

Sir, As one of the sovereign people of this great nation, I address you; and for this I make no apology, but simply to say, that where one is elevated to office, no matter how high, or honorable the station, no matter though he be surrounded with the pageantry of the old world, and hold converse with the representatives of the crowned heads of Europe, his official acts, become, as it were, public property, and are liable to be, and ought to be, scrutinized and canvassed with great freedom and independence, though with respect. You, sir, act by a delegated authority, as one of the servants of the people, and to them you are, and must be ultimately accountable. Though, sir, I shall speak with great plainness, yet do not conclude, I underrate the dignity of your station, the urbanity of your manners, the integrity of your character; or the capacity of your intellect. No, sir, I am a friend, one who contributed what in him lay, to elevate you to the second office in the land of the people. But, sir, permit me to say that I have been disappointed and grieved in your applying the *veto power*, in arresting the most deliberate legislation of Congress, the *funeral knell*, to the bill, providing for the establishment of a national bank; and I must speak out. My fidelity to you, and respect for myself, and the institutions of my country, require it. If the reasons, which you give, in your *veto message*, are insufficient to justify the exercise of such a tremendous power; their insufficiency should be exposed. In all clarity, I will examine them. You begin, by saying in substance, that the power of Congress to create a national bank has been a *veered* question from its origin of our government, and that our country has been, and till is deeply *agitated* with this *unsettled question*. Your opinion you add, has been uniformly against the exercise of this power; which has been proclaimed upon all proper occasions. This made the plank, upon which you rest your *veto message*. That men of equally high intellectual endowments, and justly esteemed for their virtue and patriotism have entertained, theoretically, different opinions, regard to the exercise of this power is fully admitted; and it would ill become me, to say that such results, were not equally from the sincerity of their convictions. As you, sir, waive the discussion of the question on its original merits; I shall spend no time in inquiring: which was the *better opinion*. Mr. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, even in 1814, in his communication of a general plan of a national bank to Congress, inquired, whether it could be deemed a violation of the right of private opinion "to consider the constitutionality, of a national bank as a question *forever settled and at rest*." The question, for you, sir, is this; has the Constitution received, a legislative, judicial and judicial exposition, in this particular, which should not at the present day be disturbed. Is there no respect, due, to *deliberate and reiterated precedents*? Here you not, sir, exhibited a pertinacity in opposing your *individual opinion* to *legislative and judicial precedents*, that ill become the chief magistrate of this great nation! How does this matter stand? Let us examine. Are you not wrong, in treating this as an *unsettled question*, upon which to engender an *obnoxious veto*? You know that in 1791 the first national bank was chartered. The constitutionality of the measure was not discussed among the people, in the House of Representatives, and the Senate chamber. The bill received the approbation of a majority of both houses. The question was fully discussed in the Cabinet; and after the most mature consideration it received the signature of Washington. Here then, you have a *precedent*, within two years at the organization of the government, upon the Federal Constitution, made upon the most solemn consideration, upon that then new and interesting question. In 1809, I mistake not, sir, Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, made a report to the Senate in favour of the renewal of the charter of the national bank; but as Congress retired the same day, there was no action on it. A memorial from the stockholders of the bank had been presented to the House of Representatives, and in January, 1810, a report was made of a resolution declaring that was proper to provide for the continuance of the Bank of the United States. A bill was reported to the House for the renewal of the charter; and after some days debate, upon a question of indefinite postponement, which is an indirect mode of rejection, the vote was more than two to one against it. The bill however received no further action in session. It is apparent that there was then a majority in the house opposed to a national bank upon constitutional grounds. In 1811, a new bill reported to the house was disposed of by an indefinite postponement by a majority of one vote. In the Senate upon another bill reported to the body for the same object, there was a vote; and it was lost by the casting vote of the vice-president in the negative; thus the charter of the first bank expired the 4th March, 1811. It is well understood, sir, in the Congressional history of that time, that there was not in the Senate a majority at that time opposed to the renewal of the charter upon constitutional grounds. In the house some denied the constitutional power of Congress; others admitted the power but were opposed to foreigners owning stock and to continuing the control of the institution in the hands of the political opponents of the administration; while others gave preference to the State Banks; not calculating in question the power of Congress. They all united in refusing a renewal of the charter.

Who, that is acquainted with human nature, can doubt the fact, that the circumstance, that the applicants for the extension of the charter, were opposed in politics, to those who were called upon to grant the favor, had much influence in producing a result? Besides, the influence of the state banks, was brought to bear on this question; and the hiring press of the day, had teemed with the most rancorous and scurrilous abuse towards every member of congress, who even dared to express an opinion favorable to a renewal. **Bribery and corruption**, were the hackneyed epithets of a slanderous and gain-saying press. But, thank God, the excitement passed away; and men began to return to their right reason.— In 1815, a bill for the creation of a national bank, passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 120 to 37; and was concurred in, by the Senate. This bill as we all know was *vetoed* by President Madison, the Pride of Virginia, not on constitutional grounds; but on account of the details of the bill. Though Madison had been a champion in the opposition, he had the magnanimity to surrender his individual opinion; and in his veto message he waived all objection to the bill on the grounds of its unconstitutionality; the question in his view being *fully settled*. At the opening of Congress, in 1816, Madison, in his message, brought the subject of a national bank to the consideration of Congress. The measure was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the bill establishing a national bank passed both Houses of Congress without much opposition on the ground of constitutional scruples; and received the signature of the President. In 1819, in the case of M^c Cullah v. Maryland, & Wheaton's Rep., this question came before the Supreme Court of the United States. Though the court could then scarcely consider it an open question, entirely unprejudiced by an exposition of the constitution, established, as they say, upon great consideration, by Legislative Acts; and though Chief-Justice Marshall says "it would require no ordinary share of intrepidity to assert, that a measure adopted under the circumstances attending the passage of this law (that is the law of 1816) was a bold and plain usurpation, to which the Constitution gave no countenance;" Yet they proceeded to examine the question upon principle; and were unanimously of opinion that the law was constitutional. If, sir, you will re-examine the opinion as pronounced by Ch. J. Marshall with care, and as one, open to conviction, is it too much to expect that you will hesitate, as to the correctness of your opinions upon this important question. In *Osborn v. Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheaton's Rep., the decision of the Court in M^c Cullah v. Maryland was reviewed and confirmed. After all this accumulation of precedent, Gen. Jackson it is true, in 1829, says "the constitutionality as well as the expediency, of the law creating the bank of 1816 is well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens." But Congress did not *drink down*, these suggestions. In responding to them: they were satisfied as to the constitutionality of the measure in saying: "it had repeatedly received the sanction of Congress." In 1832, the renewal of the charter of 1816 with some modifications received the sanction of the Senate and House of Representatives; but the *veto* of the President. In this most extraordinary paper, there are assumptions not supported by facts; and indeed he says: "an argument can be based on precedent against a bank, and he can not assent to the conclusion that the question is settled by precedent;" adding "mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority." In this *veto* message, Gen. Jackson says "Congress decided against a bank in 1815;" and as he is then discussing the constitutionality of the measure, and the force of precedents, the remark can have no point, unless he means on constitutional grounds. But how is the fact? A bill actually passed both Houses of Congress establishing a bank; but was *vetoed* by Madison; not on constitutional grounds, but upon objections to the details of the bill. In his *veto* message; he says, "in his judgment the constitutional question is *precluded* by repeated recognitions of the power." In 1831, Mr. Madison in his letter to Chas. J. Ingersoll, now before the public is explicit on this subject. "Precedents, expounding the constitution," he says, "should guide and overrule individual opinions, and in conformity with the views here taken of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, it was, that the Bank of the United States, though on the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature in 1816." Though in 1811 there was a majority of one in the House in favor of an indefinite postponement of the bill; yet this included all those, who were opposed to the bill from whatever cause.— The bill which originated in the Senate; and which was lost by the casting vote of the president of that body was by him, it is true, put on constitutional grounds. But Mr. Madison, who must be presumed to know, in his letter to Mr. Ingersoll, says: "on the simple question of constitutionality, there was a decided majority in favor of it, in the Senate." Gen. Smith was a member of the Senate in 1811 and in 1812. While Gen. Jackson's *veto* message was under debate in the Senate, Mr. Smith declared: "that in 1811, he voted against the bank; but not upon constitutional grounds; and he had no doubt such was the case with others." If in addition to all this; we consider, that the powers granted under the two charters have been carried into execution for a period of 42 years; and that in one instance there was a positive ratification of the first charter, in a new state; and there has been a very general acquiescence by all the local authorities; it can not, but excite surprise, that we should be told by a President of these United States in 1848—

at this once agitating question, was still unsettled. By force of what precedents? Who, I ask in the name of my country, has unsettled the Legislative and practical expositions of the Constitution? Who has overturned the Supreme Court, the constitutional organ, for putting this question *for ever at rest*? Gen. Jackson, who knew no law, but that of force, and his own will, and who gloried in upturning the constitution, "as he understood it," it is true, had the impetidity in 1833, to assert that this was then an *unsettled question*. Though he was backed up, in his obstinate determination, "to crush the monster," by a hireling press, which poured out its venom and scurrility without stint or measure; and by a set of time-serving, twaddling politicians; whose only merit consisted in their strength of lungs to re-iterate the sound; "down with the bank," still the sober sense of the nation, knew that this mighty uproar was for *political effect*. Though the popularity of Gen. Jackson was such, for the time being, as to enable him to ride, rough shod over *legislative and practical precedents*! and set at defiance the solemn adjudications of the Supreme Court, as idle chaff; yet blessed be God, the charm has been broken, and the people have again been restored to their mind. You, sir, was elected to the office of Vice-President of this nation by an unprecedented majority of the people, who had been ground down to the dust by the *experimenting*, and destructive measures of the Federal Government, and who became clamorous for a change. They sighed to return to the good old beaten paths, of their forefathers; and their sighs were borne upon every breeze. A voice, which could not be read by all men; had gone forth demanding the restoration of a *sound, uniform, national currency*, released from the guardianship of the political empiricks of the last twelve years; who took her when in health, and fully grown, but have doctored her, even unto death. This voice has been re-echoed from the Capitol to the Halls of the White-House. Why, ah why, have you closed the door, turned a deaf ear, and refused the instructions of that voice? What, though you have differed from the instructions of *this voice*, in your youth, and in your manhood, in the Legislature of your native State, in the House of Representatives, and the Senate chamber of the United States, in popular assemblies, and if you please, upon the stump? Do you not believe in the doctrine of instruction? Have you not heard the mighty voice of the people, proclaiming up and down the whole land: "*our will be done*." Not so, with the illustrious Madison. His *private opinion*, yielded to precedent. Had you, sir, more pertinacity and pride of opinion, and less magnanimity, than he? Had you no respect for the opinion of your predecessors? None for deliberate and solemn precedent? Are you wedded to that miserable doctrine, that you must construe the constitution, "as you understand it?" When you succeeded to the Presidency; were you not bound to carry out the views of the people; as General Harrison would have done, or resign? Do you believe you would have been elevated to your present station, had the *people* been apprized of the course, you would have taken, but on this one important measure? Have you not, in refusing to yield your *individual* opinion of the force of precedent, under the *shadow* pretence, that the question was *unsettled*, done dishonor to your name? And does this act deserve, and do you not expect it will receive the *anathemas* of an insulted and indignant people? It is true, sir, you are, as you say, sworn "to preserve, protect and defend," the constitution. But how? As you understand it? The question is, what is the constitution in this particular? *Precedents*, are the highest evidence of which the subject is susceptible; and these are to be adhered to; unless upon the most cogent reason, and upon the most clever manifestation of word. Else "the country, 'as it has been,' will continue to be deeply agitated;" and we left in a perplexing uncertainty. The doctrine of "*stare decisis*" is not to be trodden under foot, *even by the politician*, with impunity. Had you approved the bill, sir, you would have retained "all claim to respect of honorable men; and all confidence on the part of the people." How it could have been detrimental "to your self respect," or evinced a disregard to moral and religious obligation," is more than people can understand. Then, sir, though you were right in your views in regard to the effect of the *compromise* article, as it is termed; and that it does in fact assert the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; still this is no reason for a *reto*, on constitutional grounds. So, did the charters of 1791 and 1816. The people, sir, *hate*, the *reto* power. That their voice, *clearly, solemnly, and deliberately* expressed, should be trodden in the dust, by one man, savours too much of the despotism of the old world. I trust, you will revolve this subject, again in your own mind; that you will see that you have erred and done the people injustice. "To err, we know is human, to forgive, divine." Let your doctrine henceforth be: "*stare decisis*," and may you honor the glorious light of the Fathers of the Constitution, and that you may live, "in the respect of all honorable men, in the confidence of the people, with self-respect, paying all regard to moral and religious obligations," is the prayer of your humble servant, and the *People*.

VOX POPULI.

BATTLE SNAKE.—Two men, Egbert Galena and Ruden Davis, residing in the town of Dresden, on the east side of Lake George, recently killed in three days, on the west side of Tugue Mountain in the town of Bolton, in this county, *seven* *hundred* *and* *four* *rattle snakes*. They were confined to rocks and uninhabited places. Some of the reptiles were of an enormous size, carrying from six to twenty rattles. They were killed for their oil and grease, which is said to be very valuable. We will turn our Warren country to the world for rattle snakes.—*Uranian*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We have to report to-day some important advances in the progress of the measures which are now in the hands of the two Houses to persevere in maturing the great measures for which they were assembled. The bill for the reorganization of the Senate, passed on Thursday, by a vote of 23 to 19. This strange result shows some amendments, which will require the concurrence of the House, but it is to be hoped that the House will assent to these amendments. The House of Representatives on Thursday, passed a bill appropriating for the Post Office Department, \$1,000,000. It was hardly to be expected that a bill of such obvious necessity could fail of passing the Senate. It was earnestly opposed, and its final passage was a narrow one, towards the completion of the business of the session.

In regard to other matters, we have no information as to the progress of the measures. The amendments in the Senate were undecided, and we do not learn any thing of a character to remove the apprehensions of the Whig party.

The course which will be pursued in relation to the bank cannot be positively predicted. It is perhaps probable that the House may not think it important to press the subject further. The question of the amendments is not so clear. The question of the amendments is not so clear. There is much room for doubt whether the stock would be taken up at present, under the bill which would be passed. The question of the amendments is not so clear. Should it pass the Senate, there is strong reason to believe that it would be vetoed by the President. There is a strong reason to believe that it would be vetoed by the President. It is a subject of deep interest, and it seems premature to speak of it at present. The question of the amendments is not so clear. One thing however, is deserving of remark, that while a dissolution of the cabinet is not a subject of great importance, it is a subject of great importance. One thing however, is deserving of remark, that while a dissolution of the cabinet is not a subject of great importance, it is a subject of great importance.

ACTION IN CONGRESS.

The news of the action of Congress on the very important and highly interesting measures which have already passed, diffuses every where a general joy, in the pleasing consequences of which at least even the opponents of the Administration partake.

After the Senate enabled, to our great delight, to continue the announcement of glad tidings to the people. The land distribution and general preemption bill yesterday passed the Senate, by 28 votes to 22. It had, as the reader knows, previously passed the House of Representatives. The bill is a measure of great importance, by a provision to suspend its operation until duties are laid on importations beyond 20 per cent on their value, it has yet to go back to the House for its action upon that amendment.

Respecting the passage of the land bill we have but one regret, and that is, that Mr. Preston could not be present to support the bill in the Senate on the subject, vote in favor of it. We regret it, because his vote would have added so much weight to the preponderance in its favor. Every other Whig voted in favor of the bill, which is therefore emphatically a Whig measure. There is no doubt that the bill will pass the House, which (he did, by the way, with a solemn appeal to President Tyler to veto the bill) Mr. Smith, of Indiana, [Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands] who has indefatigably watched and cared for the bill, during its whole progress, would not shrink from the responsibility of a vote and laudable desire to terminate the debate, and come to a final vote upon the bill.

Thus the debate was happily closed.

The House of Representatives still goes ahead with good will and unprejudiced vigor in the discharge of its duty. A bill for the relief of the Post Office Department was yesterday finally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, together with four other bills.

There are only three or four bills, and those of subordinate importance, now to be acted upon by the House.

The Postmaster General, who seems to have been selected as the target for arrows shot from the longest bows of the opposition organs, has reason to be abundantly gratified with the vote in the House of Representatives yesterday in favor of the bill to suspend the operation of that Department from the disgraceful condition in which it was left by the late administration. One hundred and twenty-seven votes to forty-eight is a majority sufficient to console him for volumes of vulgar abuse.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1841.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sturgeon presented a bill for the relief of the Post Office Department, and for the suspension of the operation of that Department from the disgraceful condition in which it was left by the late administration. One hundred and twenty-seven votes to forty-eight is a majority sufficient to console him for volumes of vulgar abuse.

Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings and resolutions of the House of Representatives, and the Veto of the President, also against the resolution, and by a vote of 23 to 19, the bill was passed. The bill was passed, and the bill was passed.

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Mr. Cuthbert spoke against the bill, as calculating to form an adulterous connection between the states and the General Government, which would bring ruin upon both, by stripping the states of their independence, and reducing the country to a mere dependency on the caprice of the states. He asked whence so monstrous an idea as that of distribution originated. He would tell. It was hatched in the brain of the most incorrigible ruffian that ever lived—a gentleman from New Jersey—who, finding an enormous surplus in the Treasury, sought to get rid of it by distribution.

But how had that proposition been received? Did it find favor with the American people?—Not at all! It made no impression on the country. The text was from an ingenious gentleman from Maryland, in favor of the states. Mr. Macey, who desired to distribute the surplus fund for purpose of education; a beautiful and philanthropic view he admitted, but still one at war with the principles of the constitution.—This proposition, though more attractive, was still rejected, and the favor cast on the other ruffian, Mr. Dickerson. In 1831 and 32 it was introduced under the patronage of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay.) In all prior cases there was a great surplus in the Treasury, but now the thing was different; there was no surplus, but a deficiency, and a branch of revenue for purpose of distribution, when the deficit would have to be made up from the customs by a tax on the people! He called on Senators to pause before they voted away the public domain for any such purpose.

On all the other matters there was something like precedent, until they came to the present bill, which had no likeness in heaven or earth. It was commenced long since, and acquired friends, and increased strength every day—it had accumulated like a snow-bank, until it had become too great to be removed, a measure which the fathers of the constitution, never dreamed of. Was there, he asked, any distinctive power in the constitution to appropriate the money derived from the lands to one object, while they devoted that derived from the customs to another? If there was, he should like the gentlemen to show it. The Senators from the new states had the power to defeat this bill, and he warned them if they did not do it, then the chance would be gone forever, and they would lose all the advantages of their position.

Mr. Rives spoke briefly in favor of the bill—it was not until it had been found there was graduation on one side and cession on the other, that Virginia had taken the alarm, and when it came to that, he had no alternative but distribution. He thought the present bill was a thousand times better, and led to justice to the old and new states than either the measure of cession proposed by the Senator from South Carolina, or the pre-emption and graduation of the Senator from Missouri. If this bill should pass, he would say the land had been driven out of the country, and the funds of the bill would go to the Senator from South Carolina, or to have them wasted by a system of graduation and pre-emption.

Mr. Young held that if the bill was passed, the laws would be nullified, and that settlers who had taken the land under the laws would be compelled to violate the law in defence of their own rights.

Mr. Benton made a long insolent speech against the bill charging it as a fraud upon the new states. Mr. B. said it was a stool-jobbing bill, and that although gentlemen pretended to scorn the idea of "amputation," this was a bill for the payment of state debts. He maintained that there had been a conspiracy to sink the state stocks, by brokers and bankers and were they to sit there to legislate for the future, they would sink the stocks of every state issued to the officers and soldiers of the revolution had been decryed by harpies, who told the old veterans they would never get any thing from the government, and then bought up those certificates at a tithe of their value, and realized 200 per cent. The Senator from Ohio said the same plan had been carried on in relation to state stocks by the stock-jobbers of London and New York, who were now seeking to push this bill through Congress.

He said the Whigs threatened President Tyler with a vote of censure, and told him that he did not sign this bill he would be sustained by the glorious democracy which is worth all the rest—this would support him scrupulously throughout his term. He (Mr. B.) would say to him in his place, "be just and fear not," and he would say to the people, "be just and fear not," the unpurchasable yeomany of America." Mr. B. then moved to recommitt the bill with instructions to strike out the "bamboozling part," and to insert the old fashioned, honest, sterling pre-emption principle of the other bill.

And the bill was then passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. L. W. Andrews said he had heard no argument yet on the question before the House. It was a fact that the Government owed money to the contractors, and that the contractors, or Loco Foco, would refuse to pay these contractors.

Mr. Waterson said that he rose to meet a charge that had been made, that the Democrats on the floor had no confidence in John Tyler. He said that he had no confidence in him, and in 1839 had voted for him for the Vice Presidency, and had not, during the late heated political campaign, uttered one word against his political or private character. He had always considered Mr. Tyler a strong states rights Democrat, and a man of high character.

Mr. L. W. Andrews called him to order.

The Speaker decided that he was in order.

He then went on to the expiration of the time.

When the committee proceeded to act on the amendment.

He first moved the amendment strike out the last clause of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. Lost, 75 yeas, 70 nays, the Chair voting in the negative.

The question then came up on the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, which is in the following words, and was agreed to.

Provided—That the money herby appropriated for the purchase of land for the purpose hereafter, when the condition of its funds shall permit; to be refunded into the Treasury, or deducted from any sums which the Department of the Interior may have in the Treasury.

Mr. Campbell then moved to amend by striking out \$497,700, and substituting \$347,000. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Kay to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute what he sent to the chair yesterday, was then taken and lost.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house with an amendment.

Mr. Briggs moved the previous question without a division.

The main question was then ordered to be put, which was on the amendment adopted in committee. On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, and the same was agreed to, 12 yeas, 47 nays.

The question was then ordered to be engrossed and was read a third time.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: yeas 127, nays 48.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole.

JUNED—EXPENSES OF GEN. HARRISON.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of State to audit and pay the accounts incurred in the funeral obsequies of General Harrison, any sum not exceeding \$30,000.

Mr. Botts said that some of the charges rendered were very extravagant, and that the bill did not authorize the Secretary of State to audit and adjust them, and pay what was ascertained to be customary.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House.

The bill was then ordered so as to make the principal officer of the Treasury audit, and pay such sums as might be found just.

Mr. Underwood entered his protest against the principle of the bill, of paying the funeral expenses of men who die in office.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Pope and Botts, the bill was ordered to be read, and sustained, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and passed.

On the final passage, the yeas and nays were ordered; and there were for the bill, 132 yeas, against it 23 nays.

The House then again went into committee of the whole.

THE BILL PASSED OF WASHINGTON.

The bill makes provision for erecting the statue of Washington in the rotunda of the Capitol, and for other expenses, incidental to the same, amounting in all to \$111,500.

Mr. Gilmer introduced and urged the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the sum of \$5000 was stricken out and \$8,600 inserted.

Mr. Graham then moved to amend the bill so as to alter the location of the statue in the rotunda.

Mr. Holmes was opposed to the amendment as it would ruin the symmetry of the rotunda.

Mr. Adams was in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was then adopted.

The bill was then reported to the House, and the amendments were agreed to.

After which it was finally passed.

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, August, 24.

Mr. Briggs offered a resolution to take the Post Office bill out of the consideration of the committee this day at 12 o'clock, when amendments pending and offered shall be voted on in silence.

Mr. L. Andrews moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected, yeas 62 nays 66.

The resolution of Mr. Briggs was then adopted by yeas 68 nays 60.

The House then went into committee of the whole Mr. Everett in the Chair.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Botts rose to make explanation, which might be looked for after the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cushing). He and that gentleman differed; but he did not mean to allow his measures, or the manner of expressing his opinions to be impugned on this floor; and as the gentleman had challenged him to an argument on what he thought proper to say yesterday he accepted it, but not now; he would, however, meet him when the second vote was introduced on this floor. He then went on to defend his opinion, as published in a private letter, which he would not have published himself; but which he was ready to maintain now it was made public.

Those who recollect the fact that Benton was expelled from College for purloining the bank notes of a fellow student and secreting them in his cravat, will appreciate the point of the following hit, from the Richmond Whig.

"Mr Benton repeated that the *Bank Ruffians* had hired it, by assuming that those lawless myrmidons wanted to carry their measures. He would seize them as he would throttle the Monster itself!"—*Whig.*

TO THOMAS HUMBUG BENTON, Esq.

Dear Thomas, it seems, spite of many a hint, you've determined the "*Monster*" to slay; To prove that your Humbug is still in the mint, And will have yet its victory's day.

But Tom, all your war upon Banks and Bank-men, Your loss say results from a grudge; Some College remembrance of things happened then, And your reasons are nothing but fudge!

They say, in three days, (you extravagant dog!) You've raised Tom, who was stuffed with notes, air & Bank notes, to belonging to some strange dog. Gerhard, taken by you from his coat, air!

That, for this little trick you were struck from the list, But your mind on the hear still dwells, air; And hence, at Bank-meet you keep shaking your fist As Professor shook you by the throat, air!

For your own sake, dear Tom, Bank notes and Bank-men, With four-bow in each hand, to some strange dog.

For your own sake, dear Thomas, I beg you will then Indulge in no wicked allusion.

In your "*last*," my dear Tom, it was palpably seen, You've been *spoiling* the neck of your bottle; Or, not for a moment but hinted, I ween, Any thing that *but* Bank notes and a bottle!

For the idea at once, Tom, came vividly fraught, With the scene of your *throat* on a *cravat*— The moment, indeed, Tom, when he throttled and caught You confessed you belonged to some strange dog.

Dear Thomas, farewell to my parting advice, For those words, "*throttle*," and "*spoke*,"— If you do, then your foes with their Reparto's spoke Will treat you much rougher than I.

CROATS.

(Burlington.)

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1841.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

CHARLES PAINE.

FOR LIKTY. GOVERNOR.

WAITSTILL R. RANNEY.

FOR TREASURER.

JOHN SPAULDING.

FOR SENATORS—CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

THADDEUS R. FLETCHER,
DAVID FRENCH.

FOR SENATORS—GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

WILLIAM L. SOWLES.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

Delegates from the several Towns in the County of Grand Isle to the number of nearly one hundred assembled at the Court House in North Hero, on the 25th day of August, 1841, to nominate a candidate for Senator for said County.

The convention was called to order by Gary Whitney Esq. and organized by appointing Albert C. Butler Esq. Chairman and Joel Allen, Clerk. Mr Hill of Isle La Motte introduced the following resolution which passed unanimously.

"Resolved, That this convention adhere to the principle of rotation in office, and in selecting a candidate for Senator will proceed accordingly."

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, and on counting the ballots Col. William L. Sowles of Alburgh, was almost unanimously elected a candidate for Senator, for the county of Grand Isle.

Voted that the Proceedings of this convention, be signed by the Chairman and Clerk, and published—and the convention adjourned.

ALBERT C. BUTLER, Ch'n.
JOEL ALLEN, Clerk.

VOTES.

A supply on hand at this office. Will it whigs of the country see that the sever towns are supplied!

VERMONT EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY.

Next Tuesday comes the time for the Democracy of Vermont to speak in favor of Free Principles. Nobly, one year ago, they respond to the call, and put to rout the party that rallied under the banner of Van Buren, and aided to place the affairs of State and the Nation in the hands of men whom they expect in due time to carry out certain principles and measures vitally essential to the well being of the greatest number of the people of the U. States.

The men we secured, but time has

[illegible]