

earnings of their industry to benefit a class of people composed, to a great extent, of the idle and extravagant.

Mr. Atherton said the county of Cook was mainly an agricultural community, and this petition, coming from thence, was most respectfully, as well as numerously signed, and by members of both the great political parties. Twenty-four of the signers have held seats in the Legislature, and one of them was, at present, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State—two of them had held seats on this floor, and thirty-eight of the number were acting magistrates; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House then resumed the consideration of the reference of the President's message, the immediate question before the House being the reference of that portion of it relative to the tariff, viz: Mr. Fillmore's resolution to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, together with the amendments of Messrs. Atherton and Rhett thereto.

Mr. Meriwether took the floor, and concluded his speech begun yesterday, replying to the remarks of Messrs. Atherton and Eastman, defending the Whig party, and reiterating the charges that have been made against their opponents.

Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts succeeded Mr. M. and went into a lengthy argument in favor of the policy of a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures; after which he turned to the question more immediately before the House, and contended for the reference to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Gentry moved that when the House adjourned, it should adjourn over to Monday next.

#### IN SENATE.

After the reading of the journal, and during the morning hour, many petitions were presented and appropriately referred; among which were several praying for the postponement, modification, and repeal of the Bankrupt law, presented by Mr. Wright, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Hinton. These memorials were numerously signed by laborers, mechanics, and merchants. One among those presented by Mr. Wright, was from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, praying the following amendments to that law: 1st. That no bankrupt, voluntary or involuntary, shall receive a discharge without the consent of creditors representing at least half the amount of his debts. 2d. That all notices in cases of bankruptcy shall be published in the paper of the city of Washington selected to publish the laws of the United States. 3d. That the permanent appointment of assignees of the estates of bankrupts may be made by the creditors. This, with the others, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The President *pro tem.* announced the special order of the day, which was the proposition to refer the plan of a Fiscal Bank to a select Committee of nine.

Mr. Huntington, who was entitled to the floor, occupied the remainder of the day's session in analyzing and denouncing the project of the Secretary. He said nothing new in point of argument. In fact there was but little left for him to say by way of argument, after the lucid and masterly efforts of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun, and little by the way of declamation, after the remarks of Mr. Mangum.

After Mr. Huntington concluded, Mr. Bates obtained the floor, and The Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House then resumed the consideration of the reference of the President's message, as the special order of the day.

Mr. William Cost Johnson, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House in support of the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. J. avowed himself to be opposed to a tariff for the protection of manufactures, but was in favor of a system of countervailing duties to protect the great consuming interest of the country, which he deemed the agricultural class to be. He believed that by a system of countervailing duties, England would be compelled to repeal her corn law and tobacco duty, and to take our grain and tobacco on favorable terms. When Mr. J. concluded.

Mr. John C. Clarke rose and moved the previous question; whereupon—

Mr. Clifford moved a call of the House, which was carried, and the roll having been called, it was ascertained that 193 members answered to their names. The doors were then closed, and the absentees called, when excuses for several absentees were made and received.

On motion of Mr. Williams of North Carolina, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. J. C. Clark, at the request of Mr. Williams, withdrew the call for a moment to enable Mr. W. to explain briefly his reasons for voting for the reference to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Fillmore modified his resolution so as to read—

"Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to discriminating duties and domestic manufactures be referred to the Committee on Manufactures."

After the Speaker had explained the question before the House, at the request of Mr. Underwood.

The second to the previous question was taken by tellers—Mr. Hopkins of Virginia and Mr. Sellers of Maryland, and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker; the ayes being 88, noes 88.

The previous question was then carried—ayes 101, noes 97.

The main question was next taken on Mr. Atherton's amendment to refer the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means, and decided in the negative—yeas 95, noes 104. After which.

#### DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The discussion in reference to the Cabinet project of an Exchequer Board or Bank, has been maintained some days back, exclusively by those who were instrumental in bringing the present Administration into power. Mr. Mangum, during the last week, followed Mr. Rives of Virginia, and denounced the measure (not to say its authors) in a strong and unsparring philippic.

Mr. Huntington yesterday, in an elaborate and well digested speech, opposed the scheme at all points. To-day Mr. Bates of Massachusetts entered upon a defence of the report and bill, and deprecated the hostilities which had been waged upon them by political friends, before they had received such modifications from a committee as might remove the obnoxious features which had been assailed.

Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, so far from being restrained by the appeal of Mr. Bates to put down dissensions in the party, took the occasion to rebuke in the most pointed terms, the plan of the President, as at war with all the principles and professions set forth in the recent vetoes. He said it went far beyond, in the vices palpable and inherent in it, all that the President pretended to fear in a Bank of the U. States. And he therefore directly and boldly presented the old-fashioned Bank as the antagonist to the scheme of the Independent Treasury on one hand, and a Government Bank on the other.

He concluded by saying, that strip the proposition of its exchanges, and nothing is left but the Sub-Treasury; and if it is not stripped of the exchange clause, what is it but a tremendous banking machine for the corruption of the Government! He trusted this deleterious progeny of Northern Federalism and Virginia abstraction would be strangled in its birth. He was against its reference at all.

Mr. Morehead obtained the floor, but yielded it to

Mr. Merrick, on whose motion the Senate went into Executive session.—*Globe.*

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The principal part of the day was taken up by Messrs. Adams and Arnold, *par nobis.* The former, in moving a reference of his hobby Petitions to a Select Committee—but on Mr. Wise's motion, the whole subject was laid on the table, by a vote of about 115 to 84.

Mr. Arnold then took the field by moving the reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the amendment of Mr. Atherton to the resolution of Mr. Fillmore, for referring that portion of the President's message relating to the subject of the tariff, to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. A. made this motion with a view of getting an opportunity to reply to the remarks of Messrs. Atherton and Burke. Mr. A. having made a few observations,

Mr. Wise inquired whether the question of reconsideration was debatable; the House having by the previous question on the resolution, evinced a determination to put an end to the debate, and whether it was not for the House to decide whether it would go into the question of reconsideration at this time.

Men of sense and statesmen will scarcely believe, that this matter wasted the time of the House, till the hour of adjournment. The debate became spicy—several of the members taking the floor, and trying to stop the torrent—and though the Chair had decided, that it was irrelevant and out of order, yet he would not on his own responsibility arrest what the House had permitted. Among other wise remarks, he said "The debate had taken such a latitude, that the Chair now overruled the question of order." A noble and competent Speaker indeed! We advise the House to procure a King Log to preside over their deliberations. Finally, on Mr. Barton's pressing appeal for adjournment, the House rose amid this absurd hurly-burly.

#### From the New York New Era.

#### THE ELECTION FRAUDS OF 1838 AND 1839.

The frauds perpetrated in 1838 and 1839 by the "Whig" party, disclosed on the eve of the autumn election of 1840, were stoutly denied by the "Whig" press from one end of the country to the other. The exposure was denounced as a "Loco Foco" fabrication, invented to defeat the election of General Harrison. Some of the most distinguished members of the Democratic party were stigmatised as conspirators, the seizure of the package containing the "Glentworth papers," which embodied the most irrefragable evidence of the treason, brought down upon the head of Recorder Morris, the magistrate who seized them, the bitter anathemas of the united Opposition. The whole matter was charged to be a mere partisan trick, for partisan ends. But we have now, in the "Address of James B. Glentworth to the people of the United States," which is subjoined, the declaration of his intention to publish to the world a true narration of those infamous frauds upon the ballot boxes. From the address we are led to believe that the charges which were made by the Democratic party in 1840, and since, of the corruption of the "Whig" leaders and their nefarious practices, will be substantiated to the very word and letter. The unscrupulous denial of the existence of these frauds, which prompted many of the honest of the

"Whig" party, during a season of intense political excitement, to doubt that which at another time would have been as clear as day, will be shown, if we are not much mistaken, to have been dictated by that desperation which marks the guilty; when accused of crimes which they know will consign them to merited punishment. We await the appearance of the promised exposure with some anxiety; and in the meantime commend to the attention of our readers the address. It is written with much force and eloquence, and in a tone so penitent, that we are almost prone to say

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

#### ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The object of my addressing you at this time, is not for the purpose of justifying myself for the participation which I have had in the frauds on the elective franchise, in the State of New York, in the years 1838 and 1839, which produced so much excitement after their disclosure, and which were so widely, justly and severely commented upon in the public prints, not only in this country, but in England. That I did participate in these transactions, I admit, and can only, so far as I am concerned, frankly acknowledge my error. The evil is done, and I sincerely regret, that I ever, in any way, allowed myself to participate with others in a transaction for which I have been compelled by circumstances to be the only sufferer. In justice to my country—in justice to my family—I am determined now, to be the effect on myself what it may, to present to the public a full, candid, true and impartial account of those frauds, in which I shall

"Nothing extenuate,  
Nor set down aught in malice."

I am well aware that duty required me to adopt this course long since, but, through force of circumstances, my hands have been tied and my lips closed; and while my name has been branded from one extent of the country to the other, I have been compelled to be silent, and tamely bear the whole odium attached to those transactions. I was in the power of men equally guilty with myself, and both threats and promises were resorted to to obtain the "mercy of my silence." An indictment was pending over me for participating in these frauds, and until that was removed, my personal liberty required me to keep secret that which justice demanded should be known. The necessity is now removed. I am released from that indictment, (it having been discharged on the 22d ult.) and the truth shall now be laid before the people, and the guilty be compelled to bear their just proportion of that, which heretofore, I have singly and alone, been forced to sustain.

No one but myself knows what I have suffered, I have, since the first disclosures were made, seen friend after friend desert me, and out of all that numerous host with which I was on terms of intimacy, but few remain that call themselves my friends. Considerations of honor, (whether true or false) towards my confederates, influenced my conduct at the time of my arrest, and a long time subsequent thereto. Because I was involved in trouble, I did not wish to involve them. To me, that would have been no gratification or relief. I presumed they felt, as I did, deep regret for their unlawful acts, and that they would at least so far as in their power, relieve me from my difficulty. I expected them to act honorably towards me; and it was not until I discovered, upon several occasions, an evident design (notwithstanding repeated assurances to the contrary) to sacrifice and destroy me, to load me with ignominy, and "whistle me down the world, a prey to fortune," that I understood the true position in which I was placed. They appeared to consider it necessary to so far ruin my reputation that I could say in relation to them would be of no avail. They acted as if they considered their safety dependent on their success in affixing infamy and odium upon my character. How far they have succeeded depends upon a verdict of the people. They will pass upon it after they shall have perused the statement and the evidence I shall lay before them. Sensible of having committed a great moral wrong, I can now only appeal to a forgiving and generous people; and if they can find any extenuation, in consequence of my ardent temperament, which, in the enthusiasm of party excitement and party strategy, led me into excesses, my object, so far as regards myself, will be accomplished. With politics I have done—I have no hopes or expectations from party. The disclosures I shall make, will be made free from any bias, and on mature deliberation, after having carefully collected the facts and memoranda upon which to base it. I know that fearful odds are against me—I am almost friendless and alone. Opposed to me I have wealth, character, influence, public and private station and trust. Fearful odds! But, believing in the maxim, that "truth is mighty, and will prevail," I enter the lists, considering that it is never too late to redress a wrong, or to do a good and justifiable action.

Independent of any evidence, let us apply the ordinary rules of logic to the transactions in relation to these frauds, and see whether they are for or against the truth of my statement. If the statement which I made to Mr. J. D. Stevenson in relation to these frauds was not true, (and it has always been denied by the leaders of the "Whig" party) why was I removed from office? It was admitted that I had faithfully and ably performed the duties of the station I held, and if the charges against me were

false, then I was a persecuted man; and as they admitted I was competent, and had rendered essential services to the party, was it not their duty to sustain me? I had their written acknowledgment of my services, not in measured terms, but in terms of unequalled approbation. Let us look also at the other side of the question. If the charges were true, and known to Governor Seward and the prominent leaders of the Whig party, (which I solemnly aver they did know,) were they not bound to sustain me, instead of attempting to degrade me, and leaving me to contend against the other party unaided (except secretly) and alone? It is well known that the Whig leaders would neither openly carry me through my difficulties, nor permit the Whig party to rally around me. If I alone was guilty—if they had no participation in the frauds—if they were ignorant of the transactions—if I accused and charged upon the innocent a gross violation of the laws of the land—then I deeply injured them. I merited their severest censure. Why, then, did they secretly aid and assist me, but publicly calumniate me? Such was the course they pursued, until they supposed their public slanders had so far blasted my reputation that their victim could be sacrificed without danger to themselves.

Unless I was guilty of the charges against me, there was no reason why I should not have received the confidence and support of the Whig party.—During a period of nine years I labored like a slave, as thousands can attest, in the organization of that party; and after the result of the election in 1838, I was solicited to accept office, and declined it. I was satisfied with the business in which I was then engaged; and subsequent events have convinced me that the most unfortunate era in my life was that in which I accepted office. It was conceded that I merited the office; it was conceded that the duties were ably and faithfully discharged; yet I was removed from it before the expiration of the term for which I was appointed. Was there not some cause why I was removed? What was that cause? If I was guilty of the frauds charged upon me, was I alone guilty? were they known only to me? If innocent, why remove me from office, and thus add the persecution of my own party to that of my political opponents?—These are questions which I wish the public to solve. If those charged as participants in the election frauds were innocent, why did they not court investigation, nay, demand it! Their innocence, sealed by a verdict of a jury of their country, would have made for them party capital, because they would have been looked upon as persecuted men. But the guilty generally reason from false premises—they shunned investigation—they created a disastrous issue for themselves. Instead of endeavoring to screen me, their efforts were directed to removing all suspicion from themselves. Had they reasoned correctly, they would have seen, that had I been convicted of the charge, the public would have known that I could not, unaided, have perpetrated such stupendous frauds. Some saw the question in its true lights—some felt the danger of their situation; and it was probably in consequence thereof, that I was indebted for the friendly visits and letters of some of the members of the Grand Jury, who were empanelled during the term that the first attempt was made to indict me.

Had that responsible body been tampered with! and if so, by whom, and for what purpose? Such high-handed acts would not have been perpetrated without strong motives. One thing is certain—I did not tamper with the jury; neither was it done by my request. Did those who have been accused know of the frauds? If so—if I alone was guilty—what motives could others have had to assist me, in the least, during the judicial proceedings against me? By my acts they had been accused—if innocent, how deeply had I wronged them! Who retained, and so heavily feed the counsel employed to defend me, both on the examination and on my trial? Charles O'Connor and David Graham, jr. esqs. were employed and paid by some one, not by myself. Jas. M. Smith, jr. esq. was the only counsel employed by me. My trial came on—the jury did not agree, and were discharged. Up to this time, my confederates—some of them, at least—deemed it essential that I should not be convicted. Up to this time I had been silent as to their participation with me in the frauds for which I was justly suffering. The grand jury had failed to indict them—my personal safety was their guarantee for my silence.—The indictment was pending; and they knew that a word against them would furnish evidence against myself.—They also knew that the statute of limitations would soon protect them from any indictment for the part they acted in the frauds for which I was indicted. That time expired the beginning of November, 1841. Three attempts were made by my counsel, Jas. M. Smith, jr. esq. for my discharge, urging at each time either a trial, or a discharge from the indictment; but it was deferred by the court from term to term, until the statute of limitations would protect the persons implicated, and then my discharge was granted!!!

For some time after the trial, my confederates ceased to hold any communication with me in relation to the election frauds. But a circumstance occurred which again brought them to ask of me a favor, humbled as I was. Trampled upon as I had been, I had still, as they knew, the power to harm. I had certain papers in my possession which were dangerous to them.—I was in possession of some facts, and they feared that information might possibly leak out that would defeat the confirmation of

several nominations under the General Government. Again, therefore, negotiations were set on foot, and I confess openly to the public, that convinced as I had been by their acts of their utter turpitude and treachery towards me, I professedly acceded to their offers, and availed myself, by stratagem, of additional evidence to fortify myself against my powerful adversaries.—Their foot was on my neck—thousands to one against me; and while thus prostrate, strategy was my only hope of deliverance. How well my plan succeeded, the public hereafter shall know. In the expose which I feel it my duty to make, many will be mentioned whose feelings I would not willingly wound; and it is not my fault if others, less immediately connected and incalculated in these transactions, are pointed out. The act was their own; and as my statement must be a faithful one, I cannot pass them by. The whole transactions shall now be given to the public, with such evidence as I have to substantiate the charges. All I ask is a candid perusal; and I appeal to all who shall read these written, and now completed documents and narratives, to mark the connected, unbroken and lucid chain of evidence they present, of locality, names, dates, persons, incidents, conversations, &c. to say, whether they believe it to be within the compass of possibility, that any human being, however gifted in intellect, base in moral depravity, or maddened by despair, could, with the most fertile and ingenious inventive powers, have fabricated such a story, or forged such papers as are presented.

Almost all the original letters and memoranda have come into my possession within a few days; and those who deserve the censure cannot now, by any subterfuge, escape the just and merited reproach which a people, jealous of their rights, will visit upon those who attempt by fraud to wrest them from them.

It will be seen, in the sequel, that the reproach and the ignominy which they strove to fix on me alone, should be shared by others who hold higher stations, and have more friends, more wealth, and more influence to sustain them than myself; and though I am aware that their participation will not screen me from the reproach I merit for the part I have performed, it will at least teach them that neither wealth, place, influence or perjury, are safe guarantees against the exposure of guilt.

To the public I appeal, confessing and regretting my errors; and by their verdict I must abide, be it for or against me.

Very respectfully,  
JAMES B. GLENTWORTH,  
New York, December 2, 1841.

#### MR. WEBSTER'S HAND IN IT!

Mr. Mangum has delivered one of the most decided and violent speeches against the Fiscal Scheme, which has ever been pronounced in the Senate Chamber. He does not hesitate to strip Mr. Forward of the honor of writing the Report, and charges it home upon Mr. Webster. He really calls a spade a spade. But he is not singular in ascribing the authorship to Mr. Webster. The New York American says, but one pen and one mind in America could have written and conceived such a document. But this is rather too extravagant praise upon the "God-like man."

The Globe says: "The paper which accompanies Mr. Forward's bill is understood to be a Cabinet paper. It has marks of Mr. Webster's powerful and plausible mode of presenting things throughout. We do not doubt that Mr. Webster had a hand in its preparation. In his letter through the National Intelligencer, to satisfy his friends he should not go out with his colleagues of the first Cabinet, he promised them 'an institution, under the authority of Congress—to aid Revenue and financial operations—and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges. We take the present project as intended by Mr. Webster for the fulfillment of his pledge.'"

But instead of strengthening his position, it is shrewdly suspected that this incomparable document may shake him still further in the opinions of his Whig brothers. He does not seem to be in the very best odour among them. We almost compassionately his destiny, when we see that even the Richmond *Shield* has been turned into a sword against him. It openly declares, (yesterday,) that "Daniel Webster has renounced principles for which he is heretofore loved, honored and respected—for what that at the expiration of either four or eight years for which John Tyler expects re-election, the mantle may fall on him. None are more willing than ourselves to concede to Mr. Webster the honor that has been due to him for his previous straight-forward, independent and patriotic course—none confided in him more no Virginian was more willing to extend to him, on the 5th of October, 1840, the right hand of fellowship. We felt proud and boasted of him as our 'fellow-citizen' whom nothing could swerve; but when the hour of trial came, he yielded to temptation, and in the excess of our mortification, we exclaimed *et tu Brute!*"

And well may Mr. Webster return the compliment to the *Shield*, "*Et tu Brute!*" And thus it is! When Mr. W. came to Richmond to humbug the good People of Virginia, under the mask of a "*Jeffersonian Republican*," these worthy Whigs were anxious to give him "the right hand of fellowship"—and now they are determined to crucify him. Well be it so. But we should pity him for the avalanche which the *Shield* brings down upon his devoted head. He may next "cry upon the very mountains to cover him."

Richmond Enquirer.

#### TAKE A SQUINT AT FEDERAL WHIGGERY.

Be it known to all men, that the leaders of the party now opposed to Democracy—

- In 1776 were Tories!
- In 1786 Nova Scotia cow boys!
- In 1787 Convention Monarchists!
- In 1789 Black Cockades!
- In 1808 Anti-Jeffersonian impressment men!
- In 1811 British Bank men!
- In 1812 Peace men!
- In 1813 Bluelights!
- In 1814 Hartford Conventionists!
- In 1816 Washington Benevolent Society men!

- In 1818 No party men!
  - In 1820 Federal Republicans!
  - In 1826 National Republicans!
  - In 1829 Anti-Masons!
  - In 1834 Anti-Masonic Whigs!
  - In 1837 Conservatives!
  - In 1838 Abolitionists!
  - In 1839 Democratic Whigs!
  - In 1840 Log Cabin, Hard Cider, Democratic Republican, Abolition Whigs!
- This is the ring, streaked and speckled party, against which Democracy is now contending; and this is the rotten, broken down faction that nominated Harrison for the Presidency. These are the fellows, too, who now claim to be Democrats.  
Ex. Paper.

#### FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

#### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a meeting of citizens of Lincoln, convened at the Methodist Church on the 4th of January 1842, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, Rev. Allen Hamby was called to the Chair, and B. S. Johnson requested to act as Secretary.

After a fervent prayer for the success of the Temperance cause throughout the universe,

The Rev. Mr. Crook explained the object of the meeting, and after portraying with great power the evils of intemperance, concluded with an eloquent appeal to those present, to make some effort to arrest its farther progress in the land, and proposed, as the best means of effecting this object, the signing of the following

#### PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, except for medical purposes, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, nor for persons in our employment; and that we will, in all suitable ways, discountenance their use throughout the country.

The above pledge having been signed by a number of those present, the following constitution was then proposed, and unanimously adopted:

#### CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1st. This Society shall be denominated the Lincoln Temperance Society.

Art. 2nd. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three.

Art. 3rd. It shall be the duty of the above named board, or officers, to invite speakers to address each ensuing meeting, to obtain members, and to transact all other business of the society.

Art. 4th. This Society shall hold monthly meetings, at such places as it shall deem proper—and the first Tuesday night in every month shall be the time: but the President shall be authorized to call a meeting, when he may think it necessary.

Art. 5th. The meeting shall always be opened and closed with prayer, by the President or such person as he shall appoint.

Art. 6th. Should the President and Vice Presidents be absent, the Society shall appoint a President pro tem.

Art. 7th. Any member of this society, who may violate the pledge, shall be affectionately admonished by the President, for the first offence; but if he repeat it, it shall be the duty of the society to expel him, if there is no appearance of amendment.

Art. 8th. There shall be no alteration of these articles without the concurrence of a majority of the members present.

The society then went into the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following persons unanimously, viz:

- Rev. ALLEN HAMBY, President.
- ISAAC ERWIN, V. Pres't.
- R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., Secretary.
- WILLIAM H. LANDER, Secretary.
- THOMAS DEWS, Treasurer.
- Rev. SAM'L LANDER, } Exec. Com.
- WILLIS PECK, } Exec. Com.
- ABNER McCOY, } Exec. Com.

On motion of Rev. Samuel Lander, Resolved, That the next regular meeting of this Society, be held in Emanuel's Church.

On motion of W. H. Lander, Esq., Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lincoln Republican.

The meeting then adjourned.  
A. HAMBY, Chairman.  
B. S. JOHNSON, Secretary.