

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

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TERMS.

The Watchman may hereafter be had for two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dollars each, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance, the sum of the Watchman shall be charged as other subscribers. Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than one year. No paper will be discontinued, but at the option of the Editor, unless arrears are paid. All letters to the Editor must be post paid, otherwise they will certainly not be attended to. **ADVERTISING.**—Fifty Cents a line for the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents for each insertion afterwards. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one Dollar. Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given. Advertisements by the year or six months will be charged a Dollar per month for each square, and a privilege of changing the form every week.



POETRY.

TO ENNUI.

Away! arch enemy of fun,
Grim nightmare of the mind;
Which way great Mornus! shall I run
A refuge safe to find?
My puppy's dead—Miss Rumour's breath
Is stopt for lack of news,
And I—'tis almost hyp'd to death
And I—'tis almost hyp'd to death
And I—'tis almost hyp'd to death
I've read friend Noah's book quite through,
Appendix, notes, and all;
I've swallowed Lady Morgan's too,
I've blundered through De Stael,
The Edinburgh Review—I have seen 't
The last that has been ship;
I've read, in short all books in print,
And some in manuscript.
I'm sick of Gen Jackson's toast,
Caneals are ought to me;
No do I care who rules the roast
Clinton, or John Targee;
Nobles in any bank I own,
Dear no lottery shark;
And if the Battery were gone
It would be the best way—
Let glided guardsmen shake their toes,
Let about please the pit,
Let Mr. Hawkins "blow his nose"
And Apollo publish it;
Insolent laws, but Marshall break,
Let dying Baldwin caw;
And let tenth ward electors shake
Committees to the devil.
In rain, for like a cruel cat
That sucks a child to death,
Or like a Madagascar cat
Who poisons with his breath.
The fiend, the fiend is on me still;
Come, doctor!—here's your pay—
What loction, potion, plaster, pill,
Will drive the beast away?
CROAKER & Co.

THE COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

"O with his head!—so much for Buckingham!"
Shakespeare.
There's magic in the robe of power,
His spell is like the upas' bower
Whose air will puff up all that breathe
it.
Like it charms the horse hair-tress
That Turkey's three-tailed bashaw's
wear.
And hallow Clinton's levee dress,
Cut by the classic shears of Baehr.
Before its witchery—of late,
Our proudest politicians trembled;
When the five heads that rule the state
Around the council board assembled.
Then arbiters of fates and fortunes,
Of brains it well supplied the loss.
Gave Bates and Rosencrantz importance,
And made a gentleman of Ross.
Tis vain to win a great man's name,
Without some proof of having been one.
Wide Jack Ketek and Mr. Clinton!
Our council well this path have trod,
Honour's immortal wreath securing.
They've dip'd their hatchets in the blood,
The patriot blood of Mat. Van Buren.
He bears, as every hero ought,
The mandate of the powers that rule,
(He's higher game in view 'tis thought,
All in good time, the man's no fool.)
With him some dozens prostrate fall,
No friend to mourn, nor foe to flout
them.
They die unsung, unwept by all
For no one cares a sou's about them—
Worship and Scott may grace the bar
gain.
For them a blest exchange we make,
We've dignity in Ned M'Garraghan;
We've every thing in Jerry Drake.
And lo! the wreath of withered leaves
That lately twined Van Buren's brow,
Oakley's pure apostles hand receives,
He's earned it 'tis no matter how—
Let office holders cease to weep,
And put once more their gala dress on.
The council's closed, and they may sleep
In quiet all the winter season.
Since all in or out of place
Wear knavery's cloak for folly's feather,
Tis wiser their tips and downs to trace,
And laugh at ins and outs together.
CROAKER & Co.

WASHINGTON AND MADISON.

We have been able to lay before our readers, opportunely, the following documents, in anticipation of their appearance among many very important and historical papers never before published, with which Sparks's most valuable work abounds. These papers show the extent of the agency of Mr. Madison, in the production of the Farewell Address, which was written four years after the date of the draft here in, at which time it is known the relation between General Washington and Mr. Madison were materially changed.

Washington's Farewell Address.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

Sir, several of the public journals, remarks have been made respecting the agency of Mr. Madison in preparing Washington's Farewell Address which have a tendency to produce an erroneous impression. It has been said that this Address was actually drawn up by Mr. Madison, and that his draft, with very slight alterations, was ultimately published.

As papers relating to this subject will be obtained in one of the volumes of 'Washington's Writings,' there seems no propriety in anticipating their appearance in publication, so far, at least, as to correct the mistake implied in the above statement. For that purpose, Gen. Washington's letter, and Mr. Madison's draft, are herewith communicated.

It will be perceived that the letter was written towards the close of the first Presidential term, before Washington had made his mind to be a candidate for another election; and also, that he had held a previous conversation with Mr. Madison on the subject.

Letter to Mr. Madison.

MOUNT VERNON, May 20, 1792.

'My Dear Sir,—As there is a possibility, if not a probability, that I shall not see you on your return home; or, if I should see you, it may be on the road, and under circumstances, which may prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests.

I have not been unmindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversation just alluded to. On the contrary, I have again and again revolved them with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to a longer continuation in the office I now have the honor to hold. I therefore still look forward with my fondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days, which I cannot expect to be long, in ease and tranquility.

'Nothing but a conviction that my declining the chair of government, if it should be the desire of the people to continue me in it, would involve the country in serious disputes respecting the Chief-Magistrate, and the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions, which seem to prevail at present, could, in anywise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed; and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not of that cast as to allow me to view the subject in this light.

Under these impressions, then permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at our last meeting, namely, to think of the proper time and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the latter. In revolving this subject, myself my judgment has always been embarrassed. On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire, not only carries with it the appearance of vanity and self importance, but it may be construed into a manoeuvre, to be invited to remain; and on the other hand, to say nothing, implies consent, or at any rate, would leave the matter in doubt; and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad and uncandid.

'I would fain carry my request to you farther than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble. But as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will, without apology, desire, if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, or likely to produce public good or private honor, that you would turn your thoughts to a Valedictory Address from me to the public, expressing in plain and modest terms, that having been honored with the Presidential chair, and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the government; that, having arrived at a period of life, when the private walks of it in the shades of retirement become necessary, and will be most pleasing to me; and the spirit of the Government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety; that I take my leave of them as a public man, and in bidding them adieu, retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the prosperity of my country, I take the liberty of my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to invoke a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order and good government.

'That to impress these things, it might among other topics be observed, that we are all children of the same country, a country great and rich in itself, capable and promising to be as prosperous and happy as any, which the annals of history have ever brought to our view; that our interests, however diversified in local or smaller matters,

is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the nation; that the extent of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the states consequent to both, are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary on the other part, and may render the whole at no distant period one of the most independent (nations) of the world; that the established government, being the work of our own hands with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the constitution, may by wisdom, good dispositions, and mutual allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated, and therefore the only strife amongst us ought to be, who should be the foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects, by giving every possible support and cement to the Union; that however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it, for suspicions unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good.

'To enumerate the various objects which might be introduced into such an address, would require thought, and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend all that will be proper. Whether to touch specifically the exceptionable parts of the Constitution, may be doubted. All that I shall add, therefore, at present is, to beg the favor of you to consider,—First, the propriety of such an address; Secondly, if approved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it. Thirdly, the time it should appear; that is whether, at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the public, or let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of Congress; the probability of being that that body will continue sitting until March, when the House of Representatives will also dissolve.

'Though I do not wish to hurry you, (the case not pressing) in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both, and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia before the session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communication on that occasion; and, noting them as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared and engrafted with others for the opening of the session.

With very sincere and affectionate regard,
I am ever yours,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

At the time of receiving this letter, Mr. Madison was at his residence in Virginia. In compliance with the request contained in it, he drew up the following paper, carried it with him when he returned to Congress, and gave it into the hands of the President.

Mr. Madison's Draft.

'The period which will close the appointment with which my fellow-citizens have honored me, being not very distant, and the time actually arrived at which their thoughts must be designating the citizen who is to administer the Executive Government of the United States during the ensuing term, it may be requisite, to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should apprise such of my fellow-citizens as may retain their partiality towards me, that I am not to be numbered among those out whom a choice is to be made.

'I beg them to be assured, that the resolution which dictates this intimation, has not been taken without the strictest regard to the relation which, as a dutiful citizen, I bear to my country; and that in withdrawing that tender of my service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am not influenced by the smallest deficiency of zeal for its future interests, or of grateful respect for its past kindness; but by the fullest persuasion that such a step is incompatible with both.

'The impressions under which I entered on the present arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In discharge of this trust, I can only say that I contributed, towards the organization and administration of the Government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. For any errors which may have flowed from this source, I feel all the regret which an anxiety for the public good can excite; not without the double consolation, however, rising from a consciousness of their being involuntary, and an experience of the candor which will so interpret them.

'If there were any circumstances which could give value to my inferior qualifications for the trust, these circumstances must have been temporary. In this light was the undertaking viewed when I ventured upon it. Being moreover still further advanced in the decline of life, I am every day more sensible, that the increasing weight of years renders the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, as necessary as they will be acceptable to me.

'May I be allowed to add, that it will be among the highest as well as purest enjoyments that can sweeten the remnant of my days, to partake in a private station, in the midst of my fellow citizens, of that benign influence of good laws under a free government which has been the ultimate object of all our wishes, and in which I confide as the happy reward of our cares and labors? May I be allowed further to

add, as a consideration far more important, that an early example of rotation in an office of so high and delicate a nature, may equally accord with the republican spirit of our Constitution and the ideas of liberty and safety entertained by the people.

[If a farewell address is to be added at the expiration of the term, the following paragraph may conclude the present:]

'Under these circumstances a return to my private station, according to the purpose with which I quitted it, is the part which duty as well as inclination assigns me. In executing it, I shall carry with me every tender recollection which gratitude to my fellow citizens can awaken; and a sensibility to the permanent happiness of my country, which will render it the object of my unceasing vows and most fervent supplications.

[Should no further address be intended, the preceding clause may be omitted, and the present address proceed as follows.]

'In contemplating the moment at which the curtain is to drop forever on the public scenes of my life, my sensations anticipate, and do not permit me to suspend, the deep acknowledgments required by that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me, for the distinguished confidence it has reposed in me, for the opportunities I have thus enjoyed of testifying my inviolable attachment by the most steadfast services which my faculties could render.

'All the returns I have now to make will be in those vows, which I shall carry with me to my retirement and to my grave, that Heaven may continue to favor the people of the United States with the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that their union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution which is the work of their own hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and with virtue; and that this character may be ensured to it by that watchfulness over public servants and public measures which on one hand will be necessary to prevent or correct a degeneracy—and that forbearance on the other, from unfounded or indiscriminate jealousies, which would deprive the public of the best services, by depriving a conscious integrity of one of the noblest incitements to perform them; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of America, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation, and by so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire them the glorious satisfaction of recommending it to the affection, the praise, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

'And may we not dwell with well grounded hope on this flattering prospect, when we reflect on the many ties by which the people of America are bound together, and the many proofs they have given of an enlightened judgment and a magnanimous patriotism?

'We may all be considered as the children of one common country. We have all been embarked in one common cause. We have all had our share in common sufferings and common successes. The portion of the Earth allotted for the theatre of our fortunes, fulfils our most sanguine desires. All its essential interests are the same, whilst the diversities arising from climate, soil, and from other local and lesser peculiarities, will naturally form a mutual relation of the parts, that may give to the whole a more entire independence than has perhaps fallen to the lot of any other nation.

'To conform these motives to an affectionate and permanent union, and to secure the great objects of it we have established a common government, which being free in its principles, being founded in our own choice, being intended as the guardian of our common rights, and the patron of our common interests, and wisely containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, as experience may point out its errors, seems to promise every thing that can be expected from such an institution; and if supported by wise counsels, by virtuous conduct, and by mutual and friendly allowances, must approach as near to perfection as any human work can aspire, and nearer than any which the annals of mankind have recorded.

'With these wishes and hopes I shall make my exit from civil life; and I have taken the same liberty of expressing them which I formerly used in offering the sentiments which were suggested by my exit from military life.

'If, in either instance, I have presumed more than I ought, on the indulgence of my fellow citizens, they will be too generous to ascribe it to any other cause, than the extreme solicitude which I am bound to feel, for their prosperity, and their happiness.

'Such is Mr. Madison's draft, which was evidently consulted in preparing the final Farewell Address, but on a comparison of the two, it will be found that there is little resemblance between them. In a conversation on the subject, Mr. Madison said to me, that he aimed chiefly to express the ideas contained in Washington's letter, with such additions only as were required to complete the form of an address. He spoke in high praise of the letter, as touching on the most essential topics in a condensed and pointed manner. The draft met Washington's entire approbation at the time. And indeed there was no man, whom he consulted, for many years, more

freely than Mr. Madison, or in whose talents, judgment, and fidelity he had a stronger confidence, which is abundantly proved by the written correspondence that passed between them.

JARED SPARKS.

From the New Orleans True American.

We hasten to lay before our readers the Address of M. B. Lamar to his Soldiers, (which has been forwarded us by our correspondent at Velasco,) on being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Texas Army:—

Soldiers of Texas! On assuming the glorious responsibility of leading you to the field of battle, I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the trust confided in me; and feel vividly that to command an army of heroes in the cause of freedom is the highest of all privileges, and to conduct it to victory in the most enduring and exalted honor.

The enemy who so recently retired, terrified from our borders, are about to counter-march upon us with reinforcement formidable in count, but feeble in spirit and piessance. They come for the selfish purposes of desolating the loveliest of a thousand lands, and staining our luxuriant fields with the blood of the cultivators. Confident of numbers, they hope to gain by overwhelming force, that which they cannot achieve by valor. They boast that they will retrieve the late ignominious defeat of their arms, or perish in the attempt; that they will drive us beyond the Sabine, or give us a grave this side. You, soldiers, know the futility of their glorious boasts, as well as the ferocious character of their warfare. Their cruelty and perfidy were sufficiently exemplified in their horrid massacre at Bexar and La Bahia, whilst their shameful rout and discomfiture at the San Jacinto, stand as a perpetual monument of their unexampled pusillanimity, and dastardly conduct. Audacious monsters! That they have the willingness to murder is apparent—their ability to conquer, they never have shown. Their numbers can avail them nothing; and their threats of extermination instead of intimidating, only invigorate the nerves of the bold and free. Let them come. Their return is hailed with joy by every manly voice in Texas. Another opportunity is afforded to vindicate our right and avenge our wrongs. The greater force, the richer the harvest! Though every blade of grass on the banks of the Bravo, bristle into a bayonet, it shall not save them. The very glance of a freeman's eye, is a blazing shield of Perseus, to the monster of tyranny. They have to fly, or fall, before the wrath of an injured people, nerved in the cause of liberty and vengeance.

Soldiers! Your country calls you to her defence. Your homes, your fire-sides—the scenes of your former joys, and your future anticipations—all the endearments of domestic happiness, and all the hopes of future competence and peace, summon you to the field. You are summoned, too, by the spirit of Travis and Eannin, and their gallant companions, whose blood has cemented the foundations of freedom. Their flesh has been food for the raven, and their bones have been whitening on the prairies, until your pious patriotism gathered those scattered relics, with decent sepulchral honors, to a soldier's grave. But their glorified spirits, still hovering around the home of their patriotic devotion, call upon you to sustain the independence which they have consecrated by their martyrdom, and to recompense, with merited vengeance, the wrongs they have endured from a perfidious and dastard enemy.

Shall the call be made in vain? Shall we turn a deaf ear to the voice of our country, and the beseeching cries of our murdered brethren? Surely, there can be to one so insensible to guilt and shame, as to look with indifference upon the desolation of his own country. If there be so foul a blot upon humanity—if there be one in the whole limits of our land, who is mean enough, when his home is invaded by an insolent foe, to seek safety in dishonorable flight, I would say to him: Detested recreant! retire to the shades of infamy, and sully no more a beautiful land, whose blessings belong to the brave and virtuous. Let them, every patriot soldier, every worthy citizen, who shuns the name of traitor, and contemns the vile epithet of coward, rally to the call promptly, around the banner of freedom—let him repair with impatient zeal to the theatre of his nation's glory, and there snatch upon the brink of danger, fame for himself, and safety for his country. The dastard who lingers behind, may live to fatten upon the fruits of his recreancy, but when he dies he rots in infamy, to the joy of all; whilst the noble hero, who makes his bosom the bulwark of a people's liberty, will find a rich reward for toil and valor, in the thanks of a grateful land, and the smiles of its high-toned beauty. If he fall in the holy cause, he will still service in the affections of comrades; and his name will gather glory with the flight of ages—

'Each little rill, each mountain river
Rolls, mingling with its fame forever.'

Citizens of the Red Land! You are looked to for aid in this second struggle for Independence. Your contributions, heretofore, have not been proportionate to your population. Few of you have participated in the toils and glory of the strife. Your names have been exempt from the calamities of war. For that exemption, you are indebted to the gallantry of your more exposed and suffering countrymen. Whatever circumstances may have restrained you before, there can remain no reasons to withhold you now. We know your courage. Your skill in arms is familiar to us all. Your country requires the immediate exhibition of both—let both be displayed when the great and decisive battle, which is pending, shall be fought, and Texas is Free, Sovereign and Independent!—Hold not back, I adjure you, by every principle of honor, of gratitude, and of patriotism. If any man amongst you prove recreant now, let him be stigmatized; let him be an outcast; and let a nation's contempt rest like a black cloud upon his name. The call en masse let all obey, and all will be well.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.
Major General Com. the Army of Texas.
Velasco, June 27, 1836.

From the New Orleans Bee.

TRUE DIGNITY.

Philosophers, and men who think beneath the surfaces of things, assert that true dignity exists in the mind, and is independent of external circumstances, which the great mass of mankind imagine that it can only be found in elevated station, and the old world particularly are given to the conclusion, that it only exists in conjunction with the pride of ancestry, and in his contemplation of a long list of noble, illustrious and affluent predecessors. That such a contemplation may dignify the feelings, and incite the soul on of such a stock to respect himself, and take the most correct means to make himself respected, is probable enough, and such an effect is very often produced.—But that this true dignity of

soul is inseparably connected with such collateral aids, may frequently be proved. The following is perhaps as decisive upon the case as can be given:—

A boy, the son of a barber, was observed to be attentive to the duties of the petty school in which he was sent, and to labor hard to improve himself according to the usual means that could be afforded to him. A solicitor in his neighborhood perceived the industry of the lad, and the propriety of his department; he fancied he saw in him something more than the every day production of humble life, and accordingly made an offer to the parents of the boy, to take him into his service, partly to perform duties of a domestic nature, and occasionally to assist in the office as a writer or copyist. Of course the offer was gladly and thankfully accepted. In his new station he ever behaved with respect to his master, and with propriety to those around him; but it was quickly seen, that he lent all the attention which time would permit, to the study of law books in his master's library. The solicitor was not slow in distinguishing his merits, nor did he hesitate to show unequivocally his approbation of the lad's conduct; he offered to defray out of his own pocket, the fee for legal articles, and enabled him to pursue the profession in his office. Here was another important step for the youth, who now pursued his studies with ardor, and performed his duties with a zeal which could inspire. Yet was not education towards his superior, nor arrogance towards the class he was leaving behind ever evinced from him.

He served his articles well, was entered an attorney in the court of King's Bench, and practice followed in reasonable proportion; but our youth, now a man, was seized with a nobler ambition, and resolved to quit the grade of solicitor, and try his fortune at the bar. He was admitted to keep terms, passed through them, and was called to the bar, with the respect and good wishes of all classes of his profession. And what had produced this universal good feeling? Not the fawning sycophantic expressions and actions of the vulgar soul, but the modest, respectful, but independent conduct of a mind well constructed. He pursued his career with undeviating but quiet course, was gradually raised in legal eminence and legal dignity, until he became Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the highest common law office that can be held under the British crown.

And here, to any but one whom insult cannot injure, and whose equanimity is such as worldly caprice cannot unsettle, he received his first indignity, following hard upon his highest honor, from the same hands,—those of 'the finest gentlemen in Europe,' by which title was recognized the late King George IV.

It is customary to make the magistrate above alluded to a peer of the realm, but this was refused to the distinguished subject of this article, on the ground of extraction. He therefore held the office with the honor of knighthood only, for some time;—but justice could not be withheld forever. So happily did he deport himself in this elevated and important situation—with such suavity to the bar, such mildness to the witnesses, such independence in the expression of opinion,—occasionally familiar, and even facetious,—that he could converse the court with the sallies of his wit; yet ever so dignified, that no one durst presume upon his good nature—always listened to with respect—rarely, very rarely an appeal from his judgment,—his name was equally synonymous with justice and gentleness, and at length the title came, tardily, which added nothing to his real elevation, though it gave him a seat in the legislation of the nation, as a peer—and which in fact only added an additional duty to those he had already in his hands.

Henceforth he acted with zeal and rectitude of intention in the twofold capacity of legislator and judge, and died a short time back, regretted and chartered universally,—as the great and good Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.
New York, July 23d, 1836.

It is asked, what were the causes which produced the order of the President, that gold and silver only should be received in payment for the public lands, after the 15th of August? The answer is plain, simple and intelligible. It is this. The perseverance of the Whig party, in their determination to expose the frauds committed upon the Government, and the corruption practised by means of the surplus revenue, (as in the case of the post office department) alarmed the Kitchen Cabinet, and rendered necessary some movement on the part of the Executive. The boldness and the activity of the Whigs in Congress, were rendering manifest the profligacy of those who controlled the public funds, and exhibiting to vulgar gaze the train band of office holders and office hunters, that were plundering the national domains. The managers had a full view of the whole ground. Foreseeing the consequences, and loaded with their booty, they now turn out and cry aloud—"stop this!"

It must be recollected, that during the session of 1834-'35, Mr. Poindexter, in the form of a report, brought before the Senate of the United States, the subject of land frauds. All that is known, so far as it had then progressed, was presented to Congress. The system was then in full operation. Its enormity was exposed.—What was the effect of this exposure, upon the President and his cabinet? It excited their indignation, and brought down upon the head of Mr. Poindexter the anathemas of all the underlings of the palace. In like manner, during the same session, the corrupt use to which the public money was appropriated, was exhibited to the view of the Executive, and with like effect.

At the commencement of the late session of Congress, the subject of land frauds was again brought before the Senate by Mr. Ewing; but the jugglers and speculators, by intrigue and management, prevented any action upon it, in such form as to produce any practical good. During the whole of this period, the bribed press, in the pay of the administration and the gamblers, assailed and denounced, in gross and vulgar terms every man who attempted to bring to punishment the peculators.

After Congress had been in session more than six months; after the Whig party, from day to day, and week to week, and month to month, had pressed, with talent and zeal, the consideration of this subject, the Van Buren man became alarmed. In the midst of this apprehension, a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Hunt, promising the appointment of a committee, to examine into the manner in which the public lands had been loaned, public money, and to ascertain whether any, and if any, what portion of these funds had been loaned to members of Congress for the purpose of speculating in lands. As the session was to close in a few days, the party did not suppose that much progress would be made in the inquiry; and consequently, that no report need be feared. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Hunt, a sound