Communication.

Huntington, August 20, 1841. To John Tyler, President of the United States. make no apoligy, but simply to say, that abuse towards every member of congress, how high, or honorable the station, no mat- able to a renewal. Bribery and corruption, heads of Europe, his official acts, become, as began to return to their right reason .in your applying the veto power, in arresting eration of Congress. The measure was reyou give, in your veto message, are insuf- M' Cullah v. Maryland, 4 Wheaton's Rep., al bank has been a vexed question from the upon great consideration, by Legislative the organization of the government, under I mistake not, sir, Mr. Gallatin, Secretary tate in favour of the renewal of the charter . I the national bank; but as Congress rose the same day, there was no action on it. A memorial from the stockholders of the bank, had been presented to the House of Reprewas made of a resolution declaring that it 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 that session. It is apparent that there was not then a majority in the bouse 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 that body for the same object, there was a tie vote; and it was lost by the casting vote of in the Senate." Gen. Smith was a member of the vice-president in the negative; and of the Senate in 1811 and in 1812. While thus the charter of the first bank expired on Gen. Jackson's veto message was under dethe 4th March, 1811. It is well understood, bate in the Senate, Mr. Smith declaredsir, in the Congressional history of that day, that in 1811, he voted against the bank; that there was not in the Senate a majority but not upon constitutional grounds; and at that time opposed to the renewal of the he had no doubt such was the case with charter upon constitutional grounds. In the others." If in addition to all this; we conhouse some denied the constitutional power sider, that the powers granted under the of Congress; others admitted the power, two charters have been carried into execubut were opposed to foreigners owning stock; tion for a period of 42 years; and that in and to continuing the controll of the institu- one instance there was a positive ramification in the hands of the political opposers of tion of the first charter, in a new state; and the administration; while others gave the there has been a very general acquiescence preference to the State Banks; not calling by all the local authorities; it can not, but

in question the power of Congress. These excite surprize, that we should be told by a all united in refusing a renewal of the char- President of these United States in 1841,

country, require it. If the reasons, which of the President. In 1819, in the case of ficient to justify the exercise of such a tre- this question came before the Supreme Court mendous power; their insfliciency should be of the United States. Though the court you add, has been uniformly against the ex- under the circumstances attending the pasercise of this power; which has been pro- sage of this law (that is the law of 1816) claimed upon all proper occasions. This is was a bold and plain usurpation, to which made the plank, upon which you rest your the Constitution gave no countenance;" veto message. That men of equally high in- Yet they proceeded to examine the question tellectual endowments, and justly esteemed upon principle; and were unanimously of opifor their virtue and patriotism have enter- nion that the law was constitutional. If, tained, theorectically, different opinions, in sir, you will re-examine the opinion as proregard to the exercise of this power is fully nounced by Ch. J. Marshall with care, and admitted; and it would ill become me, to as one, open to conviction, is it too much say that such results, were not equally from to expect that you will hesitate, as to the the sincerity of their convictions. As you, correctness of your opinions upon this imin inquiring; which was the better opinion. decision of the Court in M' Culloh v, Mary-Mr. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, even land was reviewed and confirmed. After al in 1814, in his communication of a general this accumulation of precedent, Gen. Jackplan of a national bank to Congress, inqui- son it is true, in 1829, says " the constitured, whether it could be deemed a violation tionality as well as the expediency, of the of the right of private opinion "to consider law creating the bank of 1816 is well questhe constitutionality, of a national bank tioned by a large portion of our follow citias a question forever settled and at rest." zens." But Congress did not drink down, The question, for you, sir, is this; has not these suggestions. In responding to them; de disturbed. Is there no respect, due, to In 1832, the renewal of the charter of 1816 deliberate and reiterated precedents! Have with some modifications received the sancyou not, sir, exhibited a pertinacity in op- tion of the Senate and House of Represenposing your individual opinion to legislative tatives; but the reto of the President. In and judicial precedents, that ill becomes this most extraordinary paper, there are asthe chief magistrate of this great nation? sumptions not supported by facts; and in-How does this matter stand ? Let us examine. deed he says: "an argument can be based Are you not wrong, in treating this as an on precedent against a bank, and be can not unsettled question, upon which to engraft assent to the conclusion that the question is constitutionality of the measure was much In this veto message, Gen. Jackson says discussed among the people, in the House "Congress decided against a bank in 1815;" of Representatives, and the Senate cham- and as he is then discussing the constitutionber. The bill received the aprobation of a ality of the measure, and the force of premajority of both houses. The question was cedents, the remark can have no point, fully discussed in the Cabinet; and after unless he means on constitutional grounds the most mature consideration it received the But how is the fact ? A bill actually passed signature of Washington. Here then, sir, both Houses of Congress establishing and have a precedent, within two years after bank; but was veloed by Madison; not or constitutional grounds, but upon objections the Federal Constitution, made upon the to the details of the bill. In his reto mesmost solemn consideration, upon that then sage; he says, " in his judgment the connew and interesting question. In 1809, if stitutional question is precluded by repeated recognitions of the power." In 1831, Mr. of the Treasury, made a report to the Se- 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 sentatives, and in January, 1810, a report to deliberate and reiterated precedents, it with the views here taken of the respect due 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 .-

PIE PRESS for Who, that is acquainted with human that this once agitating question, was still nature, can doubt the fact, that the circum- unsettled. By force of what precedents? mature, 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 hireling press of the day, had teemed with the most rancorous and scurrilous abuse towards every member of congress, who were dared to express an opinion favorable to a renewal. Bribery and corruption, able to a renewal. Bribery and corruption, and the first producing a restance of the states of the states and the General Government, which is subjected to expense in the business of Congress, which imply a determine in the business of Congress, which they were assembled. The toward the Legislative and practical expositions of the Constitution? Who has over, had much influence in producing a result? Besides, the influence of the state banks, was brought to bear on this question; and the hireling press of the day, had teemed with the most rancorous and scurrilous abuse towards every member of congress, which imply a determine, which they were assembled. The positions of the Constitution? Who has overturned the Supreme Court, the constitution? Who has overturned the Supreme Court, the constitution of the two Houses of the House, but it is to be honed that the House will not hazard the loss of the bill by refusing the result of the House, but it is to be honed that the House will not hazard the loss of the bill by refusing the result of the House, but it is to be honed that the House will not hazard the loss of the bill by refusing the training to overturned the Supreme Court, the Congress, which imply a determination of the two Houses of 25 to 23. The Senate on Thursday, by a vote of 25 to 23. The Senate has the time the states and the General Government, which is states of the business of Congress, which timply a determine in the business of the bill by nearly the states and the General Government, which is Stn, As one of the sovereign people of this and the hireling press of the day, had teem- law, but that of force, and his own will, and great nation, I address you; and for this I ed with the most rancorous and scurrilous who gloried in expounding the constitution, where one is elevated to office, no matter who even dared to express an opinion favor- intrepidity in 1333, to assert that this was ter though he be surrounded with the pa- were the hackined epithets of a slanderous backed up, in his obstinate determination, geantry of the old world, and hold converse and gain-saying press. But, thank God, "to crush the monster," by a hireling press. with the representatives of the crowned the excitement passed away; and men which poured out its venom and scurrility without stint or measure, and by a set of p It were, public property, and are liable to In 1815, a bill for the creation of a nation- time-serving, twadlleing politicians; whose be, and ought to be, scrutinized and canvas- al bank, passed the House of Representa- only merit consisted in their strength of lungs sed with great freedom and independence, tives, by a vote of 120 to 37; and was con- to re-iterate the sound; "down with the though with respect. You, sir, act by a de- curred in, by the Senate. This bill as we bank," still the sober sense of the nation. legated authority, as one of the servants of all know was retoed by President Madison, knew that this mighty uproar was for politithe people, and to them you are, and must the Pride of Virginia, not on constitutional cal effect. Though the popularity of Gon. be ultimately accountable. Though, sir, 1 grounds; but on account of the details of Jackson was such, for the time being, as to shall speak with great plainness, yet do not the bill. Though Madison had been a cham- onable him to ride, rough shod over legislaconclude, I underrate the dignity of your pion in the opposition, he had the magna- tire and practical precedents! and set at station, the urbanity of your manners, the nimity to surrender his individual opinion; defiance the solemn adjudications of the Suintegrity of your character; or the capacity and in his veto message he waived all objec- preme Court, as idle chaff; yet blessed be of your intellect. No, sir, I am a friend; tion to the bill on the grounds of its vncon- God, the charm has been broken, and the one who contributed what in him lay, to stitutionality; the question in his view being people have again been restored to their elevate you to the second office in the gif fully settled. At the opening of Congress, mind. You, sir, was elected to the office of of the people. But, sir, permit me to say in 1816, Madison, in his message, brought Vice-President of this nation by an unprecethat I have been disappointed and grieved, the subject of a national bank to the consid- dented majority of the people, who had been ground down to the dust by the experimenthe most deliberate legislation of Congress; commended by the Secretary of the Trea- ting, and destructive measures of the Fedthe funeral knell, to the bill, providing for sury; and the bill establishing a national bank eral Government, and who became clamorous the establishment of a national bank; and passed both Houses of Congress without for a change. They sighed to return to the contending. I must speak out. My fidelity to you, and much opposition on the ground of constitu- good old beaten paths, of their forefathers; respect for myself, and the institutions of my tional scruples; and received the signature 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 sonud, uniform, national exposed. In all charity, I will examine could then scarcely consider it an open ques- the political empiricks of the last twelve partake. them. You begin, by saying in substance, tion, entirely unprejudiced by an exposition of the constitution, established, as they say, fully grown, but have doctored her, even people. The land distribution and general preunto death. This voice has been re-echoed origin of our government, and that our Acts; and though Chief-Justice Marshall from the Capitol to the Halls of the White-previously passed the House of Representational flows. Why, ah why, have you closed tives; but having been amended in the Senate, with this unsettled question. Your opinion, intrepidity to assert, that a measure adopted the door, turned a deaf car, and refused the you have differed from the instructions of House for its action upon that amendment, State, in the House of Representatives, and state on the subject, vote in favor of it. claiming up and down the whole land : "our sir, waive the discussion of the question up- portant question. In Osborn v. Bank of Madison. His private opinion, yielded to waived his right of reply, from his anxious and on its original merits; I shall spend no time the United States, 9 Wheaton's Rep., the 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 strue the constitution, " as you undertand it.?" When you succeeded to the Presidency; were you not bound to carry out the views of the people; as General Harrison the Constitution received, a legislative, practible word as to the constitutionality would have done, or resign? Do you betical and judicial exposition, in this parti- of the measure in saying: "it had re- lieve you would have been elevated to your cular, which should not at the present day peatedly received the sanction of Congress." present station, had the people been apprized of the course, you would have taken." you not, in refusing to yield your individual opinion of the force of precedent, under the shallow 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 an obnozious veto? You know that in 1791, settled by precedent; " adding " mere pre- are, as you say, sworn " to preserve, prothe first national bank was chartered. The cedent is a dangerous source of authority." tect 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 the dealer artists. The motion was negatively—yeas 19, nays 24.

The Distribution and Pre-emption bill was taken up and debated during the day by Messrs. Woodbury, Sevier, Wight, Tappan and Walker in opposition, and by Messrs. Archer and Woodbridge in its support. Mr. Cuthlert expressed a desire to speak, and for this purpose, with the understanding that the question be taken on the bill to-morrow, the Senare and woodbridge in the support. be deeply sgitated; " 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 n your views in regard to the effect of the ompromise article, as it is termed; and that it does in fact assert the power to be in Conress 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 veto power. That their voice, clearly, solemuly, and deliberately ex-The bill which originated in the Senate pressed, should be trodden in the dust, by and which was lost by the casting vote of one man, savours too much of the despotism the president of that body was by him, it is of the old world. I trust, you will revolve true, put on constitutional grounds. But this subject, again in your own mind; that Mr. Madison, who must be presumed to you will see that you have erred and know, in his letter to Mr. Ingersoll, says: done the people injustice." To err, we know " on the simple question of constitutionality; is human, to forgive, divine." Let your there was a decided majority in favor of it. doctrine henceforth be: "stare decisis,"

> humble servant, and the People. VOX POPULI.

RATTLE SNAKES. - Two men, Egbert Galusha and Rattin Snakes.—Two men, Egbert Galasha and Raeben Davis, residing in the town of Dreaden, on the east side of Lake George, recently killed in three days, on the east side of Tongue Mountain in the town of Bolton, in this county, eleran hundred and four ratile analies. They were confined to tooks and uninhabited places. Some of the reptiles were of an enormous size, carrying from six o twenty rated. They were killed for their oil and grans, which is was; and up to the very valuable. We will turn out Warren send to be very valuable. We will turn out Warren against it. If ever a measure was sternly resing the found just, when 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. Pepe and Botts, the previous question was moved and sustained, and the bill was ordered to be on the opposition seek to defeat it by alternate approper accounting officer of the Treasury audit, and pay such sums as might be found just, when Mr. Underwood entered his protest against the principle of the bill, of paying the funeral expenses of men who die in office.

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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

FROM WASHINGTON.

We have to report to-day some important advances

has passed the House, if it were to become a law.—
Should it pass the Senate, there is strong reason to
believe that it would be vetoed by the President.—
There is much speculation in regard to the course
which would be pursued by the President, and by the
Cabinet, in case of another veto. It is a subject of
deep interest, but one which it seems premature to
discuss at present, especially at this distance from
the scene of action. One thing however, is deserving
of remark, that while a dissolution of the cabinet is
freely talked of, and a sandering of the relations between the President and the men who possess the tween the President and the men who possess the confidence of the Whig party, and there are violent aterrations between certain individual, and the party in Congress, the party at large, out of Congress, in Congress, the party at large, out of Congress, manifests great steadiness and coolness, in adhering to the principles which form the basis of the party. This fact should give assurance to those who have been alarmed at the appearance of dissension among some of the active men at Washington. It should be remembered that it is not President Tyler, and the Whig Members of Congress, who constitute the Whig party of this union, but it is the great majority of the read of the constitute of the co cople, who if they are not at this re presented by men who can agree in carrying out their views, on all matters essential to the public welfere, will still persevere in their efforts to carry into effect the objects for which they have been for twelve years

ACTION IN CONGRESS.

The news of the action of Congress on the very important and highly interesting measures. about passing, diffuses every where a general joy, in the pleasing consequences of which at currency, released from the guardianship of least even the opponents of the Administration

emption bill vesterday passed the Senate, by 28 votes to 22. It had, as the reader knows, instructions of that voice? What, though cent on their value], it has yet to go back to the

this reject, in your youth, and in your man-Respecting the passage of the land bill we hood, in the Legislature of your native ton could not, in view of the opinion of his own the laws would be nullified, and that the Senate chamber of the United States, gret it, because his vote would have added so much weight to the precondenues in the nuch weight to the preponderance in its favor, of their own rights.

Every other Whig voted in favor of the bill,

Mr. Benton made a long insolent speech in popular assemblies, and if you please, Every other Whig voted in favor of the bill,

heard the mighty voice of the people, pro- peal to President Tyler to veto the bill) Mr. Smith, of Indiana, [Chairman of the Committee will be done." Not so, with the illustrious on Public Lands who has indetaugably wateried and cared for the bill, during its whole progress, ome to a final vote upon the bill.

Thus the debate, was happily closed. shead with good will and unprecedented vigor that miserable doctrine, that you must con- terday finally passed and sent to the Senate for oncurrence, together with two other bills. There are only three or four bills, and those and New York, who were now seeking to push

but on this one important measure? Have in which it was left by the late administration.

lumes of vulgar abuse. WHENDERDAY, Aug. 25, 1841.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sturgeon presented a petition of the citizens of Pittsburg, for an exemption from duty of arrieles which enter into the manufac-

he Veto of the President; also against Distribution and expressing the hope of the veto of the bill for this surpose, if pa-sed. Laid on the table, and ordered

Cappan moved to take up the resolution offern some days since, for an adjournment of ogress on the 30th inst. The motion was nega-

dicarned. In the House, the bill making appropriations for

during the day, and besides the merits of the question much miscellaneous and political matter was intro-duced. Messrs, Steenrod, Lattlefield, Hopkins and Gordon opposed, and Mess.s. Briggs and Arnold ad-vocated the bill. Mr. A. referred to, and condemned the Veto of the

ound better stant, and the other run various members, and the was then called to order by various members, and the Chairman decided it out of order to use so disrespectful terms in relation to the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. A. said he had not spaken of the Chief Magistrate, but of a wretch; if Mr. Tyler's friends insisted on its application to him, they could thus construct it. That the money nerus, hereafter, when the condition of its funds shall permit; to be refunded into the Treasury, or deducted from any sums which the Past Office Department may herefore have paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Campbell then moved to amend by stril substituting \$347,00

Mr. Ingersoll renewed the appeal, insisting that the President had no more privileges on this floor than iny other citizen. He withdrew his appeal, and Mr. Concluded, in the same strain, his remarks. Mr. Stanley severely criticised the speech of Mr. troold, expressing his confidence in the President, a the barmony of the Cabinet and Wig party.

Mr. Botts referred to his letter published in the Madisonian a few days since. He contended that the Whig party was not responsible for that, but he alone, and he now repeated that the conduct of the President towards the Whig party was the basest and vilest trenchery, and he would show that when the veto to this 'Corporation' bill came—and it would come.

Mr. Proffit replied to Mr. Stanley, and complain that he had been abused by the Whig papers; par-ularly in New York papers; he should not retreat om his ground, but gloried to be found in the Tyler nks.

Mr. Dawson of Ga. in his admirable manner, here are used to throw oil on the waters of strife. He would not denounce those who might differ with him sage of the bill, by yeas and nays, and resulted steroosed to "throw oil on the waters of strife."—He could not denounce those who might differ with him topinion, or exclude them from the party.—He was in opinion, or exclude them from the party.—He was a party man, but would not be tied hand and foot, and did not wish others to be. He hoped his frieads would continue the same spirit of forbearance in minor points that had pervaded their ranks in their glorisus and successful strongle, by which they had gained that honor, and still 'preserve union with difference.' Mr. D. is a straight-forward business and worthy man, and his example imitated by other Whigs, instead of stopping to 'fall out by the way, they would, by concert of action, unite in conformity with the call of the people, in perfecting the husiness of the Session, and bringing it soon to a close.

self-respect, paying all regard to moral and Mr. Botts said that some of the charges rendand bringing it soon to a close.

Mr. Marshall spoke at some length on the Veto,
the President's course, &c., and expressing a belief
that this 'Corporation' bill would not be vetoed.

Mr. Wise replied, taking opposite grounds to Mr.
M, and treating of various matterns of excitement,
&r. foreign to the bill under consideration. The
House then adj. religious obligations," is the prayer of your

neals, threats and denunciations

Mr. Cuthbert spoke against the bill, as calculating to form an adulterous connection between the states and the General Government, which

In regard to other matters, we have no information which is satisfactory. The question on the nominations in the Senate was undecided, and we do not learn any thing of a character to remove the apprehensions which are felt in relation to it.

The course which will be pursued in relation to the bank cannot be positively predicted. It is perhaps possible that the Senate may not think it important to press the subject further at the present session, as there is much room for doubt whether the stock would be taken up at present, under the bill which has passed the House, if it were to become a law.—Should it pass the Senate, there is strong reason to form Kentucky (Mr. Clay.) In all prior cases was taken under the patronage of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay.) In all prior cases there was a great surplus in the Treasury, now the thing was different; there was no surplus, but a deficiency, and was that a time

> purposes of distribution, when the deficit would have to be made up from the customs by a tax Mr. I on the people! He called on Senators to pause before they voted away the public do-He called on Senators

main for any such purpose.

Mr. McRoberts said in other matters there was something like precedent, until they came to the present bill, which had no likenessin heaven or earth. It was commenced long since, and acquired friends, and increased strength every day-it had accumulated like a snow ball until there was now a power to carry through never dreamed of. Was there, he asked, any listinctive power in the constitution to appro object, while they devoted that derived from customs to another? If there was he should from the new states had the power to defeat they would lose all the advantages of their po- tain now it was made public.

it was not until it had been found there was that Virginia had taken the alarm, and when it came to that, she had no alternative but distribution. He thought the present bill a thousand and new states than either the measure of ces- Whig. sion proposed by the Senator from South Car-, or the pre-emption and graduation of the Senator from Missouri. If this bill should pass, by a provision to suspend its operation when he would say they had been driven to it by the duties are laid on importations beyond 20 per attempt to code the lands at one fell swoop by 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. We re- who had gone on land in advance of surveys would be compelled to violate the law in defence

upon the stump? Do you not believe in the doctrine of instruction? Have you not have not the hour the might residue of the might residu scout the idea of "assumption" yet this was a bill for the payment of state debts. He mainon Public Lands] who has indefatigably watched tained 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 fortunes of speculators! In 1791the certificates issued to the officers and soldiers of the revolu-tion had been decried by harpies, who told the old veterans they would never get any thing from the government, and then bought The bill appropriating money for certificates at a tithe of their value, and realized relief of the Post office Department was yes- 20 shillings in the pound from the government; the same plan had been carried on in to state stocks by the stock-jobbers of London

subordinate importance, now to be acted upon this bill through Congress.

The House of Representatives. The said the Whigs threatened President Ty. The Postmaster General, who seems to have been selected as the target for arrows shot he did not sign this bill he would de sustained rom the longest bows of the opposition organs, by the glorious democracy which is worth all has reason to be abundantly gratified with the vote in the House of Representatives yesterday upon the bill making an appropriation to relieve to him in his place, "be just and fear not," and you will bring to your aid "the support of th unpurchasable yeomanry of America." Mr. B One hundred and twenty-seven votes to forty- then moved to recommit the bill with instruceight is a majority sufficient to console him for tions to strike out the "bamboozling part," and emption principle of the other bill

This motion was voted down, 19 to 22. 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 and no honest man, be he Whig, Abstractionist or Loco Foco, would refuse to pay these con-Mr. Watterston said that he rose to meet

charge that had been made, that the Democrati on this floor had no confidence in John Tyler. He said that he had always had confidence in him, and in 1836 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 alway considered Mr. Tyler a strong states rights De ocrat. He was proceeding when
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

The first was the amendment to strike ou the last clause of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. Lost, 75 ayes, 75 noes, the Chair voting in the nagative.

The question then came up on the amendmen

ing out \$497,760, 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

which was seconded. The main question was then ordered to be put, which was on the amendment adopted in committee. On this question the yeas and nays re ordered, and the same was agreed to, 121 18, 47 nays.

he bill was then ordered to be engrossed, as follows: yeas 127, nays 48. The House then resolved itself into commit

tee of the whole. FUNERAL EXPENSES OF GEN. HARRISON. The bill authorising the Secretary of State to

audit and pay the accounts incurred in the fu-neral obsequies of General Harrison, any sum not exceeding £3,088.

Mr. Botts said that some of the charges rend-

grossed and read a third time, and passed.

against it 23 nays.
The House then again went into committee

of the whole. STATUS OF WASHINGTON The bill makes provision for creeting the sta

te of Washington in the rotunda of the tol, and for other expenses, incidental to the me, amounting in all to \$11,800. Mr. Gilmer introduced and urged the pas

sage 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 :

as to alter the location of the statue in the ro-Mr. Holmes was opposed to the amendme s 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 ne 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 ost-Office bill from the consideration of the ommittee this day at 12 o'clock, when amen ments pending and offered shall be voted on in

Mr. L. Andrews moved to lay the resolution

on the table. Rejected, year 62 nays 66. The resolution of Mr. Briggs was then adoped—yeas 98, nays 66.

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 Mussachusetts (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 priate the money derived from the lands to one 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 ve like the gentlemen to show it. The Senators to was introduced on this floor. He then went on to defend his opinion, as published in this bill, and he warned them if they did not do it, then the chance would be gone forever, and lished himself; but which he was ready to main-

Those who reccolect the fact that Benton graduation on one side and cession on the other, was expelled from College for purloining the bank notes of a fellow student and secreting them in his cravat, will appreciate the point mes better calculated to do justice to the old of the following hit, from the Richmond

" Mr Beuton repeated that the Bank Rufflans had It was by intimidation that these bank ons wanted to carry their measures. He ize thom as he would throttle the Monster it-TO THOMAS HUMBUG BENTON, Esq.

Dear Thomas, it seems, spate of many a hint, You're determined the "Monater" 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 fees say results from a grudge; me College remembrance of things happened then, And your reasons are nothing but fudge! They say, in those days, (you extravagant dog !)

Your evarat, Tom, was suffered with notes, su ye, Bank notes! belonging to some stupid log. Gerhead, taken by you from his coat, sir! That, for this little trick you were struck from the li But your mind on the hour still donts, sir; nd hence, at Bank-men you keep shaking your fis As Professors shook you by the throat, sir!

If you will make a war on Bank notes and Bank-mon With flourishes in such profesion— 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,

For the idea at once, Tom, came vividly fraught, With the scene of your throat en cravat— he moment, indeed, Tote, when throttled and cau; You confessed what a grank you'd been at.

Dear Thomas, farewell take my parting advice,

Sigmest not those words, "throats" and "notes"If you do, then your fees with their Repartee's spice



to insert the old fashioned, honest, sterling pre- FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1541.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES PAINE. FOR LIEUT, GOVERNOR. WAITSTILL R. RANNEY.

FOR TREASURER. JOHN SPAULDING.

THADDEUS R. FLETCHER, DAVID FRENCH. FOR SENATOR-GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

FOR SENATORS-CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

WILLIAM L. SOWLES. GRAND ISLE COUNTY WHIG

CONVENTION. Delegates from the several Towns in the County of Grand Isle to the number of near-

ly 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 Mott introduced the following resolution, which passed unanimously. "Resolved, That this convention adhere to the prin

ciple of rotation in office, and in selecting a candi-late for Senator will be governed accordingly"

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidete, and on counting the ballots, Col. William L. Sowles of Alburgh, was almost unanimousty 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.

On its final passage, the year and nays were allowed the complete establishment of our ordered; and there were for the bill, 129 yeas, principles and our measures. We meet with the same party at every pass-striving with "might and main" to prevent the Democracy from carrying out "the true principles of Government," in obedience to the dying in-

junction of the beloved HARRISON. The call comes to us again with equal force to speak' in behalf of the country. Our opponents then, are our opponents nowenraged by defeat, they are again rallied by their old leaders, and are seeking to bring upon the country a repetition of the measures which have produced so much misery, embarrassment and confusion in all branches of business and among all classes of our citizens.

WHIGS OF VERMONT! NOW, THIS VERY MOMENT, IS THE TIME TO AROUSE AND PRE-PARE FOR THE COMEAT!

If we fold our arms in inglorious case, and wait until the strong man binds us, we are rone-the Philistines will indeed be upon us, and the Delilah seduction of sloth and indifference will be our ruin. Arouse then, Whigs of Vermont, one more effort for your principles and your country; establish your ascendancy now, and we trust you will after wards be permitted to rest on your arms. The Whig banner is flying all over the land. Noble Tennessee has come up to the rescue, and has elected the Whig candidate for Governor over Polk the favorite and popular candidate of the opposition. Kentucky still maintains her proud preeminence. Illinois sustains herself well .- The West beckons us on in the career of Victory; let Vermont send back a welcome echo, and the hardy vote to the young and vigorous West.

PRESOLUTION of the Van Buren State Convention of Vermont in June last.

Resolved, That the true principle of the Federal Government is, to confine its action to the objects specifically grammarated in the Constitution, LEAVING INDUSTRY TO REGULATE ITSELF."

INDUSTRY TO REGULATE ITSELF."

The same Convention which nominated Nathan Smille for Governor passed the above resolution. It is then his creed—and it is nothing more or less than Free Tride doctrine, meaning to admit to our country the products of other countries for a mere nominal duty, when they ask 200, 100, 75 and 50 per cent, upon the products of our own country when received by them. It means to place the laborer of this enerprising nation in competition with foreign pauper labor, and of course puts us on the same footing with them.

sem. Shall we vote for a man or with a party that sou-Shall we vote for a manor with a party that soutains such doctrine? No-no-it would strip this nation of its glory—it would parilyze the arm of industry—and crush our industries critizens to the earth. It is the doctrine which the monopolists of Encland are strying to establish in this country, and they are clicaring on the Van Buren party to secure its establishment by all the means in their power.—
Coledarian.

WHO IS NATHAN SMILIE?

He is just such a man as should never be Gover-nor of an agricultural State. Hostile to a protective Tariff, which is the guardian of a farmer's interest, he is consequently his worst enemy, and would bring the American Farmer and Laborer into a direct com-petition with the tenantry and half fell laborers of Eu-rope. Having spent his life as a merchant, he is not, of course, overladen with sympathy for those who rope. Having spent his life as a merchant, he is not, of course, overladen with sympathy for those who can their bread by the swent of their brows.

He is opposed to Ranks—and well he may be. Being rich and abounding in money, could he pull down the banks, he would be able to get 25 per cent interest of the horrower, as rich men were wont to do before banks were instituted. He has a mortal hatted to those institutions which loan money at 6 per cent, but no fear of the old 25 per cent system when rich dons like himself could grand the faces of the poor to a shadow.

indow. While in the legislature, he was famous for nothing scopt making motions, and suggestions, generally a wild, absurd and reliculous, that his own party from scouted them, and some times laughed at and

A FEW WORDS TO THE WHIGS OF

VERMONT. The election is at hand, and suffer from us a bit of exhortation. A state convention of the Whig party was called in the usual form; it was open to all who to come; when assembled, care was taken to chose to come; when assembled, care was taken to allow every member freely to give his voice in the selection of candidates; the delegates appointed their own committees, as organs of their will; by these committees the regular whip ticket was nominated, and the nomination was confirmed by the Convention. We exert you to sustain that ticket, effectually con. We exert you to sustain that ticket, effectually—and to do it effectually, it must be done by the united energies chall. The candidates are men of integrity and talents, such as to guarantee that they will be faithful and efficient servants of the State; they are men—but this is not a mere question as to men.—Measures and Principles are involved; measures and principles dear to the people of Vermont, as they are seenful to the properity of the state and of the nation; and antagonist measures and principles, with social and political revolutions and run in their train. To these let us call your attention, and by these let us

these let us call your attention, and by these let us

To these let us call your attention, and by these let us induce you to efficient action.

In compliance with the will of the people, as expressed in the election of Gen. Harrison. Congress has already provided for the payment of the national Debt, repealed the thrice-condemned Subtressury, passed a general bankrupt law, and entered upon the work of retrenchment and reform. A bill devising a mode of collecting and disbursing the revenue and regularing the currency of the country, and a bill for invaling the proceeds of public lands among the states and establishing an equitable pre-emption system, are yet panding, with the prospect of a happy termination at the present session. The great question—the one of paramount interest to Vermont and to the Union—viz. the Revision of the Tariff, is to be met in Congress ere another election occurs in Vermont.—To all these measures of relief and Reform already passed—to those yet pending, and to the whole Tarassed—to those yet pending, and to the whole Tarff system, the locofoco party in Vermont and in the
Union, have waged, and are waging a sweeping, unscrupulous, and unyelding opposition. They refuse
acquisecence to the will of the people; they persist in
hier policy of notation said. acquisecence to the will of the people; they persist in their policy of agration and of unsettlingliong established principles of government—policy which for the last 12 years has resulted in prostrating the business of the country, 4-bankrupting not only thousands of its citizens but the government riself; they threaten to repeal the measures which the Whigs of the country shall adopt, and to repeal them, in some instances, in defiance of every principle of honor and good faith; and for these whig measures they propose to substitute the very schemes which have just been condemned by the most decisive expression ist been condemned by the most decisive expression of the popular will which has ever been made.— Atmong these substitutes are, the Subtreasury for a bank, and Direct Taxation for the Tariff! This is their chosen ground; on this ground they support their candidates, and oppose years.

The last election was one of commanding interest,

The last election was one of commanding interest, and we are prone to rest easy under the delusion that then were settled all great questions for at least four years. We speak what we mean by that word delusion. The Presidency was settled; but as to that the will of the people has been overfuled by the Providence of God. Various questions of policy were settled by the verdiet of the people then; but that verdiet, be it remembered, will now be treated as recreed, if it is not re-affirmed in the successive elections. We ought to regard the contest note as but a renewal of the ever memoriable one of 1840. The present crisis is, verily, one of peculiar importance. It is rondered so by the fact that in it is involved a question which never before has been directly put to the people—the question of Protection or No Protection, to Homestic inclustry. The late Whig State Convention fully adopted the determine of Protection; the locofoco state convention as fully adopted the JOEL ALLEN, Clerk.

VOTES.

A supply on hand at this office. Will the whigs of the country see that the several 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, did 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, by the renewal to the country local branches of Congress. The Whigs of Vermont to State and the Nation in the hands of men, 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 mea we secured, but time has not the committees the first own certains and the hard of the first own certains and the first own certains and the first own certains and the first own certains are the first own certains and the first own certains are presented in the committee of Congress. The Whigs of Vermont of the cleans there is the first own certains are the committee of Congress. The Whigs of Vermont of the cleans there is the carry out certain principles and measures vitally essential to the well being of the greatest number of the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains. The committee of the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains. The committee of the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains. The well are the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains. The first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains. The committee of the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains. The first own certains are the first own certains. The first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains. The first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains are the first own certains