

IMPERFECT COPY

CONGRESSIONAL

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, April 27.

House of Representatives.—As soon as the journal had been read, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose and asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Objection being made from several quarters, he asked a suspension of the Rules, and the motion prevailed, yeas 102, nays 25.

Mr. Ingersoll, then repeated what he had said on a former occasion in relation to the unexplained discovery he had made in the State Department, upon the completion of Mr. Webster's Message declining to give the required information, he, Mr. Ingersoll, had contented himself with merely stating that the charges could be proved by the evidence in the Department. He did not then proceed further, because he was so addressed by the House under the impression that Mr. Webster himself would demand an investigation. As this had not been done, and as Mr. W. had denied the truth of the charges, he now felt it his duty to come forward with his proofs.

Mr. Ingersoll then briefly reiterated his charges, which were:

1st. Unlawful use of the secret service fund.

2d. Misapplication of said fund to corrupt the party press.

3d. Leaving the State Department as a defaulter.

Mr. Ingersoll then proceeded to show that the Secret Service Fund was always kept in the hands of the "disbursing agent" of the Department, and that, contrary to all former usage, Mr. Webster, during the first twelve months of his administration of that Department, drew payable to his own order, the sum of \$15,000. Also that there was evidence in the Department to show that this proceeding did not meet with the approbation of the President.

Of this \$15,000, Mr. Webster returned \$5,000 in June 1842, and \$4,450 was settled by President's certificates, in July 1842, the greater part of which was applied to the corruption of the public press, through the agency of Mr. F. O. J. Smith. After crediting sundry other items, Mr. Webster was still a defaulter when he left the office to the amount of about two thousand dollars, and although repeatedly written to by the President he did not make up the amount until ten days before the inauguration of Mr. Polk. The evidence of all this, Mr. Ingersoll said, could be found in the Department.

The rules were then by a vote of 185 to 22, suspended to enable Mr. Ashmun to reply. He did so in a very severe manner, pronouncing the accusation of Mr. Ingersoll to be false, and that the respectable portion of all parties would be disgusted at the course he had pursued. He reviewed some portions of the former course of Mr. Ingersoll, and said it was evident that had Mr. Webster been present, and a member of the House, Mr. Ingersoll would have bitten his tongue off before he would have dared to make the charges. He said it had become a man to charge another with peculation, who had himself been turned out of office by President Jackson for peculation. Mr. A. then referred at some length to the particulars of the accounts of Mr. Ingersoll, when in 1829, he was tried as a defaulter.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll stated that he was employed on that occasion as Counsel for his brother, he would on the honor of a gentleman say, that his brother having tried for a long time in vain to bring the Government to a settlement of his accounts, at last himself, proposed that the whole matter should be settled in that mode, in an honorable manner to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Mr. Ashmun, after paying a high compliment to Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, went on to refer to the facts as he found them in the public documents, and which showed that Mr. C. J. Ingersoll did not pay the balance found against him by the jury until nearly ten years afterwards. Mr. A. went on to say that insidious attempts had been made to induce ex-president Tyler to break ground on this subject, and to disavow having sanctioned the disbursements.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, asked whether the member meant to say that the attempt had been made by him.

Mr. Ashmun replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Ingersoll said, "It is false, it is a lie." Great confusion, during which Mr. Ingersoll repeated the words "false and lie."

Mr. Ashmun said, if the member supposed he could draw on a personal quarrel by using such language, he was mistaken.—He, Mr. A. came from a part of the country where they did not fight duels, and where they used neither bowie knives, pistols nor daggers; they did not use them, nor were they afraid of them. But if any body doubted his courage, let him try it.

When Mr. A. had concluded, Mr. Schenck offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to report on the means by which Mr. Ingersoll obtained access to the papers in the State Department.

After several ineffectual motions to lay the whole matter on the table, on motion of Mr. Pettit, the resolution was amended, so as to authorize a Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Webster, with a view to impeachment. (Nothing else of importance occurred before the adjournment.)

Correspondence of the Evening News.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The House, to-day, after occupying three hours in voting upon amendments passed the Smithsonian Bequest Bill, by a vote of 85 to 76. The following are its principal features:

The President, his Cabinet, the Chief Justice, and the Mayor of Washington, are constituted an Establishment under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," and by that name to have perpetual succession.

The second section provides that the sum of \$515,169, which has been paid into United States Treasury, shall be lent to the Treasury at six per cent, from the time it was first received, and that \$24,129, the amount of interest which will be due on the 1st of July next, shall be appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and other current expenses of the Institution, and the six per cent fund on the principal be appropriated for the perpetual maintenance of the "Institution."

The business of the Institution is to be conducted at Washington by a Board of Regents, to be composed of the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of Wash-

ington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices; three members of the House, together with six other persons, other than members of Congress. It shall be the duty of said Regents to cause to be erected on the public grounds of this city a suitable building of plain and durable materials, without unnecessary ornament, and of sufficient size, for the reception of objects of Natural History, Geology, &c. &c.—An annual appropriation from the fund of \$25,000 is to be made by the Regents, for the gradual formation of a library. The classes of the Bill having reference to lectures were all stricken out. It is highly probable that the Senate will materially amend the Bill, but it is to be hoped that after so long a delay the measure will pass in some shape.

The House adjourned to meet at nine o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, after which they will adjourn to Monday next.

In the Senate, Mr. Jarnagin, in pursuance of notice, introduced his joint resolutions, providing for the establishment of a Home Board of Commissioners to adjust the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The preamble to the resolutions sets forth in very strong language the conduct of Mexico in hitherto refusing to come to a settlement, and in rejecting every pacific overture, thus leaving to this Government only the alternative of the absolute abandonment of the right of her citizens or to resort to more effective measures for their vindication.

The following is a copy of the first resolution:

Be it Resolved, &c., That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint three suitable persons as commissioners, together with one to act as their secretary, who shall constitute a board to hold its sittings in the city of Washington at an early day to be fixed by the President; that the said board, when organized, shall be authorized and empowered to receive, examine, and finally decide, all claims of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico, which shall be presented or exhibited to it, to ascertain and adjust the amount due on each respectively, and from time to time report the same, together with a succinct statement of the nature and character of each claim so received and allowed to the Secretary of State. And the said board in its said adjudications shall be governed by the law of nations, the treaties between the two Powers, and by the principles and rules established and embraced in the unratified treaty executed by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 20th December, 1845. And the said board shall have power to appoint a clerk to aid in the performance of its duties.

The bill granting to Michigan, alternate sections of public land for the completion of certain works of internal improvement, was debated during the remainder of the day and finally ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 26 to 12.

The Select Committee, relative to the Webster affair met and organized this morning, but nothing further will be done until Monday. The reports, however, are proposed to be made at the earliest practicable period. Although not a single paper has yet been examined by the Committee, there are a score of rumors about as to what they will be able to prove. One is, that just before the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Webster obtained several signatures to blank certificates, and that these were not filled up until nearly a year afterwards. I merely refer to this for the purpose of showing how ready the public are to catch at the least straw, although, from the very nature of the case, it carries its own refutation with it.

From what the Union says, it is probable that the President either has or will give the Oregon Notice very shortly. It will of course be served upon the British Minister.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30.

The House will meet this morning, at the early hour of 9 o'clock, but only for the purpose of adjourning in order to afford time to take up the carpets, &c. to-morrow.

The Senate, to-day, was chiefly engaged upon the bill to grant alternate sections of public land in Michigan for the completion of a public work.

Mr. Calhoun supported the bill, and in reply to Mr. Giles, vindicated himself from the supposition that his course on this subject had been inconsistent.

Mr. Jarnagin introduced his bill to authorize the establishment of a Commission to ascertain the claims of American citizens upon Mexico.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

Neither House of Congress will be in session to-day. The House met yesterday at nine o'clock, merely to adjourn. Only fifteen members were in attendance. Many members of the House have left the City, on visits to their homes. The House will be prepared, during their absence, for the summer session.

The Senate was yesterday chiefly engaged upon the bill to grant six hundred thousand acres of land to Mississippi, in alternate sections, for the purpose of aiding the construction of certain rail roads. A bill granting nearly double that amount of more valuable land, for a similar purpose, in Michigan, had already passed. The State of Indiana has had eighteen hundred thousand acres for the same purpose, and the other States which have lands in their limits, claim a like quantity.

The bill was opposed on constitutional grounds; but Mr. Calhoun showed that grants of lands for the purpose of improving the value of the remaining lands, had always been considered as constitutional.

The power of Congress to dispose of the public lands was absolute, and if the proceeds of the lands were withheld from the Treasury, by granting the lands, in this case, it was for the good of the Treasury. By disposing of these lands, in this manner, the remaining lands, now worthless, would be rendered very valuable. The revenue that the work proposed was vastly important—that it would pass through a rich cotton region—and continued the great chain of interior communication from Maine to the Mississippi. The bill was passed 28 to 8.

We do not certainly know whether the notice has been dispatched to England, by the packet that sails to-day, but the Union understood that it would be given without delay.

A rumor is in circulation that the President will not assent to any proposition for a treaty that concedes to Great Britain the navigation of the Columbia. If this be the case it is

not probable that any treaty can be made.—The navigation of the river to the same extent as the Hudson's Bay Company, but of none other.

The late address rendered it very probable that some of some kind will be made by the British Government, and very speedily, but I apprehend that the statement made in London from Government that instructions to the effect had already been sent to Mr. Bakenhall is erroneous.

WASHINGTON, MAY 2.

There was a visit to the city and neighborhood some distance in the city and neighborhood. The circus, at Georgetown, under a spacious pavilion of canvas, had attracted some thousands of people, and the performance was going on with spirit, when, suddenly, down came the whole pavilion upon the heads of the spectators—men, women, children, horses, &c., were crowded together, heaped one upon another—some striking and some cursing—some cutting their way through the canvas, forming altogether a more extraordinary exhibition than the spectators had bargained for, although many wonders had been promised by the bills.

It was surprising to find that no essential damage was done, extending to the life, or limbs of any of the throng.

The season is remarkably pleasant, and the public grounds in the city present a beautiful appearance. It was part of the original design of General Washington, that all the public grounds should be highly embellished.

After some years, the general taste of the country increases, the plan will be carried out.

Neither House of Congress was in session to-day. Many of the Senators and members have left the city on visits of excursion.

Great preparations are making for the National Fair, to be held here by the manufacturers, commencing the 20th May. The building erected for the purpose is spacious and commodious. The Committee of the manufacturers have been actively engaged in encouraging artisans to produce specimens of the products of their skill, from all parts of the country. The wealthy manufacturers will pay the expenses of the poorer ones.—But, after all, it cannot be expected that the exhibition can equal the Annual Fair of the American Institute in New-York, where the exhibitor is sure of a market for his goods, whatever they may be. I am told, by the way, by very sagacious men, in and out of Congress, that it is by no means to be taken for granted yet, that Tariff of 1842 will be essentially altered at this Session.—There will be a hard-fight upon it any how.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.

We had forgotten, until the fact was called to our memory by the Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, that Mr. Ingersoll, the defamer of Mr. Webster, some years ago, in a like spirit of wantonness charged the late Chief Justice Marshall, then whom a purer man never breathed, with having been corruptly influenced in his celebrated decision on the constitutionality of the U. States Bank—a charge which, like those recently made against Mr. Webster, recoiled upon him who made it. His appetite for slander must be insatiable. But, hush! he has his poisoned arrows will prove innocuous, except to himself.

"The man recovered of the bite."

"The dog it was that died!"—Rich Whig.

Discovery in Dyeing.—A French paper published in Lyons announces a discovery of much importance in dyeing. A dyer of Vienna, who lives at Lyons, has discovered a means of producing an orange-colored yellow from the cotton, and by one dipping only.—By this means fustic, cochineal, cream of tartar, and a preparation of tin, now used, will be no longer required, and we are assured that this discovery will save time and money, and produce a superior color.

New York City Election.—The election in city of New York for delegates to the State Convention to amend the Constitution, has resulted in the complete success of the Democratic Ticket. The number of votes polled was very small, showing that the citizens in general took but little interest in the election.

Judson Released.—The Nashville Orthodox states that E. Z. C. Judson, the individual who killed Mr. Porterfield, was discharged from prison on the 16th ult., and immediately left the city on board the steamboat California, bound for Pittsburgh, where his father resides, who, it is said, is regarded as a valuable and highly respected citizen.—There was no effort by Porterfield's friends to prosecute Judson, nor was there any riotous disposition manifested.

Catholics in Texas.—Bishop Olin has embarked 27 Catholic priests at Havana, for his diocese in Texas. At the Seminary of St. Sulpice which has 200 students, a large class are taught the English language, with a view to fit them for labors in the United States.

Catholics at Cincinnati.—New churches and schools.—The German Roman Catholics of this city, have purchased two sites for churches—one is at the corner of Laurel and Linn streets, 96 by 200 feet—the other on Congress.—The first cost six, the second twelve thousand dollars. Schools are to be erected in these districts. The churches now built cannot contain the members in them.—Cincinnati Gazette.

An interesting sight.—A most interesting sight is that of a young lady, with eyes like a gazelle, a voice like a silver trumpet, and with "lips like rubies," and with "cheeks that have stolen the deep carnation of the deathless rose," with her mouth full of—gingerbread.

Jackman's Challenge Accepted.—The New York Spirit of the Times notices that the challenge of Wm. Jackson, "the American Deer," to run eleven miles within the hour, has been accepted by a gentleman of Philadelphia, who bets him \$1000 to \$800.

The match is to come off on the 15th June, near Philadelphia, provided the weather is favorable; should that not be the case, the match will come off on the first fair day.

Burns and Scalds.—Let the burnt part be bathed in a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and olive, or linseed oil, with a feather till the pain abates; then dress it with common cerate, and defend it from the air.

By a proper application of these simple rules life might often be saved, whilst it is well known to medical gentlemen that what is attended hastens death.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER

Friday, May 15, 1846

FOR GOVERNOR

WM. A. GRAHAM

OF ORANGE COUNTY

We are authorized to announce Col. John Barker as a candidate to represent this county in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce E. H. Chas. as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

Mr. Attn: You are requested to say that Mr. NATHAN JAY PALMER is a candidate to represent the counties of Cherokee, Macon and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature. Mr. Palmer is a Republican good and true of the old Jefferson and Mason School.

We are authorized to announce ANTHONY CASEY as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the lower branch of the next Legislature.

The Crisis has Come!

Hostilities Commenced!

In another column will be found highly important news from our army stationed on the frontier of Texas. It will be seen that the first blow has been struck! And struck too, by vain and foolish Mexico! Let the blood of our people be avenged, and Mexico taught the important lesson, that though we do not heed her threats and bluster, we will not tamely submit to the cold blooded butchery of our officers and soldiers. We hope the war will be short and decisive. Let the fate of Mexico be a warning to the rest of the world, teaching other nations not to presume too far upon our forbearance and magnanimity. If any further news of great interest reaches us before the issuance of our next paper we will issue a slip, (Extra) that our readers may be put in possession of the news at the earliest moment.

BODY FOUND.

The body of a negro man, apparently about 45 years of age, was found in French Broad river, at Col. Alexander's, 10 miles below this town, a few days ago. He was slightly gray, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and had on three pair of pantaloons, two coats, two vests, all of dark brown linsey, and three shirts; supposed to have been very black, the great length of time he had been in the water rendering the body very offensive and preventing a minute examination.—No papers, or any thing else by which he could be identified, being found upon his person, who he was, or where he belonged, is of course unknown.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The canvass in this county was opened at a Battalion Muster at Capt. Foster's on Saturday last. The candidates for the several stations to be filled in August, addressed the people in the following order: first, Mr. R. H. Cannon, a Whig candidate for the House of Commons, mounted the stump. There was nothing very peculiar or striking in Mr. Cannon's address. He is a young man, and we believe this is the first time he has ever been before the people for any office. It appears to be conversant with the political questions of the day, but his bad delivery destroyed the effect his speech might have had; indeed it is almost impossible to distinguish a word he says at the distance of three paces. We should not suppose him to be a very effective "electioneer," but he is esteemed among his acquaintances as a worthy young man.

Next came Mr. A. B. Chunn, who, in reply to numerous public and private solicitations, announced himself a candidate for the lower branch of the next Legislature. Mr. Chunn is well known throughout the county as a staunch and eloquent advocate of Whig principles, and his speech on this occasion was replete with sound argument. His remarks upon the Tariff were particularly pleased with. Mr. C. is destined become one of the most popular public speakers in our section of the State. All that is wanting is a little schooling in public life, where he would be frequently called on to exercise the faculties with which nature has endowed him.

Mr. Chunn was followed by the "wheel horse," as that gallant champion of the Whig creed, J. A. Fagg, Esq., has been termed.—He began his address by stating that as this was the first time he had addressed his constituents since he had been honored by them with a seat in the Legislature, he wished to give an account of his stewardship, and then went on recapitulating his most prominent acts in the last Legislature, and showing to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind that he had indeed been a faithful steward—vigorously guarding the interests of his constituents in every particular. Mr. Fagg is one of the most pleasant "stump" speakers we ever listened to. There is an earnestness, a vigor and a freshness attending his remarks that do not often concentrate in one man. He is a great favorite with the Whig party, and we doubt not will be re-elected by a large vote.

The above named gentlemen, it will be seen, are all Whigs. Buncombe county is entitled to two members to the Commons. We noticed on the ground N. Coleman, Esq. and Col. Jones, the gentlemen who were announced with such a flourish by the Raleigh Standard as the Democratic candidates to represent this county in the next Legislature; but, although the aforesaid Newton and William were present, and appeared to listen to the speeches made, with much interest, they opened not their mouths! Who's side they trusted their powers, or we their party, this depends upon the result of the election.