphatic query is indescribable, and out-heroded all the enthusiastic and absolutely frenzied displays of passionate feeling we have ever witnessed at Irish meetings. The cheering—the shouting—the stamping of feet—waiving of hats, handkerchiefs, and shelelaghs, beggared all powers of description.) Very well, then; the tickets will be prepared and distributed amongst you, and on the day of election go, like freemen, with dignity and calmness, entertaining due respect for your fellow-citizens and their opinions, and deposit your votes. And if you do not elect any of your friends, you will at least record your votes in favor of justice, and in favor of your principles, which must not, cannot be abandoned, and you will be guiltless of the sin, and shame, and degradation, of electing men who are pledged to trample on you if they can. (Great cheering.) I care not for party men—their professions—their cliques, and all that. Bring them to the test, and you find great promises—lean performances. It is time that you should convince them that you, the interested parties in this great question—you, the denizens of a nation proverbially faithful to every engagement—you will convince them, at least, and perhaps for the first time, that you are not the pliant tools they mistake you to be! (Loud cheering.) You will have nothing to do with the men who go to Senate and Assembly, pledged to act against you? (Loud cries of "No! no! that we wont," &c. great cheering.) They may find votes enough to send them—(a voice, "No they shan't!)—let them go. But they will, in that case, be obliged to confess that they were sent by your enemies—let them do the work of their masters. (Laughter and cheers.) I ask, then, once for all—and with the answer let the meeting close—will this meeting pledge its honor, as the representation of that oppressed portion of our community for whom I have so often pleaded, here as well as elsewhere—will it pledge its honor that it will stand by these candidates whose names have been read, and that, no man composing this vast audience will ever vote for any one pledged to oppose our just claims and incontroverible rights? (Terrific cheering and thunders of applause, which continued for several minutes, amid which Bishop H. resumed his seat.)

Silence having been at length restored, the ticket was adopted by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SENATE CHAMBER,
NASHVILLE, October 19, 1841.

To the Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER:

SIR: The undersigned, members of the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, now in session, being a majority of that body, understanding that your name will be presented to their consideration as a candidate for the Senate of the United States, respectfully request you to inform them in writing what your opinions are on the following subjects, viz:

1. Do you approve an act passed at the late extra session of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and will you, if elected to the Senate, vote to repeal the same?

2. Do you approve an act passed at the late extra session of Congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," commonly called the distribution bill, and if elected to the Senate of the United States, will you vote to repeal the same?

3. Do you approve an act passed at the late extra session of Congress, entitled "An act relating to duties and drawbacks," commonly called the tax bill, by which increased taxes are laid on salt, food, and clothing, and other necessaries of life, and, if elected to the Senate of the United States, will you vote to repeal the same?

4. Do you approve an act passed at the late extra session of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing a loan not exceeding twelve millions of dollars," and, if elected, will you vote against the bill to be introduced at the next session of Congress, of which notice has been given by HENRY CLAY, a Senator from Kentucky, to increase the debt created by the above act to sixteen millions of dollars in addition to the said twelve millions?

5. Do you approve a bill passed at the late extra session of Congress, entitled "A bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," and a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a Corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States;" both of which bills were vetoed by the President of the United States; and if you do not approve of either or both of said bills, are you in favor of a United States Bank, and, if so, are you in favor of a Bank in which private stockholders are to own all or any portion of the shares?

6. Do you approve of an act passed at the late extra session of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States," by which a large donation was made to a private person out of the public Treasury; and do you hold that said act was constitutional, and, if so, do you hold that the same was proper and expedient?

7. Do you admit the right of the General Assembly as a constituent body to instruct Senators in Congress, and their duty, when instructed, to obey or resign?

The undersigned deem it proper to state to you that they are opposed to permitting an election to take place for filling the two vacant seats in the Senate of the United States from this State until full and satisfactory answers are received in writing from each person who is or may become a candidate for either of said vacant seats—and copies of this letter will be addressed to all such persons, and answers required before said election takes place.

The undersigned are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

[Signed by Samuel Turney, S. P. Hardwicke, Samuel H. Laughlin, Thomas J. Matthews, A. Johnson, Richard Warner, W. T. Ross, Sackfield Maclin, John Miller, Robert W. Powell, B. Martin, John A. Gardner, Richard Waterhouse.]

NASHVILLE, October 21, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, propounding for my consideration sundry grave questions of public policy, and requiring me to enlighten your minds by a "full and satisfactory" reply, or, in the opposite alternative, leaving me to anticipate the indefinite postponement of an election which involves the sacred rights of the People of Tennessee in the principal councils of the nation, and is imperatively enjoined by the letter of the Constitution.

I may lament, gentlemen, but I fear I cannot relieve the anxieties which *seem* to embarrass your movements and threaten to disappoint the public expectation, by retarding the execution of a great and important duty. To promise otherwise would be to speak against "the lights before me," and to labor against hope itself.—For years past, it has been my lot to struggle in a warfare where, as the country will bear me witness, I scorned alike to stoop to concealment or beg for quarters. During that eventful conflict, in the length and fervency of the repeated interviews I had the honor of holding with *some* of you, and in the frequent opportunities you all had of reading and hearing my sentiments, I endeavored to proclaim my opinions and declare my political associations. If, after all this, we do not yet sufficiently understand each other, it must certainly be the result of *incorrigible dulness* somewhere; and as I make it a point never to be outdone in manners, I must, I suppose, as a matter of politeness, take the fault to myself, and secure you against an imputation which would wound the pride of your constituents and derogate from the dignity of the Senatorial gown. But excuse me now, gentlemen, if you please. Fruitless labor is apt to discourage further toils, no matter where the difficulty lies, and I feel myself compelled, in all due humility, to decline the explanations I have hitherto failed to impress upon your intellects.—Nevertheless, by your leave, gentlemen, I may tender my profound acknowledgments for the *disinterested* candor which dictated your communication, and in behalf of my own imbecility, implore that charity I would be the last to impeach or assail.

A word or two more, gentlemen, in all good soberness, shall close what I have to say on the present occasion. They are called for by considerations altogether foreign to my political creed, whatever it may be, and cannot be omitted by any one who feels that office can never be honorably held, unless it be honorably sought for and honorably obtained.

Considering that we are uncompromising political adversaries—for such to me you will admit are the whole *thirteen* of the self-constituted and august inquest I am now addressing—you have decently veiled but hardly excused an extraordinary liberty by the elevated position you have been pleased to assign me. It remains to be seen whether I stand *alone* before a *patriotic* inquisition, or who it is, friend or foe, that shares with me the honors of your scrutiny. You doubtless know of some who have placed themselves *stealthily*, if not publicly, in the category you have imposed upon me, and as I am bound to believe that you are "all—all honorable men," I trust you will not have failed to visit these with similar searchings. Although some of them may be at the bottom, the very bottom of your counsels—the sacred office you have *honorably* and voluntarily assumed, will not excuse the least partiality. They should be held on high, as I am, so that a just and equal exposure may *warn* the public of their men, and enable mid-day ambition to scan by times the steel it may have to encounter.

Whether or no I shall be a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, now at the disposal of the Legislature of Tennessee, may depend upon more uncertainties than the contingency of life itself. I will, on that score at least, endeavor to measure my ambition by the desires of those whose political fortunes—good or bad—suit me infinitely better than yours; and, whilst I am free to admit that a majority of those friends may command my name, I can declare, in equal frankness, that poor and humble as I am, my enemies possess neither power to deter, nor wealth nor honors enough to purchase me. The closeness and the fierceness of the contest may warm my courage and stimulate my exertions, but the pride of success shall never, I assure you, tempt me to violate any sentiment of propriety.

I assert no uncommon sagacity, when I profess to understand the promises, the obligations, and the political attitude of every individual member composing the honorable body with whom you are acting. A similar knowledge—less acceptable to your taste, however, than mine—excited no doubt the solicitude which led you into this extraordinary correspondence. Without intending to rebuke that solicitude, or without designing now to charge any one of you, or any particular member of your political family with unworthy attempts upon the unsuspecting integrity of your brethren of an opposite faith, I seize the occasion to declare, solemnly and publicly, that I would not ply the fidelity of the humblest among all the representatives of the people, though my election might hang on a vote, and I could successfully accomplish the foul seduction. I hope, gentlemen, it may be in your power, all of you, to say as much in equal and unfeigned sincerity.

It is true, gentlemen, as you assert, that you constitute a majority "in the Senate of the General Assembly of Tennessee," and consequently hold the power for two years to come to enforce the significant threat which points the last paragraph of your letter. It is equally true that some people have prophesied the execution of that threat; but I have not been of the number, and am still slow to believe in any such purpose. The force of the threat does not therefore annoy me, nor would its unwise fulfilment injure me more than it would yourselves, and every other good citizen in the country. The chief blessings that flow from this happy Government belong, without distinction, to all men of every party, and their loss—if the fated hour ever comes—must of course be a common calamity. As their existence was co-eval, so their duration can only be co-existent with our Constitution; and that cannot long survive, unless the sacred injunctions of that ever-glorious instrument are cherished and obeyed by men of every political faith. In the midst of party in its most malignant forms I have never despaired of that Constitution. Nay, more, gentlemen; though the fiery demon of faction should break for a season the chains wherewith reason in its most forgetful moments has hitherto bound her down, and stalk abroad through the land, scattering anarchy, discord, and wanton misrule, I should not then altogether despair.

As a nation we are yet too young, and as a people too virtuous, to disregard the precepts of our forefathers, and blindly and forever cast away the rich legacy, the price of so much blood and suffering, wherewith they endowed us. The Constitution of which I am speaking commands you to elect two Senators, to represent and protect the interest of the nation and your immediate constituents in an approaching Congress. At all events, it imposes upon you the obligation of faithfully attempting a selection; and, ardent and determined as some of you may be in an honest desire to advance some particular friend at the expense even of an indefinite postponement of the whole question, there must certainly yet be found of your number one man, who, nobly looking beyond party to his country and the Constitution, will change that lean majority of which you have so imprudently and incautiously boasted.

If any of you, gentlemen, are disposed to complain of the channel through which these respects will first meet your eyes, you will find my apology in the Union of yesterday. Your letter, I own—with many thanks for the act of especial condescension—was delivered to me in studied and decent form by three of its most distinguished signers; but I had scarcely time, from other indispensable vocations, to pass a hurried glance over its pages—certainly no sufficient opportunity to consider the *art* or the just merits of such an important communication, before I found its contents copied into the columns of a newspaper. By addressing you thus through the intervention of the press, I not only avail myself of the earliest possible publicity, but I have the honor to imitate and rival a high example.

I am gentlemen, with all due consideration, your obedient servant,

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER

Messrs. SAMUEL TURNEY, J. P. HARDWICKE, and others.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

At a special election for a State Senator, to supply a vacancy from the Wheeling district, held on Thursday last, the Whig candidate succeeded. His election is important, as on its result depended the majority in the State Senate, which is thus secured to the Whigs. The district is composed of the counties of Ohio, Marshall, Brooke, and Tyler. We have the following results:

	Parrish, (W.)	*Newman*, (L. F.
Ohio	696	267
Marshall	354	423
Brooke		78 majority.
	1,050	768

Tyler county to be heard from, but it cannot change the result.