

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1845.

MEASURES CHAIRMANS.—My letter to you of the 10th inst. has returned to me in the columns of the Sentinel. On reading it, I perceive that I have committed an error in fact. I therein state that "the President has renewed the offer, repeatedly made by his predecessors, to concede to Great Britain all of Oregon north of latitude 49, and added to the proposition the free navigation of Columbia river."

My intention was to say: "The President has renewed the offer, repeatedly made by his predecessors, to concede to Great Britain all of Oregon north of latitude 49, detaching from the proposition of his predecessors the offer of the free navigation of the Columbia river."

Opinions of various shades prevail here on the subject of Oregon. All agree that if we "go ahead" to act thoroughly in the enforcement of our claim to the whole of Oregon,—there will be a point in our proceedings, when and where, war will meet us. The point of time, and event, will be, when we, by legal enactment, or by other act, assert our right to sovereignty and exclusive possession, to that part of Oregon north of the Columbia.

It is not apprehended from a law extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Iowa, or other contiguous State or Territory, over our citizens in Oregon, to the exclusion of British subjects, or giving the notice provided for in the Treaty, nor even from the erection of commercial ports north of the Columbia river.

But the granting of lands, or the erection of military posts, north of the river, or the admission of Oregon as a Territory, or State, we are assured will be considered cause of war by Great Britain. [Let her try it, say we.—EDITORS.]

The Profits of the Bank.

The barberous operations of the State Bank of Indiana are exemplified in a report in relation to the profits of the branches for the last year. Several of them range from 9 to 8 per cent, while the Fort Wayne Branch has paid 9 1/2 per cent, South Bend 10 per cent, Richmond 10 1/2 per cent, and Michigan City 12 per cent. This is what we call banking with a vengeance. And yet, while the Bank has been enabled to declare such a profit—while even the South Bend branch pays ten per cent, you may ask who has enjoyed the benefits of the last year? Have you, Mr. Farmer, or you, Mr. Mechanic? Not a penny. The best farmer in Elkhart county, backed by the wealth of her prairies, could not obtain the accommodation of a hundred dollars, while the speculator on the farmer's wheat has drawn his thousands, and that too, without his being a resident even of the State. And yet the Bank, not satisfied with these enormous profits, asks the privilege of continuing the issue of small bills during the life-time of its charter, that the pockets of the people may be crammed with the dirty rag, instead of the pure white coin of the nation. Instead of yielding to such a request, we say, chain the tiger while it is young—keep it in subjection, and when it has arrived at maturity—when its career of intrigue and oppression has been run, let it die the death of a dog, and be consigned to merited oblivion, "unwept, unloved and unscathed."—Goshen Democrat, Dec. 25.

This brings to mind some recent transactions here. While our own citizens, the best of them, can at most obtain a paltry hundred dollars or two, foreign speculators can get their thousands. It is very well known that the first speculation in flour, this season, was accomplished in this way. Gentlemen from Columbus got their thousands at a moment's notice, and with it bought flour at low rates from our millers. If it had not been for this combination of the Bank and foreign speculators, our own millers would have received the benefit of the increased price, and could then have afforded to give better prices to the farmers for their wheat than they can now do. These things are absolutely damnable.

Yet in the face and eyes of the above facts, there is undoubtedly a strong disposition in the Legislature to increase the privileges of the Bank. But we predict, if it be done, or if the small note issue be continued, there is not an honest man who votes for it, whether Whig or Democrat, but will ultimately bitterly regret the act. Let the wise be prudent.

During Attempt.

On Monday evening last, as the Western stage was crossing White River bridge, a person, described as wearing a light colored or straw hat, was observed at the entrance on the west side. While in the bridge, said person attempted to steal the trunks, &c., and succeeded in losing the straps, when he was discovered. He succeeded in escaping.

There appears to be some disposition in the Legislature to change the law in relation to the collection of debts. Whatever change may be effected to secure prompt settlements,—and they are very desirable,—we hope that a judicious arrangement will be still maintained. This can be done with great benefit to the community at large, and ought to be done. It is one of the most beneficial and useful of all the laws in relation to the collection of debts.

A SEVERE CUT.—The whig correspondent of the Wash Express, writing to that paper under date of the 26th inst., speaking in favorable terms of the attempts to arrange our State indebtedness, cuts some of the opposers rather hard. Speaking of a southern Senator, he says: "Foremost amongst the quibblers in this debate, was the able successor of — whose similarity of disposition, has caused many to believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls."

MORRISON, as we foretold, has concocted various innuendoes and falsehoods against us. He shall have enough before he is done with it. Look out for a booby next time.

It will be soon by the letter of Judge Wick, which we publish to-day, that he corrects the error which occurred in a former letter, and upon which Morrison pounced with great avidity, in the hope of injuring the Judge. It would be well for the Royal Family if they never had made worse mistakes.

THE CHEROKEES.—Several murders have recently been perpetrated among the Cherokees. The murdered men belong to what is called the "treaty party," and the murderers to the Ross party. Our government has ordered Gen. Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gibson, to employ the troops under command to put an end to the outrages.

At a celebration in Western New York, on the 29th of December, the following toast in regard to Oregon was given: "England will be a scarlet men before she takes it."

Gen. Sam Houston.

On the 15th of last month, some eighty of the most respectable citizens of Galveston, Texas, addressed a letter to General M. B. Lamar, requesting his opinion of the course of Gen. Sam Houston, relative to the annexation question; his answer is direct and pointed, and exposes the character and movements of Houston as fully as it shows his meanness in attempting to make political capital by denying his former measures.

We give the following extract which forms the conclusion of Gen. Lamar's reply. "It is useless to pile Ores on Pelion. If the facts and reasons already adduced are insufficient to satisfy the reader of the utter falsehood of Gen. Houston's declaration, that all this apparent opposition to annexation, was only intended to deceive the British Minister, I fear that his mind is, upon this question, imperious to truth; and it would be useless to urge upon him any further considerations. If, however, there is a patient examiner of evidence, who is slow in receiving conviction, yet willing when fairly convinced, to surrender his prejudices and passions to the sacred cause of truth, to him I will address one or two lines, which will present some of the most arguments in a new shape, and then leave the matter, in the elegant and perspicuous language of the present Excellency to 'his contingencies.' Let us then, for a little while, suppose that Gen. Houston to be arraigned by Capt. Elliott upon the charge of insanity. Upon the subject of insanity, we are to be furnished with a copy of an official honor that you were opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States; and you desired me to notify my government of the fact. Why, then, have you since declared that our correspondence and intercourse upon this subject, was mere 'courtesy and politeness' against the dignity implied in this charge, and in the defence of his honor, the General might very justly and triumphantly reply, in the following language. He might say to the minister—'Sir, you know very well that this declaration was extorted from me by the dangerous position in which I was placed by the British Minister. Had I acknowledged the truth and validity of my pledges to your government, it would have involved me in treason to my own people. To gloss them over, therefore, under the plea of courtesy, was my only alternative. It was not done in good faith to your government, you have every reason to believe; and have no testimony to dispense. Did not my Cabinet oppose the annexation? Did not my press, my partisans, my foreign ministers, my officers of government, and all others whom I had any control, over, oppose it? Did I not, under your advice, issue my proclamation of an Armistice, and send my commissioners to Mexico? Did I not also cause Dr. Jones to be elected to the Presidency for the avowed purpose of having my pledges to you carried out? And has he not done so to the full extent of his ability? Did he not, in fact, on the basis of the Treaty with Mexico, one of the provisions of which expressly denounced annexation? Did he not delay the calling of Congress until your return with the Treaty, and as soon as he received it, did he not issue a Proclamation of an Armistice, in which he distinctly indicated his preference of independence to annexation? And did I not throughout this period, whilst the whole country was clamorous for annexation, maintain a sullen silence, even though strongly appealed to, by the dying Hero of New Orleans, to consent in favor of it? What danger can you require of my fidelity? I defy you to name the first act that I have ever committed in favor of the measure, or the first one omitted, which it was in my power to employ against it, without utter ruin to myself. What then becomes of your charge against me? Produce your evidence. Do you hope to gain me by your own confession? You know as well as I do the necessity of my repudiating the past; and you cannot oppose my extorted acknowledgment to the long train of consistent conduct which has come under your own observation. Actions speak louder than words; let me be judged by what I do, and not by what I say."

And now, gentlemen, suppose Gen. Houston were to make such a speech as this to the British Minister in reply to his intimation—what answer could the minister offer? He would be compelled to acknowledge the force and validity of the argument, and to give up his charge. And if these facts and reasons are sufficient to produce conviction, when urged by Gen. Houston himself, in what respect are their weight and authority diminished by their being urged in his behalf by another?

And now, gentlemen, what are the conclusions to be drawn from this conduct? No man enters into intrigues without some object, either public or private. What, then, was the object of Sam Houston in these disgraceful negotiations with the British Minister and the Mexican Government? He is pleased to denigrate these negotiations as the object of his country? What public good did he propose to accomplish by it? Was the reunion of Texas and Mexico intended? This he denies. Was the permanent independence of the country, the object? This he also denies. What, then, was his object? Like a certain who rubs vanity against the bars of his prison, Gen. Houston now imprisoned in triple walls, by his intrigues, endeavors to escape by a desperate plunge at the door of annexation. But that door is barred against him with a fastening which he cannot touch. What, then, was the object of his conduct? Great Britain and Mexico? Mexico! In the absence of all public reasons, we are left to conjecture the private ones. If he has received from the British Minister, or from the Mexican Government, any personal favor, as the reward of his negotiations with them, then, we are left to conjecture the private ones. If he has received from the British Minister, or from the Mexican Government, any personal favor, as the reward of his negotiations with them, then, we are left to conjecture the private ones.

Such a question has been the con't of Gen. Houston on the question of annexation. In all the phases of his tortuous and elaborate perfdy, it is but an epitome of his life. The crowning act—consistent only with himself—is the climax of audacity. Does he blush at the exposure of his treason? Great Britain and Mexico? Mexico! and turning to the people he has abandoned, as if in mockery of all human virtue, he demands the patriot's reward for the traitor's crime.

Your fellow citizen, MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

IRISH RAILWAYS AND THEIR USES.—The Reporters in Ireland have discovered another use for railways in that country, their importance as a means for overrunning the island with British troops, as was recently threatened by a London journal. The Dublin Nation reports that the Irish people understand the military uses or abuses of railways as well as the English. The iron rail, the track, embankments, tunnels and deep cuts, might be converted to other uses than assisting locomotion, and a deadlier ambush could scarcely be desired than the banks of a deep cutting. The savage intimation of the Nation, which shows the desperation of the Irish, has roused the indignation of the English journals, who characterize it, as a most barbarous and atrocious threat, which will have the effect of destroying confidence in such investments in that country.

The Irish have given specimens already of their skill in forming an ambush. In the rebellion of 1797, a feat was made by Gen. Holt, of the rebel party, so as to decoy a regiment of the Danish militia, under the command of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, into a road cut through a hill, and having a high bank on each side of it, where the whole regiment was cut off, very few escaping.

A letter signed M. R. Hull, addressed to the Indiana Freeman, commenced thus: "DEAR DEPUTY.—Our meeting at New Castle was pretty well attended by the abolitionists of the county, but there were but few of our enemies in attendance. Those present raised near sixty dollars for the support of the cause," &c.

According to Mr. Hull, then the "enemies" were the only contributors. No credit being given in his letters to the abolitionists for any part of the contribution.

MAILS TO TEXAS.—The Postmaster of New Orleans has issued the following notice: "By a regulation of the Post Office Department all letters to Galveston, should be prepaid at this office, at the same rates of those in the regular United States Mail.

It is also expected that all letters from other offices of the United States, should be prepaid in inland postage prepaid to New Orleans, in addition to the postage from this to Galveston.

The two fine steamers, New York and Galveston, will leave each port, (say New Orleans and Galveston) every five days, thus affording a frequent and speedy means of communication by mail.

Capt. Eldridge, principal warden of the Second Municipality Workhouse, New Orleans, has been detected in administering brutal floggings to the inmates. He has been convicted of the same before the Recorder, and will be punished.

Oregon.

The following is Mr. Douglas's "bill to protect the rights of American settlers in the Territory of Oregon until the termination of the joint occupation of the same," which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order of the day for the 1st Tuesday of January.

A bill to protect American Citizens residing in the Oregon Territory. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa, and the laws said Territory, so far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the South by the forty-second parallel of north latitude; on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the line of 54 deg. and 40 min. north latitude, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean including the streams adjacent to the coast; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river, and between the 40th and 43d parallels of north latitude: Provided, That this act shall not be construed or executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of the rights and privileges secured by the third article of the treaty signed at London, October 20, 1818, and continued in force by the treaty of August 6, 1827, until such treaty stipulation shall cease to have effect, the notice provided for in the second article of said last mentioned treaty.

2. Be it further enacted, That all the country described in the first section of this act, shall constitute one Judicial District, and a District Court shall be held therein, to be called by the Judge so appointed, at such times and places as he shall designate, and said Court shall possess all the powers and authority vested in the present district court of said Territory of Iowa. An additional Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa shall be appointed, who shall hold his office by the same tenure, receive the same compensation, possess the same powers and authority as are conferred by law upon the Justices of the Supreme Court of said Territory. District Courts in the said District as aforesaid.

3. Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint the requisite number of Justices of the Peace, and such ministers and officers as shall be necessary for the due execution of the laws; Provided that every subject of Great Britain who shall be arrested under the provisions of this act for crime alleged to have been committed within the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, shall be held in custody free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the United States, and of Great Britain, pursuant to stipulations between the two powers, shall be delivered up for trial to the nearest and most convenient authorities having cognizance of such offence, by the laws of Great Britain.

4. Be it further enacted, That provision shall be made by the President, to secure and grant 140 acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the territory of Oregon, of the age of 18 years, and upwards, who may have heretofore, or shall hereafter, within two years from the passage of this act, move from any State or Territory of the United States to the said Territory, and who shall have cultivated and to his heirs at law in case of his decease; and to the wife of every such inhabitant, and to each of his children who shall be under the age of 21 years, or shall have been born therein, provision shall be made to grant 160 acres, and to their heirs respectively, in case of their decease.

5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, in the manner provided by law for similar officers, a superintendent of Indian Affairs, and such Indian agents and sub-agents as shall be necessary to the public interests, to whom may be entrusted, under the direction of the President, and in accordance with the existing laws, so far as they may be consistent with the purpose of this act, the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the execution of the laws herein extended over the country described in the first section of this act.

6. Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected such block houses, stockades, or military posts, as shall be necessary for the protection of the rights and interests of the Territory of Oregon, against Indian depredations and aggressions; and to furnish such armaments and supplies as shall be necessary to their defence.

7. Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be raised, officered and equipped in such a manner as the President shall direct, two regiments of mounted men, to guard and protect emigrants, and to be employed in accordance with the laws, and to be furnished with arms, accoutrements and supplies as shall be necessary to their defence.

8. Be it further enacted, That a mail route be and is hereby established from St. Joseph to the mouth of the Columbia river.

9. Be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

10. And it is further enacted, That the President be and he is authorized to give the one year's notice provided for in the third article of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, October 20, 1818, and all other treaties for the joint occupation of the Oregon Territory.

The Union Says: We understand another bill will be reported, extending a Territorial government over Oregon, after the bill now introduced has been enacted upon.

The MORMONS.—Mrs. Smith, the widow of the Mormon prophet, has addressed a letter to the New York Sun, declaring that it is not her intention to go to California, or any other remote place, with the Mormons. She says: "The laws of the United States are quite good enough for me and my children, and my settled intention is to remain where I am, take care of my property, and if I cannot educate my children here, send them to New York or New England for that purpose. Many of the Mormons will, no doubt, remove in the spring, and many more will remain here; and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have a mixed society in Nauvoo, as in other cities, and all exclusive religious distinctions abolished."

"I must now say that I never for a moment believed in what my husband called his apparitions and revelations, as I thought him laboring under a diseased mind; yet, that may be true, as a prophet is seldom an author of his own opinions, excepting in his own family or country; but as my conviction is to the contrary, I shall educate my children in a different faith, and teach them to obey and reverence the laws and institutions of their country."

She also says: "I am left here, sir, with a family of children to attend to, without any means of giving them an education, for there is not a school in the city, nor is it intended there shall be any here, or at any other place where they are to be educated; and if these poor, cunning, and unfeeling creatures remove with them, they will die in the wilderness."

A STRICT CONSTRUCTIONIST.—Mr. C. F. Noland, of Arkansas, is said to have made the following speech at the Memphis Convention: "Mr. President—before the vote is taken I wish to make a speech which shall not be five minutes long [cheers, and cries of "go on!"] When Gen. George Rogers Clarke was taken prisoner by the Indians, they made him pack the skulls and things of the whole party, and keep up with 'em too. After three or four days he was so worn out with fatigue, that he could with difficulty drag one foot after the other. So he thought he'd make 'em a speech—[cheers.] Throwing down the skulls, and mounting a log, he stretched out his hands and said: 'Gentlemen Indians! [peals of laughter.] I propose that every man carry his own skull!'"

And so, Mr. President, I propose that every State carry her own skull!"

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Monument at the Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

Mass. Editors:—I am going to see a monument on the Indiana Legislature, towards erecting a monument on the battle field of Tippecanoe. As a lady of your county was the means of calling attention to this subject, by a publication in your paper of a poetical effusion, suggested by a visit to the spot, in October last, and as your paper has now a more extended circulation, throughout the State, than when the poem was first published, you will gratify a number of your readers, ladies and gentlemen, by again giving it a place in your excellent paper.

Lines.

Suggested by a visit to the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

My heart was with him, for I stood, In trembling awe, on consecrated ground— Upon the soil made sacred by the blood Of Western chivalry; and though I found No sterner marble there to proudly stand The names of those who fell, or bear a trace Of gratitude, the dead mightiest of the land, Weaving the battle-scars time could not efface.

Oh! there are times when the unfettered mind Goes out from its clay tenement, and strays, In dreams all fanciful and undefined, Amidst the mouldering records of the past, Dim forms start up before us as we raise, In fancy's light, the dark mysterious veil Of tasks years since were thought to be dead.

Thus I was spell-bound there, and fancy wrought A twilight scene before me. It was night Within a green old forest, and I thought A line of watch-fires, burning strangely bright, Sent up phantastic streams of fitful light, Amidst the summer leaves, then lo! a roar, Of tanks yeared, making ready, charge and wheel, And men, unconscious of approaching foes, Wrapt in that sweet oblivious, toil-worn repose.

Many a one, forgetting every care, Had wandered far away, and in his trance, Was sitting in his quiet home, and these He might see how dangers past enhance, The joys around him. Sleeping soldier, pour Thy tank yeared, making ready, charge and wheel, At thy heart's idol, for thy days are o'er; Thou'lt never see thy home, thy bright-eyed children more.

A death-rattle rang upon the midnight air, "Hark! hark! Oh God, that wilt wearily yell, From that too truly uttered, 'tis was there, And froze the very life blood where it fell, Then from plain, thicket, stream and dell, Arose the sound of the unequal strife, As such a battle in the night would tell, From whence the death-blows came, the ground was life With many a ghastly cause and crimson stream of life.

Secure within the tall prairie grass That grew in luxuriant tangle round the scene, The lightning flashes, smoke and streaming gore, Took fatal aim, themselves the while unseen. Oh! God, there is no scene so full of dread, As such a battle in the night would tell, The rallying cry, the shrieks, the groans, the tread Of marching squadrons o'er the dying and the dead.

The sharp, shrill file-note and the clashing steel; The lightning flashes, smoke and streaming gore, Took fatal aim, themselves the while unseen. Oh! God, there is no scene so full of dread, As such a battle in the night would tell, The rallying cry, the shrieks, the groans, the tread Of marching squadrons o'er the dying and the dead.

Long, long they fought and bravely, but the foe Had the advantage; where the watch-fires threw Like winged lightning-shafts the bullets flew With the unerring aim, so strangely true Of savage marksmanship, not a single eye, As the balls whirled round, could tell of grief; They counted it a little thing to die; A wound, a pang, a gasp, a struggle and a sigh.

At length a streak of light, all cold and gray, Slowly along the dim horizon sped, And the dark night, all dark and cold, lay Like a strange pall over the unbrooked dead. No dirge was sung, no word of prayer was said, As such a battle in the night would tell, For they departed hence, with stealing tread, Leaving the heavily made graves to tell, Where many a gallant soldier nobly fought and fell.

My dream departed; but the blue sky above Was bending o'er me as beautiful and fair, As if the spirit of the dead were here; And God's omnipotence were resting there. The forest leaves waved in the morning air, The wind blew from the distant coast, where grew The reed of the battle-strife, the pain, The groans, the agony, the death-words of the slain.

The scene was strangely changed since that sad night, The painted warriors, and the streams were red. Now, all were fresh, green, beautiful and bright; The flower-bedecked carpet Nature spread Was fair enough to grace an angel's tread. The dew-drops trembled in the pastured breeze, And fell in fairy showers upon my head; The wild-birds cawed in the leafy trees, As though they stored up language variety to please.

The memory of that lovely spot doth dwell, To think of it my heart is full of bliss, Like some bright fragment of a broken dream. A gentle stream, now narrowed to a rill, Winds in a line of embankment, round the hill, And dingles o'er the shining stones that pave Its narrow channel, with a soft low tinkle Of music to the flowers that sprout to give Their petals in the spray, or kiss the lulling wave.

I have a broken of the dreamy hour, To be beside the ashes of the brave; It is a little faded purple flower, That grew alone upon the common grave. I love it, for it saw the old trees wave Their tops and shade the spot where I was born; That stood there on the battle-night and gave Protection to the men, and bore a share Of battle's toil, and wholly perished there.

Fair Indiana, thou wilt not forget me, If I be beside the sacred life's crimson tide; It was for thee, my own bright home, they met; 'T was for thy bosom that they battled, died, And it will be thy tears that will be shed To bid the monumental marble rise, Where new their ashes slumber side by side, Beneath the flowers that lift their dewey eyes, Toward the stars that burn and sparkle o'er thy skies.

No, thou wilt not forget the savage, dead, The gleaming tomahawk and spearing knife, And thou wilt keep most sacredly the fame, Of those who flew from home, friends, children, wife, And died to be thy glory, and thy pride. When clouds that hover o'er thee now are rent, And thy broad bosom is with blessings rife, When happiness, peace, plenty and content, Make thee amidst thy sister States pre-eminent.

The report of Mr. Nelson's remarks, on Tuesday last, in relation to granting relief to the Manual Labor College, may be liable to misrepresentation. His remark, in relation to usury, was that when the law was in force giving the privilege of taking interest to any amount, expressed in writing, in the neighborhood where he lived, he had known a small amount loaned, at the rate of nine hundred per cent, and by a person who, to have called him any thing else than a first rate Christian, would have offended him. He made no remark referring to the town of Crawfordsville, in connection with this subject.

JOHN VAN BUREN.—This gentleman has earned for himself a day, a national reputation. His recent argument in the Supreme Court of the United States elicits on every side, without the slightest regard to political differences, the highest encomiums.

Edmund Burke, the Commissioner of Patents, is stated in the Washington Union to be the author of the very valuable articles on the Tariff, of the signature of "Bundelund," which have lately appeared in that journal.

Whatever may be the result, the whigs of the north will have the consolation of knowing that no act of theirs contributed to produce it.—Indiana Courier.

In that case, after the British are flogged don't come forward and claim that you did it. Gen. Jackson was asked by a gentleman what course he would pursue if he were permitted to live his glorious life over again. "Never," says the interrogator, "shall I forget the majestic tone of voice, with which he calmly but emphatically replied, 'Sir, I would not accept the boon if it were offered me.'"

An editor at a dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied—"Owing to a crowd of other matter, I am unable to make room for it!"

Communication from the Governor, in Reply to a Resolution of the Senate, in Relation to Charles Butler, Esq. To the President of the Senate.

Sir:—In compliance with the resolution of the Senate requiring me to lay before that body such information as I may have, as to the name and residence of such bondholders, as may have employed Charles Butler, Esq., the amount they may respectively hold, and "the extent of the power the said Butler may have in the premises," I have to state, that with the exception of the houses of the Messrs. Rothschilds, F. Huth & Co., Morgan, Jardine & Co., Baring, Brothers & Co., Morrison & Son & Co. and Palmer, Mackillop, Dent & Co.—all of whom it is understood are individually holders of our bonds, I have no means of knowing with certainty, the names or residence of any of our bondholders, who have employed Mr. Butler, nor of course the amount they may respectively hold. It is understood, however, that the great mass of our public debt, represented by him on this occasion, was negotiated through the above mentioned houses, and is held by many, probably thousands of persons of comparatively small means, residing abroad. To these houses bondholders, it is presumed, naturally look for advice touching any arrangement that may be made in the premises.

From what is now said, it is evident that it would be impracticable for the bondholders to constitute any person a technical attorney in fact, to act for them in making an arrangement towards the restoration of the honor and credit of the State, not only because of the large number of the holders of these bonds and the strong probability that from death and other causes, some of them may now be minors, and consequently disqualified from giving such power, but also because, were this difficulty surmounted, and a regular power of attorney executed, there is nothing to prevent their passing away the bonds held by them, within the next hour, by delivery to third persons, who as innocent purchasers would not be legally bound by any acts growing out of such power.

The expression here made, in authorizing the communication of Mr. Butler's name to the General Assembly, in which he was described as the authorized agent of a very large body of the holders of the bonds of the State of Indiana, was not intended to intimate that he had been constituted such agent under the formal hand and seal of all the bondholders, but it is almost a literal quotation from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Palmer of the house of Palmer, Mackillop, Dent & Co., a gentleman of high standing for character and knowledge of finance, dated New York, on the 6th of February last, and in which, on the part of the above named houses, representing such bondholders, and fully empowered for that purpose, I was duly advised that Mr. Butler was appointed such agent.

My personal interviews with Mr. Butler, the inspection of his correspondence with his employers, which he has freely submitted to me, and my knowledge of and confidence in his character, in connection with the letter of Mr. Palmer, satisfy me of his abundant authority to act in the premises.

It is conceived to be entirely manifest that the condition of our finances cannot be reconstituted, without a liberal arrangement between the State and her creditors. Before such an arrangement can be made, we must know what will be acceptable to our creditors. Mr. Butler's authority, it is believed, is sufficient for that purpose; for there is scarcely a doubt that whatever he agrees to, will be the advice of the houses through whom our bonds were negotiated, be accepted by the bondholders. The arrangement would be offered in the shape of an act of the General Assembly, and provision might be made, that it should not be operative to any bondholder, until his bonds were surrendered and a new certificate of stock issued under the modifications of the new arrangement. This would constitute the final and unchangeable assent of the creditor, and would obviate and preclude all danger that might arise from the want of a technical power on the part of the agent of the State.

The arrangement made between the State of Illinois and a portion of her creditors, was based on the authority of the agent of the creditors, no stronger or more formal than that now held by Mr. Butler. I cannot omit the expression of a strong wish that the Legislature may find it to comport with their sense of duty to listen, at least to the proposition of our bondholders through Mr. Butler, and which I have not yet seen,) before closing the door to all negotiation.

The time is believed to be highly propitious for a settlement of the question. The people are believed to be anxious for it, if it can be done on terms that will bring to rest, as far as their ability to do so, the long and painful controversy, which has so long and so fully characterized the spirit of his late annual message to Congress, deserve the most flattering commendations of the democracy of the nation.

Resolved, That his views in relation to the several great questions of national policy, embraced in the same, are commendable, and that the various measures of Government which may present themselves to public consideration; it is

Resolved, That the integrity, and zeal to subserve the true interests of our happy country, which have thus far marked the progress of President Polk's administration, and which so fully characterize the spirit of his late annual message to Congress, deserve the most flattering commendations of the democracy of the nation.

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Democratic Meetings.

The Democrats of Laporte County, pursuant to notice previously given, met at the Court House on Saturday 20th and on motion elected James Bradley Esq. President and Thomas Jernegan Secretary.

The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention to be held on the 8th inst. at Indianapolis. J. W. Chapman, G. Hathaway, J. S. Carter, J. Holland, T. Jernegan, J. M. Allen, J. G. Sleight, W. M. Patterson, T. P. Armstrong, W. A. Place, A. Bailey, S. Burton.

A county committee, consisting