THE TELEGRAPH,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY BRADING & THOMSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Dollar and Fifty Cents, If paid in advance.
Two Dollars within the year, if not paid until after the expiration of the year
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BY BRADING & THOMSON. POMEROY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1852 VOL. 4.—NO. 40.

OFFICE OF THE TELEGRAPH,
FRONT STREET,
SEVEN DOORS BELOW COURT—UP STAIRS.
POMEROY, OHIO.

Rates of Advertising.

One square (13 lines or less) three weeks,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
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One square, six months,	5 00
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One half column, one year,	20 00
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ALLIANCE

Between the LOCOFOCO Party in the United States, and ENGLAND, to BREAK DOWN American Manufactures, and thus secure the Market for England!

The Proof.

☞ From the London Dispatch.

"The two parties of the Republic, Whig and Democrat—that is, Conservative and Progressive, Protectionist and Free Trader—appear to have marshalled their forces, and selected their candidates for the coming election. Every ENGLISHMAN, of almost every class, REJOICES in the expectation of success for the Democratic, Progressive, Free Trade party."

☞ From the London Times (old date.)

"When the Celt has crossed the Atlantic, he begins, for the first time in his life, to consume the manufactures of this country, and indirectly to contribute to its customs. We may possibly live to see the day when the chief product of Ireland will be cattle, and English and Scotch the majority of her population. The nine or ten millions of Irish, who by that time will have settled in the United States, cannot be less friendly to England, and will CERTAINLY BE MUCH BETTER CUSTOMERS to her than they now are."

In an article on the fisheries, in which it refers to future negotiations for a settlement of this question, on terms most favorable to England, the LONDON TIMES says:

"But in the present state of parties in the Union, the time is ill chosen to press any such negotiations at all. * * The prudent course, therefore, would have been, to give notice that the privilege of fishing beyond the limits of 1818 would be withdrawn NEXT YEAR, and the provisions of that agreement more strictly enforced, and then to await the effect which the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION may have on the policy of the American Government, and on its negotiations with ourselves."

"The primary question for the United States, in the election, as it is for ourselves in the electoral contest of this week, is the national sanction of FREE TRADE. * * * GEN. PIERCE HAS OUR BEST WISHES FOR HIS SUCCESS."—London Times, June 6th.

The two following extracts are copied from an article in the July number of Blackwood's Magazine, a rank Tory Quarterly, under the head of "American Politics, by an Englishman Abroad."

"A much more important question is the Tariff; and it is one which will enter into every political combination. It has not of late been put prominently forward; but it is not the less important on that account. THE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA CANNOT EXIST UNDER COMPETITION WITH ENGLAND WITHOUT A HIGHER TARIFF; and the SIMPLE QUESTION IS, WHETHER MANUFACTURE SHALL CEASE OR NOT. The East, as the great manufacturing district, has been generally in favor of higher duties, the West and the South have been adverse. A change, however, is taking place in this respect. Manufacture is increasing in the West, especially since large mines have been operated upon, and has sprung up in the South. Neither is so exclusively agricultural as it was; and there has been hardly a President-making speech for the last six months which has not had some allusion to the necessity of an increased tariff. This is significant.

The article from which the above extract is taken, was written before the nominations were made. In the same article, we find the following, in regard to the candidates talked of for the Presidency:

"Fillmore, Webster, Scott, and Cass, are the more prominent candidates; but the most prominent are not always the most successful; and it would not at all surprise me to find some man almost unheard of in the contest, stepping quietly into the Presidential chair. THE MORE A MAN HAS DONE FOR THIS COUNTRY, THE LESS LIKELY IS THE COUNTRY TO CHOOSE HIM."

The London Times, of July 12th, in commenting upon the death of the lamented CLAY, says:

"He [Mr. Clay] adopted with enthusiasm the idea of a combined American policy, to the exclusion of European influence on that continent But he gave no encouragement to the schemes of Texan annexation, or to the spoliation of Mexico, and he expiated his tardy assent to that unjust and aggressive war by the loss of his favorite son who was killed in action in one of the Mexican battles. Probably it was this strong and exclusive AMERICAN feeling, which was honorable as a form of patriotism, that led Mr. Clay into the principal error of his life; for unquestionably his authority and his arguments were the stronghold for many years of the system of high tariffs and protective duties in the United States. It is strange at this day to turn back to the NARROW and ERRONEOUS views of so eminent a man.

* * "There can be little doubt that the mischievous delusions of Mr. Clay and his friends on these subjects, have considerably prolonged the existence of high protective duties in the United States, though these views have been equally injurious to their party interests, and to the public prosperity. The Whig party has lost itself in America, not so much because it is Whig as because it is PROTECTIONIST. Even in power at the present time it cannot act upon its own principles, and everything seems to denote that the next Presidential election will completely defeat its pretensions. Had Mr. Clay taken a different course on the commercial policy of Great Britain, he would probably have enjoyed a much longer tenure of office, and he would certainly have deserved a far larger amount of public gratitude."

☞ From the London Times.

"THE triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, brought forward by the men of the SOUTH, will secure, probably FOR EVER, the ascendency of liberal commercial principles, and should Lord Derby next year be disposed to take the American tariff for his model, we have little doubt that it will serve to remove the last illusions of the protective system from his mind. In this respect, and on this point, we take General Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and, as such, A VALUABLE PRACTICAL ALLY to the Commercial policy of this country."

☞ From the London Leader.

"We are without information as to the views of Gen. Pierce on the subject of CO-OPERATION WITH ENGLAND; but we cannot say that we feel any apprehension on the point, and we shall await the final election, not without a share in the confidence of many American friends that it WILL RESULT WELL."

☞ From the Manchester Examiner.

"The election of Gen. Pierce will at any rate prove that the Democratic majority, whatever may be their other differences, are unanimous in their testimony on behalf of a liberal commercial policy, and any government HE may form will be one on which THIS COUNTRY MAY RELY FOR EFFECTUAL CO-OPERATION in reducing, wherever practicable, existing impediments to international intercourse."

☞ From Wilmer and Smith's Liverpool Times.

"As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate. Not that General Pierce is considered the better man. FAR OTHERWISE. He is merely accepted as the nominee of that great party in the Union who desire to push the principle of free trade to its utmost limits."

From the National Intelligencer.

Letter From Major Jack Downing.

DOWNINGVILLE, STATE OF MAINE
Saturday, September 18, 1852.

MR. GALES & SEATON: My dear old friends, I wish I had better news to write to you. I'm pesky afraid General Scott is coming in. And, enter all, I don't see why I should feel so much afraid of it, especially on my own account, for I don't spose he's a very bad man. But I feel bad for Uncle Joshua. His whole heart is bound up in the post-office, and if he should lose it, I'm afraid it would almost be the death of him. He's had it now more than twenty years, and he's more fond it because it was given to him by dear old Gineral Jackson. He loves it now like one of his own family, and I think it would be the hardest one of the family to part with, unless 'tis Aunt Keziah. If he were to lose any one of 'em, that is, Aunt Keziah or the post-office, I know it would break his heart. And that's what makes me feel so bad at the turn things has took down this way in favor of Gineral Scott. If any way could be contrived to keep Uncle Joshua in the post-office, I wouldn't care a snap if Gineral Scott did come in. And I guess there's a good deal of the same sort of feelin' amongst a good inany of the Democracy. I'll just give you a sample of it.

There's Cousin Sargent Joel, he can't live without hurrahing for somebody as much as two or three times a day. He got in a habit of it in Old Hickory's time, and he couldn't never leave it off since. Two or three weeks ago Uncle Joshua and I was in the barn, planning a little about getting out the voters to the election, when all to once we heard somebody back of the barn holler with all his might "Hurrah for Gineral Scott." We both started and run round the corner of the barn as fast as we could, and who should we see there but Cousin Sargent Joel, standing on a stump, swinging his hat all alone, and hollering at the very top of his voice, "Hurrah for Gineral Scott." Uncle Joshua looked as cross as thunder, and Cousin Joel colored a little as soon as he see us, but he swung his hat again, and sung out once more, "Hurrah for Gineral Scott, and I don't care who hears it."

"What's that you say?" said Uncle Joshua.

"I say, hurrah for Gineral Scott, and I don't care who hears it," says Cousin Joel, putting on his hat and jumping off the stump.

"Well, this is a pretty piece of business, said Uncle Joshua, "setting such examples as this to the neighbors. There's many a word spoke in jeest that's turned into arnest before it's done with; and you ought to be careful now you set such hurrahs again. If you once get 'em started, there's no knowing what'll be the end on't."

"I don't much care what'll be the end on't," said cousin Joel.

"Why, Joel, what do you mean?" said uncle Joshua; "if you are going to turn Whig say so, and let us put you out of the synagogue at once, and be done with it.—I want a plain right up and down answer, are you going for Gineral Pierce or not?"

"I spose I shall," said cousin Joel.

"Then, why in the name of common sense don't you hurrah for him?" said uncle Joshua, "and try and get up some enthusiasmy. You ought to be ashamed to throw your hurrahs away on 'tother side."

"Now, Uncle Joshua, I'll tell you what 'tis," said Sargeant Joel, straightening himself up just as he used to at the head of the company in Nullification times, says he, "I'll tell you what 'tis, Uncle Joshua, I'm willing to vote for Gineral Pierce to help you keep the post-office, and I mean to; but you needn't ask me to hurrah for him, for I can't stand no such tom-foolery as that.—I've tried it, and it won't go no how. It makes me feel so much like digging small potatoes and few in a hill. But when I get right hungry for a hurrah, I give it to Gineral Scott, and I find there's refreshment and nourishment in that, something like real meat; it makes me feel as it used to when we gin the loudest hurrahs for Gineral Jackson."

Uncle Joshua turned away, looking rather down in the mouth, and saying, "he didn't know what the world was coming to."

As near as I can find out, there's a great many Democrats in this State, and other places too, that's in the same fix as Cousin Sargeant Joel Downing; they've tried to hurrah for Gineral Pierce, and can't. Over to the raisin of Squire Jones' barn 'tother day, arter they got through, Squire Jones, who is a great Democrat, called out, "now let us give three cheers for Gineral Pierce." As quick as look they all swung their hats, and about three-quarters of 'em sung out as loud as they could holler, "hurah for Gineral Cass." At that Squire Jones flew in a rage, and told 'em they was traitors to the party, and no true Democrat would hurrah for any body but Gineral Pierce. That touched the dander of the rest of em, and about twenty swung their hats and cried out lustily, "hurrah for Gineral Scott," and asked Squire Jones if he liked that any better.

These things has kept Uncle Jorhua very uneasy along back, and before our State election which come along last Monday, he got quite nervous; and he aint no better yet. We've been in quite a state of conboberation all the week, trying to find out how the election's gone, but it's a hard sum to work out. I went over this morning to help Uncle Joshua figure up. He was sitting at the table with his spectacles on, and the papers spread all around him, and a pen in his hand, and a dark scowl on his brow. He was thinking so hard he didn't seem to know when I come in. Says Aunt Kesiah, says she, "I am dreadful glad you've come in Major, your uncle will make himself sick working over them figures."

Says I, "Well, Uncle Joshua, how are we coming out?"

"I am afraid we are coming out at the liule end of the horn, Major, said Uncle Joshua, and he looked up over his spectacles so pale and melancholy it made me feel bad. Says he, "I don't like the looks of it a bit, the State is on the back track again, towards Whiggery, jest as it was when Harrison came in."

"Oh I guess not," says I, for I wanted to cheer him up as much as I could. "The liquor law has played the mischief with this election all round, and got things badly mixed up; but if we sift em out carefully we shall find the Democrats as strong as ever." Uncle Joshua shook his head. Says I, "let us see the figures. Here's the returns from three hundred towns, all the State except some of the outskirts. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Chandler, the two Democratic candidates for Governor, has together more than fifty-eight thousand votes, and Mr. Crosby, the Whig candidate, has a little more than twenty-seven thousand. The Democratic vote is more than double the Whig vote.—This don't look as though the State was going back to Whiggery."

"That don't amount to nothin at all," said Uncle Joshua; "a good many thousand of temperance Whigs voted for Mr. Hubbard, and a good many rum Whigs voted for Chandler; and when the Legislature comes to meet, Crosby will stand jest as good a chance to be chose Governor as any one of em, and better too if the State goes over the dam the 2d day of November, and you may depend it's drifting that way, or else I've forgot how to cipher. Jest look at the Legislature. Last year in the Senate there was about five Democrats to one Whig, and now the Whigs have elected *fourteen* Senators and the Democrats only *seven*, leaving nine or ten no choice, or doubtful. And then in the House it aint much better. Last year we had a clear majority of more than thirty, and now it don't look as though we should have more than ten majority. And if the State goes for Scott, I believe the Legislature will go that way too, Governor and all."

"But, may be, Uucle Joshua," says I, "the Whigs havn't gained as much as you think for, after all. It looks bad in the Legislature, I see, but may be all owing to the rum business, as you say about the Governor."

"No, no, it isn't that," said Uncle Joshua, with a heavy sigh; "you may depend upon it the State has got a Whig drift. The Congressmen tells the story, and there the rum business has nothing to do with it. In the last Congress we had five Democratic Representatives and the Whigs two. Well, now how is it? In the next Congress this State has six Representatives, and the Democrats have made out to elect three and the Whigs three. It's jest an even balance, and a few more of them foolish hurrahs for General Scott will tip the State agin us."

"Well, we must stir round," says I, "and try to stop this hurrah business, and may be we can save the State yet. If I ketch Sargeant Joel at it agin I'll cashier him. If Democrats can't hurrah for Pierce they mustn't be allowed to hurrah for nobody.—But after all, Uncle spose we should lose this State, the nation is safe for the Democracy. You must remember we have a large majority of the States, and nigh two-thirds of the members of the last Congress."

"Well," says he, "that don't prove whether we shall have two-thirds or one-third in the next Congress. If the States go on as they have begun it will be pretty likely to be one-third. There's only three States that has elected their Representatives to the next Congress yet, and that is Maine and Missouri, and Iowa. And only jest look at em. Three years ago they stood twelve Democrats and two Whigs, and now they stand seven Democrats and six Whigs. How long will it take at that rate to turn our two-thirds into one-third? I'm afraid there's a Whig drift going over the country that'll swamp us. Sailors tell about the big tenth wave that rolls up and carries everything afore it, and I'm thinking it seems to be a good deal so in politics. There was a big tenth wave in 1840, and you remember what work it made. It looks a good deal as if there is another big tenth wave rolling up now, to swamp the Democracy and upset Congress. We've got to have trying times, Major. I don't know what'll become of the country if the Whigs get the upper hand." He said this with such a mournful expression that I see the tears come into Aunt Keziah's eyes. She's a good Christian woman, and she laid her hand on his shoulder, and says she, "Oh Mr. Downing, pray, don't be so worried, but trust in Providence."

And now, Mr. Gales & Seaton, if you can say any thing to encourage us, or to relieve Uncle Joshua's anxious mind, you would do a great kindnesss to your old friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

WHO ARE FOR PIERCE?—We clip the following from the National Intelligencer:

The Inspector General of Canada, in his speech on reciprocity, dilated on the prospects of Gen. Pierce, and declared that, if he be elected President, the prospect of obtaining reciprocity will be enhanced wonderfully! *The Democratic party*, the speaker added, *is most favorable to foreign interests*; and on that ground he desired the success of Gen. Pierce.

It is plain that if the coming election depended upon the influences of Britain or her colonies, Pierce would be the successful candidate. But the American people are not prepared to give up the right of suffrage in this instance, or even to exercise it with a view solely to promote British interests. The anxiety of the London Times and of the Canadian Minister, is natural nevertheless.

NEW YORK.—The harmonious and enthusiastic termination of the Whig State Convention in New York, is a matter of congratulation and joy to the Whigs of the entire Union. The re-nomination of Governor HUNT, by acclamation, was a deserved compliment to him, and the adoption of resolutions of the proper character by the general voice of the delegates, shows that harmony and determination to conquer pervades the ranks of the Whigs of the Empire State. With a united front they now meet the enemy, and with Gen. SCOTT for a leader, they are sure to win a glorious victory in November next. We regard the vote of New York as morally certain for SCOTT.

Speech of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell,

On the Gardiner and Galphin Claims—Vindication of Secretary Corwin—the Treasury Plundered by Democrats when in Power—Justification and Defence of General Scott's Political Principles, and in Reply to his colleague, Hon. Edson B. Olds, and others. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 12, 1852.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It is my purpose to speak upon the bill before the Committee, but in part to reply to the remarks of my colleague from the Circleville district, [Mr. OLDS.] He was in his seat a few minutes since, but I notice now he is absent. I would much prefer to have him present, and, as it has been suggested that we should hold an evening session, if that is the pleasure of the Committee, I will submit a motion that we take a recess until six o'clock.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. "No, No!" "Don't rise!" "Let some other member have the floor!"

Mr. CAMPBELL. I see the Committee are not disposed to take a recess now, and I withdraw the motion. If I yield the floor, I may not get it again during the session. I will therefore proceed, as my colleague, if he does not come in, can read my remarks when printed, if he chooses, and digest them, at his leisure.

Mr. Chairman, the first duty the American Representative owes to his constituent, of whatever party, is to defend his character from unjust and false imputations. It is in discharge of such a duty, in part, that I ask the indulgence of the House at this late period of the session. The magnanimous spectacle presented in the early part of the session, by the Representatives from Virginia, challenged my admiration. It will be remembered that a charge was preferred against the Secretary of the Interior—not one that in any way involved his integrity as a public functionary, or the purity of his character as a citizen, but simply the propriety of the manner in which the estimates for his Department had been presented to this House. At the first dawning of an assault, every Virginian in this House, discarding mere party feeling, sprang to the floor, ready to defend a son of the "Old Dominion," though a political opponent. Their conduct on that occasion was generous and just—a creditable display of Virginia State pride, gallantry, and magnanimity. In bearing testimony of this honorable course on the part of Representatives from a sister State, it is with feelings of the deepest humiliation and regret, that I am forced by a sense of duty to contrast with it the continued efforts of a Representative from that State which gave me birth, and which in part I represent, to blacken the fair fame of one of Ohio's purest and noblest sons, for the paltry purpose of mere party gain. For the credit of my State—for the honor of her citizens of all parties—I had hoped, that if, in the heat party conflict, it became necessary to have any person to do the work of dishonorable warfare, there would be no one amongst my colleagues on either side of the Hall, willing to accept the place. I acknowledge my disappointment with deep, deep mortification.

Mr. Chairman assaults have been made—not once, but often—not in this Hall alone, but elsewhere—by my colleague [Mr. OLDS,] upon the character of Thomas Corwin the present Secretary of the Treasury—a man who has been recognized throughout Ohio, by all parties, through all the embittered political controversies in which he has been a prominent actor, as distinguished for his high moral virtues and for an integrity not only unquestioned, but unquestionable. And sir, if I exhibit on this occasion any unusual warmth of feeling, I may be pardoned for saying, in excuse of it, that I was born in the same county in which he has always resided, since, at the age of four years he was brought from Kentucky, his native State; and that from my boyhood to the present hour, I have found in him, in prosperity and in adversity, all the elements of an honest man, as well as a true, tried, and steadfast friend. Besides, sir, I know that the people I represent, surrounding the home of the Secretary, without party distinction, bear testimony of his inflexible integrity, and will regard the assault which has been thus wantonly made upon him, as one which I could not neglect to repel here without dishonor and disgrace.

Before proceeding to consider his connection with the "Gardiner claim," upon which the most serious charge is founded, I must advert to the fact that my colleague never makes a speech in which he does not attempt to excite odium against Mr. Corwin by dragging in the expression of "bloody hands and hospitable graves!" He displays in this way nothing but the effort of a demagogue to poison the minds of the less-informed portion of the community against a disunguished man of his own State, by a gross perversion of a most patriotic sentiment. Mr. Corwin, during the progress of the war with Mexico, was a member of the United States Senate—a place which he filled with honor to himself, and credit to his country. He was opposed to war of conquest, and believed with Senator Benton, then, if not now, a leader of the Democratic party, that that war was not just, and that its object was the conquest of a territory, the acquisition of which would be fraught with imminent dangers to the perpetuity of our Union. He spoke against it in the Senate with a power which electrified the whole land, and brought forth the plaudits of his political adversaries. Even Mr. Ritchie, the editor of the *Union*, on the succeeding day pronounced it, through his press, one of the most powerful efforts of the times. His effort, I may say, commanded the admiration of the civilized world, by the bold and eloquent manner in which great moral truths were proclaimed; and that speech, sir, will live in history when the insignificance of its author's calumniators shall have been buried in oblivion. I have it in my hand. I desire that the country, at least that portion of it into whose hands my remarks may, perchance, fall, shall be reminded of the true sentiment expressed, that they may appreciate its merits and form an enlightened opinion. As to my colleague, although he may have the head, I doubt if he has the heart to appreciate the sentiment, or do justice to the statesman who uttered it. I read the extract:

"What is the territory, Mr. President, which you propose to wrest from Mexico? It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexican by many a well-fought battle with his old Castilian master. His Bunker Hills and Saratogas and Yorktowns are there! The Mexican can say, 'There I bled for Liberty! and shall I surrender that consecrated home of my affections to the Anglo-Saxon invaders? What do they want with it? They have Texas already. They have possessed themselves of the territory between the Neuces and the Rio Grande. What else do they want? To what shall I point my children as memorials of that independence which I bequeath to them, when those battle-fields shall have passed from my possession?'

"SIR, HAD ONE COME AND DEMANDED BUNKER HILL OF THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS, had England's Lion ever shown himself there, is there a man over thirteen and under ninety, who would not have been ready to meet him—is there a river on this continent that would not have run red with blood—is there a field but would have been piled high with the unburied bones of slaughtered Americans before these consecrated battle-fields of liberty should have been wrested from us? IF I WERE A MEXICAN I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves.'"

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is not a man who has the true feeling of patriotism in his heart who will not really endorse this sentiment. It may be true, sir—I admit it to be true—that the *time* for its expression in a rhetorical figure was unfortunate, particularly unfortunate to the orator himself. But no man who loves his country can hesitate to approve the sentiment which my colleague has so often attempted to pervert for the purposes of mere party gain.

THE GARDINER CLAIM.

The connection of Mr. Corwin with the Gardiner claim is a theme upon which my colleague loves to dwell. He presumes there is something in that from which he may manufacture a vote in his next Congressional election. Two or three months ago he alluded to it in a speech, when I demanded to know whether he meant to insinuate that the connection of Mr. Corwin with that claim was in any way dishonest or disreputable. His reply was, that he did not so insinuate—leaving upon my mind a satisfactory impression; but upon the minds of other members, as I since learn, the idea that instead of *insinuating*, he made the *direct charge*.

Time passed on, and I was loth to drag the matter again before the House. A few weeks since, ill-health drove the Secretary to a visit to his home in Ohio. He had been absent but a few hours from the city, before my colleague, pursuing him as it were with the spirit of the hyena, presented a resolution asking a committee of investigation, prefaced with a string of preambles setting forth what rumor (which I presume, he had himself created in part) said upon the subject. The honorable gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TOOMBS] objected to its introduction on the ground that no man should be put on trial upon mere rumor. That preamble betrays a desire on the part of my colleague to involve me in a controversy with him; for he sets out that I, the "immediate representative" of Mr. Corwin, have failed to call for investigation. If it is controversy with me that my colleague has been seeking, I can say to him that he can have it to his heart's content. I called for no investigation because I found no responsible endorser of the charge. And here let me say, that if the calumny was to circulate only where my colleague is personally known, or where Mr. Corwin is personally known, I should not consume a moment of the time of the House. In such case it would fall perfectly harmless. But sir, I understand that the Democratic Executive Committee, who are directing the movements of the party in this Presidential campaign, are circulating the slander, at the rate of one hundred thousand copies, throughout the breadth and length of this great Confederacy; and in this way it will penetrate regions where neither the malicious spirit of my colleague nor the purity of Mr. Corwin's character is known.

A brief statement of the true history of Mr. Corwin's connection with this claim will be sufficient for the present. By the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, our Government stipulated to pay, for property destroyed during the war with Mexico, a sum not to exceed three millions and a quarter of dollars. A Board of three Commissioners was provided for, who were to examine and report upon all such claims. This man Gardiner presented a claim. General Thompson of South Carolina, was employed as his counsel. General Thompson being the warm personal friend of Mr. Corwin, and acquainted with his high legal attainments, and desirous to avail himself of his assisstance employed him to aid in the argument to the Board of Commissioners. The fee agreed on to be paid Mr. Corwin by Gen. Thompson was five per cent. upon the amount allowed. Gardiner had nothing to do with Mr. Corwin in this contract. Mr. Corwin spent, to my knowledge, the greater part of one vacation between two sessions of the Senate in the preparation of arguments in this case. The proofs were furnished by Gardiner and his agents, and I have the authority of the members of the Board of Commissioners, composed as it was of distinguished men and able jurists, for saying that there was no clearer case presented to that Board than this of Gardinor. The papers were most perfect, both in matter of form and substance, and contained internal evidence, by a combination of corroborative circumstances, to force the conclusion that the claim was just. It was allowed.

Now, sir, it is charged that this claim was fraudulent, and the testimony perjured. It may be so and it may not. Gardiner has been arrested, and, because of that, members of Congress who may desire fat offices think to make progress in their pursuit by jumping at the conclusion of his guilt before a trial. I do not deny his guilt; yet any man who will assert it, in high or low places, to his prejudice, before a fair trial, (though he be in irons,) does not deserve the rights of an American citizen. If guilty, he has acted strangely. He had received pay for his claim, or a large portion of it. Leaving his money here he went to Europe. There hearing that it was rumored here this claim was fraudulent, with all possible speed he returned to this country to meet his accusers, and gave himself up to the law. Though he may be guilty, this conduct, sir, is very like that of one conscious of his innocence.

My colleague sometimes places his condemnation of Mr. Corwin upon the ground that, when in the Senate, at eight dollars per day he had no right to engage in this pursuit of his profession. In reply to that, I will only say, that although Mr. Corwin did not consume as much of the time of the Senate in speaking as his friends desired, nevertheless the record will show him to have been present on all occasions when voting—the most essential part of legislation—was done. My colleague, who, when, a candidate two years ago, ran home to electioneer the best part of a month before the adjournment, thereby dodging or evading a vote upon that test question of the day, the Fugitive Slave law; who "Galphinized" upon the public Treasury (in a small way) to the amount of about one hundred and fifty dollars for per diem up to the close of the session, whilst he was at home making stump speeches, averring his tenacity to Free Soil principles, should be the last man to raise such frivolous objections.

But, Mr. Chairman, to the Gardiner claim. It will long be remembered by the members of the Thirty-first Congress that whilst we were engaged in this Hall in the controversy about the connection of Secretary Crawford with the Galphin claim, we were startled by the announcement that President Taylor was dying. The House adjourned. In a few days Mr. Corwin was invited to take charge of the Treasury Department. I had the pleasure then, as I had had during the whole of that session, of living with him. Our relations were then, as they ever have been, of the most intimate and confidential character. For political reasons I was opposed, warmly opposed, to his going into that Cabinet; hence every movement affecting his action made an impression on my memory. Mr. Corwin, having then fresh upon his mind the scenes of this House a few days previous upon the Galphin matter, declared to his friends that his contingent fees on Mexican claims were an insuperable barrier to his acceptance; that under no circumstances would he subject himself to any such suspicions as had given rise to that controversy. He was importuned and pressed, by day and by night, by distinguished statesmen from all quarters of the Union, to accept the post. His resolution was fixed; and in reply to the argument, that as these claims were settled and determined by a tribunal independent of the Cabinet in all its action, his delicacy was too fastidious, he sternly said that he would never act as the Secretary of Treasury out of which any claim, in which he had either a direct or remote interest, should be paid. On this point he was immovable. His friends then suggested that he should first dispose of all his interest in those claims. To this he consented. A house in New York proposed to buy his interest. The terms were arranged the money was paid. Mr. Corwin became divested of every interest he had, direct or indirect, in all Mexican claims, including that of Gardiner, and in this position, free and untrammelled entered the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore—very much, I will add, to my regret.

Now, Mr. Chairman, for the truth, substantially of this statement, I pledge my veracity as a man, and my honor as a Representative in the American Congress. I will now read the extract from my colleague's speech:

"Through the investigation of Congress, their Galphinism has been exposed; and Crawford, loaded with the execrations of the American people, has received his passport to perpetual infamy. But Corwin still remains unwhipped of justice. True, sir, his catspaw and accomplice in the fraud is loaded with irons, and is branded by public sentiment as a perjurer and forger; but the master moving spirit, the head and brains, in the fraud, through the negligence of this House, is still permitted to control the Treasury of the United States. Though this House may not visit upon him retributive justice, yet the American people, remembering, in connection with this fraud, 'his bloody hand and hospitable grave' sentiments, and the aid and comfort he gave our enemies in time of war, will sink him so deep in infamy, 'that the hand of resurrection will never reach him.'"

Here, Mr. Chairman, are two clear, positive and distinct charges. First, that Mr. Corwin has been guilty of the high crime of subornation of perjury. Secondly, that he is *particeps criminis* to a *most villainous fraud upon the public Treasury*, over which he was appointed the people's sentinel. If my colleague were present, I would extend to him now the opportunity of withdrawing unconditionally the base calumny; or I should on behalf of my constituents, demand a statement of his proofs. But, presuming that he ventures to base his charge upon public rumor, and avails himself of the aid of her foul and irresponsible tongue to slander my friend and constituent that his party may gain something, I have but to say that public rumor is notoriously a "*common liar*," and that the charge of these crimes upon Mr. Corwin is a *willful* a *malicious*, and a deliberate lie.

Mr. Chairman, in relation to the other parties concerned, so far as there is a design to manufacture party capital, I have only to remark that General Waddy Thompson; of South Carolina, who was the original and leading counsel in the Gardiner claim, is now, as I learn from newspaper publications, not a supporter of General Scott, but the friend of Mr. Pierce. Major Lally, who was one of the counsel in this case, is a distinguished advocate of Gen. Pierce's election.

Mr. STANLEY. He had Pierce's letter.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, he seems to be the boon companion of Pierce; for he held his private and confidential letter at the Baltimore Convention and has since figured in Pierce meetings in New England. Sir, I dismiss the subject so far Secretary Corwin is concerned. And it may be proper to add, that since these charges were made by my colleague, I have never met the Secretary. In fact, sir, I have avoided him, believing from his well known aversion to having his name connected with public controversies, he would attempt to dissuade me from the performance of that which I regard as a duty which I owed not only to him, but to his neighbors who send me here, his hosts of friends everywhere, and to myself as a member of this body.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

A few words, Mr. Chairman, upon the subject of the Galphin claim. My opponents are flooding the country with publications on that subject, well calculated to deceive an unsuspecting people. This was a claim, on the part of the heirs of Galphin, for money expended by the ancestor in Georgia during our revolutionary struggle.

I will not go into its interesting details, but will state that this expenditure, at the time when our forefathers "fought, bled, and died" for our liberties, brought down upon the head of that patriot the vengeance of old England. Such was his efficiency in the struggle for independence, that a resolution passed the British Parliament attainting him for high treason, and setting a price upon his head as an outlaw and a rebel. But, sir, neither the justness of the claim, nor the interesting associations connected with it are matters of any consequence for my present purpose. It is sufficient, for the purpose of heading the Democratic leaders in their effort to manufacture party capital out of it, to say that the Journals before me show, (which no Democrat will deny) that the bill allowing the claim passed the Thirtieth Congress, and that not a single Democrat opposed its passage.

Mr. HALL. I deny that. I did not vote for it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The record may not show that you did. There was no person to raise a voice against it. Your voice, sir, if raised in opposition to it, would have defeated the bill.

Mr. HALL. That is a mistake. It was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I say that, under the rules, when it was acted upon, a single voice in opposition would have killed the bill. (Addressing Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia,) am I not correct?

Mr. STEPHENS, (in his seat,) You are. Any member objecting would have defeated it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Then I charge home upon the Democracy, as I have a right to do by the record, the responsibility of the measure—at least their equal share of it.

The bill allowing this Galphin claim was signed and approved by President Polk. The principal was paid by President Polk's Administration. The question of allowing interest upon it was left open by that Administration. It was taken up as unfinished business by the Taylor Administration. The question was one of doubt. Secretary Meredith submitted it to the Attorney General, the legal adviser of the Government upon all doubtful questions, who made an able and elaborate report, showing that interest should be paid. Robert J. Walker, (Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury) states, in his testimony before the Committee of Investigation on this subject, that such was the character of the question of paying the interest, that he, upon the opinion of the Attorney General, would have paid it. Thus, Mr. Chairman, do I, by these official documents, cast back upon the Democracy the responsibility of this claim.

Mr. FLORENCE. I desire to ask the gentleman a single question. Has it not been the practice always, both in Congress and in the Department to refuse the payment of interest upon any claim?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No sir. By no means.

Mr. FLORENCE. I thought that such was the case.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Not at all. The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania only shows that he has not examined the documents in this case, and is therefore not "posted up."

I shall, now discuss the propriety of Secretary Crawford, in entering General Taylor's Cabinet whilst he had a contingent interest in this claim, nor repel the charges of my colleague against him. He has friends enough on this floor competent, fully, to that duty. On that subject it is proper to say that the very gentlemen who defended that Secretary's course during the last Congress, [Messrs. TOOMBS and STEPHENS, of Georgia,] are now giving no "aid and comfort" to the cause of Gen. Scott, as my honorable friend before me [Mr. STEPHENS] will at any time testify. On the contrary, the weight of their influence seems to be thrown into the scale of Franklin Pierce.

Mr. Chairman having thus, as I conceive, cleared away the stigma which our opponents have attempted to cast upon the Whig cause, by reason of these claims, I shall now charge back along their line. The fruits of all their industry and efforts to convict Whigs of frauds on the Treasury dwindle into these insignificant and frivolous charges of "Galphinism." They vanish before the light of truth as chaff is scattered by the mighty whirlwind. But let us look into the integrity of that party to whom my colleague would have the people intrust the keeping of their Treasury

DISHONESTY OF DEMOCRATS WHEN IN POWER.

It is my purpose, sir, to expose the gross violations of official duty, and wholesale peculations upon the public Treasury, when they were the chosen sentinels to guard and defend it. "By their fruits shall ye know them." I propose for a few minutes, to "carry the war into Africa!" As my colleague is prone to investigate antiquated issues, and "obsolete ideas," in the hope of drawing party capital from them, I will be excused for refreshing the memories of gentlemen upon the subject of past Democratic defalcations. I have risen, sir, to cast no aspersions upon the integrity of the leaders of the Democratic party, which are not justified by authentic documents. I come with