

THE CADIZ SENTINEL.

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POETICAL.

"Come strike the harp, 'tis vain to muse Upon the gathering ill we see."—MOORE.

TO SPRING.

Once more, delightful and soul-stirring Spring! Thon com'st and carriest with thee smiles and joy; With naught thy pleasing features to destroy, But fraught with all to make a poet sing. Oh! who would not thy lovely form embrace? And who would mourn to see thee tinge the plains, Or shut his ear against the moving strains Of mounting lark or heart sick shepherd's lute? Thy breath is sweet, oh Spring! and thy fair bow Around is girt with gladness; and thine eye Beams peace about the bosom of the sky Which hangs its airy covering o'er me now; And thou art welcome, Spring! but thy return Gildeth the grave of one that I must mourn.

Isle of Beauty, fare thee well!

Shades of evening, close not o'er us, Leave our lonely bark a while; Morn, alas! will not restore us; Yonder dim and distant Isle: Still my fancy can discover Sunny spots where friends may dwell; Darker shadows round us hover, Isle of Beauty, fare thee well! 'Tis the hour when happy faces Smile around the taper's light; Who will fill our vacant places? Thro' the mist that floats above us Faintly sounds the vesper bell, Like a voice from those who love us, Breathing fondly "Fare thee well!" When the waves are round me breaking, As I pace the deck alone, And my eye in vain is seeking Some green leaf to rest upon: What would I not give to wander Where my old companions dwell; Absence makes the heart grow fonder, Isle of Beauty, fare thee well!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Night with Burns.

In Ainsworth's Magazine there is an account of "A Night with Burns," by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie; which although too much concocted after a fashion that is the vice of magazines, is characteristic and entertaining.—Our Andrew Horner, a resident in Carlisle, went to Glasgow to publish a volume of poems, much admired by himself. Oddly enough, on his way home, he strayed out of the direct road into Ayr, where he met with Burns at a public house, and some boon companions set the poet errand and the poet errand (whose fame was then unmade) to try their strength in a match of verse making. "An epigram" was the subject chosen, because as Andrew internally argued, "it is the shortest of all poems." In compliance to him, the company resolved that his own merits should supply the theme. He commenced—

"In seventeen hundred thirty nine,"

but beyond this, after repeated attempts he was unable to advance. The second line was the Rubicon he could not pass. At last when Andrew Horner reluctantly admitted that he was not quite in the vein, the pen, ink, and paper were handed to his antagonist. By him they were rejected, for he instantly gave the following *aria voce*—

"In seventeen hundred thirty nine,

The delight stuff to make a swine, Made it to something like a man, And called it Andrew Horner!"

The subject of this stinging stanza had the good sense not to be offended with its satire, cheerfully paid the wager, set to for a night's revelry with his new friends and thrust his poems between the bars of the gate, when "the sma' hours came on to four in the morning. As his poetic rival then kindly rolled up the heart-rug in a quiet corner of the room, to serve as a pillow for the vanquished rhymester—then literally a carpet knight—the old man, better prophet than poet, exclaimed, "Hoot, man, but ye'll be a great poet yet!"

Marriage in St. Petersburg.

An English Merchant, resident at St. Petersburg, desired to marry a Russian lady, which cannot be done without a special edict from the Emperor. He had given up all hopes, when one evening, a friend happened to find the Emperor in good humor, represented the matter to him and desired his permission. "Let Miss A. and Mr. B. be married immediately," was the order given by Nicholas. This Ukase was signed at 6 P. M. and by 10, it had passed through the offices of the registry, whence by 11, it was in the hands of the snoop, and by mid-night, the police were trotting the streets to put it in execution without delay.

Mr.—was fast asleep, when a thundering rap at the door frightened him awake. Visions of the knout, and the like, floated before his awakened brain, when the bare-footed soldiers burst into his chamber, and ordered him to dress and follow. "In God's name what have I done?" he exclaimed, "where am I to go? Must I be dragged away at this time of night?" "We have a warrant for you, which must be executed immediately," said one of them; and he proceeded to read, "By the grace of God, the Autocrat to all the Russians, &c., orders the marriage of Mr. B. to Miss A., to be solemnized immediately." "You see this admits of no delay," observed the officer, gravely. The astonished merchant was

then hurried off to a priest, and thence in company with this functionary, to the house of the lady, who was thunders up in the same way; and ere her eyes were fairly opened, or her dishevelled hair arranged, the twain were one flesh. The clergyman attested the execution of the sentence, and abruptly departed with the officers, leaving the astounded couple to get over their confusion, consider what ought to be done next and finish their broken slumber at their leisure. This is condensed from a translation of the "Diary of a traveller in Russia in 1843."

The last of the Stuarts.

This most wonderful character still lives at Treadmouth. He will complete his 115 year on Christmas, 1843. His father General John Stuart, was a cousin of Prince Charlie, the Pretender. His grand-mother was the lady of Air, well known in old Scotch song—James Stuart saw those memorable battles during the rebellion in 1745, Prestonpans and Guilford, and has spoken to and had wine with the Pretender. He served on the side of the royalists in the American war, and was at the battle of Quebec, where General Wolfe lost his life at the moment of victory. He served on board a man-of-war for many years under those naval heroes, Admiral Rodney and rear Admiral Hood. He has been five times married, and now lives with his fifth wife, 75 years younger than himself. He has had by his several wives 24 children, ten of them have been killed in battle—five of them at India, two at Trafalgar under Nelson, one at Waterloo and two at Algiers. For nearly thirty years he has travelled in the Border districts as a wandering minstrel, playing on a fiddle, but he never asked alms from any one. Hundreds of persons can bear testimony to his amazing strength, from which circumstance he got the by-name of *Jimmy Strength*. Among other feats he could carry a 24 pounder cannon, and he has been known to lift a cart load of hay weighing a ton and a half, upon his back. Many a time has he taken up a jacksaw, and walked through the toll-bar carrying it on his shoulders. It will be long before we can look on his like again, to hear his stories of the 1745, and his glowing description of the young Chevalier.—*Pee-shire Advertiser*.

The art of being Agreeable.

The true art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may not have much learning, nor any wit, but if he has common sense and something friendly in his behavior, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without disposition—and when a man of such a turn comes to old age he is always sure to be treated with respect. It is true indeed that we should not dissimulate and flatter in company—but a man may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence, whence cannot really concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him. This disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.

Beautiful Little Allegory.

A humming-bird once met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it, was the reply, as you once spurned me, and called me a crawling dot." "Impossible," exclaimed the humming-bird. "I always entertained the highest respect, for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the other, "but when you insulted me, I was a caterpillar. So let me give you this piece of advice. Never insult the humble, as they may one day become your superior."

Appearance.

It is a remarkable fact that every animal when dressed in human apparel resemble mankind very strikingly in feature. Put a frock, bonnet and spectacles on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of fifty. A bull dressed in an overcoat, would resemble a lawyer. Tie a few ribbons round a cat, put a fan in its paw, and a boarding school Miss is represented. A cocklet in uniform is a general to the life. The features of a tiger call to mind those of a sailor. A hedge-hog looks like a miser. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, trim his whiskers, and you have a Broadway dandy. Jack Asses resemble a good many people; but we dislike personalities in this case.

Frugality.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the parent of Liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption. It will almost always produce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others, and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practice those crimes which they cease to censure.—*Johnson*.

Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or clothes us with a tight neck handkerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing.

She makes people sit up by night, when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning when they ought to be up and doing.

She makes it vulgar to wait on one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless.

She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She evades our pleasures and interrupts our business.

SHERIDAN said beautifully, "Women govern us; let us try to render them perfect, the more they are enlightened so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the minds of women depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men."

"The future destiny of the child," said Napoleon "is always the work of the mother," and that great man failed not to repeat, on all suitable occasions, that to his mother he owed all his greatness.

They talk of establishing a permanent gallery of pictures and statuary in New York.

GATHERINGS AND GOSSIPINGS.

"A snapper up of unconsidered trifles."

Did you ever?—Did you ever see a preacher who thought he 'had a call' from a high salary to a low one?

Did you ever know a critic who did not consider every thing he was unable to comprehend as nonsense?

Did you ever see a man who in accepting office was not actuated solely by a desire to 'serve his country'?

Did you ever know a mechanic to do a job perfectly well, after being screwed down below their living price?

Did you ever know a merchant that did not sell 'ten per cent. cheaper than any other man in town'.

We know an old maid who is so fearful that her age will be suspected, that she fills up the wrinkles in her face with putty, wears pantalets, has her hair braided behind, wears a bib, and plays 'hide and go seek' with the school girls.

A young lady who had been insulted by an old maid, placarded the following lines on her doors and windows:

To be let or sold for the term of her life, Elizabeth Hall, by the way of a wife; She's old, she's ugly, ill-natured and thin, For further particulars, inquire within.

"How can you, my dear prefer punch to wine?" "Because my love, 'tis so like matrimony—such a charming compound of opposite qualities."—"Ay my lord, I am the weak part, I suppose."—"No, love you are the sweet, with a dash of the acid, and no small portion of the spirit."

A boy in Vermont, on hearing that the temperance folks in Boston were in such a hurry to get rid of their cider that they were paying loafers 75 cents a day for drinking it, said if his father was down there he might make three or four dollars a day, easy.

Ardent—very.—A projected runaway match in Pittsburgh was prevented from coming off by the lover oversteering himself.

Chuck Full.—A man who married a particularly plump specimen of womankind, being a bit of a wag, told her one day that she filled the measure of his matrimonial joys full; for she was beautiful, dutiful, youthful, cheerful, healthful, plentiful and an arm full.

A modest lady passenger on board one of the packet ships into New York, sprang out of her berth and jumped overboard, on hearing the captain during a storm order the crew to haul down the sheets.

STRANGE NAMES.—In the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Graves presented a petition from Mr. and Mrs. Death, for a change of name. On motion it was referred to a select committee, to consist of Messrs. *Graves and Coffin*. Correctly referred!

To embellish domestic life, maintain your opinion on all small matters at the point of the bayonet.

Chase your shadow, it will fly you, Fly yourself it will pursue; Court a girl, if she deny you, Drop your suit and she'll court you.

Good Advice.—If a man calls you a liar, a thief, and a scoundrel, tell him you have not sufficient confidence in him to believe it.

A western paper, in announcing a steamboat explosion says—"Three persons were slightly killed."

Keep him at least three paces distant, says Lavatar, who hates music and the laugh of a child.

The last definition of 'Home Protection' is, a closet in your dwelling suitable to hide away from your creditors.

JOURNYMEN SHOEMAKERS.—The number of journeymen shoemakers in the United States is estimated at 150,000.

Judge Edwards has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri and Col. Young for Lt. Governor.

It is said that one broker, and two bankers, of New York, who can command capital and credit to the amount of \$20,000,000, have the absolute control of the Stock Market in that city.

During the month of March, the amount of duties received at the Boston custom house was \$453,000. There have also been 80 more foreign arrivals during the past month, than there were in the month of March 1843.

Dr. Crossman, of Philadelphia, is obtaining considerable celebrity as an operator on the *cross eye*.

The Vicksburg Whig of March 29th, apprehends an overflow of the Mississippi River. All the rivers above were then rising, and it was feared that the bank of the Mississippi could not contain the mighty flood.

A new bank has been established at Buffalo, owned by White and Williams, Exchange brokers.

Two fishermen found on Rockaway beach Long Island, a few days since, the remains of a shark, which measured eleven feet six inches in length.

A beautiful kind of lace is now made in England by the galvanic process. The lace is rubbed with plumbago till it assumes a perfectly black color. It is then subjected to the voltaic action, and then comes out a perfect fabric of gold.

It costs as much to build and equip a single frigate for sea, as it would to erect seventy large three story brick dwelling houses. So says somebody who is 'good at figures.'

The Maysville Eagle, says that the black tongue is raging with great violence in Augusta Kentucky.

It won't do for a young lady to presume that more than a third of the gentlemen who show her pointed attention, have the most distant idea of marrying her.

Take your time, Miss Lucy Long.—We are sorry to learn that Miss Lucy Long was last week sent to the Alms House in New York city as a vagrant.

Why is a young woman like a duobill? Because she ought to be settled off as soon as she comes to maturity.



THE SENTINEL.

Cadiz, April 25, 1844.

The Second Ogle Flayed Alive!

Our readers doubtless have all heard of Ogle—Charley Ogle, better known as the author of "Ogle's Omnibus of Lies," in 1840. He is now dead, and therefore we will speak no evil of him as a man; but of Ogle the federal politician, we have a word to say. He was selected during the campaign of 1840, as the sewer, the conduit through which all the lies and filth and abominations of the federal party might pass to the ears and mouth of the reading community. His speeches were so full of lies, that it was a common remark that old ladies used to boil them down to make soap!

An ancient moralist used to say that he could not see how two soothsayers could look each other in the face without laughing. And if the Federal con politicians who circulated Ogle's trash can look each other in the face without grinning, they must certainly have metallic countenances!

It was thought after Ogle "shuffled off this mortal coil," that another reckless enough to supply his place could not be found. But this was a mistake. Pennsylvania, it seems, has the honor of furnishing another champion, in the person of one Stewart, who bids fair to "out Herod Herod." His omnibus of falsehoods, found its way lately into one of the "Coon sheets" in town. And a pretty dish it was! A man who would serve up such stuff for his readers, should next publish "Gulliver's Travels!" One is about as interesting and probable as the other. We believe it was Hudibras who said,

"Some books are lies from end to end, And some great lies were never penned."

And the same might be said of the speech of the second Ogle. It is a tissue of misrepresentations from Alpha to Omega.

But as the poison has been sent abroad, we must accompany it by the antidote. The remarks of Mr. WELLS, of this State, in reply to Stewart, which we publish below, are full of interesting and probable as the other. We believe it was Hudibras who said,

"Some books are lies from end to end, And some great lies were never penned."

REMARKS OF MR. WELLS, OF OHIO.

IN REPLY TO MR. STEWART, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

House of Representatives, January 17 and 18, 1844.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1844.

MR. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, having concluded his remarks—

MR. WELLS obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1844.

MR. WELLS, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to say that, when the House adjourned last evening, he had a strong inclination to say something in reply to the very extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [MR. STEWART.] He felt called on, as a western member, whom that gentleman endeavored to place in a false position, to say something in response. But now, after a night's reflection, he had no disposition to make a speech; and he would briefly state his reasons for this course.

After explanations between Messrs. WELLS, INGERSOLL and SEYMOUR—members of the Committee of Ways and Means—as to what had occurred yesterday, he (Mr. W.) proceeded to state this history of his debate.

On Monday, the gentleman from Kentucky [MR. THOMASSON] presented the resolution now under consideration instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill making the necessary appropriations to keep the snag-boats on the western Waters in operation during the ensuing year. Subsequently, a motion is made to reconsider; and upon that motion a debate sprang up. The author of the resolution [MR. THOMASSON] submitted a few remarks pertinent to the question before the House. Then came the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [MR. WILKINS], who also confined himself to the question. He was succeeded by his friend, who sits by him, from Missouri, [MR. BOWLIN], who spoke of the importance of the western rivers, and the necessity for immediate action. Thus far, the debate was strictly in order. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [MR. STEWART], to whom he now alluded, left his seat, and came over to the democratic side of the House, and, taking a position near him, made a violent stump speech, covering the whole ground of party politics; a speech which he had no doubt that member had repeated an hundred times and which he [MR. WELLS] had often heard in better language from the stump in his own district. If ever an outrage upon all parliamentary rules was committed, it was done on yesterday, by the infliction of that stale party diatribe on the House. What were they called on to do? They were asked to instruct a committee to report a bill to remove the snags in the Mississippi and its tributaries, which are daily destroying the lives and property of our people. And while we are deliberating upon this subject with our sympathies deeply excited by the arrival of the news that a steamboat had struck one of these snags on the Mississippi, and from fifty to seventy-five of our countrymen, without a moment's warning, hurried to another state of existence—a calamity which carried grief and mourning to the hearts of more than a thousand kindred,—at that moment the gentleman launches out into the broad field of party politics, and makes a stump speech; a speech denouncing, in the harshest language, Mr. Van Buren and his friends, and endeavoring to stir up the angry feelings of

the respective parties. There are times (and such an occasion might occur) when he would take pleasure in exposing the numerous misrepresentations of that gentleman. He (Mr. W.) would, at the proper time, show that all of his allegations, as to Mr. Van Buren's position toward the western improvements, now under consideration, were wholly unfounded in truth. If he could not show, beyond a doubt, the untruth of many of his assertions, he would be content to wear the brand on his brow; but if he did show that statements coming from an intelligent member were untrue, he should ask the House and the country to place a mark on his forehead. He would, in due time, show that that member, if not an economist in pecuniary affairs, was, at least, an economist of truth; but this, said he, is not the time. After some further remarks, he expressed the hope that the House would terminate this unprofitable debate, and come at once to the question. This, he repeated, was no time for following the member from Pennsylvania into a discussion of the presidential question, the subject of the tariff, or of the expenditures of the last administration, or any of the hackneyed topics of the party debate.

He regretted that the member from Pennsylvania was not now in his seat, that he might have an opportunity to correct or explain, if he desired what he (Mr. W.) had said; but he would again affirm that, at the proper time, he would expose the imposition he has attempted to practice on this House. Yes, (said Mr. W.) I will show some of his statements wholly destitute of truth.

He promised at the outset not to make a speech. If, however, in the course of his remarks, he had said anything which any gentleman desired to explain, he would cheerfully yield the floor. But he came into this hall this morning deeply impressed with the necessity of terminating a debate which cannot, after the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, be continued without extending over the whole ground of party politics. The people want no stump speeches, especially now when their sympathies are so deeply excited by the recent calamity. They want action—action; and, as a western member he felt bound to do all in his power to close this discussion. He, therefore, moved the previous question.

Several members on both sides appealed to Mr. W. to withdraw the previous question. MR. WELLS said, if gentlemen desire to controvert any of the statements I have made, I will most cheerfully yield; but if the debate is to be a general one, covering the whole field of politics I cannot—I dare not withdraw my motion. The previous question was sustained by the House.

In the afternoon the following proceedings were had, as reported in the National Intelligencer:

"MR. SMITH of Illinois obtained the floor, and, after some conversation, finally yielded it to

"MR. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, to make a personal explanation. Mr. S. said he had understood that; at a very early moment this morning, before he had come into his seat, the gentleman from Ohio [MR. WELLS] had occupied the floor, and among other remarks, had undertaken to say that what he (Mr. S.) had yesterday said in regard to the opinion of Mr. Van Buren in reference to the powers of this government over internal improvements was not true.

"MR. SMITH here interposed and claimed the floor; but MR. STEWART urging his request to be allowed an opportunity for "one word" of explanation, again yielded, and

"MR. STEWART proceeded. The gentleman from Ohio, he had understood, had said that what he (Mr. S.) had said was not true, and, if he did not prove that this was the case, that he would take the brand upon his forehead of having stated an untruth; and that, if he did succeed in it, he (Mr. S.) should take this brand of falsehood. Mr. S. took up the gauntlet. He pledged to the House and to the country to prove to the letter every word he had said, by Mr. Van Buren's letters, in which he denied the powers of the general government to make internal improvements, stating that the consent of the States could not confer the power, and concurring with Jackson in the principles which he had laid down in his veto on the Maysville road bill. He was prepared to substantiate this by proof, and then he hoped the gentleman would take on his own forehead the brand of which he had spoken.

"MR. WELLS said the House would recollect (and the gentleman's remarks were so reported, and correctly) that the gentleman had stated that Mr. Van Buren had instructed his Secretary of War to omit the estimates for the Cumberland road, because he would veto the bill if the appropriation was inserted. Mr. W. had been speaking in relation to this, and had pronounced this statement of the gentleman untrue. So far from it was the fact, that, in 1838, Mr. Van Buren had signed a bill appropriating for the continuation of the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

"MR. STEWART said he had made no such statement as the gentleman represented. He had said, what was perfectly true, that Mr. Van Buren had withheld the estimates for these western improvements from this House; and he had stated that as a matter of inference that he had withheld them from the House on the ground that if appropriations of that kind were made, he must feel himself bound to veto the bill, and that he would have vetoed it.

MR. WELLS read from Mr. STEWART'S remarks, as reported in the Intelligencer, (the reports of which, he said, were uniformly quite as accurate as those of any other paper), to corroborate his statement as to what Mr. S. had said yesterday on this point.

"MR. STEWART repeated that he had stated the fact that Mr. Van Buren had withheld these appropriations; and, as a matter of argument or inference, he had said that they were withheld because he would have vetoed the bill if they had been included."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the reference of the President's message.

MR. STEWART being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the committee for an hour in defence of the propositions laid down by him in the course of his remarks, among other harsh expressions, said, "I have fixed the brand of falsehood on the brow of the member from Ohio, who sought to fix it on mine. Let him wear it."

After he concluded, MR. WELLS obtained the floor, and remarked, as the hour is now late, if it is the pleasure of the committee to rise and adjourn, I will to narrow obey the injunctions of Solomon, and "answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19.

MR. WELLS, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the committee as follows.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the reason assigned at the adjournment last evening, I am here to-day for the purpose of paying my particular respects to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [MR. STEWART.] I do not propose discussing the immediate question before the committee. To that I had no opportunity of speaking some ten days since; but I intend to confine myself to a reply to the remarks which have fallen from that member, [MR. STEWART.] He shall not, after the particular attention he has bestowed on me, have any cause to complain of neglect on my part. He has made, as the House will bear me witness an unprovoked, an unjustified attack on Mr. Van Buren and his friends, and endeavor to place me in a false position before the country. He has, with a vast deal of self-complacency, told the House he was ready to meet me; and, by showing his statements, which I pronounced on a former occasion untrue, were sustained by the proof, thus fix the brand of falsehood on my brow. I am now ready for the contest, and will not shrink from the position I have assumed.

In order that the committee may properly understand the difference between the member and myself, it is necessary to go back to the origin of this debate.

The debate sprang up upon a motion to reconsider a resolution submitted by the gentleman from Kentucky, [MR. THOMASSON], instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to keep the snag boats on the Mississippi and its tributaries in operation during the ensuing year. The author of the resolution spoke to the question and nothing else; he was followed by the gentleman from the Pittsburgh district, [MR. WILKINS], who also confined his remarks to the subject. My friend from Missouri [MR. BOWLIN] succeeded him in an able speech upon the importance of these western rivers, their commerce and the necessity for the immediate action of the general government. Thus far the debate had been strictly in order, and not a remark made to rouse the party feeling of any member on this floor. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [MR. STEWART] then took the floor, and inflicted a stump speech upon this House, denouncing the friends of Mr. Van Buren in unmeasured terms, discussing the subject of the tariff, internal improvements by the general government, the expenditures of the past administration, and all the political objects of that party are divided. The main object of that speech evidently was to place western gentlemen in a false position, and produce the impression that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to all the improvements we were so zealously advocating. He told us, in his insolent manner, that we must abandon our man or our principles. With my sympathies deeply aroused by the recent calamity on the Mississippi, and feeling the most anxious solicitude for an appropriation to guard against such disasters in the future, I was provoked beyond measure at the course and bold attack of the member from Pennsylvania. I am aware that the member has since attempted to find a justification for this outrage upon propriety, in the fact that some remarks of a party character fell from my friend from Missouri, [MR. JAMESON], in answer to this. I have only to say that the speech to which he alludes was made not in the House but in Committee of the Whole—not on the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky, [MR. THOMASSON], but on a motion to refer the President's message; not by way of attack, but in answer to an assault made on the democratic party by the gentleman who proceeded him, from New York, [MR. HENRY]. The Committee of the Whole, therefore, (in order at all), was the proper place to make his stump speech. Satisfied in my own mind that his misrepresentations, unless corrected, would make a false impression on the public mind, I did rise in my place, and say that I would, at the proper time, show that that member was an economist of truth, and I am ready to establish it.

The member from Pennsylvania labored an hour on yesterday to maintain his charges, which I had pronounced untrue, and declared that he had succeeded in fixing the brand of falsehood on me. After I have been heard on this subject I am willing to leave this House and the public to decide the matter.

I will now take up the report of that member's speech, as found in his own party organ, (the National Intelligencer), and will show that, in many particulars, he has attempted to palm untruths upon this House.

In the first place, he says, (for I quote his own language)—

"MR. STEWART said he concurred in much that had been said by the gentleman from Missouri [MR. JAMESON] as to the general importance of the commerce on the Mississippi, and of improving its navigation. But the gentleman had told the House that Mr. Van Buren had never refused to sign a bill for any works of internal improvements. That might be all very true; but did he not withhold from Congress the estimates for the Cumberland road? And was it not under his administration that these estimates were so withheld for the first time? He told his Secretary of War not to send in estimates for the continuation of that road, because, if he did, and Congress made the appropriation, he must veto the bill."

When I quoted this the succeeding day, what did that member say? I give his answer:

"MR. STEWART said he had made no such statement as the gentleman represented."

There is no "presumption," no "inference," in the matter; it is positively asserted as a fact; and, when the remarks were read, he denied inference, he had said that they were withheld because he would have vetoed the bill if they had been included."

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