THE MESSENGER

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASELEVILLE, M. C.

Friday, March 25, 1842.

07 It seems that the electioneering campaign in this State for Governor has fairly commenced, and judging from the tone of the Raleigh papers, it will be carried on with considerable warmth. Mr. Henry the Democratic cancidate, is in the field, speechmaking infavor of himself and his principles. A Whig Convention will be held at Raleigh on the 4th of next month, at which we have no doubt the present Governor will be nominated for re-election, and then in all probability he will take "the stump" with Mr. Henry.

The Democratic papers in this State have for years past, been unsparing in their denunciations of the Whig party, because as they said, of their federal doctrines. This charge was always known to be false, and was no doubt merely made in order to excite the prejudices of the illiterate. What will these papers now say of Mr. Henry, when he publicly acknowledges that a "federal bias was given to his principles" until "a prophet prose in the land." Until Andrew Jackson touched the federal scales and they fell from his eyes? See in another column a notice of his speech at Hillsborough-taken from the Recorder published at that place. Mr. Henry seems to think that his devotion to Jackson and Van Buren, together with his battling in 1840 against what he has been pleased to call Whig humbuggery" should be taken as conclusive evidence of his present demoracy. Perhaps it may, with the leaders of the party which brought him out as a candidate, but we are much mistaken if a majority of the voters of North Carolina consider him thoroughly " redeemed, regene- S. C., of all interested in the law recently rated" or sufficiently "disenthralled" to be entrusted with the office of Governor of Law," at which Dr. A. B. Crook "adthis State.

Congress.

The prospect of something being done by this body is somewhat brighter than heretofore. In the Senate, there has been considerable discussion on the retrenchment resolutions offered by Mr. CLAY. They were ably advocated by the mover, who contended for the principle of ad valorem duties. He insisted on retrenchment in the army and navy; in the mileage of members of Congress; in the expenses of foreign ministers; for the abolition of branch mints, and for a tariff as high as thirty per Mr. Wright, of New York, who opposed short illness, of a cancer in the stomach. the leading measures of Mr. CLAY's resolutions and offered amendments in lieu of four of them. Mr. WRIGHT urged a reduction in the price of public printing, a limitation of the franking privilege, and the propriety of shortening the term of congressional sessions.

In the House of Representatives, the same subjects have been discussed to some extent. Resolutions have been adopted reducing the number of messengers to the House; requiring economy in the use of lights and fuel; and fixing the amount of stationery at \$25 the long session, and \$20 the short one, to each member. The amount of stationery heretofore used by some members of Congress is said to have been from one to two hundred dollars a session. A handsome sum, we should say, to expend for paper, pens and ink.

A resolution was introduced by a member from Pennsylvania to reduce the pay of the members from eight to five dollars per diem, and the mileage to \$2 for every 20 miles. This resolution, however, received member of Congress? a very unceremonious go-by.

Are the Whigs of Buncombe and Henderson counties going to have any candidates to represent them in the next Legislature? It is certainly high time they were bringing out some suitable persons. As vet there are no candidates for either party in the field that we have learned, either in this or any of the adjoining counties, for Commons or the Senate. Come, gentle. men, speak out and say who are our candidates; otherwise, we shall " nominate" for ourselves, without "convention" or "caucus," nail our colors to the mast, and stick to our nominees, " sink or swim."

Look out for trouble. The British Government has refused to surrender up the mutineers of the brig Creole for trial and punishment, and has ordered frem to be set at liberty. The able and pointed letter of Mr. Webster, Secre. tary of State, to our Minister in London, which we published last week, will be recollected by our readers as setting forth the true grounds on which the demand of these mutineers should be made. If things are suffered to go on for a few years longer as they have been for some years past, we venture to predict that England will begin to complain as she did in 1810 and '11, that charged with being the cause of it, and uncomplain as she did in 1819 and 11, that complain as she did in 1819 and 11, that the United States cannot be kicked into a less we were entirely misinformed, in some and fifty-eight petitions had been presented rection." Now really it is a strange inconstitution in Boston up to Monday evening less.

News of the Week.

Gov. Morenean has issued a writ of election for a member of Congress to fill the Hon. Lewis Williams. The election to take place on the 14th of April.

Rev. MARTIN P. PARKS has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church expense better than he could feed himself at

The items of foreign news copied into this week's paper are of rather unusual interest. Read them.

It is stated in some of our exchange papers that Hon. W. C. PRESTON, of S. C. has tendered to the Governor of that State his resignation as Senator, to take effect some time in April. It is also rumored that Hon. LEWIS CASS, our Minister to France, will shortly return to the United States, and in all probability be succeeded by Mr. Pags. uncertain as yet.

A Mr. Copeland, of Ohio, has lately had to pay upwards of seven thousand dollars, fine and costs, because his wife happened to say that a neighbor stole her pot! "Behold how great a matter a little fire kin-

The Governor of Massachusetts has set part the 7th of April next as a day for fasting and prayer throughout that State.

Petitions are presented to the Queen of England praying the repeal of the corn laws. One sent from Manchester had the names of 50,000 females.

A woman named Mary Hinkle was found guilty of murder in the first degree at the late term of the Superior Court for Lincoln county. Her victim was an aged negro slave, the property of her husband. Sentence was not passed upon her in consequence of three physicians certifying to her peculiar situation. We learn the particulars from the Lincoln Republican.

A meeting was held lately at Greenville, passed by Congress known as the Bankrupt nephew Private Secretary. Though we dressed the chair at considerable length," 'declaring" the law to be "unconstitutional and impolitic, as well as a gross violation of State authority." He was followed by Maj. B. F. Perry, who "showed that the law was not constitutional. This is the account given of the meeting in the Mountaineer. To "declare" the bankrupt law unconstitutional is an easy matter-any body can do that-to "show that it is not constitutional" is more difficult,-and if Maj. Perry did it, he is certainly among "for the purpose of party," makes the son the first who has ever done so.

Hon. Jacob F. Mintzing, Mayor of the cent. generally. Mr. Clay was followed by city of Charleston, S. C., lately died after a

> It is said that the widow of Gen. Hamilton is still living in New York, and spends her time principally in works of benevolence, in public and private charities.

> When our "dignified" correspondent who hails from Nashville, Ten., learns to send his communications without taxing us with such heavy postage, send his real name and deny the allegation we make, then perhaps we may pay him some atten-

OF In a speech made by Mr. Wise in Congress the other day, he was very severe on the Newspapers of the country, and went so far as to mention as a cause of congratulation, that no paper had ever been printed in his District! We should like to snow what the country would know of Mr. Wise, but for the reputation given to him by those same newspapers !- Raleigh Re-

Exactly. And we would like to know further, if there had been an able paper published in his District, if this same chivalrous knight would have ever been a

OT The North Carolina Standard, in its accustomed style, is loudly calling "To the rescue! to the rescue!" informing its readers that the 20th of May will soon be here, and that the people of the West are preparing to go to the convention at Salisbury by hundreds, and asks if the East will meet them there? We happen to live in the West, and this is really the first assurance we have had that "the people were preparing to go to the convention by hundreds." Very likely there will be a number of persons in attendance on that occasion, but how has the Standard learned that "the people are preparing to go by hundreds"? Is it known, or is it only asserted for effect? The whole article is in perfect existence was unknown before; for it can keeping with those which characterised the same paper in 1840-a bragging beforehand of what would be done. With all due respect we would inquire if the blustering this Bible, and some have referred its puband bragging of certain Locofoco papers in lication to 1452, or even to 1450, which 1840 about the result of the Presidential election did not mislead a great number of people and cause many to make large bets. believing that the statements made by these papers in reference to the prospects of their in binding and illuminating at Mentz, on party were true ? The bets were of course the feast of the Assumption, (August 15,) lost, and the editors of these papers were two or three instances, they (the editors)

were scriously throatened with a visit from his Hoper Judge Lynch.

AN EASY LIFE. The editor of the Asheville (N. C.) Messenger thus describes on two-fisted loafer put in jail for a debt he have appeared hat week, but was necessanever intended to pay; fed at the public rily postponed. home, and his mother slipping in to him a cup full of the 'crittur.' Vide the jail in Asheville.11

Turn him out, Mack! and let him revel Hamburg Journal.

He's out, sir, and revelling among beets, potatoes and cabbage; but how he gets them " deponent saith not."

PIGEON RIVER, HAYWOOD CO., N. C., 1

March 16, 1842. two miles above this place, that was thirty inches ted States Bank. Second, the State Bank Ton. This may or may not be true-it is long and weighed fifteen pounds!! Beat that, if Deposite system. Third, the Subtreasury. JAS. MOORE.

Aye! Aye! Haywood can do some

Oh! Mr. Henry, oh!

That the "Standard" should be filled with malignant and puerile attacks on Gov. MOREHEAD is no matter of astonishment, but that Mr. Henry, who aspires to be the Chief Executive Officer of the State, should, in his public addresses, condescend to resort to such shifts, is really a reflection both on his head and heart. A warm admirer promised to make it answer all the purpoof his, who, in a letter addressed to the ses of the Government and the people. In editor of the "Fayetteville North-Carolinian," professes to give a faithful account of the speech delivered by him at Hillsborough, says that-

"He showed how the present Governor was not, as he promised to be, the Governor of the State, but he ruled for the purposes of his party and his own relations, whom he had placed in office. That he had filled every office he could with Whigs, and several with his own relations, and those disqualified by habit and age."

We suppose allusion is made in the first portion of this extract, to the circumstance of Gov. Morehead's having appointed his dislike to be compelled to speak of this matter, yet the indelicacy of our political opponents leaves us no alternative. We say then, that this appointment by Gov. Morehead, so far from presenting any cause of complaint to any body, exhibits him in the most amiable light, and shows how superior he is to the political influences which ordinarily govern men. The father of the young gentleman alluded to, is a violent Loco Foco-so much so, that though the brother-in-law of Gov. Morehead, he did not vote for him at the last election, and, most probably, will not do so at the next. And yet the Governor, who rules the State of a political opponent his confidential Secretary ?-an act of toleration and forbearance which, we venture to say, Mr. Henry will never imitate, should he be elected Go.

The secor d portion of the extract saysthat he filled every office he could with Whigs." When people make assertions, they should take care that they have some bottom to stand on. Immediately almost, on Gov. Morchead's induction to office, it became necessary for him to convene his Council, to advise as to the appointment of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. The first consists of three members, and the last of two-in all five: As ' he filled every office he could with whigs,' of course, all the gentlemen nominated by him to compose these Boards belonged to dy defrauded the Government of more than his own party! How ought these reckless \$2,500,000. And lastly, that instead of assailants to hide their heads with shame, when they learn that he nominated three Locos to two Whigs, all of whom were unanimously appointed by the Council. For the Literary Board, Gen. Win. A. Blount, David W. Stone, and Charles Manhy were recommended; and, for the Internal Improvement Board, Col. Cad Jones and Gov. Dudley! If Mr. Henry is not more exact in his statements, it will take all the sophistry and ingenuity which both he and his friend "Cumberland are master of, to ex-

We have not space, to-day, to notice farther the Hillsboro' letter writer, except iu one particular. He concludes his sketch of Mr. Henry's speech by saying-"Morehead did not reply to him, nor a single Whig say a word in reply, although the bar was full of Whig lawyers." It would have been, indeed, very strange if Gov. Morehead had replied, seeing he was not probably, within fifty miles of the place on that That the Whig lawyers did not reply to him, may be accounted for by the supposition on their part, that the best policy was to " givehim rope enough, &c." -Raleigh guage that cannot be mistaken, whether

THE FIRST PRINTED BIBLE .- The car liest book, properly so called, is now generally believed to be the Latin Bible, commonly called the Mazarin Bible, a Library at Paris. It is remarkable that its hardly be called a book of very great scarcity, nearly 20 copies being in different libraries, half of them in those of private persons in England. No date appeared in few perhaps would at present maintain, while others have thought the year 1455. rather more probable. In a copy belonging to the royal library at Paris, an entry is made, importing that it was completed

BANKEUPTS. - As many as seven hundred

COMMUNICATIONS.

OT The following communication, which the reader will perceive is a continuation of easy life in them diggins : " A great, lazy the review of Mr. Henry's letter, should

[FOR THE " MESSENGER."] No subject of national pelicy has given rise to greater diversity of opinion, or elicited more general discussion, than that which among those large beets and potatoes .- relates to the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues. It directly involves the great and important questions of currency and exchange, indispensably necessary to carry on the financial operations of the treasury department, and afford incidentally to commerce a standard of fixed and uniform value. Various Meners, Editors,—You were boasting of a large periods of the Government, but only three periods of the Government, but only three as yet satisfactorily tested. First, a Unitable tod States Bank. Second, the State Bank

The first plan, had its origin in the cabinet of Gen. Washington, the President of things. But pray, the next big beet she the convention that framed the Constituwants to boast of, just send it over-will tion-and therefore, comes with the highest recommendation it could have, independently of repeated proofs it has given of its ability to collect with the greatest facility, the public monies and transmit the same to the most distant points in the Union, without the slightest risk or expense to the Government.

The second plan, originated from necessity, under Mr. Madison's administration, and was re-adopted by Gen. Jackson, who both instances, we have shown its entire failure to afford any security, either to the public treasure, or equalize the rates of exchange; but, on the contrary, lost to the Gouernment, nearly two millions of dollars and flooded the country with a spurious The third, and last scheme, was copied

from Mr. Van Buren, from twenty-two despotic Governments, and after being thrice repudiated by Congrers, was at last forced pon the country by party manœuvering in excluding New Jersey of her whig representation before a vote was taken on its pass-We suppose Mr. Henry alluded to this project when he asserted that "the Federal Treasury might be managed without a Bank as was proved during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Secretary, Mr. Woodbury, conducted its affairs skillfully, through a period of the greatest embarrassment." Strange logic ndeed!! If a Bankrupt Treasury with public debt of nearly seven millions hangng over it, are any evidences that the national finances were ably managed, then indeed is Mr. Henry correct in awarding so much credit to the able Secretary Had he shown that the Secretary left the Treasury as he found it when Mr. Van Buren came into power, with an excess of nearly thirtytwo millions over and above the actual expenditures of Government, he would have had some grounds for attempting, thus to sury. Among the prominent objections hat the whig party urged against this aptly styled "engine of political power," were first: That it greatly increased executive patronage by giving to the Secretary of the Preasury, an executive officer, the power of appointing a host of officers that indirectly exerted an undue control over "the freedom of elections." Second, that the public revenues placed in the custody of individuals whose official bonds were no guarantee for its faithful application, subjected the people's money at all times to the ruinous system of defalcation, which had alreaaiding in sustaining and regulating the currency of the State Banks, it acted as a constant drain .upon them, thereby creating a metalic currency for the officers of Government, and leaving a depreciated paper circulation for the purposes of the people .-From the operation of these, and minor causes, the truth of which its short-lived existence fully demonstrated, the people through their representatives in Congress repealed it at the Extra Session, and called for the regulating power of a banking institution that had been satisfactorily tried, and found to be by the lights of experience, the best and only system that could be devised, to aid the business transactions of the country, restore public confidence and "bring back to the country its lost prosperity."-This is what the whigs promised, and flattered themselves would be done to meet the present exigencies of the country, and dissipate the gloom that had been thickning over the political sky for several years past. Our " accident President," however, defeated their redeeming efforts, and it now remains for the people to speak in a lanthey are thus to be defeated by the consumate audacity of "the greatest tyrant the world has ever given birth to." Of its importance, they feel fully sensible, and will no longer yield the testimony of experience to new-fangled opinions or whimsical expecopy having been found about the middle of rimsnts, but looking forward with a singlethe last century, in Cardinal Mazarin's ness of purpose, to the encouragement of industry, the protection of property and the regulation of the currency, they will have a bank, despite of all the imaginary dangers with which Mr. Henry has clothed it. That it would be, or ever has been " a" dangerous engine of power," is an assertion so utterly destitute of the least shadow of truth-so inconsistent with the experience of the past, that it would seem to be superrogation in me to answer.

But as we set out to expose the incongruity of Mr. Henry's letter, we will briefly examine the premises from which he draws this conclusion. He informs us that the bank failing to secure a recharter in 1832, "commenced in 1833-'34, a sudden and violent contraction of its issues and loans, spreading desolation and ruin in every disistency in Mr. Henry, first to charge the

bank with creating the panic that followed has repairing our ships, forts, and other de-the action of the Locofoco party and then with the next breath, arraign it for flooding the country with the depreciated currency pelled from power. While millions of the the country with the depreciated currency pelled from power. While millions of the that produced the great explosion in 1837. The truth is, he saw there was no other way to relieve the party from the responsibility of all the evils entailed upon the country, "less was expended on the national defences, than to charge it all to the action of the less in the construction of fortifications, bank alone, things would have moved on in appropriated for like purposes by any former administration. The consequencetact of a demagogue, he endeavors to lead was, when the Whigs came into power their minds from this reflection, by misre- they found some ships rotting on the stocks, presenting the bank as the mighty agent and our forts actually going down in moul. first curtailed its issues to an alarming ex- induced the secretaries of the dominant tent, and then, for the purpose of propitia- party to recommend the appropriations ting favor, scattered its notes to the four- which Mr. Henry has construed into an acwinds of heaven. That it did curtail its issues to some extent, in 1833, will not be denied; but let it be remembered it was forced reasonable and impracticable run made upon it by the holders of its bills already in circulation. We agree with him perfectly, der the supervision of committees appointed that the banks should be made to redeem in both Houses of Congress, which are their notes, and this is what the whigs look | now actively engaged in curtailing the exfor in the establishment of a United States Bank. But to rid the people of a heavy tax which he tells them they are constantly paying upon a depreciated currency, cannot be effected until some measure is adopted to restore public confidence, the life and spirit of all banking operations. What rough reformation, however, should not be system he would suggest, best calculated to looked for all at once. It will require years effect this end, he leaves us entirely to conjecture. We suppose, however, his preference, for all Locofoco measures would lead him to the re-adoption of the famous Sub Treasury, that had for its boldly avow. ever marked the footsteps of any former ed object the reduction of the price of labor and every species of property, to the stan- Henry's budget of false and inconsistent asdards of France, Germany, Spain, Austria sertions appears so ridiculous to us that we &c., hard money Governments, where the will leave him for the present to be dealt wages of labor ranges from seven, to ten with by the people of North Carolina as his cents per diem. This truly would be a tax | bold effrontery justly merits. apon the industry of the country which he forgot to take into his arithmetical calcula-Having hastily examined all the promi-

nent objections which he urged to a United States Bank, we will pass on to his review of some of the measures of retrenchment and reform, which he truly says, were promised to the people by the whigs in 1840, and partly consummated at the Extra Session in 1841. He commences by saving, "They give away the public lands, and go into the money market to borrow twelve millions of dollars. All very true. But why did he conceal the object that prompt ed these wise and wholesome measures? Why did he not honestly tell the people these lands belonged to them after the object was accomplished for which they had been transferred to the Government. They were bought and paid for with the people's money and of right reverted back to them when the public debt was paid off, that was created. It was for this purpose they were loaned to the Government and not to create a surplus revenue, to swell its expenditures from \$14,000,000 under John Q Adam's administration, to the alarming sum Government, and as no alternation was left to the present ruling party to meet this debt and supplying an empty Treasury with an of interest the latter measure was adopted, which Mr. Henry regards as "incongruous years' study and practice in teaching.

and extravagant. He next contrasts the expenditures of the Whig administration with those incurred during Mr. Van Buren's reign, and as he wishes to blind the public gaze to the true expenses of the locofoco ascendancy, which to defer it .- [Eps. Mess. he estimates at \$22,500,000, exclusive of disbursements for the public debt, created the year before, and trait claims, that would swell it to more than 28,000,000, and contrasts it with the amount of \$32,000,000, as being necessary for the expenses of 1841. This he contends will leave a balance against the Whigs of increased expenditures of 4,000,000, and hence concludes that he has shown an entire failure on the part of the Whigs to redeem their promises of retrenchment in the public expenditures. But let us present the picture in its true light. During the two first years of Mr. propriated, as can be shown by documenta. H. Coleman should be appointed in my ry evidence, a little more than 93,000,000, place. Letters of recommendation for J. making an average of more than 46,500,. 000 for each year. Now, let us deduct gentlemen were forwarded at the same thirty-two millions, the assumed expenses of the Whigs, and how will the accounts which conditions were not complied with on stand? A difference of something like the part of the Postmaster General, for rea-14.000,000 exists in favor of the Whigs. It is not true, however, that the Whigs ex. fore, no resignation on my part. Admitpended \$32,000,000. In the first place, ting, however, that my letter did convey the there were \$4,500,000 of this amount ex. meaning of an unconditional resignationpended by the Locofoco dynasty between which it is possible, as a new bond was the 1st of January, the date the report commences, and the 4th of March following, the day of Gen. HARRISON'S inauguration. This amount, together with the public debt, the appointment of Mr. M. Patton was made left as a heritage, of nearly \$7,000,000 deducted from the whole amount, will leave Postmaster General that should have conthe actual expenditures but a little over vinced him that I did not resign. Now is \$21,000,000. Subtract this amount from it possible, unless the Postmaster General \$22,000,000, the assumed expenditures of is entirely forgetful of his own acts, that he Mr. Yan Buren's most favorable year, and did not know at the time Mr. Patton was still we may claim \$1,000,000 at least, as appointed that I had not resigned. This an item of retrenchment. This, truly, is is certainly a strange transaction, that after quite a different calculation, but it is based all the assurance that could be given by a upon facts which cannot be controverted There is another view of this subject, which it seems strange Mr. Henry should have overlooked. He certainly forgot that nearly their petition should be treated with indefall the appropriations swelling the expendi-tures to \$32,000,000 were made by the Locofoco party in Congress before the moval, and appoint Mr. Patton, who de-Whigs came into power. Let it be remem- clares that he never applied for the office, bered, then, that all the Whigs did appro- nor any person for him, to his knowledge. priate at the extra session was about \$5,- An explanation is due from the Postmaster

upon sinecure offices and the inglorious Florida war, under the "spoils system," bank. He saw the people would rationally less for the navy, and less for other means conclude that had Gen. Jackson let the of repelling a foreign attack than had been that had, through a spirit of resentment, dering ruin. It was this state of things that tual debt, that causes him as "a republican, proud of his country, to look upon our situation more in sorrow than anger." In into this measure in self defence, by an un- truth there has been no actual debt created beyond the \$12,000,000 loan, and retrench. ments of all unnecessary expenses are untravaganco which has been the principal cause of the present debt. The great western Senator, Mr. CLAY, is now urging and pressing the importance by a series of resoutions to reduce the annual expenditures of the Government to \$22,000,000. A thoto wipe out the gross abuses which the 'spoils system" has entailed upon the country as a memorial of the most profigate and wasteful extravagance that has President. We could say more, but Mr.

Asheville Female Academy.

[For the " Messenger."]

Pon-Pon, S. C., 31st Jan. As the result of my own impression received at the examination, which took place in October last, at the Female Academy in Asheville, I have no hesitation in saying hat the examinations were evidently a fair test of the young ladies' acquirements,which were creditable both to themselves and their instructors, and I sincerely wish the establishment success.

CHARLES BARING.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12, 1842. The improvement of the children was reditable to the teachers. The method of teaching and the management of the Seminary give complete satisfaction to parents and all those who were most interested. wish the institution success, and am confijent the estimation the Ashenille Female Academy has already attained will extend ts usefulness. F. RUTLEDGE.

MESSES. EDITORS: As the time for the of \$40,000,000, during Mr. Van Buren's commencement of the spring and summer reign. We have already stated that when session of our Female Academy is near at Mr. Van Buren went out of office, a debt of hand, I have thought it adviseable to send nearly \$7,000,000 was hanging over the you the extracts of letters received from two gentlemen who were present at the fall examination, both of whom have had many opportunities of visiting similar schools, amount sufficient to carry on the Govern- both in Europe and in this country. The ment, but either to adopt the practice of the favorable opinion expressed in these exate administration for the last four years of tracts I am sure is not unmerited. If the issuing its millions of Treasury notes, bear-scholars acquitted themselves so creditably ing an interest from 3 to 5 per cent, or ef- it was owing to the excellence of the plan fect a loan of twelve millions, at a less rate pursued in the school, so different from the ordinary methods, and the result of many think our village has reason to be proud of such an institution. J. F. E. HARDY.

We wish to call attention to our school here, and intended doing so this week, but issue on this subject, he takes the last year's from the crowd of matter we are compelled

> ASHEVILLE, March 22, 1842. To the Editors of the Highland Messenger :

Gentlemen,-In your last week's paper noticed a publication of a change of Postmaster at this place, and that you are at a loss to know in what light to consider the change-whether as a removal or resignation. I have said that I did not resign, and I still say so; and that it was a removal without showing cause. Some time before my removal from office, I wrote to the Postmaster General, with regard to my Van Buren's administration, Congress ap. health, &c., and proposed to resign if John H. Coleman, written by highly respectable time. This was a conditional resignation, sons best known to himself; -it was, theresent me forthwith, which I executed, showing clearly that I was re-appointed if it was believed I had resigned. And as soon as known, sufficient evidence was afforded the number of the respectable citizens of this place and neighborhood, that it was not their wish that I should be removed-that ference, or, more properly speaking, with silent contempt, and still persist in my re-000,000, for indispensable purposes-such General, not only to myself, but to the citi-