

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1837.

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TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dollars each, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscribers. Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than a year. No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid in advance. All letters to the Editor must be post paid; otherwise they will certainly not be attended to. TERMS OF ADVERTISING—Sixty two & a half cents per square for the first insertion, and 31 1/2 cents per square for each insertion afterwards. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one Dollar. Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given. Advertisements by the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square with the privilege of changing the form every quarter.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Beeswax per lb. 16 1/2 cts; Brandy, Apple per gal. 25 30 cts; Cotton per lb. (in) 3 cts; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] cts; Coffee per lb. 16 1/2 cts; Castings per lb. 4 5 cts; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No. 41 7 1/2 to 3 00 cts; Feathers per lb. 12 1/2 cts; Flour per bushel 98; Wheat per bushel 121 25; Oats per bushel 20; Corn per bushel 40 cts; per lb. 6 cts; Lard per lb. 9 10 cts; Bacon per lb. 7 1/2 cts; Nails per lb. 9 10 cts; Butter per lb. 12 1/2 cts; Lard per lb. 15 1/2 cts; Salt per bushel 50 50 cts; Steel, American blaster, per lb. 20 cts; English do. per lb. 20 cts; Cast do. per lb. 25 30 cts; Sugar per lb. 12 1/2 15 cts; Rum (Jamaica) per gal. 2; Yankee do. 1; Wool (clean) per lb. 30; Tallow per lb. 12 1/2 cts; Tow-line per yd. 20 cts; Wine (Peninsular) per gal. 50; Portugal do. 40 50 cts; Claret do. 40 50 cts; Whiskey per gal. 35 40 cts.

CHERAW.

Beef in market per lb. 5 7 cts; Bacon per lb. 15 cts; Ham do. 00 00 cts; Beeswax per lb. 20 22 cts; Bagging per yard 18 25 cts; Bale rope per lb. 12 14 cts; Coffee per lb. 12 14 cts; Cotton per 100 lbs 14 16 75 cts; Corn per bushel 40 50 cts; Flour in wagon per bushel 98 100, from stores per bushel 113 00; Iron per 100 lbs 50 60 cts; Masses per gal 50 60 cts; Nails cut assortment per lb. 8 1 3 9 cts; Wrought do. per lb. 20 cts; Pork per lb. 8 9 cts; Rice per 100 lbs 40 50 cts; Sugar per lb. 12 1 2 14 cts; Salt per bushel 50 50 cts; Steel 8 1 1 cts; Steel American blaster per lb. 10 cts; Tallow per lb. 10 11 cts; Tea Imperial per lb 25 1 37 1/2 cts; Tea do. per lb 1 25 cts; Tobacco manufactured per lb 10 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach 80 90. Do. Apple, 60 65 cts; Cotton per lb. 11 13; Cotton per lb 12 1 15 cts; Flour per lb 14 15; Flour 64 1 94 cts; Corn per bushel 30 40 cts; Feathers per lb 45 cts; Corn per bushel 40 45; Nails cut 7 1 8; Salt per bushel 40 50; Sugar per lb 12 1 13; Tobacco, 34 4; Wheat per bush 40 50; Whiskey gal 55 57, Beeswax 34 40 00.

HEAVY CITY AND FOREIGN HIDE.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily, HEAVY CITY, NEW YORK AND FOREIGN HIDES, well selected for sale at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms for cash or City acceptance. Also, Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUICKSHANK.

FOR SALE upwards of 100 ACRES OF LAND.

about 21 miles from Salisbury, with a good BRIST & SAW MILL and in a good neighborhood for custom. ALSO 8 NEGROES.

And all the personal property attached to my farm viz: HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, Grain, Furniture, Working Tools &c. &c. If the above property is not sold privately, I will sell the same at auction, on the premises on the 10th day of August next.

JACOB TRAVIS.

DRY GOODS.

Offer them for sale by the piece or package at their Store at the corner of Frazier wharf and East Bay, in Charleston, South Carolina, on liberal terms for approved paper.

SHACKLEFORD, BOAG & CO. 6x29

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly Done at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

HOW TO APPLY LEECHES.

[From the Deculory Stan] Every one has heard of the mania for leeches which has lately prevailed in France. Like all other manias, this did not long confine itself to the capital or its environs, but rapidly spread to every province and every department; and like the blood which, impelled by the heart, finds its way to the most remote corners and remote extremities of the human frame, the doctrine of universal leeching gradually penetrated itself to the ultimate ends of the most Christian Majesty's dominions. Not a cabin so small but read the work of Monsieur Broussais; not a town so diminutive but had its regular consumption of leeches averaged among other articles of first necessity; not an apothecary's shop so insignificant but possessed its dozen or two of jars apiece with these little benefactors of humanity; and not a pond or a ditch where he might not occasionally be seen wading into it, with his hands in water, with a peculiar sort of net in his hand, endeavoring to entrap the aquatic practitioner to come and perform phlebotomy gratis. If a man had a pain in his head, he was ordered to apply leeches; if he had a pain in his toe, it was all the same thing. The gout, the pleurisy, a dropsy or consumption, the headache, of the heartache, or the stomach ache, were all treated after the same fashion; and leeches were voted *rem. con.* the universal panacea applicable to every disease which afflicts poor little humanity. In short, the doctors were waded a great deal of trouble; the patients were probably none the worse, the apothecaries grew fat as well as the leeches, and many a man made a fortune, who, if he had not been for his passages, would probably have been *sans one*.

At the time this worthy practice was becoming general, my worthy friend, and landlord, Monsieur le docteur, was smitten with the desire of sucking his patients blood—so personally but by proxy, so that all the words that the French academy permit the nation made use of, and which when I left them consisted of thirty two thousand seven hundred and sixty one and a half, the word most frequently in the mouth of Monsieur le docteur was *saignee*.

My worthy friend resided at Quimper, in La Base Bretagne. His fame was high, and not without cause, so that if a man fell off a tree and broke his neck with fifteen miles of Quimper, Monsieur le docteur was sure to be in at the death. One man had broken his leg, another had dislocated his wrist, and a third was a sore throat. To this last without loss of time, the doctor ordered the application of twenty leeches, accordingly sorry that he could not prescribe them for the others also; and having despatched his business as quickly as possible, we resumed our horses and returned to Quimper. The road was a pleasant one, and two days after, when Monsieur le docteur proposed to revisit Kernehan, I was not unwilling to accompany him. After having looked at the broken leg, and ordered some camellia oil for the dislocated wrist, the doctor entered the house of his sore throated patient, the first piece of wine-glasses and chateaus that present itself being his wife.

"Well, my good woman," said the doctor, "how is your husband to day?—better or doubt."

"Oh yes, surely," answered the woman. "He is as well as ever and gone to the field."

"I thought so," continued Monsieur le Docteur. "The leeches have cured him! Wonderful effect they have! You got the leeches, of course?"

"Oh yes, Monsieur le docteur, they did him a deal of good, though he could not take them all."

"Take them all," cried our friend. "Why, my good woman, how did you apply them?"

"Oh, I managed nicely," said the wife, looking quite contented with herself. "For variety's sake I bled one half, and made a fry of the other. The first he got down very well, but the second made him very sick. But what he took was quite enough," continued she, seeing some horror in the doctor's countenance, "for he was better the next morning, and to day he is quite well!"

"Ugh!" said the doctor with a sly shake of the head. "If they have cured him that is sufficient, but they would have been better applied externally."

"The woman replied that she would do so the next time, and I doubt not that if ever she throws a score of unfortunate leeches into her power again, she will make a position of them."

BRUNSWICK, (GEORGIA.)

Extract from a letter written by an intelligent and experienced ship master, dated at Brunswick, in the State of Georgia, to his friend:—

"You will expect some description of this place. It is certainly one of the most beautiful situations for a city that is to be found in the Southern country. It is a sand bluff, about fifteen to twenty feet high. There are, of course, woods and swamps, as is to be expected and found in all parts of Georgia; but when the swamps and ponds are drained, and the woods cleared, it will be a pleasant and I have no doubt a very healthy place. I have no doubt of its suitability at present; should have no more hesitation in recommending here through the summer than I should in a Northern city. The inner harbor is a fine straight reach; the Academy creek is about a thousand yards wide, and probably one and a half to two miles long, giving sufficient room for three hundred to four hundred ships to lay in safely and with convenience. The outer harbor is the most magnificent sheet of water on our coast; it is formed by Nature for a spacious man-of-war harbor; it is a matter of surprise to me that it has been overlooked so long by the Government, who have been wanting a man-of-war harbor on the Southern coast."

"In the Sound the fleets of the united world might ride in perfect safety, being completely land-locked. I understand, from those who have examined the bar, that there is eighteen feet of low water; no one ever (that I have heard) pretends to speak of less than seventeen. The tide rises & falls here, at common times, 6 feet. The bar might be deepened to almost any reasonable depth at a comparatively trifling expense."

EXPUNGING.

Mr. Bayard has presented Resolutions of the Legislature of Delaware, directing the Senators of that State to introduce a resolution to rescind Mr. Benton's Expunging resolution, and to restore the journal to the state in which it was before this violence was committed on it. Mr. Bayard said he would introduce such a resolution at every session after the present until it was adopted.

Twenty-Fourth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, February 9.

The Senate being about to resume the consideration of the Land Bill—

Mr. Calhoun said: I have received, within the last forty eight hours, a communication from the Chief Magistrate, connected with the bill now before the Senate, of such a nature that duty to myself, as well as to this body, renders it necessary that I should lay it before the Senate.

[Here Mr. C. sent to the Secretary the letter, which was read, as follows:]

Washington, Feb. 7, 1837.

Sir: In the Globe of the 6th inst. I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the Land Bill, which contains the following passage, viz.

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the experiment" (Mr. Calhoun delighted to the word) "was the cause of speculation in public lands; and if this bill should not be passed, speculations would not go on, and the price of the public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on." In a former part of your speech, as reported, you say, "The speculation, which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things; and should this bill be passed, it would only consummate their wishes." &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err, in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made inquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you, affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language conveys are calculated, if believed, to destroy my character as a man, and the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the depositors for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not to be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who willfully makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures. That privilege it is in no degree my purpose to invade, however gross and wicked may have been the source of it. But I exercise only the common right of every citizen, when I inform you that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered, the offspring of a morbid imagination or of a sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor, and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate in as public a manner as it has been uttered; it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then deem it that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may constitute the necessary proceeding to ascertain the truth or falseness of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done me by the representatives of the People, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and, therefore I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, U. S. Senator.

P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the Globe of the 6th instant.

A. J.

February 7, 1837.

(No. 1.)

Washington City, Feb. 6, 1837.

At the request of the President of the United States, I hereby certify that I was present in the gallery of the Senate of the United States on Saturday, the 4th instant, during a discussion of the Land Bill, and heard some of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun upon that subject, in which the President was charged with being a speculator in public lands.

On coming out of the Capitol, the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the President. And my recollection of the words used accorded with what he understood had been said, and which is substan-

tially the same as reported in the Globe of the 6th instant.

(Signed) ARTHUR CAMPBELL.

(No. 2)

Washington, Feb. 7, 1837.

Sir: In answer to your inquiry of me whether Mr. Calhoun, in his remarks on the Land bill, on Saturday last, used the words attributed to him by me in the report which appeared in the Globe of yesterday, viz. "Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of public lands?" I would state that I have referred to my short hand notes, and find that such was the language he used, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) W. E. DRAKE.

I certify that No. 1 and No. 2 are true copies of the originals.

Test:

(Said Mr. C.) In what I propose to say, to comment on the character or the language of this extraordinary letter, it has excited in my bosom the mingled feelings of pity for the weakness of its author, contempt for his menace, and humiliation that one occupying the office which he does should place himself in a situation so unworthy of his exalted station. Nor do I intend to invoke the interposition of the Senate to protect the privilege attached to a Senator from one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, which has been outraged in my person. I seek not to defend my own privileges; and so far from being intimidated, I shall be emboldened to express myself with greater freedom, if possible, to denounce the corruption of the Administration, or the violation of the laws and of the Constitution, in consequence of this attempt to restrain the free exercise of the right of expressing my opinions upon all subjects concerning the public interests, as secured to me by the Constitution. I leave to the Senate to determine what measures the preservation of their own privileges demands.

Much less do I intend to comply with the request or demand made of me; demand has no place between equals, and I hold myself within my constitutional privilege, at least equal to the Chief Magistrate himself. I, as a legislator, have a right to investigate and pronounce upon his conduct, and to condemn his acts freely, whenever I consider them to be in violation of the laws & of the Constitution. As a Senator may judge him; he can never judge me.

My object is to avail myself of the occasion to reiterate what I said, as broadly and fully as I uttered them on a former occasion here in my place, where alone I am responsible, and where the friends of the President will have an opportunity to correct my statement, if erroneous, or to refute my conclusions if not fairly drawn. I spoke without notes, and it may be that I may omit something which I said on the former occasion that may be deemed material, or express myself less full and strong than I then did. If so, I will thank any Senator to remind me, so that my statement now may be as strong and as full as then.

If my memory serves me, I opened my remarks, when I spoke formerly, by stating that so many and so subtle were the devices by which those who were in power could, in these times, fleece the People, without their knowing it, that it was almost enough to make a lover of his country despair of its liberty. I then stated that I knew of no measure which could better illustrate the truth of this remark than the one now before us. Its professed object is to restrict the sales of public land, in order, as is avowed, to prevent speculation; and, by consequence, the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the Treasury. The measure is understood to be an Administration measure. I then stated that, so far from preventing speculation, it would, in fact, but consummate the greatest speculation which this country had ever witnessed—a speculation originating in a state of things of which those in power were the authors; by which they had profited; and which this measure, should it become a law, would not complete. I then asked what had caused such an extraordinary demand for public land, that the sales should have more than quadrupled within the last three years—and said that, to answer this question, we must look to the state of the currency. That it was owing to the extraordinary increase of bank paper, which had filled to repletion all the channels of circulation. The Secretary had estimated this increase, within that period, at from six dollars and fifty cents per individual to ten dollars. I believe the increase to be much greater; the effects of which have been to double the price of every article, which has not been kept down by some particular cause. In the mean time the price of public land has remained unaltered—at one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre; and the natural consequence was, that this excessive currency overflowed upon the public land, and has caused those extraordinary speculations which it is the professed object of this bill to prevent.

I then asked what had caused this inundation of paper? The answer was, the experiment, (I love to remind the gentleman of the word,) which had removed the only restrictions that existed against the issue of bank paper. The consequence was predicted at the time; it was foretold that banks would multiply almost without number, and pour forth their issues without restriction or limitation. These predictions were at the time unheeded; their truth now begins to be realized.

The experiment commenced by a transfer of the public funds from where they were

placed by law, and where they were under its safeguard and protection, to banks which were under the sole and unlimited control of the Executive. The effort was a vast increase of Executive patronage, and the opening a field of speculation, in describing which, in anticipation, I pronounced it to be so ample, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded. Such it has proved to be.

The Administration has profited by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against the bank as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party engines which have been drawn from this fruitful source. I then remarked that, if rumor were to be trusted, it was not only in a political point of view, that this is power had profited by the vast amount in the hands of the Executive by the experiment; they had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view. It has been frequently stated, and not contradicted, that many high prices are among the speculators in public lands; and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLenore.

Having established these points, I next undertook to show that this bill would consummate these speculations, and establish the political ascendancy which the experiment had given to the Administration. In proof of the former, I availed myself of the declaration of the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who had stated that the speculators had already purchased and held a vast amount of public land, not less, as I understood him, than twenty-five or thirty millions of acres, and that, if this bill did not pass, the acres of the last two years would be repeated in this and the coming year. I then undertook to show, from the showing of the chairman himself, that these speculations would prove ruinous without the aid of this bill. He had stated that the annual demand for public land, resulting from our increased population, could not exceed five millions of acres.

Now assuming that the quantity on hand is thirty millions of acres, there would be six years supply in the hands of speculators, even if the land offices of the United States be closed; and that if the bill did not pass, according to his showing, it would take double or treble the time to dispose of the lands, which, in that case, will be in the hands of speculators. All must see the certain ruin, in that event, of those who have borrowed money to speculate in land; particularly, if the sales of public land should be free and open to every one, as it now is, in purchase to the extent of his means. I next showed that the contest was between the Government as a dealer in public land, and the speculators; that they held in market at least an equal quantity in value to that which the Government now has offered for sale, and that every restriction imposed upon the sales of Government land must necessarily increase the advantages of its rival dealers.

I then showed that every measure and oppressive restriction, of an odious character, upon the sales of the public lands, would be imposed if the bill should pass. No one thereafter could purchase land of the Government without a license—license, in my opinion, as offensive and as odious as would be a license on the press. To obtain this license, the cost of the applicant was required, and then it could only be obtained on payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for which the citizen may now receive a grant in fee simple. After he had made his purchase, under the authority of his license, the purchaser has to comply with the condition of settlement and cultivation, and must, within the period of five years, prove to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, whose made high judicial officers, a compliance with these conditions, before he can receive his title; and if he fails to comply, by accident or otherwise, he forfeits both his money and the land. I stated that this was a virtual increase of the price of the public lands to the actual settler; so much, that any other-minded man would prefer to give the speculators two dollars per acre for land of the same quality, to giving the Government one dollar and twenty-five cents for a license with these oppressive conditions.

Having established this point, I then undertook to show that it would increase vastly the power of the Government in the new States, if they chose to exercise this patronage for political purposes. That they would so use it we have ample proof in the past conduct of the Administration, and in the principles which have been openly avowed by its friends. A former Senator from New York, high in the confidence of the party, and now Chief Magistrate of that State, had openly avowed, in his place on this floor, that to the victors belong the spoils, for which he was reprimanded at the time by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) in a manner worthy of his distinguished talents. Assuming, then, that the power would be exercised with a view to political influence, I showed that it would place a vast number of the citizens of the new States, probably not less than one hundred thousand, in a condition of complete dependence on the receivers, and of assalage to the Government.

These are the sentiments which I delivered on a former occasion, and which I now reiterate to the full extent—omitting nothing that is material, as far as connected with the letter of the President; and for the delivery of which, my privileges as a Senator, and those of this body, have been so grossly outraged.

Mr. Grundy said that he had risen not to say any thing respecting the letter and certificates which had been read, nor of the feelings of the Senator from South Carolina towards the President, or of the President towards that gentleman. With their long continued and unhappy differ-

ences and misunderstandings he had nothing to do. He should rather say, with the poet,

Non nobis tantis componere lifes.

Mr. Grundy regretted greatly that any such misunderstanding should exist, and whatever the Senate might think proper to say or do in the case, if his judgment approved of it, he should cheerfully assent. Something certainly was due in justice to the Senator from South Carolina. Mr. G. did not so understand him as he had been represented. He had listened attentively, and had not heard any thing from that gentleman which induced him to believe that any imputation in his speech was directed against the President, personally or individually. The charge had been of a general character, and much in the language now stated. That which had chiefly arrested his attention in the recapitulation now made was the connection between Mr. McLenore and the President of the United States. Mr. McLenore was one of Mr. G.'s nearest neighbors. He could not say that he was intimately acquainted with the nature of that gentleman's business, but he had a general impression as to what it was. And he might venture very safely to say that Mr. McLenore had not borrowed money to speculate upon upon the removal of the deposits. Though certainly a man of great wealth, he had enough to do to pay his own debts, nor was it in his power to obtain as much accession to his property than himself. Mr. G. did not believe that he had any interest in the proceedings referred to. He had been a locator of land for others, and Mr. G. had heard that he was in the habit of obtaining \$200 for every tract of one mile square which he located. He did not however, speak this from his own knowledge. From all he knew, of Mr. McLenore's affairs, he did not believe that the operations of this government were looked to by him for purposes of speculation. The remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, which he understood to relate to this gentleman, constituted the only part of his speech which at all affected the President. To be sure it was impossible for Mr. G. at the time the Senator was speaking, not to think of certain individuals concerning whom he had heard reports in regard to speculation. There were individuals high in office who were said to be concerned, but Mr. G. had not understood the Senator from South Carolina as referring individually to the President.

Mr. Calhoun made some remarks, very imperfectly heard at our reporter's seat, in which the name of Mr. McLenore was mentioned, but what was said could not be made out. Mr. C. was understood to say that he had not read the report of his remarks in the Globe, or in any other paper; he had often done so, and generally found them very incorrectly given. Now was this surprising; the situation of the reporters, and the noise in the Chamber, rendered it almost impossible that they should distinctly hear all that was said. The reporter who had certified in this case, he believed, immediately behind him; and the reporters of the Globe were never in the habit of submitting to him any of their reports for revision.

Mr. Grundy said that Mr. McLenore was no relative of the President by consanguinity; he had married the daughter of John Donelson.

Mr. Calhoun did not impute any blame for what had been reported in the Globe. The President, however, had thought proper to take up that report, and, in commenting upon it, had used language which no gentleman was in the habit of employing to another, and which, indeed, was more worthy of the purview of Billingsgate than of the manner of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

Mr. Walker said he should make no remarks on the difficulty which had arisen between the Senator from South Carolina and the President. He had been an attentive listener during the speech referred to, and had not understood the Senator as making any charge against the President personally. The charges had been of a general nature, connecting the removal of the deposits with the system of speculation and with the introduction of the present bill. Mr. W. would say a few words as to the manner in which this bill had been introduced. An address had been delivered by himself in 1830, in which the proposition, now embodied in the bill, was substantially proposed; the address had been published, and—

Mr. Calhoun here interposed, and disclaimed any imputation whatever on the motives of the honorable gentleman in introducing the bill; he had never doubted for a moment that they were honest and patriotic, and that the honorable Senator's whole course in the matter was prompted by his zeal for what he understood to be the interests of the new States.

Mr. Walker went on to observe that the measure did not originate with the Administration; but had in the first place been suggested in the address referred to, and had again been called up to public notice during a severe canvass in his own State during the year 1834. It had no connection whatever with the removal of the deposits. That, on the contrary, was, he believed, the only Administration measure which he had felt it his duty to oppose, not on grounds of constitutional law, however, but on those of expediency alone. Mr. W. then went into a defence of the bill, contending that it would have an effect the very reverse of that which had been predicted on the price of land in the hands of speculators.

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Mr. Grundy regretted greatly that any such misunderstanding should exist, and whatever the Senate might think proper to say or do in the case, if his judgment approved of it, he should cheerfully assent. Something certainly was due in justice to the Senator from South Carolina. Mr. G. did not so understand him as he had been represented. He had listened attentively, and had not heard any thing from that gentleman which induced him to believe that any imputation in his speech was directed against the President, personally or individually. The charge had been of a general character, and much in the language now stated. That which had chiefly arrested his attention in the recapitulation now made was the connection between Mr. McLenore and the President of the United States. Mr. McLenore was one of Mr. G.'s nearest neighbors. He could not say that he was intimately acquainted with the nature of that gentleman's business, but he had a general impression as to what it was. And he might venture very safely to say that Mr. McLenore had not borrowed money to speculate upon upon the removal of the deposits. Though certainly a man of great wealth, he had enough to do to pay his own debts, nor was it in his power to obtain as much accession to his property than himself. Mr. G. did not believe that he had any interest in the proceedings referred to. He had been a locator of land for others, and Mr. G. had heard that he was in the habit of obtaining \$200 for every tract of one mile square which he located. He did not however, speak this from his own knowledge. From all he knew, of Mr. McLenore's affairs, he did not believe that the operations of this government were looked to by him for purposes of speculation. The remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, which he understood to relate to this gentleman, constituted the only part of his speech which at all affected the President. To be sure it was impossible for Mr. G. at the time the Senator was speaking, not to think of certain individuals concerning whom he had heard reports in regard to speculation. There were individuals high in office who were said to be concerned, but Mr. G. had not understood the Senator from South Carolina as referring individually to the President.

Mr. Calhoun made some remarks, very imperfectly heard at our reporter's seat, in which the name of Mr. McLenore was mentioned, but what was said could not be made out. Mr. C. was understood to say that he had not read the report of his remarks in the Globe, or in any other paper; he had often done so, and generally found them very incorrectly given. Now was this surprising; the situation of the reporters, and the noise in the Chamber, rendered it almost impossible that they should distinctly hear all that was said. The reporter who had certified in this case, he believed, immediately behind him; and the reporters of the Globe were never in the habit of submitting to him any of their reports for revision.

Mr. Grundy said that Mr. McLenore was no relative of the President by consanguinity; he had married the daughter of John Donelson.

Mr. Calhoun did not impute any blame for what had been reported in the Globe. The President, however, had thought proper to take up that report, and, in commenting upon it, had used language which no gentleman was in the habit of employing to another, and which, indeed, was more worthy of the purview of Billingsgate than of the manner of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

Mr. Walker said he should make no remarks on the difficulty which had arisen between the Senator from South Carolina and the President. He had been an attentive listener during the speech referred to, and had not understood the Senator as making any charge against the President personally. The charges had been of a general nature, connecting the removal of the deposits with the system of speculation and with the introduction of the present bill. Mr. W. would say a few words as to the manner in which this bill had been introduced. An address had been delivered by himself in 1830, in which the proposition, now embodied in the bill, was substantially proposed; the address had been published, and—

Mr. Calhoun here interposed, and disclaimed any imputation whatever on the motives of the honorable gentleman in introducing the bill; he had never doubted for a moment that they were honest and patriotic, and that the honorable Senator's whole course in the matter was prompted by his zeal for what he understood to be the interests of the new States.

Mr. Walker went on to observe that the measure did not originate with the Administration; but had in the first place been suggested in the address referred to, and had again been called up to public notice during a severe canvass in his own State during the year 1834. It had no connection whatever with the removal of the deposits. That, on the contrary, was, he believed, the only Administration measure which he had felt it his duty to oppose, not on grounds of constitutional law, however, but on those of expediency alone. Mr. W. then went into a defence of the bill, contending that it would have an effect the very reverse of that which had been predicted on the price of land in the hands of speculators.

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