

that the delay was not sought as a means and occasion for hostile movements.

Now mark the dilemma in which these gentlemen are placed. Their complaint is, that the President would neither consult them about the veto nor apologize to them for writing it! And why should he consult them? Does it not appear, from Mr. Ewing's declaration, that he refused to gratify the President in obtaining a postponement of the bill; that after having pledged himself that he would stand by the President, he went over to the President's enemies, and united with them in their Whig caucus, to dictate in what manner he should discharge his official duties? That there may be no misapprehension, I will again quote Mr. Ewing's words. He says: "By some of us, and I was myself one, the effort [to postpone the bill] was made to gratify your wishes in the only way in which it could be done with propriety; that is, by obtaining the general concurrence of the Whig members of the two Houses in the postponement. It failed, as I have reason to believe, because you would give no assurance that the delay was not sought as a means and occasion for hostile movement."

What a picture is here presented. The sworn Cabinet minister acting in concert with a secret cabal, to dictate to the Senate and to the President, and coerce them in the discharge of their official duty!! Let it be remembered that this proceeding took place before the passage of the bill, and before the President withdrew his confidence from his Cabinet.

Ask the candid reader to contrast the course of President Tyler with that of his accusers. When he came into office he found the Departments filled with gentlemen selected by General Harrison on the advice of Mr. Clay. He knew that upon the question of the Bank they did not agree with him. Instead of saying to them, "You must resign, that I can appoint others who agree with me in opinion, he candidly disclosed his opinions, and appealed to them to "stand by" him.—They pledged themselves not only that they would stand by him and use their influence to prevent the passage of any bill conflicting with his opinion, but that they would do it to prevent the passage of any bill which he might suppose would be used as a basis or ground work of such a Bank as the late Bank of the United States. (See Mr. Bell's statement.) Did they fulfill their pledges? The publication of Mr. Webster's letter to the Massachusetts Senators shows how he acted. He did not go to Mr. Clay and excuse himself by saying "I advised against the veto." He did not go into caucus and say, "The President wants the Senate to postpone the Bank bill, but before you give your consent for such a postponement you should require him to give a pledge that, this delay is not 'sought as a means and occasion for a hostile movement.'" He did not close his eyes to Mr. Bates' letter, nor did he shut his ears against Mr. Clay's denunciation. When he ascertained that the President "supposed," as he had good cause to suppose that the bill, under consideration would, if approved by him, be made the basis or groundwork of an unconstitutional Bank, he redeemed his pledge by urging the Massachusetts Senators to postpone the bill. Very different was Mr. Ewing's conduct; and can any one be surprised that, under this state of facts, the President withdrew his confidence and ceased to consult Mr. Ewing? That there were pledges given and pledges broken, is most apparent, but it requires no less infatuation than that which seems to control the destiny of Mr. Clay and his partisans, to believe that Mr. Ewing and his associates were the innocent and injured party.

A TRUE WHO.

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

MR. EWING'S LETTER.

As one of the apparent objects of Mr. Ewing has been to excite the sympathies of the people in his favor, by accusing President Tyler of "want of candor and straightforwardness," it is worthy the consideration of reflective men, how far Mr. Ewing himself may be amenable to the very charges he prefers against the President—and if it be found a mere ruse to divert public scrutiny and indignation from himself, to one whom he knew, from his very position, could not retort; how imperiously does justice require, that they who have thus been led to mistrust the President, should band with infamy the author, and visit upon his head, the imprecations and anathemas, he has caused to be invoked upon his innocent victim. Either Mr. Ewing entirely misconceived the President, or, as I have before asserted, he plotted to "head" him. That he could not have misunderstood him, is evident from the perusal of his letter, for, by his own admission, President Tyler made him repeat what he understood his opinions to be—and corrected him as to explicitly, that the dullest could but comprehend him—if, then, he did not misconceive him, the other proposition follows, that he was in the plot to head him.—Let us now examine how the facts substantiate this assertion. Mr. Ewing asserts, that the *Fiscal Agent* was framed and fashioned according to the President's own suggestions; this is unqualifiedly untrue, for it contained the discount feature, which he admits the President utterly condemned—now this, Mr. Ewing says he knew, and yet asserts, it was the President's own suggestion—i.e., therefore, asserts a falsehood, knowingly. And he says again, the President said, "cannot you see that a bill passes Congress such as I can approve without inconsistency?" I declared against my belief that such a bill might be."

What! tell the President a bill could pass, when he did not believe it? And this admission by the man who was so shocked at the want of honesty in the President, that he could not conscientiously remain—"O! shame, where is thy blush." Who now, is the one that should complain of having been deceived, and betrayed? The President. After this confession of a deliberate falsehood, is Mr. Ewing entitled to credence for either of his assertions against the President, even if they had not been proved false? and will it be doubted that he who, (as a private councillor of the President,) could thus brand himself with falsehood; could thus deceive his friend—that such a wretch would entrap him? No. President Tyler saw and felt it, and implored his "Cabinet to postpone the bill until the next session of Congress." And did they comply? Oh! no—they had headed him, and thought to dictate the terms on which they would allow him to remain in the Whig ranks, (or rather Clay party.) But conscious of the rectitude of his position, he would not purchase abasement at the expense of his self-degradation and accusation; for Mr. Ewing says, in relation thereto, "but you would neither give yourself, nor suffer them to give any assurance of your future course, in case of such postponement."

Assurance of what future course? He explains it thus: "If the postponement failed, as I have reason to believe, because you would give no assurance that the delay was not sought as a means and occasion for hostile movements." I think, then, Jew, for teaching me that word." Then the great cry of the "imperial demand and want of a Fiscal Agent," was all for effect—and the great anxiety to serve the people, would have been appeased and the people might have waited until it suited the Cabinet's high pleasure, if the assurance had been given that it was not for hostile movements. Here's a pretty admission, that the great interests of the country, (as they say,) was only secondary; the assurance, being the first consideration—only let President Tyler have said, "Gentlemen, I see you have headed me, now only postpone this bill that I may prepare such an one as I can conscientiously approve, and I assure you, that you shall be retained," and the postponement would not have

"failed." But, honest John Tyler, (for this he will be judged by the people,) could not barter away his conscience, but thought

"Good name, in man, and woman, Is the immediate jewel of their souls."

And for this high crime, this paragon of honesty and veracity, (Mr. Ewing,) with the most barefaced, unblushing impudence has dared to impeach the President. An act of moral enormity unparalleled in the degenerate days, and in perfect consistency with the tenor of his expressed opinions through life. But he can exclaim with Brutus,

"You have done that you should be sorry for."

"There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats; For I am arm'd so strong in honesty, That they pass by me, as the idle wind, Which I respect not."

In these remarks I have tried Mr. Ewing by his own admissions only, and if, in the comments, the language has appeared strong, I wish it to be observed, that I did but "commend the poisoned chalice to his lips"—and that as catarrhs of denunciation have been poured on the head of the President, on the assertion, (without proof,) of the man who betrayed him, I thought it but mere justice, that the sympathies should be extended to the President, which, under false impressions, had been withheld—and his betrayal stamped with the ignominy attaching to a liar and a traitor.

NEW JERSEY.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 30th, 1841.

DEAR SIR—You will remember that the accusers of President Tyler first attempted to show that he had violated his pledges, which they sought to infer from his "Henrico letter," his Installation Address, and his Message to the extra session, to the effect, as they interpreted them, that he would do what?—why, sign any sort of a Bank bill sent to him. On sifting those documents and ascertaining their true and exact import, as the President's friends had done, and thus demonstrated that there had been no promise to sign any bill, but, on the contrary, strong intimations that he would sign none, his accusers abandoned the charge, and started a new one, to this effect: That he trifled with and deceived his Cabinet. This charge by reason of the contradictions in the statements of the retired Secretaries, and by other reasons, has been shown to be as unjust as the former one. The President stands erect before his country.

In the Petersburg Intelligencer, I published an article on the 4th of September, 1841, vindicating the President against the first charge, and in that paper and in this, and in the Richmond Whig, I have defended him against the last.

I wish now to add only one view which I have not hitherto presented, or seen elsewhere.

It is the duty of the President to receive from retiring subordinates, the letters of resignation offered by them. Did he know the contents of a letter of resignation to be the vehicle of a personal insult, he yet could not consistently with the duties of his office, refuse to receive it. Mr. Ewing's letter of resignation did convey an insult by plainly imputing deception and dishonesty to the President's course in vetoing the second (or Mr. Sergeant's) bill. Even let it be granted, then, that Mr. Ewing was justified in revealing the transactions of a Cabinet conference, and yet it is clear that he failed to consult the delicacies of the President's situation. It seems to me that the principles which should govern gentlemen in their official intercourse, would and should have dictated to Mr. Ewing a respectful resignation to the President of the office in which he had been retained by him, and then, (if he must or would,) have made his insulting revelation directly to the public.

PUBLIUS.

NEW REVENUE ACT.—The New York American, alluding to the fact that the new Revenue act went into operation on the 1st instant, says:

It was stated in our last, that great quantities of free goods, in anticipation of the duties imposed by this act, were pouring in, and moreover that of French goods, by far the largest portion was for foreign account, or consigned to foreign houses here. The first part of this statement having been questioned in a Philadelphia paper, we have obtained the following statement from the Custom House books, of the entries by two ships from Havre; and these it will be seen bear us out abundantly.

Free Goods Entered.		Per Ducesse d'Orleans.	
Sept. 4, Fcs. 610,189 68	Sept. 5, 39,797 50	6th, 845,832 40	6th, 842,671 10
7th, 597,248 62	7th, 1,498,648 78	8th, 364,692 68	8th, 648,197 32
9th, 86,345 33	9th, 287,644 22	10th, 19,115 79	10th, 60,979 79
11th, 19,665 34	11th, 42,748 65	12th, 11,335 87	12th, 29,190 30
13th, 130 50	13th, 2,433 10	14th, 1,852 00	14th, 12,292 00
Fcs. 2,554,436 21	15th, 2,973 00	16th, 4,733 00	16th, 2,973 00
	17th, 2,973 00	18th, 2,973 00	18th, 2,973 00
	19th, 2,973 00	20th, 2,973 00	20th, 2,973 00
	Fcs. 3,502,418 76		

It appears that from these two ships alone goods worth "free," but now subject to duty, to the amount of six millions of francs, or about twelve hundred thousand dollars, were entered.

On the second point, the almost entire exclusion of Americans from the French Trade, these shipments are not less significant—for about nine-tenths of the whole were for foreign account, and entered by foreigners.

Nor is it with French free goods alone that the market is glutted. Linens to an enormous amount have been brought in—so that it is estimated a full supply for more than a year, has been received in anticipation of duty.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Friday, speaking of the act, says:

To-day the twenty per cent. Tariff Bill of the Extra Session takes effect. Vessels coming from foreign ports have been looked for during the last few days with great eagerness. Yesterday especially, home-bound vessels had all the help which the most abundant good wishes of our consular corps could afford them, but the wind was unfavorable and no vessels arrived which will be much affected by the tariff, except the brig Wakulla from Malaga with a cargo of fruit. The duty on bunch raisins will be 25 to 30 cents a box.

Day Dock at New York.—Edward H. Courtenay, Esq., formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, has been appointed Engineer to superintend the construction of the dry dock at the U. S. navy yard, New York.—Army and Navy Chronicle.

Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones was appointed on the 23d inst. to the command of the U. S. squadron in the Pacific ocean, and will hoist his broad pennant on board the frigate United States at Norfolk.

RECRUITS.—By General Orders No. 56, Sept. 25, the superintendent of the recruiting service is directed to despatch, as soon after the 5th October as practicable, the number of recruits mentioned below, to reinforce the regiments in Florida.

2d infantry, at Fort King,	300
3d infantry, at Fort Stanbury,	150
6th infantry, at Cedar Keys,	210
7th infantry, at Fort Waccassassa,	140
	800

The commanding officer at Carlisle barracks is directed to put in march 120 recruits for the five companies of the 1st regiment of dragoons at Fort Leavenworth.—Id.

The Editor of the New York American states that he has seen a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, who had repaired to Alburg, Vermont, and there ascertained that the outrage of the seizure of Grogan was committed by *volunteers* and not *regulars*, and without the presence or, so far as could be ascertained, the sanction of any commissioned officer.

The New York Commercial of Saturday says—

"We have authority for saying that the case of Grogan has already been made the subject of a communication by the American Government to the British Minister at Washington."

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustin.

"CONSTITUTIONAL FISCAL AGENCY."

The article which recently appeared in this paper, on this subject, and signed "A Member of the 27th Congress," is exciting extensive discussion, and so far as we have observed, is more approved than condemned by both parties. The Lynchburg Virginian is doubtful on the subject, and says it is the same system in principle which was proposed by General Jackson, and thinks "it will be found to look better on paper than it will work." The Norfolk Herald seems to like the project. "A Boston Merchant," in the Bay State Democrat, highly approves of it, as "altogether the best and most desirable project ever yet presented to the American people." A correspondent of the Boston Post states several objections to the details, and fears it would be at once establishing a "paper currency," which would place the private funds of individuals too much under the control of the Government. The "New York Tribune" looks upon the scheme as only an improved edition of the Sub-Treasury. The "Journal of Banking" says:

"It appears to us to be the only kind of fiscal agency that can be established without violating the Constitution, and departing from the true principles of Government. It will be seen that an issue of notes forms a part of the plan, but as they would be the representatives of gold and silver actually in deposit, they would be very different from bank-notes, which are mere bills of credit."

The article in question, although not endorsed by us, has been extensively republished, and the discussion which is growing out of it will do no harm, but possibly may result in great good.

The project is by no means new or original. Something similar has been tried, we believe, at Venice, at Amsterdam, and at St. Petersburg. Russia adopted a similar system long ago than January, 1840—Russia, with a population of upwards of fifty-five millions, and an extent of territory comprehending nearly one-sixth of the entire compass of the earth. The system there introduced having produced a great change in commerce, relative to matters of account and the future calculation of goods by the silver standard, at courses of exchange in foreign money, has, along with the conversion of all duties, rates, and expenses of merchandise into silver, given rise to the publication in London of the "Russia Traders' Assistant," from which the Merchants' Magazine for October derives a mass of practical information, concerning Russian moneys, weights, and measures, the course of exchange, bills of exchange, &c.

The following extract will show that the Russian system is quite similar to that proposed by our correspondent, and it is one, says the Magazine, "by which the Russian monetary and bank-note system has probably been raised to an insuperable degree of perfection."

EXTRACT.

"In Russia, an imperial manifest, dated 1st of July, 1839, re-established the silver standard of currency in that country as the lawful medium for the valuation of property, fixing the 1st of January, 1840, as the time from which the new system should be fully and generally adopted throughout the empire, in lieu of the old bank notes or paper rubles; the latter were, by the same decree, to remain in circulation as a mere auxiliary medium of payment, at an invariable rate of 3-1-2 roubles bank notes for 1 rouble silver.—The amount of these old bank notes not having in latter times been increased, and proving rather insufficient for supplying the wants of the country of a convenient paper medium of circulation, new addition, at bank notes representing silver, (probably intending to supersede the old ones by degrees,) were created, by establishing a silver-deposit office at St. Petersburg, under the superintendence and management of a mixed board of directors, composed of government bank officers and respectable first-class merchants, which is empowered to receive voluntary deposits of specie, and to issue in lieu thereof silver-deposit-cash notes, payable to bearer on demand, the deposits having to be held by the board untouched, at the constant disposal of the notes so issued. This deposit cash began its operations in January, 1840, and has since been very busy receiving deposits as well as exchanging notes for specie. By these important decrees, the Russian monetary and bank-note system has probably been raised to an insuperable degree of perfection." &c.

The Baltimore American affects to doubt whether there was a combination against the President among the ultra-friends of the Bank at the late extra session. It was well known, for it was avowed, some two or three weeks before the first veto, that the ultra-Bank Whigs intended, in the event of a veto, to force the Cabinet to break up, and to issue a Manifesto to the People. We know that this was the plan contemplated. As one visible evidence of it, the columns of the New York Courier & Enquirer, were teeming with threats and denunciations in advance. As another, more conclusive, Mr. Bates' letter to the President bearing date August 10th, published in that member's speech, presented the consequences we have alluded to, as a terror to the President to force submission. The Courier and Enquirer called on the Cabinet to resign, and Mr. Bates declared they must and would, and that the President would thus be left in a dilemma, without a Cabinet, and without, as they hoped, the power to select one from the Whig party. Surdy causes operated to prevent the fulfillment of these predictions upon the first veto, but after the second, they were fully verified. The preconcerted plan was carried out, although weeks past after it was conceived.

The election for Governor of Maryland takes place on Wednesday next. The opposing candidates are W. C. Johnson and Francis Thomas.

We call the attention of our readers to the able address of Hon. C. Cushing, of Massachusetts, "to his constituents."

Correspondents are again informed that letters relating to their papers, or to offices for which they may be applicants, are not taken from the office, unless free of postage. There are now remaining in the Post Office, letters from Warrenton, N. C.; New York; Boston; and Utica, on which postage is unpaid.

Caldwell, the forger, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and a large sum of money (\$40,000) recovered from him.

PARTISAN VIOLENCE.

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer has worked himself up into a violent rage against the President and the Secretary of the Navy. The wrath of Achilles is mere moonshine compared to the sublime passion of this redoubtable champion, and his distinctions of crime bid fair to rival the sage conclusions of that justly-celebrated magistrate, Master Dogberry. To knock down a watchman is "flat burglary." To call Dogberry an ass is "overt treason." Now, if this Editor had not such a propensity to explode, on all occasions, one would be apt to suppose, from a late article in his paper, that the country was on the verge of a volcano, about to burst forth, and blow up the Republic, sky high! But his frequent tantrums have taught his readers to expect little else than smoke from his laboratory.

He intimates that he has already convicted the President of "treason" to the Whig party, and that he is now chargeable with treason to the country. He has recently discovered a book entitled the "Partisan Leader," containing treason against the United States. Having established the fact, that the work is treasonable, he boldly asserts, that the President "knew" that the Secretary of the Navy wrote the book, and in the same breath, he says, that the Secretary is guilty, "if he be the author" of the work in question. Now it so happens that Judge Tucker is the reputed author of the work, and thus the whole charge falls to the ground, as the foolish offspring of a heated imagination.

Nevertheless, this book is made a pretext for a ferocious attack on the President and the Secretary of the Navy. It is considered as just such a work as would lead to the "conviction and execution" of the author, but for the important fact, that an overt act is necessary to consummate high treason. How very fortunate for the President and his Secretary that the Constitution renders it essential to crime that the act should be committed. Sancho Panza reasoned in regard to the government of an Island, that "it might come along when he least expected it." So it might be with the President and Secretary. They might find themselves guilty of treason when they "least expected it."

Of the book referred to, never having seen it, we know nothing more than the version of its contents furnished by the Courier and Enquirer. It is represented as a "Tale of the Future," and contemplates the establishment of Martin Van Buren as permanent President—as King in all respects but title, and his son at the head of the army, with the understanding of succeeding him. It is, in fact, a fictitious history, and presents an imaginary view of what would be likely to ensue, in case any President should usurp an hereditary dictatorship. Under such circumstances, the Union would soon be dissolved, and the different sections of the country would seek emancipation from immediate despotism, each in its own way. It is, however, all an imaginary state of affairs, written probably for the amusement of the author, just prior to the last national election, and for aught that appears to the contrary, was designed as an electioneering effusion, to defeat the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. In such cases, it is common to allude to the ambitious views and monarchical propensities of candidates—to throw out warnings of consequences to such aspirants, and thus appeal to the power of the people to put them down. This being the tendency of the work in question, if it had any effect in defeating the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, so much the better.

In consequence of the existence of such a work, the Courier and Enquirer invokes Congress to insist on the immediate dismissal of Judge Upshur from the Cabinet, on pain of impeachment. This would be carrying out with a vengeance the plan proposed in the address—to restrain the Executive. Mr. Clay is for effecting this revolutionary measure by amending the Constitution. His eager partisan would accomplish the object in a more summary mode—by impeachment; and if this could not be accomplished, his next step would probably be to apply the *coup de grace* to the President and his Secretary, on suspicion, without judge or jury. He makes no scruple to call them "traitors," and we all know the penalty for treason.

But do the political enemies of President Tyler—who of whom the editor of the Courier and Enquirer is one of the most violent—suppose that they can humbug the People by such scandalous assaults on their Chief Magistrate? Look at the acts of the case! An imaginary history is denounced as treasonable: one of the Secretaries is falsely charged with being its author; on this groundless charge—mere moonshine, if it were true—but as it happens, an impudent untruth—on this charge, the President himself is held up to scorn, as a traitor to his country, and Congress is gravely called upon to impeach him, on suspicion, that he wishes to dismember the Union, of which he is the sole Chief Magistrate! As well might a commanding General be charged with seeking to divide and dismember his army, and encourage one division to revolt against himself, as well might a man be suspected of conspiring with banditti, to plunder his house, as for John Tyler to be charged with combining with traitors to sever the Union, and overthrow the Government, of which he is the head! And yet the editor of the Courier and Enquirer has undertaken to make such a preposterous charge against the President of the United States. Such wild fanaticism is stranger than fiction.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, for October is received. Contents:—1. Autobiography of a Monomaniac. 2. Scenic description. 3. On newspapers, a very fair and well expressed article. 4. Paintings in profile. 5. Extracts from the Journal of an American Naval Officer. 6. Letters on the Navy—the Messenger is a redoubtable champion of this arm of the nation's defence. 7. Evils of tight lacing. 8. Prose and verse. 9. S. G. Goodrich, Peter Parley. 10. Young, by Tuckerman. 11. Literary intelligence, and nearly a dozen poetical pieces. Among the latter we discover two from the pen of the venerable J. Q. Adams, written for young ladies, published by permission, and both bearing date the same day. We copy the first, which is the best:

TO MISS E. . . . B. . . .
Oh! wherefore, Lady, was my lot
Cast from thy own, so far,
Why, by kind Fortune, live we not
Beneath one blessed star?
For, had thy thread of life, and mine
But side by side been spun;
My heart had panted to entwine
The tissue into one.
And why should I twin
To sever us in twain?
And wherefore have I run my race,
And cannot start again?
Thy thread, how long! how short is mine!
Nine spent—thine scarce begun:
Alas! we never can entwine
The tissue into one.
But, take my blessings on thy name.
The blessing of a sire.
Not from a Lover's furnace flame—
A fire from a holier fire.
A thread unseen beside of thine—
By fairy foms is spun—
And holy hands shall soon entwine
The tissue into one.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1841.

THE BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW for October—the 4th volume is ended. Mr. Bronson is an earnest writer, if not practical. The Review has fervid thoughts strongly expressed. Contents of the present number: 1. Shelley's poetical works. 2. The transient and permanent in Christianity. 3. The citizen soldier. 4. Orphic sayings. 5. Mr. Fourier's social system. 6 and 7. Literary notices.

"JEFFERSON" will be acceptable.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
October 2, 1841.	
Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840,	\$26,681,337 53
Redeemed of those issues,	24,902,925 64
Leaving outstanding,	\$1,778,411 89
Issued under the act of February, 1841,	
viz:	
Prior to the 4th March,	
1841,	\$673,681 32
Since the 4th March,	
1841,	5,273,251 58
Redeemed of that issue,	352,320 39
Leaving of that issue	
outstanding,	5,594,612 51
And making an aggregate outstanding 1st instant, of	\$7,373,024 40
W. FORWARD,	
Secretary of the Treasury.	

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review, for October, contains several able articles, and a mass of useful information. The articles on "Russia and her Commercial strength," "Coinage of the precious metals," and "The Philosophy of Storms," are interesting and valuable. The commercial tables and statistics, &c., &c., are instructive, and worthy of preservation. New York; Freeman Hunt; price \$5 per annum.

Mr. Hickman, Baltimore, has published a pamphlet of 101 pages, entitled "The citizen soldiers at North Point and Fort M'Henry, Sept. 12 and 13, 1814, with the resolves of the citizens in town meeting, particulars relating to the battle, official correspondence and honorable discharge of the troops." &c. For sale at F. Luff's, Pennsylvania Avenue.

The ultra-Whigs call us abstractionists. They should be called the *Distractio*nists.

MR. CUSHING.—It has been with great regret that the Whigs of this district have seen attempts made by certain persons, to tarnish the fair fame of their representative in Congress.

We have watched the attacks which have been made upon him, from the outset, and should have noticed them before, had we not perceived that his assailants, by the various and contradictory assertions which they were making in regard to his course, were discrediting themselves in the most effectual manner. We found, also, that the more able and moderate portion of the press throughout the country were uniformly taking ground in favor of the views entertained by Mr. Cushing. Already, we believe, the vast majority of the Whig party are convinced that the course adopted by Mr. Webster and Mr. Cushing, is the only course which can be pursued, compatible with the prosperity of the country and the safety of the Whig party.

The first charges against Mr. Cushing were made in the New York Courier & Enquirer. The editor of this paper, was an applicant for the New York Post Office; and President Tyler having disappointed his expectations of obtaining that office, he came out against the President, and all the Whigs in the Cabinet and in Congress who did not desert him, with rancorous hostility. The attacks upon Mr. Cushing in Webb's paper, have, as might have been expected, found an echo in certain quarters, where secret jealousy or disappointed ambition prevailed. But the progress of events is now so clearly and rapidly developing the correctness of the course and the views of our distinguished representative, that his accusers will soon find their own safety from popular indignation only in silence.

When we first found suspicions and insinuations put forth concerning the political integrity of Mr. Cushing, we were willing to wait and see whether or not these suspicions were sustained by evidence. We have waited, and we have seen—what? Not a particle of proof of even the slightest and most unsubstantial character.—*Newburyport Herald.*

The case of Grogan has already been made the subject of communication by the American government to the British minister at Washington. The Canada papers, after the circumstances under which he was arrested have become known, do not attempt to justify the outrage. The most violent of them are of opinion that Grogan should be released, and his abductors (volunteers for the occasion) punished. The Montreal Herald, a fierce paper against the United States and its institutions, says the British government must not sanction kidnapping. This feeling will help the difficulty to a speedy and amicable settlement.—*Pub. Ledger.*

TEXAS.—The public debt of Texas is \$5,827,007.57. The revenue is about \$2,000,000.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Utica, September 30th, 1841.

The trial of McLeod is to come on positively on Monday next.

Franklin Printing Press.—The press at which the philosopher Franklin worked while a journeyman printer in London, has been placed at the disposal of John B. Murray, of N. York, (now in Liverpool) and will be soon sent to this country.

The President, in the formation of his new Cabinet, has conferred the office of Postmaster General upon the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. It is understood here that Mr. Wickliffe will accept the office, and that he will enter upon the discharge of its duties as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements for a change of residence. Mr. Wickliffe is eminently qualified for the office of Postmaster General, uniting as he does to talents of the first order, great experience in the management of public affairs, both State and national, and an untiring industry. As Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, he gave great satisfaction by the ability and vigor of his administration, and we doubt not but that, whenever opportunity offers, he will still do so, that he can promote the interests and welfare of the State.

Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

Obituary.—We have to announce the death of THOMAS GREEN, the editor of the Railway Herald, and the appointed postmaster at that place. He died on Tuesday evening 28th inst., at 10 P. M. Mr. Green was a son of the late Timothy Green of Boston, and brother to Capt. Timothy Green of the U. S. Army.

Persons who are innocently cheerful and good-humored are very useful in a world of folly and evil; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper among all who live around them.

Married.

On Thursday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hoff, JAMES S. RINGGOLD, Esq. to Miss HARRIET B. daughter of Commodore Charles Morris.

PHRENOLOGICAL OFFICE OF DOCTOR S. HERIUS (from Paris,) on Pennsylvania Avenue, at Mrs. McAlton's, nearly opposite Brown's and Gadsby's Hotels.

Examinations of the head, with descriptions of character and talents, can be obtained at every hour of the day and in the evening. Children's heads examined with regard to their capacities, education, and qualification for business or professions, at half price. The object and use of Phrenology is to make each individual acquainted with all the powers of his mind, so that he may be able more judiciously to choose a profession, avocation, or business, to which he is naturally adapted,—to enable parents to judge of the proper education of their children, &c. &c.

N. B. Ladies and parties visited, if desired, at their own residences.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MARINE CORPS, Washington City, Oct. 4th, 1841.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, in this city, until 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, for the year 1842:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, Long Island, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia; Pensacola, Florida; and Washington City, District of Columbia.

The rations to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three quarters of a pound of mutton, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of six pounds of good clean coffee, twelve pounds of good New Orleans sugar, eight quarts of beans, four quarts of vinegar, two quarts of