

From the Washington Globe. THE CONVERSATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

When Mr. Stanbery first attempted to give importance to himself by insinuating that the President was the cause of his misfortune, and solicited the sympathies of other members of the House, by hinting that a similar fate awaited others, Mr. Bates, of Maine said "Does the member from Ohio mean to state that the President of the United States has threatened personal violence against any member of this House?" Mr. Stanbery replied: "I do, and I AM PREPARED WITH THE PROOF."

Since the first statement, Mr. Stanbery has changed his position, and now charges, not that the President has threatened personal violence against any member of the House, but that "he instigated it." To give countenance to this malignant charge, he proposed a resolution, which was rejected by the House. Encouraging this step, and with a view to support the naked assertions of this shameless man, the factious oppositions in the House of Representatives have followed up his attempt by a string of resolutions, resolving, that "THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSE ARE NO LONGER SAFE," &c. "THAT A SELECT COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO ENQUIRE AND REPORT WHAT MEASURES ARE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSE," &c. &c. "That said Committee be further instructed to enquire into the origin and extent of the CONSPIRACY MANIFESTED BY RECENT MENACES AND MURDERS ATTEMPTED AGAINST MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSE," "that said committee be instructed to enquire into the truth or falsity of the RUMOR which charges the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES with countenancing directly or indirectly, by any approbation, opinion or expression of his, any act of outrage and violence perpetrated against members of this House," &c. and "whether, from the character, origin and extent of this CONSPIRACY, and from the CHARACTERS who may appear to have engaged in it, as PRINCIPALS or ACCESSORIES, a determination be not manifested to OVER-AWE AND INTIMIDATE the representatives of the people," &c. All these horrors have the Coalition worked up, out of the caning which Gov. Houston gave Mr. Stanbery, for the abusive speech published by the latter in the Intelligencer, and the subsequent affair which grew out of it, between the two friends of these parties, Messrs. Heard and Arnold!! This tissue of feigned terrors, which was engendered in the same spirit which dictated the Coffin Handbills, met with the contempt it deserved. The House refused to dispense with the rule, so as to permit the resolution to be moved.

From certain remarks, made by Mr. Barringer on the floor of the House, when the vote to admit these resolutions was taken, it seems that a conversation, held in his presence, between the President and the Rev. J. N. Danforth, is the groundwork of the monstrous charges presented, first to the notice of the House by Mr. Stanbery, and now to the nation by the rejected resolutions published in the Intelligencer, and which are re-echoed by the opposition prints throughout the Union. There were several persons who heard this conversation, and since it has become important as forming the pretence for the counterfeited apprehension exhibited in the resolutions quoted; we have taken some pains to ascertain the substance of it. We will not attempt to give the tenor of the long and familiar dialogue which occurred between the President and Mr. Danforth, who principally maintained the conversation, but we can lay before the public the "opinions" expressed by the President on the occasion, and other occasions in his fireside conversations with his friends in relation to this subject, with sufficient accuracy, to satisfy the enquiry of the prompters of the rejected resolutions. If Mr. Danforth had really desired to know what the President thought or said in relation to the broil which has occupied so much of the time of the House, we have no doubt he would have told him his inmost thoughts, with all the open hearted sincerity, which marks his character; and that he would have made him sensible, as he did Mr. Danforth and the rest who heard him, of his virtuous republican principles and feelings.

The monstrous fabrications propagated through the opposition press, in relation to the President's private conversations, are intended to supply the place of proofs, and to support the insidious allegations against him, which are so artfully interwoven in the rejected resolutions. We are directly informed that Mr. Clay's most trusted agents have been busied in the effort to conjure up some alarming phantoms in connection with the late affairs, that Messrs. Doddridge and Mercer have been particularly anxious to pry, by an ex-parte inquiry, into the private and familiar discourses of the President, by way of preparation for their contemplated proceedings in the House. They shall be gratified. They shall have not only every sentiment entertained by the Chief Magistrate, to obtain which they have expressed so much solicitude, but they shall have also the opinions expressed by him on the same subject, in the presence of one of the most honorable men of their own party in the hearing of the Editor of this print.

We shall give the sentiments avowed by the President in the interviews alluded to, without attempting to preserve the dialogue of third parties by which they were elicited, retaining, as far as recollection can furnish it, the emphatic language in which he conveyed his ideas:— He said: "That the arrest and confinement of Houston by the House of Representatives, was an act of usurpation, not warranted by any grant in the Constitution;—that the punishment of Houston for the violation of the law, belonged to the Judiciary, not to Congress;—that the power of Congress to punish for contempts, belonged to it only in its capacity as a body—to preserve its deliberations from interruption;—that no act which did not affect its functions as a deliberative assembly, could be construed into an offence against it as a political body;—that it existed only as a deliberative body when its members were assembled together in the Capitol;—and hence its power of self-pro-

tection was confined to its walls, for it had no being beyond them;—that the individual members of the House, when it was not in session, were upon a footing with other citizens—they were under the protection of the laws, and the courts would redress all injuries to them, as to others." To sustain this view, he adverted to the case of Casimir Perier, the present Prime Minister of France, and a member of the House of Deputies. He stated from late accounts, it appeared the Premier had, in the discussion in the House of Deputies, improperly aspersed the character of a French citizen—that the citizen awaited the adjournment of the House, met him beyond the walls, and chastised him for the insult. The Deputy and Prime Minister complained to the House, and was referred by it, to the laws and the judicial authority for redress. And this, he observed, was the proper course.

The President expressly declared to Mr. Danforth, Barringer, and others, that Gov. Houston's conduct could not be justified, but asked in turn whether members of Congress could be justified in slandering private citizens, and in violating the rules of the House by departing from the topic under discussion for such a purpose? He maintained that the slanderer was worse than the murderer—because his disgrace was worse than death,—and so much the worse as death itself was no cure for calumny,—that an honorable man would rather die than submit to have his character destroyed—he lived for character.

On the suggestion that the course taken towards Mr. Stanbery would lead to a scene of violence at Washington city, he observed, that the mischief would cure itself—that when members of Congress became sensible by the occurrence of a few cases, that the free citizens of the country would not submit to be abused by them, but would hold them personally responsible for slanders on their private character, they would cease to utter them. But that so long as members of Congress were permitted to avail themselves of what was assumed to be a privileged station, to traduce private character—to assail the reputation of an American citizen, or that of his wife or daughter, (for innocent women had already been slandered in the debates of Congress,) it would inevitably lead to personal violence. It belonged to Congress, then, to prevent such scenes by requiring its members to abide by the rules of the House, and not violate its order, their own constitutional duties, and the rights of the citizen, by wandering beyond the prescribed limits of debate;—that it was the duty of the House, if it could not restrain, to expel disorderly members;—that libels on private character, promulgated on the floor of the House, and transferred to the public journals,—sanctioned by the character and protected from being questioned in a Court of law, by the constitutional privileges of the body,—would drive citizens, as had been the case with Houston, to violations of the law as their only means of vindication;—that, under such circumstances, Stanbery had invited the treatment he suffered, and had created the impression that he deserved it.

To an intimation made by Mr. Danforth, that public functionaries ought to be protected, coupled with the enquiry whether the President had no other protection than as Andrew Jackson, he replied that the law sufficiently protected them all; that the President had no other protection than as Andrew Jackson, and that was enough; that to men, conducting themselves properly, this precious book (alluding to a book of constitutions, on which he laid his hand) gave ample security; and that it gave Congress no right to punish for assaults and batteries committed in the streets; that the acts of Congress, in relation to contempts to Courts, showed the opinion entertained by it, that the offence could only be committed in the presence of the body offended—and yet the House of Representatives, in the late case, had refused to be bound by its own principles embodied in this law.

The only additional ideas advanced by the President, on this subject, in the interview at which we were present, we proceed now to give.

He said that he, as one of the soldiers of the revolution, would assert that they did not shed their blood in contending against the British tyranny, to transfer to the American Congress the most undefined and despotic power ever claimed by either House of the English Parliament; that of trying and punishing for constructive contempts committed beyond the pale of its deliberations; that ours was a government of written constitutions and laws—that no line in the constitution, or letter of any law, authorized either branch of Congress, to assume jurisdiction over offences belonging to the courts and juries; that the Sedition law itself, as it had the sanction of all the departments of government, had the semblance of right to countenance it, but that the authority recently assumed to punish for offences analogous to those provided for in that law, had not even the color of a legislative act to sanction it, and was exercised in derogation of the genius of our government; that if tolerated in its small beginnings, it would make great encroachments in the end; that no people could submit to it for a length of time without being prepared for the shackles which it would certainly impose; that he was sure free American citizens could not consent to principles which the subjects of the French monarchy had successfully resisted, although enforced by the influence of the Prime Minister—that they knew too well that the word PREROGATIVE could not be found within the lids of the constitution.

The earnest manner in which the President expresses his opinions upon deeply interesting topics, especially upon political questions involving the liberties and rights of his fellow citizens, gives a pretext to note-takers of his fireside remarks, to impute violence and ill temper to his conversation. There never was a more unjust imputation. There is indeed a peculiar boldness of thought, and energy of expression, in the President's conversation when discussing subjects of animating interest—but no man can mistake the generous enthusiasm which imparts emphasis to his tones, and an eloquent vehemence to his language, for passion or ill temper. On the contrary the mind of every listener, catches the natural warmth of his feelings, and it is only when some cold, calculating political spy retires among his friends

and gives garbled expressions to party malignity to work upon, that they are enabled to torture his conversations to mean something violent and improper. In the repetition of what has been uttered, the easy courtesy with which he passes from subjects which rouse the enthusiasm of his character to those of a light and cheerful cast, is lost—insulated expressions are given, and discolored by added circumstances—and Jesuitical inferences are then employed to draw alarming threats from the expression of opinions supporting the legal rights of the citizen, against usurped authority.

The charge of instigating violence, certainly comes with a bad grace from the opposition, against the man at the head of Government, who, it is well known, has restrained all connected with his administration from appeals to force to resent the indignities so frequently offered them; and who, it is known, when assailed himself and traduced in Congress, personally, for his conduct in the Seminole campaign, abstained from all violence, and did not challenge a member, although he wore epaulettes on his shoulders! How can Mr. Clay, who, while he sat in the Speaker's chair, challenged a member of the House over which he presided, and, while Secretary of State, called a member of the Senate to answer for what he had said in debate, at the mouth of the pistol—how can he speak of the opinions of the President as tending to intimidate Congress and impair the freedom of debate? How can the Hon. Mr. Poindexter and the beligerents of the Calhoun side of the coalition, who have, during the present winter, sent challenges to their fellow members while sitting in their places in the House, affect so much alarm, lest the privileges of the Members of Congress shall be put down by the pistol?

These men commit a new outrage, by invading the familiar and private conversations in which the President unbosoms himself to those whom he supposes to be his friends, for the purpose of dragging him into the strife which they originate in the House. We have direct information, assuring us that Messrs. Mercer & Doddridge solicited a betrayal of what fell from the President, in the unguarded hours of social intercourse, as the basis of the Congressional proceeding we have noticed.—We ask, what right has Congress to institute an inquiry into the private thoughts of the Chief Magistrate? They have none. The movers in this affair, knew they had none; nor did they intend enquiry. They sought in it only a subterfuge, to give the name of a Congressional proceeding to the false and foul insinuations, which they have embodied in the shape of resolutions. The persons, therefore, to whom we have referred, must stand responsible for this attempt, and will be forever branded by public reprobation, unless they adduce some evidence to sustain the black insinuations with which they attempted to charge the journals of the House.

From the New York Standard. WASHINGTON, May 24th, 1832.

In addition to the information contained in my letter from Baltimore yesterday, you will have received the Baltimore Republican of this day, with more minute details of the last day's proceeding of the Convention; and to those details I refer the readers of the Standard for information concerning what passed in the Convention. But that body having placed Martin Van Buren before the people, as the candidate of the Republican party, for the office of Vice President, it is proper that some facts connected with the nomination, occurring among the state delegations and elsewhere, and not forming part of the submitted proceedings, should be made public.

It was you remember, solemnly avowed by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, immediately after his resignation in the cabinet, that he did not wish to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency; and in his letter, in reply to the Tammany Hall letter, relative to his rejection, substantiated the avowal of his friends. The opposition, believing that such were not Mr. Van Buren's views, but that the Courier and Enquirer was authorized to announce him as a candidate, although that print insisted that its nomination was one which the country required, and that he must be held up "nolens volens," at the same time admitting that it was without his authority or sanction; I say, the opposition believing at the period of Mr. Van Buren's resignation, that he would be run, have, from that day forward, continued their attacks upon him, increasing them in violence and deepening them in malignity, to the present hour. His rivals and political opponents in the senate, thinking, and rightly too, that unless they could accomplish his rejection as minister to England, his popularity would increase rather than diminish, and vainly imagining that the rejection would terminate his political prospects, rashly and wickedly resolved on accomplishing that end—they succeeded, and what has been the result? So far from depressing his fortunes, they have continued to mount from that hour, and he now stands before the people as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, by an immense majority of the votes of all the States—not of effective states alone, but of the effective and non-effective combined—not only those friendly to the administration, but those who might vote for an opposite candidate—by a majority, which no other man named in the convention, could even approach; and, best of all, he stands before them on the same ticket with Andrew Jackson, who, with his other qualities, has displayed that of devoted attachment to a favorite minister and fast friend. He stands before the people, not by the urgency or intrigue, but hardly by the consent of New York; for her consent has been given, not because she coveted the honor for him or for herself, but because she was told by the other states that the best interests of the country required it—because the other states valued his services as she valued them, and viewed the act of the Senate as one calling for union and concentration of action in the great Republican family. There was no bargain expressed or understood—no packing of partisans in other states, but they, like New York, assembled for the common good, determined to support him who should be found to be the strong man of the states. It was New York that was first to come

in to the proposition that the candidate of the Convention, to be successful, should have two-thirds of all the votes, according to the new apportionment—and New York said, in the Committee for regulating the mode of proceeding, that her undivided vote should be given for any man who should command the greatest number of votes. She acted openly and firmly and determined before and so declared, to withdraw Mr. Van Buren, unless he should unite more votes than any other candidate. The states, both those having candidates, and those without, saw in a short time that neither of the others proposed, could approximate to Mr. Van Buren. Virginia saw that Pennsylvania and the Eastern states and even Western Virginia, would not unite on Mr. Barbour—Pennsylvania saw that the advocates of a high Tariff would not unite on the President of the Anti-Free Trade Convention. The Southern states saw that they could not unite either on the high Tariff candidate for Pennsylvania, or the Internal Improvement and Tariff candidate of Kentucky—and Kentucky saw that she could not unite her votes either with the ultras of the North or South. Hence, it was early determined to take Mr. Van Buren, as the man nearest in principle to the MEAN which all became sensible must be adopted, for the harmony of the Union, and the preservation of the Republican party.

There was but one effort to disturb this view, and that by a single member of Virginia, who first persuaded the majority of the Virginia Delegation, who were known to be friendly to Mr. Van Buren, and thirty-seven of whom were instructed by their constituents to vote for him, to go for Mr. Barbour on the first ballot, and having pledged himself, as they understood, and as they avow, then to unite on Mr. Van Buren, subsequently declined to accede to his own proposition, and thus rendered it necessary for Mr. Archer, and above eighty of the Virginia Delegation, to record their approbation of, and concurrence in, the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. In an able and eloquent address by R. T. Lytle, Esq. of Ohio, he spurned, in her name, and that of his immediate constituents, the false allegation of our enemies, that Ohio, or any other state, had given pledges or consented to bargain in reference to this Convention; and so far as Mr. Van Buren is concerned, Mr. Lytle declared, in the proud language of indignant truth, that she had not believed he wished to be a candidate, and had not thought of him as such, after resignation, until the flagrant act of the Senate roused her democracy as one man, to advocate the nomination of the insulted Minister. Similar sentiments were expressed to me by one of the most prominent of the North Carolina Delegation—and so far as New Jersey from a bargain, that it was not until a correspondence had been held with her candidate, that the delegates resolved to unite on Mr. Van Buren; and then, so little informed were they of the great popularity of Mr. Van Buren with the other delegations, that one of them—an old friend of mine, said to me, "New York will be indebted to New Jersey for the nomination of her favorite." New York, I am proud to say, yielded rather than obstructed her candidate, and the conduct of New Jersey, Kentucky, and Virginia, will, I doubt not, be followed by other states."

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORN, COTTON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OIL, PAINTS, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TEA, TALLOW, WINE.

FLOUR, OZNABURGS, &c.

44 bbls. West'n Canal Flour, Beach's red brand, 10 half bbls. do. do. 1 bale Scotch Oznaburgs, 4 boxes Sperm Candles, 5 bbls. Sperm Oil, 60 leaves "Premium" Table Salt, 2 dozen Cayenne Pepper, Lee & Thompson's Bleaching. Landing from schooner Rebecca, and for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE & Co. June 1, 1832.

DE LA MONTERAT'S



COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c.; in combination of those most valuable to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is always given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction. Price one dollar.

DR. THOMAS WHITE'S

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

THE ONLY SPECIFIC ever offered to the public from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the Tooth ache, with all its attendant evils: such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c.; all of which are produced from foul or decaying teeth. It will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (nine times out of ten if properly applied) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Thomas White: I have the pleasure to inform you that agreeably to your request, I have been using your Tooth-ache Drops in my practice for some time past, and I must acknowledge that I find them far superior to any thing that I have ever known, for that purpose. You are certainly safe in recommending them to cure nine times out of ten; for, from the success that I have had, I believe your recommendation falls short of its merits. I am well convinced that it will cure most cases of the Tooth-ache, when it is timely and properly applied. I am not able to say much at this time as to its preservative properties—but from what I have seen from your teeth, that have been long cured and preserved from decaying, and from a few weeks experience, I am decidedly of the opinion, that it will have a very beneficial effect in preserving the teeth; and recommend it, hoping that it may prove a blessing to humanity, and advantage to yourself. With respect I remain yours, &c. I. A. BIRKEY, Surgeon Dentist. Sept. 12, 1829. No. 99 S. Fifth st. Philad., Pa.

DR. RUSH'S

Anti Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach PILLS.

Have stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible Cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease,—they act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sick the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners of medicine in the United States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

The above Medicines are for sale by WILLIAM SANDERS, Druggist. Newbern, March 28, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

2 pieces sup. black Crape Camlet, an elegant article for gentlemen's Summer wear, a box superior "Thonking" Black Tea. Received this day per schooner Pedee, and for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE, & Co. Newbern, May 24, 1832.

Two Sets Stage Harness, FIRST quality, Philadelphia made, for sale by JOHN TEMPLETON.