the laborers on the building, instead of receiving their pay regularly, were given checks or memoranda of the amount due them; and now, sir, we are called upon to vote money; and our sympathies are appealed to to pay the laborers. They shall be paid sir: but I would demand to know by what authority of law this work was persevered in after the appropriation was expended? How dare the President and his coadjutors anticipate the action of Congress? How dare they usurp the power which legitimately belongs to the Repre-sentatives of the People? But, sir my questions are answered by every day experience. They dare do any thing. They dare violate all law; scoff at all precedent, commit any and every act, however unjustifiable and unlawful, and a drilled party majority will support any conntenance with their iniquities.

I could refer also to the Treasury build. ing as another instance of the wasteful expenditure of public money. I could give repeated instances in which money appropriated by Congress for one object has been transferred to another without any authority of law; and, when these exposures are made, the party acknowledge that investigation ought to be had, but that it is not convenient to make it at this particular

I will mention, Mr. Chairman, one other item of expenditure. Congress ordered a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi, and made an appropriation for improving the channel at the Balize. And how do you suppose, sir, the money has been expend-One steamboat, one dredgeboat, and four schooners have been built or purchasniture, two splendid card tables, merino curtains, fine cane-seated settees, and other furniture to suit, eight patent lever watches, one chronometer, costing \$280, silver ware, and numerous other articles of the same description. All this, sir, is for common mud-boats. And after expending two hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars, the work is abandoned, and the mouth of the river is now in a worse condition than before the work was commenced. This, sir, is the expenditure at the mouth of the river. I know not how many snag-boats tnow that, when we ask a small appropriation on the Cumberland road, we are told by the Administration that there is no money in the Treasury, and that they are sposed to think that work unconstitutional. There is another title, Mr. Chairman,

under which the money of the People is squandered, if not actually purloined. er the head of "contingencies," and the bill now before us is a small specimen of the amount thus charged. In it alone, there is appropriated, under the title of contingencies, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five-dollars, besides sixty-seven thousand dollars for miscellaneous, making, together, one hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars. And when, sir, we ask how this large sum is expended, we are told that it is quite impossible now to give a detailed statement; but that, no doubt it will honestly be accounted for: And if any of us insist on receiving the intormation, we are accused of wasting the time of the House, and of being altogether have these sums accounted for in a bill for vashing towels, horse hire, &c.

Sir, said Mr. Proffit, I have touched these different brances of expenditure but slightly; and I leave it with gentlemen better qualified to particularize abuses and un-justifiable expenditures. I will leave the bject, by saying that, although the expenditures have increased nearly three-fold, I should not so loudly complain had the money been properly expended. But, sir, it has been wasted. Our fortifications were never in a worse condition. We have scarcely a ship of war fit for sea. When the frigate United States received some damage entering the port of New York, and was condemned as unseaworthy after an expenditure of some seventy thousand dollars, there was not a ship ready to receive her crew; and months passed before one could be fitted out to take the place of the condemned frigate. We have not a single team-ship of war which deserves the name; I beg pardon, sir, I believe there is one-the "Poinsett"—they call her a steam-frigate; she is nothing but a miserable old scow. If I am rightly informed, she used to be employed somewhere about New York as a ferry boat; was purchased at an enormous price by the Administration; fit-ted up, and has cost near one hundred thousand dollars. I am told that it took all hands (when serving in the Florida waters) two weeks to cut wood enough to run her three days. She is now lying at Norfolk, the perfect laughing stock of every sailor; but she is reported to Congress as a steamfrigate. Really, sir, it is a libel upon the name. In short, sir, the money voted by Congress within a few years past, for harbors, for light houses, for break-waters, for clearing out rivers, has nearly all been wasted, foolishly thrown away, by the mismanagement and extravagance of the Administration. The searching question of the People is, "Where is our money?" The laconic answer is, Millions have been stolen, millions squandered; millions unac-

Dr. Franklin said, "where I see a house well furnished with books and newspapers there I see Intelligent and well informed children, but if there are no books and papers, the children are ignorant if not pro-

counted for.

Just so. The Doctor was a sensible man. A newspaper in every family-o bible in every family-and a school in every district-all valued and studied as they ought to be-are the principle supporters of sound and civil liberty.

HÖUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, June 12. Mr. Botts, of Virginia, asked leave to offer the following Preamble and Resolu tions, observing that he held himself personally, and as a Representative, responsible for the truth of every word and syllable contained in the Preamble, as established from a personal examination of the records of the case.

Whoreas, by reference to the proceed ngs of a Naval General Court Martial held in the month of May, 1839, on board the United States ship Macedonian, then lying in Pensacola Bay, for the trial of Licut. George Mason Hooe, of Virginia, of the U. S. Navy, on charges and specifi-cations originally preferred against him by Commander Uriah P Levy; among other irregularities complained of by the accused, the following facts will appear, which call

oudly for redress, to wit: That, on the 30th day of May, Mitchell the Steward, a negro servant of the said Commander Uriah P. Levy, of the U.S. ship Vandalia, was called and sworn as a witness on behalf of the prosecutiou, to testify against the said Lieutenant Hooe; the accused objected to the examination of the witness upon the ground that he was a colored man; that the Court after deliberation. did not consider the objection a valid one and ordered the examination to proceed, that the accused then offered the following protest, which was, at his request, spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the Court, most distinctly, that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness being received and recorded. It is far from the wish of the accused to object to ed, and fitted up in the most tasteful style. any evidence which the Court may deem I find, sig, that there is charged for fur. legal; but the witness is a colored man, and therefore in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness even before this tribunal.

"G." M. HOOE.

"Lieutenant U. S. Navy." Whereupon the witness proceeded to de liver his evidence before the Court: upon the conclusion of which, the accused offered the following in writing, which, at his

request, was also spread upon the record; The accused having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he conceives his testimony to be altoand mud-boats have been employed on Red gether illegal; that he knows it would be fitted out in the same style. But I do this Territory, the forms and customs of which, he humbly thinks, should be as closely followed by a court martial as possible, therefore asks to spread upon the record the fact that he cannot consent to, and has totally declined cross-examining this

"G. M. HOOE,

"Lieut. U. S. N. That, on the same day, to wit, the 30th day of May, Daniel Waters, a negro cook, and private servant of the said original prosecutor, Uriah P. Levy, was called sworn and examined before the Court: whereupon the accused presented the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was spread upon the record, to wit. The Court having decided to receive and record the testimony of colored persons, the accused, in regard to this witness can only reiterate his objections as set forth in the case of Mitchell, the Captain's steward. The accused will pursue the same course with this witness that he decided to take with the other colored man.

"G. M. HOOE, "Lieut. U. S. N That the trial progressed until Wednesday, the 5th day of June; when the Court entered up its judgment, of which the fol-

owing is the conclusion: And the Court therefore bath and doth entence the said Lieut. George M. Hooe o be dismised from the West India Squadon, after having been reprimanded by the onorable the Secretary of the Navy.

Which said proceedings are endorsed, approved.] "J. K. PAULDING, Approved.] "Sec'y of the Navy."

That on the return of the President of the United States to the Seat of Government, the said Lieut. Geo. M. Hooe addressed a remonstrance to his Excellency, the President, complaining of the irregularities of the Court, generally, which re-monstrance concludes with the following statement :

"There is one other point in the proedings of the Court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular at-tention of your Excellency. It respects a matter to which all Southern men are deepsensitive-and, if not overruled by your Excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy. In the progress of the proceedings of this Court, two negroes, one the cook, and the other private steward of Commander Levy, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protestedugainst their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes. The Court isregarded my exception, and as the record shows, they were allowed to be examined and to testify on my trial. This charge as a proceeding illegal and erroneous on the part of the Court, and if so, according to established law and precedent must vitiate and set aside their whole proceedings. All which is most respectfully submitted to your consideration and final decision, by

"Your obedient servant, "G. M. HOOE.

"Lieut. U. S. N. That, after an examination of the record the President returned the same to the Navy Department with the following endorsement:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hope which requires his interference.

"M. VAN BUREN." And whereas the introduction of negroes and private servants of the prosecutor, as witnesses to testify against the characters of gentlemen of the Navy, in the service of their country, is a practice, though States, that will not be justified, and ought beneficent, for the whole country, and for the under growth.

"Northern men with Southern principles," of its officers, and to the infinite discredit of the Government:

Resolved, therefore, That the Secretary of the Navy be required to communicate to this House a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial held for the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe, that his wrongs may be promptly redressed, and the evils com-plained of corrected without delay.

Mr. Dromgoole inquired what measure of redress his colleage proposed by the introduction of this resolution!

Mr. Stanly called Mr. Dromgoole to order, making some remarks which, from the confusion which immediately arose, were inaudible to the Reporter.

The Chair said the resolution could received only by general consent.

Mr. F. Thomas, of Maryland objected. Mr. Botts thereupon moved to suspend the rules, and demanded the Yeas and Nays; which were ordered, and being taken, resulted, Yeas 96, Nays 85. So the rules were not suspended.

[We extract the above from the Raleigh Register, and publish it as a piece of news, without comment. The affair is producing much feeling throughout the South.]-EDS. MES.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

The Lafayette, Indiana, Free Press, in an account of the late Tippecanoe Convention, gives the answers of several gentlemen who were obliged to decline the invitation of the committee to be present on the occasion, among which we find the following from Mr. Webster.—[Nat. Int. Bosron, April 17, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: Being here on a short visit from Washington, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date of the 23d of March, inviting me to attend the Convention of the Young Men Indiana, to be held on the Tippecanoe battle-field, on the 29th of next month. Public duties render compliance with this kind request impossible; but I feel, nevertheless, that it would afford me very high pleasure to meet the young men of Indiana, who constitute so great a portion of the best and richest hopes of the country, on a arms, under the lead of a gallant veteran, now prominently before that country as a candidate for the highes honor which she can confer on patriotism and merit. My sympathies, my hopes, my hearty cheering

Gentlemen:-Many hundreds of miles eparate us; and although I have numerous highly valued friends in your State, yet my personal acquaintance with the people of In fiana generally is, of necessity, small and limited. But this circumstance produces, am sure, neither with you nor with me. any abatement of that feeling of common interest and common country which so nat-urally and so strongly unites us, and which, at the present moment, directs our hopes and our efforts to the same end.

will all be with you.

If I desire the success, as I most anx iously do, of the Whig candidate now in nomination for the Presidency, it is because he would be President of the whole People that his administration would be just, libe ral, and comprehensive; that his election would tend to remove evils which bear on us all, and to promote, in every part of the country, objects of interest and importance.

The commercial, navigating, and manufactering States possess great interests, nowhere else to be found in that direction always liable to be affected, for good or for for miles around. evil, by the measures of the General Government. These interests, although locally existing in some parts of the country more than in others, are yet all national interests importance to themselves, loudly calling destroy the operator, and give the alarm of for the care of Congress, and, in my judge the approach of the enemy to this post. ment, clearly within its constitutional pow- A few evenings subsequent, at Tattoo, er, and the circle of its duties. For my- the machine was set off; a hard rain folself, I wish, with equal earnestness, for the lowed in a little time, which was calculasuccess of all these objects. And we have, ted to obliterate every trace-subsequentmoreover, an identity of interests in the ly, however, I was induced from appearreat question of a uniform currency; in the great question of a competent revenue, premonitory caution. economically administered; and in the great question of maintaining the general ther shape, and again exploded about the character, honor, and good faith of the same hour of the night, on the 27th April. country. These are sentiments, gentle- The military again rushed to the spot, but, men, in which I am sure of your concurrence, and which inspire me with the were found; while no doubt the hammock strongest desire for the triumphant success of the Whig nomination.

I heard a whoop, as usually given by the

Gentlemen, we have a country of unexampled capacity for the promotion of human with some dragoons under Lieutenant New-happiness. We have a country in which ton, to intercept fugitives; but the cry was frugality is sure to lay up resources for itself, and where honest industry and labor, under the influence of just and wholesome laws, never need fear want or distress We have a constitution of government, the plorious fabric reared by our fatners, which has proved itself, for fifty years, capable of bringing out these natural resources, and carrying onward and forward, with unprecedented rapidity, the causes of general prosperity and happiness. These natural resources are not yet dried up, not cut off. This glorious fabric of a political constitution still stands; and, for one, I am honestly and fully persuaded-it is among the deepest and most unalterably of my convictions-that this constitution of govern. ment is still capable, under a wise and just two cur dogs we had along began to bark in administration, of reproducing, affirming, the densest thicket at a rabit, as one of my and establishing our general prosperity, such as it has heretofore existed in its most

palmy days. We need a practical administration of rit. We need the prudent exercise of all its proper powers. We look to the General Government for those measures which for which we cannot look elsewhere. We

not to be toleruted by Southern men, or all its parts. We need an administration with Southern principles," full of the spirit of former times; and if I and if not corrected, must operate as a serious injury to the Navy, to the humiliation on the day of your convention, I know not whether any sentiment would be warmer in my bosom than this:

Gen. Harrison .- As a military man, he received his first commission from the hand of Washington; as a civilian, and at the head of the Government, we believe he will resemble his great benefactor in his attachment to the Constitution—the whole Constitution; and that he will seek to administer it, by the exercise of a system of impartial, upwright, manly, and liberal

and let us do it now.

I am, very respectfully, your obliged friend and fellow citizen, DANIEL WEBSTER.

JOHN RANDOLPH, GEN. HARRISON, and T. RITCHIE.—Much has been said in the of Federalism made by John Randolph against General Harrison, in his letter pub. lished to day, says Mr. Randolph admitted to him, that he had done him injustice, and o mark his sense of it, frequently pressed him to take a sociable dinner with him.

John Randolph charged the Editor of the Enquirer with being "a politician of seven principles five loaves and two rear.

. We have never heard that the Orator of Roaneke repented of this saying, or atoned for it by asking the Editor to dine with him. - MADISONIAN.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.-The deate upon this bill has been distinguished of late, by some of the most interesting and valuable speeches we have listened to in

Congress.
On Thursday, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Id. and Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, spoke against the measure, -and took occasion to expose the ruinous character of the Adminstration's policy in a most effective manner.

Yesterday, Mr. McCarty, of Virginia, made an able speech against the bill. He was followed by Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania, who strikingly presented the great objections to this Measure. He dwelt, with the force and earnestness which so peculiarly distinguish his eloquence on the mischevious consequences it must bring to he great mass of the people.

During the morning, Mr. Clifford, of Maine, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, ordering that the bill shall be taken out of Committee of the Wholo on Monday next, and, on the following day, be taken up in the House, and considered until finally disposed of. It is probable. therefore, that this distinguishing measure of the Administration of Martin Van Buren, condemned and rejected as it has been over and over again by the people, will become the law of the land on Tuesday or Wednesday next:-Madisonian.

FORT KING, (E. F.) May 29, 1840. Sin: Owing to the state of my health still precarious, as you are well aware, have not been able until now of making the following report, which I have the honor to submit :

On the 24th of March last, two of the best men of my company were waylaid, and, assassin-like, shot down, in sight of this post. The murderers secure in fleetness, and with the start they had, rendered the pursuit of no avail. They went from the hand of the merciless savage. in a direction south, about two miles, where

War parties of the Indians must pass the above for water from the South, who have sinister designs against this post. So at this place, I put a small box as an engine The great agricultural States have also of destruction, containing a bomb howitzer high interests to be protected; and espe-cially the new and fast growing States of iron, ect. with a shirt of one of the above the West, of which Indiana seems to be a murdered men upon the top, so fixed that sort of local centre, have objects of high the removal of it would explode the whole,

ances to belive it had given the enemy a

The shell, &c. was renewed, but in anoin the darkness of the night, no Indians

I heard a whoop, as usually given by the enemy, while passing in rear of the thicket, thought to proceed from one of the infantry who were scouring the bushes under Lieut. Scott, and who, as since ascertained, also heard the same some distance before

On the morning of the 28th following, with sixteen men, (being all the disposable force at the post,) I proceeded to the hammock again, which is about 100 yards wide. and 140 in length, surrounded with open pine woods, and swept it with my men in extended order. The hammock is quite full of low, thick palmettoes, which afford good hiding places, and impenetrable, almost, except by crawling. So, after this diligent search, we passed through to the water at the furthest end, and found no enemy; but command answered me, upon inquiry.

The dogs running now to the opposite side of the pond, about 5 or 6 yards wide into the bushes, barking furiously, again the Government, according to its true spir excited my suspicion, and I ordered the men to ascertain the cause; and was proceeding myself to ascend the bank, about 6 feet high, for the same purpose, when the are indispensable to our prosperity, and men in front shouted "Indians," raised their guns and fired simultaneously with the sanctioned by the President of the United need an administration wise, salutary and enemy, who were concealed, prostrate in

My men rushed back past me, when, finding that we were surrounded, and, knowing that the Indians would not s fight in such a place, without having the advantage in numbers, I ordered the soldiers to clear the hammock, each man to take his tree, and give the everny fair fight. Other factics would have been madness. No sooner said than done. As I passed Sergeant Smith, my first sergeant, and a brave soldier, behind a tree, he observed, "Captain, I am killed," with the blood running from his mouth and nose; he was cool and collected, though he had received four wounds, three of which were mortal each. Another of my men had been shot Gentlemen, the time has come. Let us dead by the first fire, on our side of about restore the country to its former purity; five, and by the enemy from twenty to thirty shots. Another man of my com

mand, was also wounded here probably. As soon as we had taken trees, firing upon the enemy, as occasion presented, assailed by innumerable shots from the unseen foe on the east aide of the hammock. columns of the Enquirer about the charge a large number of painted warriors; from fifty to a hundred, rushed boldly out of the west side, at the end nearest to Fort King. where we had first entered it, and began to run from tree to tree, to get upon our flanks and behind us. The same was done by the Indians on the east side where a conspicuous warrior, who had attained our flank, was shot down, while passing to our After maintaining our position, unscar

red by shot which flew about us like hail, with the enemy in front, and until they had reached our flanks, both right and left, and fast extending their line behind us, keeping up an incessant firing and yelling, our numbers reduced to eleven or twelve, I perceived that to storm the hammock and break through the enemy's line towards Fort King, or our destruction was inevitable. Having given the order, we charged through, and retook the hammock, now the center of the Indian force. The warriors gave way before us, and we passed fairly through them, towards the Fort, out of the thicket, some one hundred or two hundred yards. Knowing that now we should have a rush of the enemy, and their concentrated fire upon us (which, sure enough, immediately followed) while trying to rally my men, now reduced to seven no wounded, ordering them again to take trees so as to check the enemy's advance and ire upon us, (which would have done fearful execution, could I have done it in time to have opened a fire upon the mass exposed,) while between my command and the Indians, amidst a shower of balls, I was shot through the body, but this did not de-ter my efforts until I had stopped the retreat of my men.

Feeling faint from loss of blood, I informed the soldiers of my condition, when they ran to me, and Corporal Bedford, by my side, fired and killed a distinguished chief on our right flank.

Three of the men carried me in their

arms, one of these (named Taylor) being wounded through the shoulder, while, by my direction, three more brought up the rear as a guard. The Indians halted a while where their chief was killed, and afterwards followed in the distance. Thus terminated a fight of about an hour's

continuance, in which we had a sergeant and one man killed; myself, a corporal and three privates wounded. We killed four of the enemy—their wounded being unknown; and all our wounded were saved

Two of my men (one badly wounded) remained hid in the hammock, and relates that, after our battle, the Indiana gathered their force, and filed off towards the southwest; that there were ninety-three ors, five or six negroes, and about twenty squaws, and that the latter carried awa four dead men. From other circums ces. I think this enumeration correct.

Some of the Indians afterwards came view of this fort, but were scattered by few shell from a 51-2 inch howitzer, 2d Lieut. Scott in command.

The Indians, as afterwards appeared, had laid in ambush for our destruction in the hammock, which was discomposed by our move in an opposite direction to fight them. instead of retreating immediately, as they expected, towards Fort King.

Iam, sir, very respectfully, your obt. sevt. J. G. RAINS, Capt. 7th Infantry. Col. D. E. Twices, Commanding E. D. wing of the South.

THE BLACKSMITH .- A blacksmith, when call out to his son, "Quick, Bill, quick! and on the whole we think best not at the present Now or never!" By this means he taught to open our columns to articles of this kind. Our his son to strike the iron while it was hot, well knowing that if he let it get cold, he should not be able to form it into the shoe.

somewhat like the hot iron-it can be easily bent into a proper form by education; his opinion as to the effect his letter might have but the mind of an aged person is like the could iron, not very easily altered-indeed, if it has been altogether neglected, it is next to impossible to form it aright. I like to see young folks of persevering disposition. What is the use of begining things and not go through with them.- Watchtower.

THE MILLER AND THE FOOL .- A miller who attempted to be witty at the expense of a youth of weak intellect, accosted him with "John, people say that you are a fool." On this, John replied, "I don't know that I am sir; I know some things sir, and some things I don't know, sir. Well, John, what do you know?" know that millers have fat hogs, sir." 'And what don't you know!" "I don't know whose corn they eat, sir!"

A SMART PUPIL -"Josiah, how man ruples are there in a drachm?"

"Don't know zur."

"Well, then, recollect there are two." "O, the is, hay! wal, daddy takes his iram every mornin without no scruples."

Mr. Caldwell intends converting the Camp-street theatre, in New-Orleans, into a magnificent merchants' exchange, to be braced with immediate impregnable bulready and opened in the coming fall.

THE MESSENGER Asheville, July 10, 1840 TERMS.—Two Bollars and Fifty Cents in al vance, or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

To CORRESPONDENTS. "A True White We have been applied to in several insta-

es for the Messenger for 4 or 6 months; in such cases we must refer our friends to our term as stated at the head of the paper, "no subscripti will be taken for a less period than one year."

IT We have been requested to say "what " onsider advance payment forour paper?" In m swer to these enquiries we here say that we shall consider all payments in advance, which are made before the issuing of the tenth number of the paper from the time of subscribing. IT We have more than once taken

to advert to the recklessness manifested by point cal partizans of the present day. Our attenti has been called to this subject again, by seven packages recently coming to this district under the frank of James Graham, Representative is Congress, containing copies of Dr. Duncan speech. These packets were no more sent b name has either been forged, or the packets broke open, and the Doctor's speech put in them after he sent them to the Post Office-in either case, evinces a desperation which we would charitable hope is without a parallel in our country's history Should this meet Mr. Graham's eye, he earn the success of his laudable efforts to enlight n his constituents.

Messrs. Montgomery & Hawkins

We discover that the Western part of this State almost literally flooded, with an address of two of our Representatives in Congress, Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins, enclosed by our Senators. and others of the House of Representatives. This document, we believe, in its present form, is calculated to mislead public opinion. We shall public in our next number, an article from the Raleigi Register, which we consider an ample refutation of the charges set forth by Mesers. Hawkins and Montgomery.

The Cincinnati Republican of June the 116 unnounces the death of Dr. BENJAMIN HARRISON son of Gen. Wn. H. HARRISON, in the 31th year

The Editor of the North Carolina Standar congratulates his readers on the fact of his sending out more numbers of his paper "perhaps six or se ven hundred" than is sent out from any one Whis Office in the State. The Editor of the Beace published at the same place, asks for the proc remarking that bare assertions are not a lawful tender in these days. The proof of the Standard assertion is abundant. We are ourselves acquair ed with several sections of the State where sub scribers cannot be numbered by fires, and yet the Standard is "sent out" by hundreds. So then Mr. Beacon ask no more questions.

We regret exceedingly to learn that there exsts some just grounds of complaint among ou abscribers as to their not receiving their paper from this office. We again assure our friends tha we regularly put up and forward their papers from this place, and of course this is all we can do. A complaint of the above character has just reached us from some subscribers at Burnsville. Their papers they inform us do not reach them; why this is so we cannot with certainty tell. The Post Master at this place assures us that he regubeen informed however by a responsible gentle man that a certain Post master on the route from this to Burnsville, is in the habit of sending by his office, and turning from their true direction packets that he thinks will not advance the interests o his political party. We give no names, but we are prepared to prove what we say, and now once for all, give notice that this is a piece of villainy that we do not intend to suffer practised on us. All we ask is an open road and fair play, and if we cannot get it one way, we are determined to have it another.

D' A communication containing a number of oasts has been handed us from Henderson county. We decline giving them a place in our paper, no because we disapprove of the sentiments which they express, but because if we were to publish them we would open the way, in this time of popular excitement, to such a number of articles of a similar cast, that we would have room for little else. We respect the wishes of our Henderson friends as highly as those of any other people in e pulled his iron out of the fire used to the country, but others have equal claims upon us, and on the whole we think best not at the present respected friends will therefore please excuse us.

We are happy in being able to present our readers with the following extract of a letter from Now, the disposition of a young person an esteemed friend, in the city of New Yorktaking the liberty however to differ widely from on the "cup of a dyspeptic." So far from its embittering their cup, we advise our dyspeptic subscribers to have the letter read to them while taking their breakfast the first morning after the arrival of this number of the paper, that it may excite those pleasant feelings and good humor so neces sary to good digestion. In the mean time, will not our friend let us hear from him again?

New York, June 19, 1840. DEAR SIR:-The salutary and beneficial effects arising from the proper cultivation of the human intellect, in individuals and communities, is of such vast importance and so greatly to be desired, that every thing that has a tendency, to promote it, every thing that opens to view more fully the beauties of nature, the benificence of Providence, the design of its author in forming the globe, and placing man upon it with supreme power over all its pro-ductions and resources, should be hailed with pleasure, sought after with eagerness, dwelt upon with delight, and fostered with freedom and sincerity. And in a country like ours, heaven born, and, heaven blessed, every pillar that is raised with this laudable and praiseworthy design, should be warks. Whatever lends to the contrary,