HILLSBORG', OCTOBER 19, 1840. To the Editor of the Register :

Mr. Gales: In the Raleigh Standard of Wednesday, the 14th, the Editor states that "we learn that Dr. Smith, of Orange, one of the Candidates on the Whig Electoral Ticket, has come out in favor of a Tariff; thus the Whigs adopt, one after another, the principles most hostile to Southern interests." I am sorry that in amounting a matter of such magnitude to the world, he had not been a little more specific, and that he had given to the public the time, the place and the person, to whom this very treasonable disclosure was made. Now I am at a loss to know what to say-whether it was Mr. Calhoun's Tariff of 1816, or Mr. Clay's Tariff of 1819, or Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's higher Tariff of 1824, or "the bill of aborainations" of Mr. Van Buren of 1828. Trepeat, I am at a loss to conceive which of these had come out in favor of. Now, if the Tariff of 1824 did entitle Gen. Jackson to Southern confidence and support to the highest office in the Government, and Mr. Van Buren to the second, and the " Bill of abominations" of 1828 has given, or is about to give South Carolina to Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1840. I should like to know what kind of Tariff it is that I can support after this, that will be more " hostile to, Southern interests" than these. But to the point without equivocation, I would most respectfully ask the Editor of the Standard to give to the public the creed of his party, and let us know if they are opposed to a Tariff. The "Whigs" have been somewhat alarmed on the subject. A Mr. Rhett, a distinguished South Carolina Representative, has come out the last Session of Congress against a Tariff, and in favor of direct taxes-he is champion of the Southern Democratic party. Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, gives us a broad hint on the subject of direct taxes. I am desirous that all persons and all parties shall know my principles on all subjects that may concern them and me, and my opinions too. I went into Congress in 1817, and left in 1821. The subject of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government was then introduced and discussed. I voted uniformly against it. Mr. Clay introduced the subject of the Tariff; it was discussed : I voted against it. I voted against Internal Improvements, because I believed there was no warrant in the Constitution for them, and that if there had been, that it was inexpedient. I voted against the Tariff, because I thought that Mr. Calhoun's Tariff of 1816 was sufficiently high to raise revenue: and that no other of the contingencies which I thought would justify an increased Tariff had arisen. Indeed, so far from being a high Tariff man, I moved in Congress for a reduction of the duty on Salt and Iron-but on being informed by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, an old member and leader of the Republican party, and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the Tariff of 1816 was the basis on which the Government had given a pledge to their creditors for the discharge of the National debt, I withthe opinion, that it was within the Constitutional powers of Congress to impose a Tariff of duties on goods, warcs and merchandize imported into the United States. 1st. To raise revenue to support the Government of the United States. 2dly. To countervail any unjust or unequal restrictions or regulations by any foreign nation upon our fully, commerce. 3dly. To protect the industry of our own people, when rendered expedient by the state of our foreign relations .-These have been my opinions for twenty-five years. I have not changed them. I approved of the Compromise Act of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, the great leaders of the opponite parties. I desire that Compromise to be observed in good faith, and I had most earnestly hoped that all parties would adhere to it, and that nothing would arise which would do venture to say, that if the expenditures of the Government must go on under our prethe Government must go on under our present rulers, and the revenue arising from the promise Tariff will not support it, in that case I will prefer setting aside the Compromise, and imposing such a Tariff as will suport the Government, rather than submit to having a National debt on us, under the decentive guise of Treasury notes, or to have to resert to direct taxes with the Stamp and Excise Act, and with a host of Insolent Officers to intrude themselves into our houses

These are my opinions. If this is what "coming out in favor of a Tariff," he is which I can render to the good cause, requires my right. I maintain these to be my opinions presence here. We cannot but love South Carolina, fluential, and were friendly to the Administration. He was restored to his office until theory and in practice. I call them true can principles-true Republican printrue State Rights principles-true Southern principles. If these are not the principles of all the Whigs, I cannot help it. If they are not the principles of the Southern Van Buren party, I cannot help it. I never have gone one inch out of my way, to serve any party. If they come into my path, I am willing to travel in company, and when they see any road that they prefer, let them take it;—I still go on in what I believe to be the true old Republican road, and I think I con-stantly see in my way the marks of Wash-ington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe to

The Whig Editors throughout the State requested to publish title.

Very respectfully.

Your humble universe.

NORTH CAROLINA WHIG CONVENTION. publication of the Letters sent to mittee of Arrangements at our late Cons

FROM JUDGE UNDERWOOD, OF KY.

GENTLEMEN —I should be highly gratified to attend the Whig Convention in Raleigh, on the sile of October next; but it is out of my power to comply with your kind invitation for many reasons—one of which is, that I shall be engaged on that day in this place, with the People of the District I have the honor to represent in Congress, "in celebrating the Anniversary of the glorious victory of the Thames."

The enthusiasm and determined resolution among

the People of Kentucky, in behalf of a political regeneration, surpasses any thing I have ever witnessed f there is a general turn out at the Presidential election, (and I believe there will be,) we shall give a majority for Harrison and Tyler equal to 20,000 votes. The attempth of the Whigs is daily increasing. Every body who looks at the action of the Federal Government for the last eleven years, cannot fail to per-ceive, unless blind through political prejudices, that there has been a rapid accumulation of power in the there has been a rapid accumulation of power in the Head of the Executive Department. The President already exercises an overshadowing influence. The Legislative Department is now subject to the absolute control of Executive Supremacy, and there is imminent danger that the Judiciary will, ere long, become subservient to the schemes and policy of the appointing power. The people, all the people, are beginning to see these things, and they are startled and aroused, as if their cities, towns and cottages were attacked by hostile invades. were attacked by hostile invaders, without previous notice of war. They perceive the inevitable results of the principles and policy of the present Administration, and perceiving them, they know that their liberty, and their Agricultural, Commercial and Mechanical prosperity are sacrificed upon the altar of party aggrandizement.

We must get back to that state of things when the legislation of the country shall emanate from enlightened and honest Representatives of the people, in-stead of Executive dictation. We must guarantee to subordinate Executive officers something like independence of the will of the President in the dis harge of their duties. The absolute power of removal must be checked. The officer must be governed by the law, instead of the fat of a Monarch. We must take the public money from the control of the Executive. We must have a Treasury dependent upon the People, and independent of the President We must have a sound National Currency and no Bank suspensions. We must have no large Standing Armies in time of peace. The people must learn to do their "own fighting and their own voting." The people are determined to have real reform, and they intend to begin the work by changing and dismissing faithless servants who promise well, but act badly; and by putting in such as will regard their professions in their actions.

Accept my thanks for your expressions of personal kindness and regard.

With respect Your brother Whig and ob't serv't,

FROM HON. J. C. CLARK, OF N. Y.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1840. GENTLEMES:-It gives me pleasure to acknowedge the receipt of your favor of the 1st instant, inviting me to attend a Convention of the friends of Harrison and Reform, at Raleigh, on the 5th proximo. I regret my engagements will deprive me of the high satisfaction I should enjoy, in mingling with the Whige of the gallant old North State, and in interchanging congratulations with them on the splendid result of the late elections. North Carolina has placed her lights upon the hill-they are beacon lights to the other States, and will guide them to the haven of safety. Her bright example will animate the friends of Reform throughout the Union. To emulate it would be, alike their pleasure and their duty. Already have the hardy and patriotic sons of the "Green Mountains" echoed back the shouts of victory. Maine will soon add her voice to the grand chorus of the politically redeemed.

The glorious example of your State will not bellost on New York. Though certain of victory, she will, n the midst of her conflicts, think of your gallant achievements, and strive to make her triumph as brilliant as that which has so recently covered you with never-fading laurels.

· Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. C. CLARK.

FROM HON: J. M. BOTTS, OF VIRGINIA

Richmond, Sept. 15, 1840. GENTLEMEN :- I have received your communication inviting me to join my Whig brethren of North Carolina in a Convention to be held on the 5th of October. I regret that it should have happened on the same day on which it is purposed to hold a Condrew my opposition. But I have always held | vention of our own State at Richmond. But for this, should have attended with great pleasure-but I do not feel that I should stand justified in leaving Home. on so interesting an occasion.

North Carolina has done nobly, and is entitled the thanks of every patriot in the land, and I hereby tender mine most gratefully. Responsible the same spirit which animated your people in August until November, and the country must be restored to virtue and prosperity.

Believe me, gentlemen, to be goers, most respe J. M. BOTTS.

FROM HON, P. M. BUTLER, OF S. C. Columbia, September 14, 1840. GENTLEMEN :- Your favor of the 1st instant has een received, in which you do me the honor to invite me to unite with the Whig citizens of North Carolina in celebrating the glorious victory of the Thames. The name of Whig has long been sociated with principles dear to every patriot; to a faithful support of Constitutional government; to a just regard to the rights of every class of their fellow citizens; but more especially by a firm and manly resistance to the encroachments of Executive Power. Such lenburg, in that State, that the Whig banner was first raised in 1775; and she has never been found false to the doctrines for which her cons successfully contended, and which they so firmly established. To General Harrison at this crisis, all eyes are turned, as the brave old soldier, who, in the evening of his days, is called from his retirement to administer the Government of the Country he so ably defended; recommended by his undeviating political honesty, his purity of purpose, and his great moral worth. He is called, because the people want no wily politician, but an honest man, to bring back the Government to the principles setablished by a Washington, and supported by Jeffetson, Madison and Monroe. I regret, gentlemen, that I cannot join you. We have reised in our trict the Harrison Manner, and the small one green spot in the desert waste to which the eye may turn with pleasure.

Very respectfully,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
PIERCE M. BUTLER.

FROM HON. H. W. HILLIARD, OF ALA.

Montgomery, September 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—If I were to obey my inclination

Gentlemen:—If I were to obey my inclinations, I should at once accept your invitation, to join my Whig brethren of North Carolina in celebrating the anniversary of the glorious victory of the Thames. But my engagements are of such a nature, that I must yield my wishes to my sense of duty. I have cherished a high veneration for the character of your State, and your late glorious triumph has beightened this sentiment in no small degree. The ashes of some of my nearest kindred rest in the soil of North Carolina, and amongst her living estimates I number many relatives. I need not say to you then, gentlemen, how happy it would make me to be able to mingle any gratulations with yours, to catch new anior from the patriotic spirit which flames so high in your

joy at your late victory. You cannot imagine with what enziety we looked to your struggle. We almost held our breath till we could hear the tidings, and when the report came to us that North Carolina, the honest and true," had annihilated the power of the enemy within her borders, we rent the air with our shouts. The public pulse has rarely beat so high.

We are endeavoring to bring Alabama up by you side. Our late efforts have been amply rewarded and gro yet hope to share in the glory of the approach ing victory. Our State stands now like Laocoon, struggling with the serpents which bind and threaten to crush her, but we trust that she will yet be able to break from their coils.

I rejoice to see, gentlemen, that you do not reupon the field of victory; you have yet great deeds to sectorm, and glorious trophies to win. We look to

As to the general result, I have long been persuaded that our glorious leader could not be defeated. From the very hour when the great standard of the party was placed in his hands, there has been a succession of victories. Thousands have gathered about it that were long strayed from it, and the multitude which surround it is becoming so great that no man can

number them.

I regard the present contest as fuvolving so deeply all that is dear to us as a people, that I think when the great battle is won, it will be our first duty to assemble n our Holy Sanctuaries, and render thanks to the Ruler of the Universe, for having delivered our country from a power which crushed its prosperity, and threat ened its liberty, and darkened all its hopes.

Be pleased, Gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the henor which you have conferred upon me, and be-

With sentiments of high regard
Your friend and fellow citizen,
HENRY W. HILLIARD.

VAN BUREN DEMOCRACY.

We publish the following letter of Mr. CAMP. and the remarks of Mr. Ooks, to show what claims the "GREAT FOLLOWER" has to be called "a Demo-

" BALTIMORE, Sept. 22, 1836. STR : Some time, as nearly as I now recollect in March, 1834, I was riding down Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington City, in a Chaise; I heard a carriage driving very furiously behind me, and turned to the right to give it space. The carriage turned at sharp angle, and ran directly upon my gig and horse, broke the gig, crippled my horse, ENDANGER-ING MY LIPE. I SAW IT WAS THE CARRIAGE OF MR. VAN BUREN, WITH A WAITE DRIVER, A FO-REIGNER AND AN OUTRIDER. After having shattered my gig, they passed and held up a little, and laughed while I was gathering up the fragments of my gig. I wrote to Mr. Van Buren, stating the facts, observing that I presumed all that he wanted was to be informed of them to make me suitable reparation. and referred them to Gov. Tomlinson as to my character and veracity. He did speak to Mr. Tomlinson, who told him that whatever I said was entitled to full credit, as Mr. Tomlinson informed me afterwards.

"I then called on Mr. Van Buren at his house, and ecapitulated the facts as I had stated them in the letter, in the presence of Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Van Buren said that I must BE aware that he was not responsible for the acts of his driver, and that I must look to him (HIS DRIVER) for whatever damages he had done me; and he never has made me any reparation

Yours respectfully,

H. F. CAMP." SEPTEMBER 22, 1836.

Baltimore City, State of Maryland, ss. "This day appeared H. F. Camp, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said City, and made oath that the statements contained in the foregoing letter are true.

WM. ASHMAN."

Here, sir, the maxim, " like master, like nan," applies in all its force. I care, therefore, not a whit whether Mr. Van Buren was within his carriage at the time the gig of Mr. Camp was rode down and broken to fragments on Pennsylvania avenue or not. His conduct afterwards shows that he approved the conduct of his driver in the whole affair; for instead of discharging his insolent English driver the moment he refused to make suitable reparation for the outrage, as every lover of justice would have done, Mr. Van Buren gives the letter of the poor injured citizen to his foreign driver who went to him and abused him " in a most insulting manner for having informed his mas-

The humble gig of Mr. Camp had as good right to occupy the space on the broad avenue as had Mr. Van Buren's gilded coach. It was well, however, that Mr. Camp escaped with mere abuse, and that he had not been forthwith imprisoned for refusing to submit with Christian meekness, thus to be rode over and rode down by this great demoocrat's British state coach.

Extract from Waddy Thompson's Danville Speech.

KEEPING DEFAULTERS IN OFFICE. It is proven by official documents that Harris, the Receiver at Columbus, was retained in office after, it was known that he was a defaulter to an immense amount. Mr. Woodbury, for nearly two years, had been coaxing this man to restore the money which he had stolen. I say stolen, for that is the word, the proper word. "Now do, dear Mr. Harris pay us our money; it is very painful to have to teaze you thus; we would not do it, Mr. Harris; indeed we would not, but we are mighty hard pushed oursalves." Mr. Harris was inexorable; he would pay nothing. At last he was in-formed that if he did not pay up by the first of October, he would be dismissed. This began to look a little like doing the right thing at last. But mark the issue! Mr. Claiborne, the member of Congress from Mississippi writes a letter to the President, saying amongst other things, that the election in Mississippi would be a very close one, and tration. He was restored to his office until he embezzled thirty or forty thousand dollars more, which was lost to the Government; in all, 109,000 dollars. I might swell this list, if I were to name all who, under like circum stances, were retained in office after it was known that they embezzled the public money. Is not the case, then, made out, of the averseer who makes a profitable estate ruin-ously unproductive, the fences down, houses dilapidated, and winks at the stealing by the servants of the little that is made, not satis-

fied with not punishing them, but rewarding them by again giving them opportunities to steal? Would any man here retain such a

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Messrs Gales & Seaton : I had heard the case of Cadet Drake spoken of repeated ly, and in the Intelligencer of Monday, 28th September, I saw the following article:

"The Louisville City Gazette cites a case, said have occurred early in the last Administration, which the sentence by a Court Martial of dismission of a Cadet at the Military Academy was reversed, and the Officers composing the Court rebuked, because of the admission of evidence upon the trial showing what a negro had said in the case. The Secretary of War (Mr. Baton,) it is said, "reversed the opinion of the Court, and rebuked the officers composing it, for dis missing a young officer upon hearsay testimony, and that the testimony of a negro! He said, if the negro had been there in person, he could not have testified against Cadet Drake, and much less, therefor could his statement be received second-handed." The Editors of the Gazette calls upon us (the Editors of the National Intelligencer) to procure the Opinion in this case, and publish it.

"With this request we should have pleasure complying, if the Opinion were within our reach. But it is not. We have heard of the case before, and what we heard of it corresponds substantially with the

On Tuesday, I called at the War Depart-

ment, and, the Secretary being absent, the chief clerk declined showing me the papers in Mr. Drake's case, without permission from the Secretary of War. On Wednesday, Mr. Merrick, of the United States Senate, accompanied me to the War Department, and the result of our interview with the Secretary of War will appear from the following statement, prepared soon after:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1840

We went this morning together to the War Depart nent, and waited on the Secretary of War, and requested him to let us see the papers in the case of Mr. Drake, which Mr. Stanly had asked for yesterday, when the chief clerk declined exhibiting them without permission from the Secretary.

The Secretary of War (Mr. Poinsett) replied that he could not gratify us; it was against a rule of the Department to show such papers, or to give copies, upless the person interested desired to have them, or unless either House of Congress or one of its commit-tees desired copies. The Secretary remarked that great injustice might be done if this rule was not adopted; that the characters of innocent persons might suffer by allowing extracts to be taken from papers of Courts Martial. The Secretary was then told that, for our present purpose, we waived the demand to inspect the proceedings of the Court : that neither of us desired to know any thing relating to the charges against Mr. Drake; we only desired to see what was done by the then Secretary of War, (Major Eaton,) as we understood, relative to the legality of some of the testimony taken upon the trial. Mr. Poinsett replied, he could not allow us to see this.

The Secretary was then asked if he felt at liberty otherwise, was not taken in the case of Mr. Drake, and whether the Secretary of War at that time had not reversed the proceedings on account of said negro testimony. The Secretary (Mr. Poinsett,) replied, he could not answer that question, because he might as well exhibit the papers as state their contents.

We then said, we held it to be the undoubted right of the People, or at least of their Representatives, to inspect the public proceedings of their functionaries, and we therefore demanded to see the opinion of the Secretary of War in this case.

The Secretary repeated that he could not comply with this demand. This is the substance of what passed during the nterview.

WM. D. MERRICK, of Maryland.

EDWARD STANLY, of N. Carolina

I will not at present discuss the propriety of the rule adopted by the Secretary of War, and whether the information sought by Mr. Merrick and myself could not have been given without violating the rule. It will be observed there was no information desired as to the charges against Cadet Drake: the simple inquiry was, was not negro testimony admitted; was not the case reversed, because something a negro had said was given in evidence? Admitting Mr. Poinsett to be right in refusing to give information of the proceedings which have taken place of a public character-admitting, for the sake of argument, he has the right to exclude the Representatives of the People from having access to the records of his Department, surely no one will say Mr. Poinsett could with propriety allow others to see or know of such matters.

I hope the People will contrast the account of the interview between Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Merrick and myself with the following article from the Globe. "Look on that picture and on this."

A New Tack .- We have received several letters of the following tenor, viz :

Extract from a letter dated

CUMBERLAND (Mp.) Aug. 15, 1840. The Whig party in Allegany county, Maryland and Hampshire county, Virginia, are making a good deal of fuss about the Hooe case. As for my part, I believe the President, acted perfectly right. I am a slaveholder myself, and as much opposed to negro testimony against whites as any man on earth, and the law ought to be repealed; but it was stated to me yesterday by a Whig that, during General Jackson's administration, there was a charge brought against one of the Cadets at West Point, and the Court Martial found him guilty upon negro testimony; the matter was stated to General Jackson, who immediately examined into the matter, and reinstated the Cadet and gave the Court a severe reprimand. This information. too, was told to this Whig by a young man by the name of Lynn, who was a Cadet at the time. I do not believe one word of it. My object in writing to you is to know the facts. I would wish you to give me a correct statement of it. In the Hooe case, he was not found guilty on negro testimony.

On application to the War Department, for the

purpose of ascertaining whether there was any case which could be made to give color to such a statement, we have received from the Secretary the following let-

WAS DEPARTMENT, Aug. 22, 1840. which accompanied your note of the 19th inst. The statement made to that gentleman, as given in his letter, is not correct. The case referred to was that of Cadet Drake, with which there appears to have been no direct interference on the part of the then President, General Jackson.

These was no negro witness who testified before the

Court; one was sought for as a witness, but could not be found. The decision of the Court was set aside by the Secretary of War, and, to use his own words, because "the party was convicted upon hearsay testimony." Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. R. POINSETT.

Honest Whigery, what is to be thy next resort?

I have italicised a few words in Mr. Poinsett's letter to the Editors of the Globe.]

He can give the Editors of the Globe a statement from the case, a part of the " words used by the Secretary, and yet the rules of

trial. Not at all. But, says Mr. Poinsett, that you would furnish us with the particulars of the there was no "direct interference" on the part of General Jackson. That means, probably that General Inckson did not write with his own hand that Cadet Drake must be reinstated on account of the negro testimony; but did he not interfere indirectly? Does not Mr. Eaton, the Secretary of War in 1830, refer to the opinion of the President? Was not something that a negro had said given in evidence on the trial of Cadet Drake? And was not that, in General Jackson's opinion, and in the opinion of Major Eaton, unlawful and improper? It seems a negro witness " was sought for"-were not the declarations of the "sought for" negro given in evidence? Did not General Jackson and Major Eaton, who were men of "Southern principles," object to the use of such testimony? And could not Mr. Poinsett answer such questions with as much propriety as he could answer the "applica- my military services, which embraced many year of tion" of the Globe?

These questions I leave for our patriotic give evidence before a court-martial, against any white People to answer; that People must soon States. decide whether they will consent that the records of the country should be kept to be used for the purposes of a party, while those who do not support the Administration are prohibited from seeing them.

From the refusal of the Secretary of War -unprecedented, as far as I know-to exhibit the action of General Jackson, or his Secretary of War, Major Eaton, on this case, to two Representatives of the People of the Southern States, after having given a statement touching the same (and that garbled,

as I believe) to the Editors of the Globe newspaper, as well as from the evidence derived from several respectable individuals, I feel fully warranted in charging that, in the case of Cadet Drake, negro testimony was admitted, or the "hearsay" of a negro, and that the Secretary of War, Major, Eaton, interfered because negro testimony, hearsay or otherwise, had been admitted.

That information may be given to those who have desired it, I request you to pubish this communication.

Very respectfully, yours, EDW. STANLY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ISTELLIGENCER.

CASE OF CADET BRAKE.

Our paper of Saturday last, contained tatement of Mr. Senator Merrick, of Maryland, and Mr. Stanly, a member of the House Representatives from the State of North Carolina, detailing the circumstances of their application to the Secretary of War for permission to inspect the papers in the case of Cadet Drake. The application was refused on the ground of a rule, which Mr. Stanly gives conclusive proof that the Sec- Steam Navy. Louis Philippe has sanctioned retary of War had not considered binding when the Editors of the Globe called on him to break it. It was only the other day that we heard of the refusal by the Secretary of State to certify to the official character of a judicial officer, whose commission was recorded in his Department, and of his ultimately consenting only on conditions which in one or more similar cases he had not ex-

The subjoined correspondence shows that sentence of a court-martial was reversed by a former Secretary of War, and that one of the grounds of reversal was that the court had admitted negro testimony. It is remarkable that the Administration has not vet produced a single case to prove the alleged steamships will be mistress of the seas. The usage in military trials, in slaveholding steam frigate, by the facilities which it pos-States, to receive negro testimony, and that the usage, so far as developed, is the other

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1840. Gentlemen: I send you the enclosed correspon dence between General Eaton and myself, to be used s you please.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, C. DOWNING.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton WASHINGTON, September 2, 1840.

Dear Sir : In a conversation with you a few days ince, you stated that you had disapproved the decison of a court-martial in the case of Cadet Crittenden haps the final effect may be that the means on two grounds-

1. That negro testimony could in no case be admit-

hand or as tharsay.

I see by the letter of Mr. Poinsett, published in the Globe of Friday, 28th of August, that there was a case of Mr. Drake, where the decision of a court-martial was set aside, because the Secretary of War, in his own language, declared that hearsay evidence could not be admitted. Is this the case of which you spoke, and do you remember the case of Mr. Drake? Will you, my dear sir, be good enough to state fi writing the case, as you remember it, of which we

were speaking, and the true grounds of your decision?
Your friend, C. DOWNING.

Gen. J. H. Eaton.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1840. Dear Sir: I reply to you hastily. The case to which you refer I well recollect; and the following are Some person, Mr. Drake perhaps, was brought be

fore a count-martial at West Point, of which Major Hitchcock was judge advocate. The record showed that some free negro had been treated ill; sensible of the practised error, the negro may have been hired to depart. He was absent at the trial, when the court determined that his statement, made at the time, should be received as evidence; and it was received—the party was dismissed, and Mr. Crittenden's son from Kentucky was also dismissed for contumacy, because he would not reveal the confidential conversations of his I reversed the decision of the court on the ground,

1st. that negro testimony could not be received, and will enable me to accommodate with Board and Lods more especially in the case before me for considerating, in addition to those already engaged, 12 or 14 tenden I also reinstated, because I held his conduct, in not revealing the secrets of his associates at the college, highly commendable and proper, and so declared in

my reversal of the proceedings.

If you have any object for making of me this inquiry, I beg you to ask the Secretary of War for a copy of my decision. He can have no objection to afford it, and I am quite confident it will sustain what I state Your friend, to you.

J. H. EATON.

Negra Testimony before Courts-Martial.

The following correspondence presents the testimony of General Call, on the subrand on his own account, at the old stand on Fayette ject of the pretended usage in the military

Office of the Executive Committee of the Republican Committee of seventy-six,

manager? If he would not, but would continue power in its present hands, he cares less for the public interest than his own. He may be a patriot, according to his idea of the meaning of the words he is not, according to mine.

Dear Siz: It has been stated that you were, several years ago, a member of a court martial to which the Judge Advocate offered a negro witness; that you objected to the examination of the witness; and that the court refused to permit him to be sworn.

Lam directed by the committee to ask you whether or not the statement referred to is correct; to request or not the statement referred to is correct; to request to extend to attend.

that you would turnish us with the particulars of the case; and, further, that you would have the goodness to say whether or not, in the course of your military life, you have known of any trial before a court-martial, sitting in a claveholding State, in which negro the stimony was received against white men. If there be such a case, was the witness objected to on the trial by the accused, by a member of the court, or by an

body else? I am, sir, yours, very respectfully P. R. FENDALL

General R. K. Call, Washington. Washington, October 5, 1840

Dear Sir: In teply to your note of this morning. have to state that, soon after the siege of New Orleans a court-martial was held in the city of New Orleans of which Major H. D. Pier, of the 44th United State infantry, was President, and that a person of color was introduced as a witness, in behalf of one of the prisoners. To the best of my recollection and belief, the examination of this witness was objected to by Mai William O. Butler, a member of the court, and now member of Congress from the State of Kentucky The objection was sustained by the court, and the way ness rejected. I remember no case, in the course

my life, in which any person of color was permitted

Lain, see, very respectfully, your obedient server Mr. P. R. Fendall. Chairman Executive Committee, &c.

Old Georgia to her Southern sisters greeting: We have done our duty, and in Novem. ber will do it again-We doubt not you will

Old Virginia: We have stood shoulde to shoulder before in defence of the genu. ine Virginia principles, and we'll do it The old North State and Georgia, in their

best days, were together; those days are returning and they will soon be so again. Alabama is too good pluck to remain in

bendage, while her sisters around her are rending their bonds. Mississippi, identical in her interests with

Georgia, will maintain those interests, or know the reason why. Louisiana-her river is too large to be

used only for mill dams. She can't go the 'perish commerce" doctrines : and she Tennessee, we stood by your grey head.

ed White while living, though prescribed to the death-we stand by him yet. Stand Arkansas is not so far off, but that she

knows her duty, and will do it. Missouri-Independence was achieved after seven year's conflict :- Try it again

Southern Recorde War by Steam .- While America is yet sleoping. France as well as England has a wakened to the necessity of organizing

an ordinance appropriating hearly six millions of dollars for steam packets from Have to New-York: from Bordeaux and Marseilles to Havanna; from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro, and three secondary lines to Mexico, Central America and Buenos Ayres. The arrangements comprise 14 ships of 450 horse power each, and 4 of 220. All these steamships are to be men-of-war.

England, too, assigns her naval officers to the command of her mercantile steamen Alexander of Russia is also aroused to the importance of this subject. All the great European powers are aware that when the next great war takes place, that nation which can bring into action the most powerful sesses of selecting the most favorable position for attack, and changing it at pleasure; of advancing and retreating at will; of twning to its own benefit the circumstances of wind and tide which embarass its adversary and applying its superfluous power to those most destructive of all weapons, steam cannon, can annihilate a fleet of vessels which depend on the caprices of the elements. Nations which aspire to rank as first powers, must be constantly increasing their steamers to keep peace with their rivals; and perof warlike destruction will become so overwhelming that the nations of the world conscious that a single defeat would be utter ruin, will refrain from playing so hazardous a game; and thus, paradoxical as it may seem, the increase of the destructive power

Violence. - There was a party of hot-headed Va Buren men and boys, that laboured assiduously to it terrupt the People's celebration, day before yesterday They enacted several scenes of violent outrage, all disgraceful to themselves and the party that gives them ountenance. In performing their disgraceful orga at night, they broke the limbs of several quiet gentle men, who were merely listening to the speeches M dressed to the crowd. These desperate men, agnes with club and pistol, pushed into the dense mass of human beings, dealing their murderous blows right and left, and discharging their pistols whenever the darkness afforded them a temporary shelter from re ognition—and they may be thankful killed. The Whigs rallied at the Arch, corner of Maine and Fourth streets, and kept up their vigils un til morning. They were aided in their efforts to keep the peace by the Deputy Sheriff, the Mayor, and several of our oldest citizens.

of war may preserve universal peace.

Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 3 JOTICE to Members of the Legis pocious-Dining Room, and several new and very convenient Bed Rooms, adjacent to my House, which Roleigh, Gen 20, 1840. HANNAH STUART.

TAILORING, D NEW BETABLISHMENT.

NEXT BOOK TO THE NEW MARKET HOUSE

BOURBON SMITH RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased out the Pattoring Establishment of Mr. James Litchford, and will hereafter carry on the business in his own name ville street, next door to the new Market House. Becourts of the United States to receive negro testimony:

Office of the Executive Committee of the court of the court of the court of the Executive Committee of the court o His work shall be faithfully done, and his prices as moderate as the times will justify.

> PIPPECANOE CLUB There will be a meeting of the Tip-becanoe Club at the Log sabin in

this place, on Saturday nat, at 10 lock Our friends from the County, as sarned