

TERMS.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A True Whig shall be heard next week.

We have been applied to in several instances for the Messenger for 4 or 6 months; in such cases we must refer our friends to our terms as stated at the head of the paper.

We have been requested to say "what we consider advance payment for our paper?" In answer 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.

We have more than once taken occasion to advert to the recklessness manifested by political partisans of the present day. Our attention has been called to this subject again, by several packages recently coming to this district under the frank of James Graham, Representative in Congress, containing copies of Dr. Duncan's speech. These packages were no more sent by Mr. Graham than they were sent by us.

We discover that the Western part of this State is 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.

The Cincinnati Republican of June the 11th announces the death of Dr. BENJAMIN HARRISON, son of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, in the 31th year of his age.

The Editor of the North Carolina Standard congratulates his readers on the fact of his sending out more numbers of his paper "perhaps six or seven hundred" than is sent out from any one-Whig Office in the State.

We regret exceedingly to learn that there exists some just grounds of complaint among our subscribers as to their not receiving their papers from this office. We again assure our friends that we regularly put up and forward their papers from this place, and of course this is all we can do.

A communication containing a number of toasts has been handed us from Henderson county. We decline giving them a place in our paper, not 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 similar cast, that we would have room for little else.

THE MILLER AND THE FOOL.—A miller who attracted to be witty at the expense of a youth of weak intellect, accosted him with "John, people say that you are a fool."

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 beneficence of Providence, the design of its author in forming the globe, and placing man upon it with supreme power over all its productions and resources, should be hailed with pleasure, sought after with eagerness, dwelt upon with delight, and fostered with freedom and sincerity.

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

My men rushed back past me, when, finding that we were surrounded, and, knowing that the Indians would not show 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 enemy fair fight. (Other tactics would have been madness.)

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 side of the hammock, 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.

After maintaining our position, unscathed 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.

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 from the hand of the merciless savage.

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

THE BLACKSMITH.—A blacksmith, when he pulled his iron out of the fire used to call out to his son, "Quick, Bill, quick! Now or never!"

A SMART PUPIL.—"Josiah, how many scruples are there in a drachm?" "Don't know zur."

not to be tolerated by Southern men, or "Northern men with Southern principles," and if not corrected, must operate as a serious injury to the Navy, to the humiliation 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 complained of corrected without delay.

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.

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 of Indiana, to be held on the Tippecanoe battle-field, on the 29th of next month.

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 Whole on Monday next, and, on the following day, be taken up in the House, and considered, until finally disposed of.

On the 24th of March last, two of the best men of my company were waylaid, and assassinated, shot down, in sight of this post. The murderers secure in their flight, and with the start they had, rendered the pursuit of no avail.

A few evenings subsequent, at Tattoo, the machine was set off; a hard rain followed in a little time, which was calculated to obliterate every trace—subsequently, however, I was induced from appearances to believe it had given the enemy a premonitory caution.

The shell, &c. was renewed, but in another shape, and again exploded about the same hour of the night, on the 27th April. The military again rushed to the spot, but, in the darkness of the night, no Indians were found; while no doubt the hammock was full.

The dogs running now to the opposite side of the pond, about 5 or 6 yards wide, into the bushes, barking furiously, again 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 men in front shouted "Indians," raised their guns and fired simultaneously with the enemy, who were concealed, prostrate in the under growth.

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The-Chair said the resolution could be received only by general consent. Mr. F. Thomas, of Maryland objected. Mr. Bots thereupon moved to suspend the rules, and demanded the Yeas and Nays; which were ordered, and being taken, resulted, Yeas 96, Nays 85.

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Gentlemen!—Many hundreds of miles separate us; and although I have numerous highly valued friends in your State, yet my personal acquaintance with the people of Indiana generally is, of necessity, small and limited.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, June 12.

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, asked leave to offer the following Preamble and Resolutions, 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.

Whereas, by reference to the proceedings 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 Lieut. George Mason Hooe, of Virginia, of the U. S. Navy, on charges and specifications originally preferred against him by Commander Uriah P. Levy; among other irregularities complained of by the accused, the following facts will appear, which call loudly 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 Vandania, was called and sworn as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, 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 any evidence which the Court may deem 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.

Whereupon the witness proceeded to deliver 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 altogether illegal; that he knows it would be considered before the civil tribunals of 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 witness.

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.

And the Court therefore hath and doth sentence the said Lieut. George M. Hooe to be dismissed from the West India Squadron, after having been reprimanded by the honorable the Secretary 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 remonstrance concludes with the following statement: "There is one other point in the proceedings of the Court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular attention of your Excellency: It respects a matter to which all Southern men are deeply sensitive—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 protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes. The Court disregarded my exception, and as the record shows, they were allowed to be examined and to testify on my trial. This I 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. Hooe which requires his interference.

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 sanctioned by the President of the United States, that will not be justified, and ought

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 performed in after the appropriation was expended? How dare the President and his counsellors anticipate the action of Congress? How dare they usurp the power which legitimately belongs to the Representatives 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 condescension with their iniquities.

I could refer also to the Treasury building 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 time.

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 expended? One steamboat, one dredgeboat, and four schooners have been built or purchased, and fitted up in the most tasteful style. I find, sir, that there is charged for furniture, two splendid card tables, merino curtains, fine cane-seated sofas, 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 myd-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.

There is another title, Mr. Chairman, under which the money of the People is squandered, if not actually purloined. It is under 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 information, we are accused of wasting the time of the House, and of being altogether too inquisitive. Next year, sir, we shall have these sums accounted for in a bill for washing towels, horse hire, &c.

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