

AN AMERICAN HOME

BY REV. ALBERT BARNES.

The following eloquent and truthful picture of an American home, from a sermon by the Rev. Albert Barnes, cannot be read without both pleasure and profit. It is, indeed, admirably drawn:

"How many tender and beautiful conceptions enter here into the meaning of the word—home! It is not merely the place of our birth; nor the place where our father and mother—our brothers and sisters live; it is not merely the place where we have been trained and where we sported in our boyhood; it is not that our house is more beautiful or splendid than can be found in other lands; it is not that we are clothed in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day—but it is that there clusters around an American home, what is rarely, if ever to be found in any other habitation of man. All homes in our land are not, indeed, precisely the same—but there is a *beau idéal* which easily conveys the conception, and which will find its original in thousands of abodes in this Republic, and not often in the older portions of the world—rarely except in our own native land. It is the abode of Liberty. The father is allowed to pursue his own plan, for the good of his family, and, with his sons, to labor in what profession he chooses, and to enjoy the avails of his own labor. The results of his toil are not liable to be torn away by rapacious officers of Government; nor is he subject to the will of another as to the amount of labor which he shall perform, or the kind of employment which he shall pursue. He may purchase a field as his own—he may plant, or sow, or build where and what he chooses—and there undisturbed he may lie down and die. It is the abode of neatness, thrift and competence. It is not the wretched hut of the Greenlander or the Caffrarian, or the underground abode of the Kamshatkan, or the style of the Hottentot. It is the abode of intelligence. We associate with the word instinctively the idea that those who reside there can read; that they have the bible; that they are not strangers to other books and other modes of transmitting thought. They are acquainted with the constitution of their country; they know their rights as citizens, they know the value of a vote; they know where to find redress if they are wronged—they feel sure that if they are wronged they will have redress. It is the abode of contentment and peace. The bond that unites all, is love and mutual respect. A father and mother are respected, obeyed, and loved. They have intelligence and virtue which constitute a claim to respect and they have laid the foundation for this in the careful training of their children. It is the abode of kindness. There is kindness to each other and to all who have a claim to compassion. The poor neighbor has a share in the sympathy existing there and is sure that he shall not be sent empty away. It is the abode of safety. On my own father's house, which has stood now for nearly half a century, there has never been a lock or a bolt; nor, when left alone as it has often been, has it in any way been secured against robbers—and yet it has never been entered for an evil purpose. If, to these things, as they might be expanded and illustrated, you were to add the idea of religion—of the blessings of the Gospel in the purest form known since apostolic times, producing kindness, contentment and peace—sustaining the soul in adversity, and in prosperity leading the heart up to God with gratitude; inclining his daily worship in the habitation, and the ordering of the plans of life in accordance with principles of religion, you would have completed the image of an American Home.

"Such is the home that is loved—that we revert to with pleasure, when far away, and when we are tossed on the billows of life; and that we love to revisit again after we have been absent many years. And, it may be added, it is in such a home, and in the strong attachment which is formed for it, that the stability of our institutions lies. You have an indissoluble hold on the virtue and good conduct of your sons, as long as home is what it should be, and as it shall seem to them when there or when abroad, to be the most pleasant spot on the earth. Our strength as a people is there; our hopes are there; the foundations of the republic rest there. We have no arithmetic to express the value of this silent influence for a year, or even for a day. Who can tell how much the dews that fall around our dwellings at night are worth! Some time since an ingenious utilitarian attempted to estimate the value in this country to the national wealth of a single day's sunshine; but our arithmetic is not well adapted to such things. There are influences collateral, unobserved, or remote, in the dew-drop, and the sun-beam, and the training in a virtuous home, which you cannot bring within the compass of your calculations."

Printing Telegraphs—Professor House, the ingenious electrician and inventor of the magnetic printing telegraph, is making extensive arrangements to manufacture his printing telegraphs and put up wires for transmitting intelligence to any part of the U. S. He has just completed one of his magnetic printing telegraphs for a company in England, to be used on one of the great thoroughfares of that country. His telegraph perhaps will take the place, in a very few years, of all the old telegraphs on the great routes of Europe now using the variations of the needle as a mode of registering the intelligence. In this of Professor House, there are no needless, nor arbitrary signs to give the intelligence transmitted, but a simple, yet beautiful contrivance which prints off the intelligence as fast as a man can read off the letters of the alphabet.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

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RULES: DO THIS, AND LIBERTY GEN'L. HARRISON.

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[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

Ingersoll's History of the War.

We have been so much interested in such extracts as we have seen from the above work, that we are concerned to find it assailed in various quarters for inaccuracies, some of them of so gross a nature as to expose the author to the imputation of "malignity" towards the dead. With all its imperfections, however, (which can be corrected,) we think it will prove a valuable contribution to history.

The Boston Daily Advertiser thus assumes itself with one of the errors:—

"Mr. Ingersoll in his history of the last war has fallen into a very singular error. In his account of the barbarities committed by the Indians on our frontiers he quotes a Revolutionary document which he gives at length. This is taken from Almon's Remembrancer, and is, he well says, 'so disgusting as to seem almost incredible.' The document in question purports to be a letter from Captain Gerrish of the New England militia accompanying eight packages of American scalps taken from the Indians on an expedition to Canada. With the scalps he sends a letter from James Crawford, an English emissary to the Governor of Canada, giving a minute description of the scalps, and the emblems on them, denoting the manner in which they were taken. But this elaborate and curious account of atrocities which Mr. Ingersoll has printed as history is neither more nor less than a burlesque written by Dr. Franklin, when in Paris, and printed at a private press as an imitation of the 'Boston Chronicle.' The piece is written in the style of Swift's 'Proposal for Eating Irish Children,' and 'Defoe's Shortest Way with the Dissenters,' and is fully equal for grave irony to either of those productions. And the Dissenters actually fell into the same error with regard to Defoe's *jue d'esprit*, that Mr. Ingersoll has in this of Dr. Franklin's, taking it as a serious proposal to hang all the dissenters. Mr. Ingersoll is more credulous than the Irish bishop, who said there were some things in Gulliver's Travels that he could not swallow. It is almost incredible that Mr. Ingersoll should be such a *goumouche* as to swallow the luxuriant enumeration of enormities; but so it is. He omits one of the finest touches at the conclusion, probably because it was not in Almon.—It is as follows:—"It is proposed to make them up in decent little packets (i. e. the scalps) seal and direct them, one to the King, containing a sample of every sort for his museum, one to the Queen with some of women and little children, the rest to be distributed among both houses of Parliament, a double quantity to the bishops." The whole production may be found in Sparks's Works of Franklin, vol. V, page 125, where we advise Mr. Ingersoll to look and see what history is made of."

Com. Stewart has exposed a more serious class of errors—errors affecting his own and Com. Bainbridge's well-earned fame, and which there is no excuse for, since Com. S. furnished him with the actual facts, and when he heard that they were misstated in the forthcoming volume, he wrote to Ingersoll, remonstrating, but received for reply the assurance, that if he would wait until he saw "the volume of his earnest effort to elevate the American Navy, and Commodores Bainbridge and Stewart as two of its glorious founders, by the exploits of the war of 1812," he would be convinced that any disparagement of either of them was a thought never harbored. Yet, when the volume appeared, Com. S. found the following passages:—

"It was the mere remonstrance of a couple of naval officers against being deprived of their livelihood, which prevented the flag, so gloriously triumphant in every sea, from being veiled before that of Great Britain." &c.

"Stewart had built a privateer called the Snapper, eventually commanded by Captain Peregrine Green, and captured as soon as she cleared the Delaware Capes. In that privateer, if deprived of the authority to go forth in frigates, these gentlemen proposed to seek their fortunes on the ocean, serving each rotation as captain or first officer. It was not with them, therefore, matter of mere national character, nor were they to be moved entirely by puerile or unselfish considerations;—they wanted fortune as well as fame, livelihood besides distinction. If the Navy was laid up they saw their occupation gone for all advancement and all acquisition."

Com. Stewart declares, and establishes by sufficient proof, that these statements do him and Com. Bainbridge gross injustice. He shows, that they had both then, recently realized ample fortunes, and stood in no need of such inducements. He goes on to detail, at great length, circumstances of peculiar interest, connected with that eventful period, which we will briefly mention, not having room for his whole statement.

It appears, that at the declaration of war, on the 18th of June 1812, it was de-

termined, by President Madison and his Cabinet, then consisting of Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State,—Gallatin, Treasury,—Hamilton, Navy,—and Armstrong, War—to keep all our ships in port, for the double purpose of protecting the cities against attack, and of securing the ships themselves against capture by the so much more powerful Naval force of Great Britain. This remarkable decision, which now appears so indefensible, and which, if persisted in, would have deprived us of the chief glory and advantage of the war, Com. S. thinks was sustained by weighty reasons, though he and Com. B. labored so earnestly to have it revoked.—We had but eight frigates, and a few sloops of war, brigs and schooners, mounting in all only 412 guns; whilst Great Britain had one thousand ships of war, 283 of them ships of the line, in all mounting 40,000 cannon, spread over the whole world, sustained by constant practice, and the proud feeling that they were mistress of the seas, having vanquished every power with whom they had come in contact on that element. These considerations, united with an ignorance of the capabilities of our own Navy, and a prudent fear lest a false step at the outset might involve a loss of character and endanger the success of the war, had determined the President and his Cabinet, to lay up the ships, and to wage the war by land, against the Canadas, which it was believed might easily be conquered and held until peace, when they might be surrendered to England as an equivalent for her abandonment of the system of impressment of American seamen, &c.

The two Commodores arrived at Washington two days after war was declared, and immediately called at the Navy Department, where they saw the order then just prepared, to Com. Rodgers, not to leave the port of New York with the ships under his command. They remonstrated most earnestly, first with the Secretary, and then with the President, who, says Com. S. "listened to what was said; then rising, he addressed Mr. Hamilton, and said they ought not to despair of our Navy; that though its numbers were small, and ever had been, still its conduct in the Revolutionary war, and since, admonished them that it would do its duty. "Yes, sir," we said, "it will," added, with the energy his encouraging words inspired "be assured that eight encounters out of every ten, with any thing like an equality of force, will result in victories for our country. But sir, we do not say that we may not lose our ships by being captured, the numbers of the enemy so vastly exceed our own, that after a successful encounter on our part, fresh ships may come up while ours are in a crippled state, and capture them, and retake their own." To these remarks Mr. Madison replied, "It is victories we want; if you give us them, and you lose your ships afterwards, they can be replaced by others." He then informed Mr. Hamilton that he would assemble his Cabinet at eight o'clock that evening, and submit the subject for their reconsideration, with the new information he had received from us. Late that evening we awaited Mr. Hamilton's return to his house. He informed us, to our extreme disappointment, that all change in the disposition of the vessels of war had been overruled—Mr. Monroe being the only member of the Cabinet, on that occasion, who advocated the ships being sent to sea."

Com. S. goes on to describe the deep mortification of himself and his comparison at this result, and the further efforts they made, by a strong written remonstrance to the President. But all without avail. It was in this state of things that Bainbridge proposed, if the ships were to be laid up, to resign his commission and go to sea in a privateer which Stewart and others were building, (and which was captured on its first cruise, Stewart losing \$11,000.) They wanted active service, and to annoy the common enemy as much as possible.

At length Com. S. got permission to take the brig Argus, one of Com. Rodgers's ships, and proceed to sea at once, to scour the West India Islands of their coasts and commerce before the British could hear of the declaration of war. He posted off to New York, but found that Rodgers, with all his ships had put to sea before the order came requiring him to remain in port. In the mean time Com. Bainbridge remained at Washington, and finally prevailed in getting orders for the ships to go to sea. These facts are sustained by a letter from the then Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, who was familiar with the circumstances.

Com. Stewart relates the following interesting incident:—

"It was late at night, in December 1812, that Midshipman Hamilton arrived with the flag of the *Macedonian*, and despatches of Com. Decatur, announcing the capture of that ship. He sought his father, the Secretary of the Navy, at a ball with which the citizens of Washington were then honoring me, in return for one previously given by me on board the Constitution. The Secretary introduced the flag of the *Macedonian*, and it was spread on the floor of the ball-room. The President permitted the Secretary to read aloud the despatches of Decatur, and then made the remark to the assembled company, which has been recorded of him in Dr. Harris's work: "It is to Commodores Bainbridge and Stewart that we owe these victories. It was at their instance and strong solicitation that the ships were permitted to go to sea and cruise."

Com. S. says that Congress exhibited great reluctance, even after some of the most splendid Naval victories, to appropriate money for adding to the Navy, and he relates the following curious incident:—

"On the 30th November, 1812, a bill providing, amongst other vessels, for four seventy-four gun-ships, passed the Senate by a large majority: in the House of Representatives it met with great opposition, and the seventy-fours were stricken out by a majority of three votes. On this occasion Mr. John C. Calhoun, (who boarded at the same house I did,) when he returned from the House of Representatives, suggested the idea of putting Congress in a better humor with the Navy. This suggestion I promptly acted on, and a ball and party were given on board the Constitution, then lying off Greenleaf's Point. All appeared highly gratified. Mr. Calhoun took advantage of this and called for a reconsideration, which was carried, and that portion of the bill relating to the seventy-fours was reinserted and finally carried by a majority of six votes. Perhaps Mr. Ingersoll will credit me also with a want of those ships for the purpose of plunder, as a set-off for the \$3,500, (three years' pay) the expense of the ball. True, this would have been a strange bribe for a poor navy captain, who wanted bread and fortune."

Since the above was in type, we have seen, with surprize and indignation, the following, which we extract

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. INGERSOLL'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll, a native born citizen of Pennsylvania, is the man who holds the opinion "that if he had been old enough to have taken part in the Revolution, he would have been a Tory." And he is the man, who, holding this opinion, no doubt honestly, did not hesitate to avow it, when charged with it; and, with a frankness in which hardihood and self-satisfaction were principal ingredients, added that he should never regret that opinion. We believe he has never disavowed or retracted it. The Albany Evening Journal well says—

"Whatever may be said of him and his course in other respects, his whole life has been consistent with that declaration.—His maturity has fully vindicated his youthful predilections. If he was not old enough to oppose the establishment of Republican Institutions, he may console himself with the reflection of having contributed largely to their desecration."

But an ordinary man might have found his gratification in desecrating the institutions, without libelling the men of the Republic. Mr. Ingersoll is not one so to be gratified. He has recently written what he calls a "History of the Late War with England," in which the men who took part in the events of that time, and who are now alive, are greatly bepraised, even though they be in politics never so much opposed to the author of the praise.—He did not venture to slander the living, but he could not forbear traducing the dead. On page 190 of his work he thus speaks of General Harrison—

"Thus closed the military career of William Henry Harrison; who afterwards served as a member of both Houses of Congress, on a foreign mission to Colombia, in South America, which he solicited, was elevated from the clerkship of a court in Cincinnati to presidency, and after one short month of treacherous triumph in that office, crowned his good fortune by premature death in the presidential mansion.—The house was thronged with people, even the chamber in which he died, not free from idle intrusion. He expired with incoherent words of patriotism on his lips, before difficulties and distractions, to which his administration was inevitably destined, leaving the world with most men of all parties inclined to think well of his character, to magnify his virtues, extenuate his foibles, regret his death, and celebrate his memory."

This is the true Falstaff courage—an inferior animal kicking a dead lion. But the man who is slandered will not find his peaceful rest in the grave disturbed by his outpouring of malignity, and the people of the United States, who bowed down their heads and acknowledged that the taking away of Gen. Harrison, even at the threshold of his presidential career, was a

national affliction—they will not be slow to conclude, that what in him excited Mr. Ingersoll's ire, was his virtues and patriotism—virtues which Mr. I. could not even affect, and a patriotism which he had never ceased to hate, from the day when he declared himself a tory. The Albany Evening Journal, therefore, well concludes that little confidence will be placed in a work ostensibly written to commemorate the events of a war that occurred more than thirty years ago, but which thus reaches forward to assail and calumniate, with all the rancor and malignity of a partizan, the character and memory of that beloved Soldier, Statesman and Patriot, William Henry Harrison.

From the Greensboro' Patriot. A VENERABLE SCRAP.

"The mutilated document copied below, found among the old papers of a gentleman of a neighboring county, was perhaps the earliest declaration of the American Colonial Congress of 'the causes and necessity of taking up arms.' Dated a year before the Declaration of Independence, it is a noble sample of the times. Not being embodied in any of our popular histories of the Revolution, any of our editorial brethren who could procure it entire, might, by giving it space, do their countrymen a service, and gratify their patriotic pride. The fragment in our hands is printed on a slip by itself, unconnected with the newspaper, from its shape, in its torn condition, we judge we have about three-fourths of the document."

The document which accompanies the above paragraph in the Patriot, says the *National Intelligencer* of the 30th ult., is signed by JOHN HANCOCK, President, attested by CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary, and dated Philadelphia, July 6, 1775. It is entitled, "A Declaration 'by the Representatives of the United Colonies 'of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes 'and necessity of their taking up arms.'"

As the Editor of the Patriot appears to be unaware of the origin and occasion of this ancient document, it may be acceptable to him, and perhaps to others to learn something of its history. This Declaration of July, 1775, was the most important and one of the best known public papers of its time. It is to be found in many collections of Revolutionary documents, in one of which it now lies before us in extenso, belonging to the valuable antiquarian library of our friend and neighbor P. FORCE, Esq., to whom we are indebted for some historical notes connected with the paper in question, which may refresh the memories of many of our readers in relation to some important incidents of that heroic age.

On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress "Resolved that a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces raised or to be raised for the defence of American 'liberty." General WASHINGTON was appointed the same day, and received his commission of General and Commander-in-chief on the 17th. He left Philadelphia on the 21st of June; arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and assumed the command there on the 3d of July, which date his first General Order bears. The Provincial army, previously under the command of General WARD, before Boston, now became the Continental army. It was in justification of this that the Congress published the Declaration now brought to notice by the Greensborough Patriot.

On the 23d of June a committee of five members of the Congress (Mr. J. RUTLEDGE, Mr. W. LIVINGSTON, Mr. FRANKLIN, Mr. JAY, and Mr. JOHNSON) was appointed "to draw up a Declaration to be published by General WASHINGTON on his arrival at the camp before Boston." The committee the next day reported a Declaration, "which was read and debated, and after some time referred for further consideration till Monday next," the 26th, when it was again considered, and, after some debate, recommitted; and Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. JEFFERSON were added to the committee. The Declaration was again reported on Thursday, the 6th of July; when, after further debate, it was adopted and entered at length on the Journal of the Congress. It was read before the Army at Cambridge on Saturday, the 15th of July.

The reading of this Declaration at Cambridge and at Prospect Hill was thus noticed at the time:—

"Last Saturday, July 15th, the several regiments quartered in this town, (Cambridge,) being assembled upon the parade, the Reverend Dr. LANGDON, President of the College, read to them 'A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms.' It was received with great applause, and the approbation of the Army, with that of a great number of other people, was immediately answered by three huzzas. His excellency the General, with several other general officers, &c., were present on the occasion.

"On Tuesday morning, the 18th, according to orders issued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command assembled at Prospect Hill, when the Declaration of the Continental Congress was read; after which an animated and pathetic address was made by the Rev. Mr. LEONARD, Chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent prayer, when General Putnam gave the signal, and the whole army shouted their loud amen by three cheers; immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in

the air, bearing on one side this motto, 'AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN,' and on the other side, 'Qui transtulit sustinet.' "The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and the universal acceptance of all present; and Philistines on Bunker's Hill 'heard the shout of the Israelites, and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in battle array.'"

This Declaration was circulated throughout America in newspapers and pamphlets. An answer to the Declaration appeared, in a pamphlet of ninety-two pages, entitled "The Rights of Great Britain asserted against the Claims of America: being an Answer to the Declaration of the General Congress." This Answer was printed and liberally distributed both in Great Britain and America, at the instance, it was said, of the British Government. At least eight editions of the Answer were printed in England and one in America, in 1775.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The closing ceremonies of the eighteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute took place in New York on Friday the 24th ult., in presence of a large assemblage of people.

Gen. TALLMADGE delivered the closing address in the evening. Amongst other things he alluded to the Farmers' and Gardeners' Convention, where all but five States of the Union were represented; and how important the agricultural produce was to this country. A few years ago and we had to import all our iron, lead, &c., besides \$15,000,000 of silk annually. In a few years more, going on as we have gone, and we should have to import not a dollar's worth.

The importance of the protective policy was demonstrated. A few years ago it was made the boast that Southern States exported \$53,000,000 of raw cotton, and we had to buy all the articles manufactured abroad from our own raw material. Look at the transition produced by a due protection to American industry!—Massachusetts, at the last census, alone produced \$92,000,000; now she produces \$120,000,000! New York, in 1842, shipped from Albany of agricultural produce only \$94,000,000; now she produces over \$140,000,000!

Even Pennsylvania, depressed and disgraced as she appeared to be, by opening up her increased internal resources, sent out in 1843 not less than 1,208,000 tons of coal; in 1844, she sent 1,651,000 tons; and up to this date in 1845 she had sent out 1,800,000 tons, all anthracite, exclusive of 600,000 tons of bituminous coal. The result has been that she has paid the interest of her debt. The result to this State has been, that instead of paying \$15 a ton we now pay but \$5; and this alone in the quantity of coal consumed here has made a difference of \$25,000,000 in our expenses. Thus, above all, the charm is broken—the Rubicon is passed; we have declared we will live by ourselves, and it is the duty of Government to protect us.

Gen. T. continued for two hours to exhibit the fruits of American genius under the fostering protection of the tariff. He stated that 22,000 articles had been exhibited at the Fair, and that the average receipts the first week for entrance was \$1,000 a day; this week a little less. The advance in skill and improvement over the last year was at least fifteen per cent. The awards of the Institute this year were thus summed up:

34 Gold Medals, worth	\$410
80 Silver " "	900
139 Silver cups	410
138 volumes Books	200
400 Diplomas	157
Total	\$2,100

A Tariff meeting was held at the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburg, on Tuesday 27th ult. The Hon. Thomas Burnside presided. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and it was determined to hold a Tariff Convention at Hollidaysburg on the 12th of November. The Pittsburg Gazette adverts to the proceedings thus:

"The Tariff meeting, the proceedings of which appear in another column, was gotten up under Locofoco auspices, for the purpose of saving Pennsylvania from the disastrous effects of the late election, and from the fatal consequences of a course of policy which they were so active in bringing about. It is a spontaneous testimony to the propriety, importance, and wisdom of the Whig party, and of the Whig Tariff of 1842, wrung by stern necessity from men whose efforts, on the stump and through the press, have tended to endanger the very measure they now feel compelled to endeavor to sustain. There were some few Whigs present, who doubtless felt it their duty to make any personal sacrifice of feeling to sustain our great interest; but we cannot conceive how these Locofocos could have looked them in the face, and have asked them to join in sustaining a tariff which they, the Locofocos, had so energetically labored to destroy."

The Milledgeville Recorder of the 21st ultimo says: "One of our friends of this city has made a trial of the tobacco culture to the extent of some seven or eight acres. He sowed the real Cuba seed, and has given it his personal attention and care, and will, we understand, realize fully all his expectations in relation to it. He makes from 800 to 1000 lbs. to the acre. Its appearance is altogether equal, in the opinion of those who have seen it, to the Cuba tobacco; and the ease with which it has been produced places that part of the experiment beyond doubt. The tobacco sold in hogsheads would, we presume, pay double and more to the hand than cotton pays, and if further prepared before being sold, manufactured into cigars, for instance, the product will, we presume, be multiplied fourfold."

The Washington Union of the 24th ult. says it is reported and believed that Mr. CATMOURS will return to the Senate of the United States at the next session of Congress.