

We are highly gratified to learn from the Baltimore American, that the unfortunate difficulty between Messrs. Clay of Kentucky, and King of Alabama, has been satisfactorily adjusted. A letter from Washington, published in that paper, dated the 11th instant, says: "I am happy to state that all apprehensions arising from the unexpected difficulty between Mr. Clay and Mr. King have been put to rest by the entire and satisfactory settlement of the affair. Mr. Clay will leave Washington to-day or to-morrow, and will pass thro' your city."

Various versions of the affair are afloat; but we believe there is no doubt but Mr. King wrote a challenge in the Senate while that body was in session, and sent it to Mr. Clay, which he accepted. The object of the notes which passed between them was immediately suspected, and both parties were bound over. The cause is explained by the following extract from a letter published in the Baltimore Patriot: "An attack on Mr. Clay of Kentucky was made by Mr. Smith of Connecticut; and Mr. King, of Alabama, followed, and made a studied attempt to be as offensive as possible. He was, however, though exceedingly unparliamentary, not very severe; for the whole path of his assault consisted in the attempt to bring down Henry Clay to a level with Francis Pickens. When Mr. King finished his harangue, Mr. Clay rose, and said he saw he was the object of attack—concerted attack; and, as on former occasions of a similar kind, he stood firm and collected, ready to repel assault from whatever quarter it might come. He had spoken of the Globe and its principal editor as infamous. Certain gentlemen seemed to think, by an irregular inference, that they must be regarded as participating in that infamy. If any Senator had thought proper to ask whether he meant any such thing, he would have promptly disclaimed it. No one had done so—but the man in the corner, (continued Mr. Clay pointing to Mr. Smith, of Connecticut,) whom I do not think worthy of my notice, has chosen to make the inference. I make no answer to him. A gentleman, however, who considers himself responsible, (Mr. King bowed) has gone one step farther, and undertaken to classify me with this partizan editor of the Globe. This (added Mr. Clay) was an unparliamentary proceeding. He had a right to comment on the journal and the character of the man when under consideration. He had spoken of the labels and columns daily published in that paper. He never saw any article relating to him that was not full of untruths and misrepresentations. He had reminded the Senator from South Carolina of its attacks on him as 'John Calhoun Calhoun,' as 'a man who never spoke the truth when an untruth would serve his turn.' He had said, he considered the Globe a libel, and its Editor a libeller. 'And now, under these circumstances, (said Mr. Clay with peculiar distinctness and emphasis) for the Senator of Alabama, to put me on a level with him is false, untrue and cowardly.' Mr. King made no reply; but was seen to write for a few minutes and soon after to leave the Chamber with Dr. Linn. It was immediately rumored about among the large assemblage that he intended to send a hostile message to Mr. Clay; and the excitement became intense. Mr. Smith of Connecticut, made a poor abusive speech of a few minutes which nobody seemed to notice. Mr. Preston, then rose and made a powerful argument in favor of the resolution for dismissal. The remarks of Mr. Huntington and Mr. Henderson, in the early part of the day, on the same side, were also particularly forcible and conclusive. At three o'clock the Senate adjourned without taking any question.

MR. CLAY AND MR. KING.
Monday, March 15, 1841.
Sen. after the Senate came to order—Mr. PRESTON rose and addressed the Senate as follows: It is, I am sure, painfully with in the recollection of the Senate, that a few days since a very unpleasant collision occurred on this floor between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the parliamentary decorum of its proceedings, is, under any circumstances, deeply to be regretted—but especially in the present case, inasmuch as the manifestation of heat occurred between Senators of such long and distinguished standing. It might well be supposed, that nothing but mistake or accident could have led to such a result, and thoroughly convinced of this, I rise, Mr. President, to state my conviction of the existence of misapprehension, and to state succinctly the mode in which it occurred.
On the occasion alluded to, the Senator from Kentucky conceiving that the remarks of the Senator from Alabama were calculated and intended to be injurious to his character, and personally offensive, retorted in language of direct affront—language which I am convinced he could not have employed but under a deep sense of injury. In this view of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Preston) I believe he was mistaken. Indeed, I am convinced, from information which has casually come to my possession, that the Senator from Alabama did not intend to be personally offensive. At the bottom of this affair, there is a misapprehension, which I announce with pleasure, and in the confident belief that, as announced, and high-minded distinguished Senators will permit no formal difficulty to arrest an adjustment which is earnestly demanded by the Senate and the country.
Mr. CLAY said he shared with the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) in the regret which he had manifested, on account of the occurrence, disturbing the usual harmony and good feeling which prevail in the Senate, to which he had alluded; and he bore with pleasing testimony to the honorable and high-minded spirit which had prompted that Senator to make the appeal which he had just presented.
Before Mr. C. proceeded to respond particularly to that appeal, he wished to submit a few general observations to the Senate in regard to the privileges of Congress and Parliament.
Every Senator had the most perfect right to speak with the utmost freedom of those who

are in possession of the same. Their measures as tyrants, and ruinous to the best interests of the country. So it was equally the right of every member to deliver his sentiments without reserve on the character of all persons not members of the body, but whose names or characters were connected with the subject under debate, and all brought before the Senate as candidates for appointment to office. All this a member has a right to do under no other responsibility than that which his own conscience and public opinion impose. But while this right was clear and undeniable, it was in no case to be restrained, the same liberty did not extend to the language of Senators towards each other, or in reference to their motives. In speaking to or of each other, the utmost respect and decorum ought ever to be preserved, all personality avoided, and especially all imputation of improper motives. Under these impressions as to the privileges of debate, and guided by these rules, Mr. C. had spoken, a few days since, of the elder editor of the Globe newspaper, whom it was then proposed to dismiss from the office of printer to the Senate. Had not that individual been thus legitimately and directly before the body, he should have forbore, as he had always hitherto, in his public station, to use a word in regard to him or the paper which he edits. Notwithstanding ten years of the most unparliamentary abuse and wanton and untempered attacks of himself, Mr. C. had remained silent, and so he should still have remained; but when the name of that person was directly before the Senate, and his character and conduct of a public journal became a legitimate subject for consideration, he had felt it to be his right to speak of him in the terms he had done. When, on the next day, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. King) addressed the Senate, he must say that while that gentleman was speaking, he had thought that there was, on his part, a studied, a premeditated, and, as he believed, a preconcerted design to make an assault upon him and his character. And when the Senator concluded by instituting a comparison of Mr. C. to a man whom he had, but a day before, declared to be infamous, and of whom he had spoken as a common libeller, and of his paper as libellous, he did not doubt that his object was a personal offence to Mr. C. It was under this impression that Mr. Clay had addressed to the Chair some remarks which he had intended as a deliberate offence to that Senator.
But it was due to the Senator from Alabama as well as to himself to state that he had since received satisfactory information, on which he placed implicit reliance, that there had been no purpose or intention on the part of that Senator to offer any personal affront to Mr. C. or to cast the slightest imputation on his character or honor. Mr. C. had therefore been mistaken as to the design which he had supposed that Senator to entertain; and he must have entirely misapprehended the language employed. Ready, therefore, at all times promptly to repair an injury as he hoped he ever should be to repair an indignity, and always taking more pleasure to repair than to retaliate, and without any regard to the nicety of mere technical forms, to which these acquiesced with him well knew he never attached great importance—under the circumstances as thus explained, and with the understanding which he now had of the real intentions of that Senator, it was with infinite pleasure he now declared every epithet in the least derogatory to him, to his honor, or to his character, to be withdrawn.
[This declaration elicited a spontaneous burst of applause from the surrounding audience, who had passed.] The CHAIR, however, interposed, and the applause was immediately suppressed.
Mr. KING said: I cheer with the Senator from Kentucky as to the duty which every Senator owes to himself and to the body of which he is a member. He should studiously avoid all personalities, and keep himself strictly within the rules of order, and never depart from decorum in debate. I have long been a member of this Senate, and I can fearlessly appeal to my brother Senators to say whether on any occasion I have violated prescribed rules, or been guilty of indecorum in debate.
The Senator from Kentucky, from whom he received the information, has not been misinformed. That Senator having, with his characteristic frankness, explicitly withdrawn the injurious expressions used by him, I now feel myself at liberty to state, and I do it in the same spirit of frankness, that nothing which was said by me was intended to be personally offensive to that Senator; nor was it my design to denigrate or to derogate from his character as a gentleman or man of honor. I make this statement with pleasure; for, while I am always prepared to defend my honor when assailed, I carefully avoid attacking others.
Mr. PRESTON stated that he could not repress the feelings which prompted him to congratulate the Senate and the country upon the honorable adjustment of this painful controversy. The gentlemen had acted as became their high character and distinguished position—affording an example for the future, of a fearless and candid course under circumstances of apparent difficulty; while the painful suspense in which the Senate had been involved for some days would be, he trusted, a guaranty for the cautious maintenance of a scrupulous forbearance in debate hereafter.
Again he congratulated the gentlemen, the Senate and the country.
[On the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. Clay rose and advanced to Mr. King, and shook hands with him, amidst loud applause from Senators and auditors.]

From the Richmond Whig.
LABOURS OF HERCULES.
It is fortunate for the country that Gen. Harrison has selected for his Cabinet gentlemen of laborious habits and business talents: for if all accounts are to be credited, they have a mighty task before them. Every branch of the public service is in a confused, ruinous and dilapidated condition—the result of ten years of quackery, imbecility, corruption and profligacy. If all the mischief, which has been done can be repaired—if in four years the public service can be restored to its ancient vigor, efficiency, and economy, the men who effect it will deserve the everlasting gratitude of their country. That this happy consummation, will be wrought out by the present administration, if human means can accomplish it, we have every confidence.
In the prosecution of their labors, we anticipate revelations—disclosures of waste and corruption, which will make the American people still more to rejoice at their deliverance from the domination of the dynasty, which has so long plagued and harassed them.
In connection with this subject, we extract the following from the New York Star:
"The Task of Investigation.—The new administration is now officially organized, and the business of government is in progress."

WATCHMAN.
SALISBURY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

Printer to the Senate.—The Locofoco newspapers throughout the country, are making an outcry about the procedure of the Extra Session of the Senate in relation to the dismissal of Blair & Rivers, as Printers to that body. Our readers are apprised of the conduct of the Van Buren Party, on this subject, a few hours before their power departed from them. How they forced upon the Whigs their corrupt favorites, as a reward for past service; or, foreseeing the course of the Whigs, and with the view of making political capital, elected Blair & Rivers, out of whose certain dismissal they might manufacture a little. Under this view of the subject, to say nothing of the characters of the individuals, the Whigs stand perfectly justified in the eyes of all liberal men for dismissing them.
But it is said in dismissing Blair & Rivers, they made a breach equal to the violation of a law. This is a mistake: They have only carried out a rule practiced on for some years past, which is, that each Congress shall select its own Printers. Do they deny that this has been the custom?
The destructives are endeavoring to palm off on the people, as extracts from genuine Whig papers, unctuous articles abusing, without measure, General Harrison's Inaugural Address, and opposing principles therein advanced. Among the papers thus extracted from, and reputed to be Whig, we notice the New York Herald. That paper is not a Whig journal. Its editor holds to no politics, no faith or principles that any one else holds to. He is as much Locofoco as Whig, nor is he a fair dealer with either. His paper is the most vulgar, profane, demoralizing sheet issued from any press in the United States.
Locofoco Fair Dealing.—The last Carolinian says that General Harrison has acknowledged in his Inaugural Address that he was elected to the high office of President of the United States, by deluding his fellow citizens—by cheating them into his support.
Reader, examine the General's Address, and see if you can find such an acknowledgment.
Garbling.—In the last Carolinian we notice a piece of Garbling perpetrated on Gen. Harrison's Inaugural Address, that is as shameless as it is untrue. Gen. H. is made to say that he was promoted to the Presidency by deluding—cheating his fellow citizens!

THE TENTH DISTRICT.
Now that the matter of an Extra Session of Congress is settled, we hope that some movement towards bringing out a Whig candidate for this District will be speedily had, or some gentleman of ability and qualifications will present himself for the suffrage of the people. We are more favorably disposed to the latter, than to attempt to nominate by a Convention, at this late day. The Whigs of the District care not so much for the man if he has the qualifications requisite for a member of Congress to possess; and is of the right political stamp. But let there be no split in the Whig ranks. Let there be but one candidate, and thus we will secure the benefits of a long fought battle.
The names of several gentlemen—all able men too, have been mentioned privately among us; but as yet none of them have been announced.
We have been frequently asked whether the Locofocos will have out a candidate for Congress, this year, in this District, but are unable to answer. There have been no movements here that we have heard of. If they do bring out a candidate, we suppose it will only be for the purpose of keeping their party together, or to take advantage of scisms in the Whig ranks, in case there should be any.

THE INAUGURAL.
We invite the attention of the reader to the extracts below, in relation to General Harrison's Inaugural Address. The disagreement among the Locofocos as to the merits and character of that paper, we consider a decided commendation, showing at once that their animadversions are founded in a settled purpose to oppose it, whatever its merits—Certainly indicating that there are no glaring faults.
All the extracts are taken from strong Locofoco papers.
Speaking of the Address as a literary production, the Raleigh Standard says—
"We are not disposed to be captious in commenting upon this State Paper; but one cannot but be struck with the marked difference in the Inaugural of Harrison and the productions of the upright and talented Statesman who preceded him, and of the immense intellectual superiority of Mr. Van Buren, as well as of all the other Presidents, over the present incumbent."
On this subject, the Lincoln Republican says: "The Address is well written—perhaps rather pedantic in style, having the usual allusions to Roman and Grecian history, which characterize the General's writings on all subjects and all occasions."
Surely if there was "immense superiority" in the productions of Mr. Van Buren, the critic of the Republican would hardly have said that the Address was "well written."
The Camden Journal, after raising some doctrinal objections, says—
"The paper is ably drawn up, and is occasionally eloquent."
How very different are the optics through which these Locofocos see things!
Of that part of the Inaugural which alludes to the subject of abolition, the Standard says—
"His remarks on the subject of Abolition are very unsatisfactory."
On the same part, the Baltimore Republican remarks—
"On the subject of Abolition he is more explicit, avowing his disapprobation of any attempt on the part of the people of one State to interfere with the institutions, and internal concerns of others; and it is the only, or almost the only one respecting which he is so."
The Western Carolinian says—
"In the whole address we find no reference to great principles, or fundamental doctrines, but it is made up of vague disquisition on our form of Government," &c.
The Camden Journal remarks—
"There is one point in this address, however, which is explicit, clear, distinct, and easily understood."
The Journal, then, it seems, is a little more liberal than the Carolinian. But hear what the Lincoln Republican says respecting the subjects treated on in the Inaugural.
"These measures are a National Bank, a national debt, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and others necessary to their adoption."
Let the above extracts suffice to show the conflicting views of the Locofoco Press of Gen. Harrison's Inaugural Address.

TENNESSEE.
A Sixth Convention was held at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 4th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for the office of Governor, when JAMES C. JONES, of Wilkes county, was nominated, and will be run by the Whigs of that State. Mr. Jones is a gentleman qualified in every respect, for the office, and well deserving the high honor.
Shamelessness.—Locofoco newspapers.

Extract from the Atlantic City of Cal.
At the stated session of the 11th inst. the resolution on the state of the resolution was adopted, &c.
Whereas, it appears made by the members of state of vital policy, &c. Resolved, That it be the duty of the Pastors and churches to observe the Sabbath day, &c.
The Hon. Lewis Williams has again announced the reasons he adduces for his non-residence in the State. There is certainly no objection, in that being the plaudits of his constituents, &c. There is certainly no objection, as well as much public opinion, this tenuous capillary of the State. It is the province of the State, how far Mr. Williams is to be lauded and continued, &c. A voice avails, we candidly as a very difficult matter for a man of higher, or even equal, and fidelity, in the relative functions. Every capable of soaring to the intensely gazed! The State all their concerted courtesies an egg stand on end, after them the way to do, with distinction—but ambition assess the innate and acquire that distinction without means has done well—should people think they can find no think adopt that better situation connected with the elective office, should intend an able and faithful successive elections of the same proofs of capacity and the agent.
We have heard some will be more than young endeavoring to surmount the joys.
The main object of the promissory people in a strong opinion, not in the views of the Kite in the fix their eye on the various Bird directs his view in terms, the mere political rized—the magnanimous general and permanent To distinguish, then, the Kite in the coming Congress, will be the present themselves in the lective franchise in, through which an extended men can exercise their supremacy in a political The collective sovereignty therefore, practically assist the majority.—These are erations of practical and to be hinted at—these The Whig party, after a struggle, has gained the