

MR. BOTTS AND MR. TYLER

The following letters from Mr. Botts, appeared in the Richmond Whig of Tuesday. It will be read with interest by the public and, in the estimation of candid and impartial men can leave no doubt of the unexampled perfidy of which John Tyler has been guilty. It is proper that we should say that this letter was not necessary to convince us that Mr. Botts' previous statement was in every particular correct. We knew him to be a man of truth, and we therefore believed him. We knew, too, that Mr. Tyler was base and perfidious, and were therefore prepared to believe any charge of baseness and perfidy which might be brought against him.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

Our attention has been called to the circumstance that some papers have given currency to the latest, most improved, enlarged, and illustrated edition of the base fabrications of this notorious individual. He is represented as having charged the President publicly in his late electioneering campaign, as having said to him on the third day of the extra session—

"That he meant to be a candidate, not only for four, but for eight years from the 4th March, '45, thus making the whole term of his service twelve years; and then—

"That the President had offered him any office in his gift, provided he (Botts) would sustain him in his aspirations; and then—

"That he, John Minor Botts, from this time ceased to visit the President.

So far as the first specification is concerned, we are authorized to say, that at the time of which this invented conversation of Mr. John Minor Botts is said to have occurred, the President had no intention of being a candidate for the Presidency in '44. The President was only prevented from introducing an announcement to this effect, in his Inaugural Address, by considerations of great public weight, and would have made it in his second Veto message, if his then Cabinet had not urgently opposed it, upon the question being solemnly submitted to them.

So far as the second specification is concerned, we are authorized to say, that the President never made to Mr. John Minor Botts any offer of an office of any sort, or of any character, at any time or at any place, for any purpose or object whatever. And,—"

So far as the third specification is concerned, we are authorized to say that so far from Mr. John M. Botts having ceased to visit the President from and after the 3d day of the extra session, he repeatedly called at the White House, until he pursued a course which precluded the President from having any further communication with him. That transaction was this: During the pendency before the Senate of Mr. Clay's Bank bill, it was ascertained that Messrs. Merrick, Preston, Rives and Archer, would not sustain it without the insertion of such a modification as would reconcile it with the constitutional scruples of the President, and with their opposition it stood in a minority. At this juncture of affairs, Mr. John Minor Botts called upon the President, with a paper purporting to be such an amendment, which he said had been drawn up by himself, and thought would remove all difficulties upon the subject of a bank. After exacting from Mr. John Minor Botts, the positive assurance that if the amendment did not meet his approbation, it should be destroyed and never more heard of, the President took it and examined it, instantaneously rejected it, with the emphatic declaration, that he would inevitably veto any bill containing such a clause. Whereupon, Mr. John Minor Botts reiterated his promise to destroy it and retired. The President thought no more of the matter until a few days afterwards, when the Whig press was filled with laudations of Mr. Botts for having fallen upon this very expedient; and Mr. Clay subsequently offered it in the Senate Chamber, substantially, if not literally, as an amendment to his Bill! The treachery in the whole conduct of Mr. John Minor Botts became so apparent, that the President ever afterwards refused to hold any intercourse with him either by word or in writing.

The charges of Mr. Botts remind us of one which he made against the President at an early period of the contest between Mr. Tyler and the ultra Whigs. The Hon. gentleman (?) then stated that, while Mr. Tyler was at Brown's Hotel, acting as President of the Senate, shortly after the inauguration of General Harrison, he waited upon Mr. Tyler at his rooms in company with another gentleman, and Mr. Tyler did then and there to them declare himself in favor of a Bank of the United States. We have never, by authority, denied this charge before—but we are now authorized to say, that Mr. Botts, in making such a declaration, affirmed what was false in every particular.

To the Editors of the Whig, and through them to all others who may feel an interest in the matter. The above article, which originally appeared in the Madisonian, the official organ of Mr. John Tyler, and which has just come to my notice through the "Richmond Star," having been published by the authority of, if not written by, the individual who occupies the elevated post of acting President of the United States, would, from the position he occupies, seem to demand such attention at my hands, as I would neither pay to him as a man, nor to the channel through which his communication is made.

In the reply I am about to make, I shall confine myself to a simple statement of facts, avoiding as far as I can every thing like vituperation and abuse, beyond that which may be embodied in the simple expression of my reason for it, which is, that I have long since held him, as nineteen-twentieths of his countrymen hold him, indeed all but his purchased parasites, and hired stipendiaries, as too degraded and contemptible, and sunk too low, in all the attributes that adorn the character of a gentleman, to entitle him to rise to the dignity of abuse: for I am not one of those who think that high station can confer either dignity, respectability or credibility on an unworthy man. But I am not a little gratified that the opportunity has at length been afforded by this hard writing and reluctant denial, to make known to my friends throughout the country, the occasion and the cause of my first denunciation of Mr. Tyler, on the floor of the House of Representatives.

"By this statement, a question of veracity is raised between Mr. John Tyler and myself, the result of which I cannot dream where we are both known. In the language of the "Star," I trust, that "in this country, between John Tyler and John M. Botts, and especially here, where both are best known, something more than Mr. John Tyler's word will be wanted against the word of Mr. Botts." When the day shall arrive that sees the issue of no more sessions of an American Congress shall be prepared to testify upon oath, that they believe me to have been guilty of the most willful and deliberate falsehoods in various instances—when such falsehoods shall have been established upon me by the concurrent testimony

of such men as Thomas Ewing, John Bell, John Crittenden, Geo. B. Sager, Francis Granger, John McPherson, George, and John Sergeant—finally, when it shall have been charged upon me by the most eminent and honorable members of the bar, and made a matter of record—that I have obtained, by fraud, a bond from an idiot ward, and that charge shall be sustained by the high Court of Chancery in Virginia, and shall be perpetual enjoined and restrained from ever repeating the amount of the bond, thus fraudulently obtained from the estate of a confiding and unfortunate young friend who had looked up to me as his friend and second father, then it will be time enough for me to shrink from such a controversy;—but until then (for I cannot recognize any equality between the word of Mr. John Tyler and myself before) let not the hand that has been tainted and stained with corruption and fraud—let not the lips that have been polluted with falsehood, or the heart that has been damned with treachery as base as that of the fallen angel, or hell itself—be credited in any assault that he may make on my character or veracity.

But while the conversation which I am now about to give in full detail occurred, (as was not only natural, but certain to have happened), in the absence of all witnesses, yet I will give such circumstantial and corroborative evidence of its truth, as will not fail to remove every remnant of doubt, upon the mind of every candid, and I disinterested reader, no matter to what party he may belong.

It was on Wednesday the third day of the Extra Session of Congress, that I visited Mr. Tyler on business that had been intrusted to my charge, by some of my constituents, when the following conversation took place, the substance of which he now so emphatically denies: and as I mean to affix my affidavit to it, I shall give entirely and in full, verbatim et literatim as nearly as I can recollect it, (and I believe I can repeat it precisely as it occurred,) and this will plead my apology for the introduction of language, which I confess was neither becoming to Mr. Tyler nor myself, and still less proper for the public prints—however as it was used I must repeat it here:

After getting through the business which carried me there, Mr. Tyler said:

"Well, Botts, I understand you have been denouncing my message;" to which I replied:

"No, Mr. Tyler, I have said nothing about your message that deserves to be characterized as denunciation, though I am sorry to find you have already established a back stair influence here, to communicate every whisper that may be made. I'll tell you candidly what I did say of the message, when asked my opinion of it: I said, it was a slip slop, milk and water affair, and not such as I had expected or desired to see."

Mr. Tyler, said with some animation, but good humoredly: "Well, God damn it, what did you expect or wish?"

Well, sir, said I, "I would have had you to have recommended a Bank of the United States, flat footed, and in the most unqualified terms."

"Now, by God," said Mr. Tyler, "that shows how damned hard you are to please. I have submitted to your consideration three plans: the Bank of the United States, the State Bank system and the Sub-Treasury; and have told you to take your choice, and I would be satisfied with either."

"But," said I, "Mr. Tyler, did't you know that a Whig Congress would take neither the State Bank System nor the Sub-Treasury?"

"Certainly I did," said he, "and therefore you ought to be satisfied."

"Well," I answered, "I should have preferred that you should have recommended a Bank of the U. S. outright and let Congress have come to your aid and stood shoulder to shoulder upon the question, instead of saying that each had been condemned in its turn; and we should then have escaped the taunt we now meet with from our opponents—that we have a Whig President who dare not recommend a Bank."—"But," I continued, "there was another objection I had to your message: I would have had you to recommend the distribution of the sales of the public lands, without qualification."

"And so I have," said he.

"Oh no," I said, "you have attached a proviso, that the duties to be levied should not exceed those contemplated by the act of 1833, which you know they are obliged to do, in order to raise enough revenue for the support of Government."

"There it is again," said he, "why by God, sir, you don't understand the Compromise Act," and stepping off to his table, he brought the volume of laws containing the Compromise act, and read from it the passage which declares that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage of any act prior to the 30th day of June, 1842, in the contingency of revenue, altering the rates of duties, &c.,—so as to adjust the revenue to suit either contingency.

"Now," said he, "sir, has't the contingency arisen? is there not a deficiency in the revenue? and what is there in this act to prevent you from raising the duties to 20, 30, 40, 50, or 100 per cent. if it shall be necessary 'without violating its provisions'?"—"Well," said I, Mr. Tyler if this be your construction of that act why did you say anything about the 'duties contemplated by it, in connection with the subject of Distribution.'"—"Oh," said he, "you know what a certain portion of the country think of the compromise act, and it is well enough to humor them."

And for this it was that I denounced his phrasical and hypocritical cant about the Compromise act when he vetoed the Tariff Bill because it violated, as he said, its provisions, and therefore required us to give up the Distribution clause. At this point there was a slight pause in the conversation, when I said, Tyler there is one piece of advice I want to give you, and as you have invited me to talk freely with you, I shall do so. You are a poor man, and will feel it more sensibly when you retire from your present situation, than you have ever done before—you will find it necessary to live and entertain in a style different from what you have been accustomed to, and unless you provide the means now, you will be placed in an embarrassing situation.

You ought to lay up from your salary \$15,000 a year, which in 4 years will give you \$60,000, and that, in Williamsburg, will be a fine estate, upon which you can live after the payment of all your debts, as will become your station.

"Botts," said he, "why confine me to four years?"

"Why confine you to what," said I, with surprise.

"Yes, why confine me to four years? Why not twelve?" I am only finishing out the unexpired term of General Harrison, and if I can make my administration popular, why should I not be entitled to an election on my own account, and then if I could make myself acceptable to the people, why should I not serve out my own eight years, as others have done before?"

"Why, Mr. Tyler," I answered, "you forget the one term principle."—"No," said he, "if every body else would be bound by the one term principle, as would I, but nobody else is, and why should I be?"

"Mr. Tyler," said I, "let me entreat you, even in jest, never to talk in this way to any body else."

This having been said apparently half in jest and half in earnest, I was doubtful how he intended it, until in a more serious tone he resumed:—

"I had rather any man in Congress should oppose my administration than you—under greater obligations to me than any body else, and there is no man whose interest I should take greater pleasure in promoting than yours. Now, sir, I have a Cabinet around me not of my own selection; this is General Harrison's Cabinet; and I do not know how long I can give in harmony with them. I don't know how soon I may have to call around me a political family of my own choice, and when I do, where should I look so soon as to my old friends, from my own doors," extending both hands towards me.

Said I, "Mr. Tyler, it is time you and I had come to an understanding: You say you had rather any man in Congress should oppose your administration than I. Now, sir, let me say to you, in return, that I will not support you, and will never have a supporter on that floor while I am there, and able to render you any assistance; but, there and able to render you any assistance, if by G—d, Mr. Tyler, if it is your purpose to be that party, and to defeat them down and set up a party for yourself—I'll be damned if ever you did see a more violent and bitter opponent than I will be to you; and as for office, to which you have alluded, let me say to you, that there is not an office in the gift of the Executive that I desire to hold, and not one that I would consent to accept, if it were to be attended with the slightest sacrifice of my political integrity, or of the confidence of my constituents."

"Well, well," said he, "we won't talk any more about this now—Come take off your hat and stay and dine with me;" I tried to excuse myself; he insisted, took my hat and umbrella from me; and I staid and broke bread that day with him for the last time in his own house.

Now for the circumstantial and corroborative evidence of the truth of this whole statement.

In the first place, if there be any portion of the people of this country, who, from an ignorance of my character, can believe me capable of fabricating such a statement as this to accomplish any selfish or interested motive, or for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind against Mr. Tyler—none can suppose that I had any such design at the time of this conversation is said to have taken place; for I was, at that time, on terms of the strictest friendship and closest confidence with him— anxious by every honorable means to advance his views, rejoicing in his success, and buoyant with hope of prosperity to the country, resulting from what I supposed to be the policy of his administration.

What object could I have had at that time, what purpose could I have subserved in trumping up such a tale as this against me, for my too ardent support of whom, in the Legislature of Virginia, for a seat in the Senate, I had incurred the displeasure of some of my best friends, and alienated the affections of some of the best Whigs in the State; and to whom, because I believed him to be an honest and ill-treated man, I had adhered with a constancy, tenacity and zeal worthy of a better cause and a better man. And yet such was the impression made on my mind by the interview held that day with Mr. Tyler, as to his ultimate purpose to run for a second and third term, which was only to be accomplished by the destruction of the Whig party, that I mentioned the conversation to several of my intimate friends on the same night of the day on which it occurred.

At the time the Hon. W. C. Dawson, and the Hon. Roger L. Gamble, and myself formed a mess, and to each of them I mentioned, in confidence, what had transpired between Mr. Tyler and myself, and expressed my apprehension of the result. On a subsequent, and perhaps to some of them as early as the next day, I mentioned it confidentially to my friends, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, John J. Crittenden, and I think the Hon. W. S. Archer, with all of whom I was on terms of the most familiar intimacy, besides one or two of my colleagues. To Mr. Clay—I believe I never mentioned it, until the Veto Message was sent in, or until it was ascertained with certainty that it was to come, when I put him in possession of Mr. Tyler's views of a 12 years term, that he might be on his guard.

I have not time, before I feel it necessary to answer this "by authority" attack on my veracity to write to all or any of the gentlemen above referred to, but if any one of them do not recollect to have heard of this conversation substantially, if not verbatim, as I have related it above, I wish him to contradict it publicly. I would prefer that they should corroborate this statement, if their recollections accord with mine—but knowing the reluctance with which many gentlemen appear in these newspaper controversies, I will only ask, (if the object to the other course,) that they will contradict this whole statement if they did not hear of it long prior to the rupture between Mr. Tyler and myself.

This is the conversation which was alluded to by Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, last fall, in a public address to the citizens of Philadelphia—an imperfect account of which had reached Mr. Gibbons, who is a stranger to me, and which led to a correspondence at that time, when Mr. Tyler was invited to authorize a publication of the whole conversation which the Madisonian declined (I suppose by authority) to give. And which was referred to in the late canvass only at its close, after it had been mentioned repeatedly by my competitor, somewhat in a spirit of rebuke, that I had fallen out and quarrelled with men in power, [a charge from which I entirely exonerated myself, because it became proper in my own vindication, to show that if I had quarrelled with men in power it was because I had found men in power profligate and corrupt, and unworthy of my confidence or the support of the people, and at the same time to show that I could have had no personal or selfish object in quarrelling with patronage, honor, emolument and reward, all of which attached to men in power, and to show that if I did quarrel with power, it was because I preferred a sacrifice of my personal advancement to a surrender of my representative duty and fidelity.

I might also here advert to several passages to be found in my speech on the Veto, delivered in the House of Representatives, at the extra session of 1841, in which allusion is made to this conversation, as furnishing me with a knowledge of his treachery, and design to run for another term—and in my letter "To the Public," dated August 21st, 1841, in explanation of the "Coffee House" letter, distinct allusion is also made to it. For example: After enumerating many of Mr. Tyler's acts, to show how far he had committed himself to Whig policy, I say—"For Mr. Tyler, who had done all this, to be the first man to throw himself in the path of his friends, and make himself a stumbling block, and an obstacle to the hopes, the entreaties, the demands of a Nation's happiness and weal, for the purpose of promoting his own personal popularity, did betray a degree of perfidy, that filled me with indignation and disgust."

And again, I remarked in that letter, "If I had official station had been uppermost in my mind, I might have betrayed my party and my friends, and given in my adhesion to Mr. Tyler's re-election, and sustained him in his desertion." Who can honestly doubt that I referred at that time to this very conversation? And may not the question be asked, with some propriety, if there was no foundation for such remarks, why the official organ was not then, as now, authorized to pronounce it false?

But a single extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Tyler in 1834, on the removal of the depos-

ition may serve to open the eyes of some to the principle and motive that actuates the man in his assault on me; in speaking of the abuse of power on the part of the Executive, and the error of an administration, he says—

"I'll render inaudible the voices of those who call into question his conduct, and complain of violated law; they are assailed in their turn; and when argument fails they are assailed by threats. They are called alarmists and agitators, and are charged with being actuated by unholy motives. These expedients, but too often successful, and errors in the administration of affairs come to be ratified, which but too frequently destroy the very foundations of free Government."

And here he carries out the principle himself—to render inaudible my voice for complaining of his conduct and violated law. He assails me in turn, and when argument fails he begins the war of appellatives—but for once at least the expedient will not succeed, nor will the errors of his administration be ratified—for I question if his word would be taken on oath by any intelligent Grand Jury in his native State.

On the same day and during the same conversation, I was, further informed of Mr. Tyler's views in reference to Mr. Clay as his successor by an invitation to unite with him in making Mr. Webster the "strong man of the South," for the Presidency—He is the man said he for us, and if you will unite with me, we can make him the popular man with all our Southern people; to which I replied that I should be glad to see many of the prejudices then existing in the Southern country against Mr. Webster removed, and should like to see him President, but all in good time, Mr. Tyler: his time has not yet come—there is one before him with far higher and stronger claims on the South and the whole country—and Mr. Webster must wait his time.

This part of our conversation I do not think I even to this day mentioned to Mr. Clay, though I may have done it; if I have, it was not until after an irreparable breach had been made between them from other causes—but it will serve to show that at that early period, he had fixed in his mind a determined opposition to Mr. Clay, which he has since attempted to ascribe to subsequent causes, growing out of what he called Mr. Clay's attempt at dictation to him, when Mr. Clay and the whole Whig party in Congress yielded to him, what I trust will never again be yielded to any officer in the Executive Chair.

The Madisonian is right in one particular, where he says I did not cease to visit Mr. Tyler after this interview—nor did I ever say otherwise—my expression in the discussion referred to, was that I never broke bread with him after that; and I might have added that I was never asked; for Mr. Tyler had found on that day, that I was not made of penetrable stuff; and did not suit his purposes—but I did continue to visit him, and did all in my power to keep him in the path of rectitude and honor, and I doubt not, he has often since in his moments of reflection cursed himself for not taking some of the wholesome advice I then gave him; but when I found all my efforts unavailing, and that other councils had prevailed, which must plunge him into destruction and the country into ruin—I then ceased my visits, and when at last I was reluctant to look upon his treacherous visage, I made a last effort, by a letter which was long since published in connexion with my speech on the Veto, in which I warned him of all that has been realized by the course he has pursued.

As for the statement of the Madisonian "by authority" that he refused to hold any communication with me on account of my "treachery"—there is too much of stuff and balderdash in it to merit a reply.

Let that go for what it is worth! It is not necessary that I should go into a history of the amendment subsequently offered by Mr. Clay to the Bank Bill, of which he complains—a part of the statement is true, a part utterly and entirely false—it is enough to say that Mr. Clay had never seen it at the time I presented it to Mr. Tyler, and was opposed to it when he did see it at first—and at last yielded to his high sense of patriotism, in offering it to the Senate, from a persuasion, (not derived from me) that it would be acceptable to Mr. Tyler; and that without it, it could not pass the Senate; and I can say with an upright conscience, that so far from that amendment being adopted with a view of embarrassing Mr. Tyler, that I had every reason to believe, as had Mr. Clay, that if adopted the bill would receive his signature.

In regard to the last paragraph of Mr. Tyler's article, it is false that I ever made any such assertion. I do not know to what particular occasion he alludes, when he asserts that I made the statement there ascribed to me—but I recollect the conversation at his rooms, at Brown's Hotel, very well, and I imagine whatever I have said heretofore will be found to correspond with what I am now about to say.

On the night of the 21st of March, '41, Mr. Tyler and myself slept in the same bed, and talked more than half the night on various subjects, public and private—among those subjects of a public nature was the establishment of a National Bank. There was strong reason then to apprehend that there would be a tie in the Senate on that question, which we both deprecated; but said I, "Tyler, it will afford you a glorious opportunity to immortalize your name if the establishment of an institution so indispensable to the prosperity of the country should be carried by your casting vote; it will lay the nation under a weight of obligation that will never be forgotten." To which he replied, "That it was a responsibility he did not covet—that he would rather avoid it but if it did come to that, they should find that he was capable as a national representative, of making a sacrifice, or of yielding all his former opinions expressed as a representative of Virginia."

On the next morning, a number of gentlemen called and some of them introduced the subject of a Bank, as I supposed, with a view of ascertaining what they had to expect from Mr. Tyler, if he should have to decide the question as the presiding officer of the Senate—and I remarked to them: "You need not indulge any fears on that subject; Tyler will do what is right; he'll vote for a Bank."—"Come," said Mr. Tyler, "don't you commit me too far on that subject, Botts."—"Why," said I, "I can't commit you any farther than you have already committed yourself fifty times over."

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Tyler, "I'll tell you this much—if I am called on to give the vote, I will give it without the slightest reference to any opinion that I may at any former period have entertained or expressed while a representative of Virginia. I am now a National Representative, and will not allow old opinions to have any influence on my present course." All seemed to be satisfied, and I do not believe there was a man present (who believed Mr. Tyler true and worthy) that left the room with a doubt that he would vote for the bill if he had to vote at all.

In reference to that portion of the article which asserts Mr. Tyler's intention to have introduced in his second Veto Message, an announcement of his intention not to be a candidate for a second term, from which he was only prevented by the urgent opposition of his Cabinet—I have nothing to do with it—and yet it may not be out of place to remark that Mr. Ewing has stamped the statement with falsehood already.

The following are extracts taken from Mr. Ewing's letter of 6th Dec. last. "I did not think it advisable to accompany the Veto with the proposed declaration, as there appeared to me no connexion between the two subjects."

circumstances, to declare solemnly in a public paper, that he would or would not be a candidate for re-election, would as I thought, make him the subject of public ridicule and contempt, as he already was of public indignation. My advice therefore was given seriously and in good faith, though I did not for a moment believe his proposition was so—no more than I believed as a fact his statement, that he had penned such a declaration for insertion in his inaugural."

It appears then that Mr. Ewing simply advised him not to make a ridiculous ass of himself, and this he construes into a formal Cabinet consultation, and advice, which alone prevented him from declining a re-election at that time.

But if he had submitted such a proposition, subsequent events justify Mr. Ewing in his conclusion, that it was not made in good faith, and that its only purpose was to ascertain who were for his re-election and who against it, that he might have retained the one, and have dispensed with the services of the other.

During the same, or perhaps it might have been in a subsequent conversation, and of this I will not be certain, he remarked that while Providence had always watched over this country with peculiar care, its hand had never been so visible as in the death of Gen. Harrison—for if he had lived he could never have carried it through the storm that was rising; indeed said he, I am the only man that can administer it, for my popularity in the North on account of my vote against the Force Bill, and my general acquiescence in the views of the South (alluding to Bank, Tariff, &c.) places me in a situation to do what no other man could.

Well, said I, Mr. Tyler, you are hopelessly incurable.

The true test, said he, what do you consider as the way of greatness—Is it not success! and did you ever know me to attempt any thing in which I did not succeed?—"Oh, yes, I said, you attempted to be made Senator a year or two ago, and I think you did not succeed in that."

But, who can believe that a gentleman, entertaining this exalted idea of his transcendent qualifications, did not then intend to be a candidate for re-election.

And now with this plain statement of facts, I turn the gentlemen over to Gen. Van Rensselaer, of N. York, who has promised to place his veracity on a foundation that will put it at least beyond dispute hereafter, until I can have the pleasure of approaching him more nearly in my representative character, which I shall do before the adjournment of the next session of Congress, if the laws of the country are to be any longer observed, with his pernicious example before us, when it will afford me much gratification to pay my respects to him again.

JNO. M. BOTTS.

MAY SIX, 1843. CITY OF RICHMOND to wit:

This day personally appeared before me, an Alderman for the City of Richmond, JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who made oath that all the facts set forth in the foregoing communication are substantially and literally true.

Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of May, 1843.

JAMES EVANS, J. P. [SEAL]

P. S. Since writing the above, my attention has been called to another infamous falsehood emanating from the palace, which I should not notice, but I am on the subject and had as well dispose of it. The following paragraph is taken from a letter written by the Washington correspondent and published in the "Aurora and Union," Mr. Tyler's New York Organ, as substituted for the Herald. Whether this correspondent from Washington is one of the 'young cracklings' about the Palace, as has been charged, or not, I do not know—but certain it is, he gets his information from the White House.

"The defeated 'header,' JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who now finds himself minus the votes to place him again in a position which he so flagrantly disgraced, did not hesitate in the late election to resort to every dishonorable means to purchase success. With a full knowledge of his political and personal character, of his horse-racing and jockeying propensities, of his juggling in elections, and the like, I had not quite supposed that one who had occupied a seat in Congress could descend to low and palpable falsehood to further his own ambitious views or to injure the cause of his opponents. If a speech recently made by this man Botts, he unequivocally asserted that John Tyler, while Vice President, had declared himself in favor of a Bank of the United States to him [B.] in an interview had upon that subject in company with a third person. This statement, I have reason to know, is false in every important particular. The President has not only repeatedly denied it, but the third person who was not present, Gen. Waddy Thompson, our Minister at Mexico, immediately after this interview, communicated to certain members of the Senate his positive opinion, that if the bank charter depended upon the casting vote of the presiding officer of that body, in no event, was it to be expected! I make this declaration upon an empty rumor. Gen. Thompson has, I am informed, explained the whole circumstances under his own signature, which can be brought forward whenever the friends of the President deem it necessary to corroborate the testimony already before the public. This is the species of base-faceted calumny with which our Executive has been assailed; and this is the kind of falsehood with which such men as Botts would electorally enter into place. The fact is now upon file. Botts has made the assertion, and Gen. Thompson plainly denies it. Between these two authorities, who will hesitate to decide?"

It is enough, I suppose, for me to say that I have never called Mr. Thompson's name in connection with this subject, never thought of him, and have never had the slightest allusion to him—nor do I recollect ever to have been present at any interview with Mr. Tyler in company with Mr. Thompson. At the conversation, I refer to, at Brown's Hotel, there were eighteen or twenty gentlemen present—but Mr. Thompson was not of the number. They were all strangers, who had visited Washington to attend the Inauguration. My impression is, that Mr. Wharton, of the Wheeling times, was one of them, though I will not say with certainty, that he was there at the time of the conversation, as they were constantly passing in and out of the room—he can speak for himself if this should meet his eye.

But let THEM select witnesses, for me, and send to Mexico for them if necessary, and then call on them to say whether they have heard all that I heard, and it will not be difficult to disprove all that I have said; a tolerable strong game they attempt to play—but it won't do, try back gentlemen!

JNO. M. BOTTS.

Will those papers that have published Mr. Tyler's statement, as an act of justice publish this also?

J. M. B.

*See record in Chancery Court Office at Richmond, in the suit of Blakey vs Tyler, a copy of which has been in my possession since last fall, when, for the first time, I became acquainted with the circumstances.

[NOTE]—The language of my Message is—"To you then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions."

CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber has just a new lot of large quantity of SPUN COTTON CLOTH, all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Call and see. JOHN R. WHIPAKER. May 11, 1843.

RALEIGH HAT MANUFACTORY. Save a Dollar and get a better Hat.

HUGH LUCKEY, Practical Hatter, respectfully informs the Citizens of Raleigh, and Neighborhood generally, that he has now received his Spring Stock, consisting of HATS & CAPS, of every description, which he offers for sale at twenty per cent. cheaper than they can be had at any other place in the City. He is now finishing some Superior Cassimers and German Brush Hats, a little neater than you have seen for many a day. Also, some very superior Mole Skin and Short Nap Silk Hats, which for beauty of finish, and durability, cannot be excelled. Hats will be kept constantly on hand, or manufactured to order, of every quality, price and fashion. Hats of every description, cleaned and pressed to look equal to new. Customers' Hats pressed gratis.

H. L. has taken the Shop on Fayetteville Street recently occupied by Dr. J. FRANKS, next door to Mr. W. A. SPOE'S Store, where he invites the public to call before purchasing elsewhere, if they wish to save a dollar, and get a better Hat. He trusts, that by strict attention to the business, to receive a share of the public patronage.

N. B. Cash given for Wool on the Skin, and every description of FURS. Raleigh, March 14, 1843.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY for Sale, in the City of Raleigh.—The Subscriber, being desirous of moving to the Plantation, wishes to sell his HOUSE AND LOT in the City. The Property is situated on Newbern Street, east from the centre of the "Capital." The House is a large two-story building, forty-two feet by twenty-eight, with a passage through the middle—three rooms on the lower floor and four above, with fireplaces to each. It has a basement story of hewn Rock the whole extent, which is intended for a Dining Room, &c. with a fireplace at each end—the basement Rooms not finished. There is a superb Rock Stable two stories high, twenty-four by thirty feet square; also a Rock Smoke-house and good frame Kitchen; and an excellent Well of Water. The Lot contains from six to seven acres of ground, which has been highly improved. The House is beautifully situated on an eminence, near the front line. All the improvements have been made within three years, and cost the builder over six thousand Dollars.

This desirable property is now offered for four thousand dollars. Time will be given to the purchaser, but the notes will draw interest, and unless security will be required. Persons desirous of living in Raleigh, have now an opportunity of purchasing a desirable residence, at a very reduced price. E. P. GUION. Raleigh, August 25, 68.

ALVIN FOR SALE.—This well known and valuable LOT, in the immediate vicinity of the Town of Pittsborough, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Possession can be had immediately. The Subscriber having removed to his Plantation a few miles distant. The lot contains full 12 acres, with a fine Grove, and a large and well cultivated Garden, which will be planted and ready for an occupant, a Gardener being left in care of the premises. There are a number of Fruit Trees that bore last season, a Well of excellent water near the house, and a beautiful and never failing rivulet, running quite across one side of the lot, and within it. The dwelling house and out buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, and well situated for the establishment of a Female School or Private Boarding House. The situation commands a fine view of the village and adjacent country, and is within a short walk of the Male Academy, which is now in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of increasing prosperity.

Henry A. London, Esq., P. M., who resides near the premises, will give any further information that may be desired by letter or otherwise. W. H. HARDIN. Rock Rest, April 3, 1843. 36-1w.

William Thompson, Cabinet and Furniture Warehouse, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has now on hand at his fashionable Ware Rooms, just in the rear of Messrs. Turner & Hughes' Book Store, a general assortment of Articles in his line, made in the most faithful manner, after the newest and most fashionable patterns, and which will be warranted. They will be sold at such prices, as to leave no excuse for sending to the North for Furniture. Call and look, before you send from home. WILLIAM THOMPSON. Raleigh, Nov. 4, 1842. Walnut, Birch,