

Mr. Calhoun would merely observe that, if he had been led into error in supposing that the funds derived from banks had been used for purposes of speculation in the public lands, he had been led into it by the President himself, who had said so in his message.

Mr. Clay rose and said that he had waited under the expectation that the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker, who had just resumed his seat, or some other friend of the Administration, would make some motion founded upon the letter which had been laid before the Senate by the Senator from South Carolina. And if now, (added Mr. Clay, pausing, and looking around the Senate,) any friend of the Administration has it in contemplation to submit any such motion, I will with pleasure, give way that it may be made.

That most extraordinary letter (continued Mr. Clay) has filled me with the deepest regret and mortification. I regret that the illustrious citizen at the head of the Government should have allowed himself to address such a letter in such a spirit, and in such language, to one of the representatives of a sovereign State of this Union; mortification that the Senate of the United States should be reduced to the state of degradation in which we all feel and know it to be. That this letter is a palpable breach of the privileges appertaining to this body by the Constitution is beyond all controversy. It has not been denied, and cannot be denied. It is such a letter as no constitutional monarch would dare address to any member of the legislative body; and if he could so far forget himself as to do it, it would make the throne shake on which he sits.

We, Mr. President, who belong to the Opposition, have no power to protect the privileges of this body, nor our individual privileges. The inquiry alone is now invested with authority to accomplish these objects. On that inquiry rests exclusively the responsibility of maintaining the dignity and privileges of the Senate. And I have seen, with great surprise, that not one of that majority has risen, or appears disposed to rise, to vindicate the privileges which belong to the Senate. All of them, on the contrary, sit by in silence, as if they were ready to acquiesce in this new invasion of the rights of the Senate by the President of the U. States, a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

I heard with satisfaction, from the Senator from South Carolina, that he intended himself to make a motion founded upon the President's letter. How can any member of the majority offer any motion, with that view, after the doctrines which were brought forward by the friends of the Administration during the debate which arose on the removal of the deposits, & which have been more recently maintained during that on the expunging resolution, and supported by the vote of the Senate? Such is the lamentable condition to which the Senate is now reduced how can the majority itself bring up any such motion? According to those doctrines, the Senate, being the tribunal to try the President in the event of an impeachment, has no power or right to express any opinion whatever on the constitutionality of any act which he may perform. He may result the body or its members; he may enter the Chamber with an armed force, disperse the members, and imprison them; but we must submit without murmur or complaint, and patiently wait until the majority of the House of Representatives, composed of his friends, shall vote an impeachment against him; when, if it were possible for them to do so, there stands here a majority, composed also of his friends, ready to acquit him!

Let those who have contrived to produce the present unhappy state of things, who have stripped the other branches of the Government of their powers, one by one, and piled them on the Executive, until it has become practically the supreme power, answer for what they have done. Under all the responsibility which which they stand toward God and our country, let them respond for this flagrant violation of the constitutional privileges of the Senate. As for us, the poor privilege only remains of announcing to the People and to the States that the Senate, once a great bulwark of the public liberty, by a successive course of encroachments, is now placed at the mercy of the Executive, exposed to every insult and outrage which the unbridled passions of any President may prompt him to offer.

The Senate then proceeded to debate on the Land Bill.

From the Washington Sun. SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

The House of Representatives is still engaged with the case of Reuben M. Whitney, or rather the trial of Messrs. Wise and Peyton. That Chamber has presented, from day to day, a most extraordinary spectacle—the representatives of this great nation assembled as a Court of Judicature, with a majority openly and flagrantly violating all law—all precedent—all right.

Reuben M. Whitney is arraigned to answer for an alleged contempt. He was formally summoned to attend a committee acting under the authority of the House: he has refused to obey: he was called to the bar to answer for that refusal. Instead of putting him on his oath, and requiring him to answer interrogatories, as is the uniform practice, he has been empowered to examine witnesses; and under this authority, the whole scope of the investigation of Whitney's conduct has been practically abandoned, and another instituted into the "sayings and doings" of two members of Congress.

The contrivance resorted to in order to give the matter this direction, was a resolution carried through by party organization and discipline, allowing to the pretended assent the privilege of examining his witnesses now; and accordingly, on Wednesday and Thursday Messrs. Fairfield and Hamer were severally examined, in such a manner as left no room to doubt that the drift of the managers was to impeach the conduct of Messrs. Wise and Peyton.

Mr. Peyton then began to cross-examine the last witness, or the purpose of ascertaining how it came that he and Mr. Wise were arraigned, and the prosecution of the charge against Whitney was abandoned.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, thus sketches the subsequent proceedings of Thursday:

Among the questions put to the Hon. T. L. Hamer, one of the witnesses called by the accused, was one by Mr. Peyton, requiring him to state whether he understood that the chief object of those who originated and supported the present course of proceeding, was to try the circumstances of the occurrence in the committee room before the world, and whether he understood that this course was the result of an arrangement between the accused and certain members of this House; and requesting him to

state all the circumstances on which that understanding was based?

I give you the substance of the inquiry only; you perceive it comes directly to the point. It was objected by Mr. McKean.

I entered the Hall just as Mr. Peyton was replying to his objections. His speech was brief—but it was universally spoken of as one of the most powerful bursts of indignant eloquence ever heard in Congress. I never heard anything, anywhere, in Europe or America more effective; except that noblest display of impassioned oratory, the short speech of Daniel Webster, during the midnight session of the 31 of March before last, on the three millions amendment.

Mr. Peyton boldly stated his object to be to find out the authors of the contemptible farce now exhibited in the House. He believed, there was an odious and disgraceful combination and conspiracy between this pretended accused, his real prosecutor, and certain members of the House.

Here several sensitive gentlemen called out "order! order!" Some were more forward than others, and called upon Mr. Peyton to name the members. "Name! name!" was shouted from various quarters.

"Name!" echoed Mr. Peyton. "They are presently what I am aiming at—I want the names, and, sir, I mean to have them! Gentlemen have been clamorous for proof. I tell them I will go with their heart and soul in pursuit of the proof."

He declared that if there was now no shrinking they would have names and facts, not on conjecture or suspicion, but given by witnesses, who, he doubted not, would prove that there were secret conclaves out of this House, where the present course of proceeding was resolved upon, and, whence, by stealth and fraud, it was introduced into and fastened upon the House.

O. P. Q. Cushman here started up and called Mr. Peyton to order! But this interruption was promptly put down; and the ardent and fearless orator proceeded. He said he expected to prove that there was an arrangement made between Whitney and certain individuals.

Here again he was interrupted by Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, who wished to know whether Mr. Peyton alluded to him?

Mr. Peyton replied, that he had never once thought of the gentleman; and if he had not risen to interrupt, he would not have known of his being in the House. He hoped he would now be quiet.

Mr. Peyton continued: There was an arrangement by which Whitney was not to be punished, but to have the credit, the triumph of bringing him (Mr. Peyton) and Wise to this bar. The party never had any design to punish, condemn, or indict in any way, this accused. This is what he wished to prove. For this, he wanted to examine every gentleman who might know anything of the transaction. Mr. Peyton turned to let him have an opportunity of getting proof. Let him have it, and he would perhaps make those who now hold themselves so high, and use so lofty a tone of exaltation at anticipated triumph, stand before the House and the country in the character of accessories and allies of Reuben M. Whitney!

He said he cared not how severe was the ordeal to which he was subjected; but then he demanded that he also might show by witnesses how the present course of proceeding was brought about—he wished to expose at the dark and disgraceful circumstances connected with it.

The party did shrink from the inquiry. A call of the House was demanded for the purpose of doubting of getting force enough to vote down this question. But it was discovered there was no quorum, and a motion to adjourn prevailed.

We will see whether the party's managers will dare to let this question be put to-morrow. If they do not, the country will believe that there have been disreputable conspiracy and combination with Whitney to put down Messrs. Wise and Peyton.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

In order to allow no reason and no room for cavil, Mr. Peyton changed the form of the question so as to inquire simply whether the witness had heard any member suggest that some steps ought to be taken for the purpose of bringing the occurrences that took place in the committee room under the notice of the House, and that a proceeding against Whitney for a contempt was a proper mode of accomplishing that object.

One of the Regency men took exception even to this, and the Speaker entertained the objection, after the answer had been returned, and when the clerk was just about to read it aloud.

Mr. Peyton enforced briefly some of the arguments he had used the evening previous, and expressed his conviction that Whitney, and certain persons leagueed with him, were practising a gross deception on the House.

His manly and energetic appeal produced such an impression that the House overruled the objection, by a vote of 89 to 85.

Mr. Hamer answered, that he had heard some members say that the proceedings in the committee room referred to ought to be brought under the notice of the House; but he did not recollect that any one had suggested this proceeding against Whitney as a proper means of accomplishing that object.

Mr. Wise next put a searching interrogatory respecting various circumstances that would go to show that the object of those who put up this contemptible farce was to affect him & Mr. Peyton—the secret consultations, "and conversations and meetings, and the remarks of Whitney and his associates among the members of Congress. This was objected to, and rejected by a strong party vote.

He then propounded an inquiry, framed with admirable precision and pertinency, to elicit the truth as to whether the President himself had not advised and recommended the present course of proceeding, assigning as a reason for it, that the conduct of Messrs. Wise and Peyton on the occasion referred to, would thereby be tried, and urged that it was necessary to condemn that conduct.

This interrogatory was objected to also by Mr. Wise in meeting and repelling the objections was forcible throughout, and at times exceedingly eloquent. He denounced, in terms of merited severity, the conduct of the managers of this prosecution, who, while they set themselves up as the "champions of justice to shield Whitney from injury, were actually violating every principle of law and reason in trying him (Mr. Wise) now without notice—without accusation—without arraignment—without being called upon to say whether he was guilty or not guilty!

He told the party he was well aware of the contrivance by which the present course of proceedings had been brought about. He desired to know who was the author of it. He was on trial. The issue was made whether he was such a character that no peaceful man dare appear before a committee of which he was chairman. All he asked was to know who was his accuser; whether he was but a tool and minion of power, or the TRAITOR HIMSELF! The inquiry was rejected.

Various other questions were proposed and successively rejected—among them, one inquiring whether any member had counselled Whit-

ney as to the course he should pursue before the committee and the House, or had expressed a wish that Whitney would refuse to appear before the committee; and another inquiring if the witness had heard any members declare that they would vote for the present course of proceeding, before the whole conduct and declarations of Messrs. Wise and Peyton, would thereby be brought under review of the House, and bring disgrace on those gentlemen. The importance and relevancy of those questions must be obvious. The first has a distinct bearing on the alleged combination and conspiracy, and the latter was calculated to elicit the fact, whether some of those who are now sitting as judges and jurors have not disqualified themselves by their declarations.

Remonstrances, however, were vain; the questions were ruthlessly rejected.

Towards the close of Mr. Hamer's examination, Colonel Dawson, of Georgia, put a question, and embraced the occasion to make a fervent & forcible appeal to the House, to arrest at once the course which this proceeding had been allowed to take; and which could never lead to any public good, but only bring the character of the American Congress into disrepute.

The case, however, it is probable, will occupy the attention of the House for some time to come. We will give the whole testimony hereafter, and, also notice some of the rejected questions.

CASE OF R. M. WHITNEY.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.]

Again the galleries were crowded with beauty and fashion, as well as spectators of other sorts and conditions—all anxious to see how the Lion of the day would be disposed of.

The accused was brought to the bar, immediately after the Journal was read, and he and his counsel, Francis S. Key and Walter Jones, Esq., were accommodated with seats in the middle aisle, opposite the Chair.

Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, raised a question as to the legality of the summons which the accused had refused to obey. He contended that, as it was not signed by the Speaker, the accused was not bound to obey it. He therefore thought that Whitney had not committed a contempt, and moved that he be discharged.

This gave rise to some important discussion, and was finally laid on the table.

The witnesses, Messrs. Hamer, Gillet, Fairfield and Martin, were then sworn by the Speaker, and the examination of Mr. Fairfield was commenced. He availed himself of his privilege to answer in his place. The examination was conducted in writing.

The first question by the counsel of the accused called on the witness to state all the circumstances attending the dispute and difficulty between Mr. Peyton and Whitney in the committee room, and all that was said and done by, and the whole demeanor and conduct of Mr. Whitney and Messrs. Wise and Peyton, and all that passed on the occasion.

Mr. Calhoun, of Kentucky, objected; and took the opportunity here to raise the question as to the justice and propriety of shifting the investigation, as the party were doing, from Whitney to certain members of the House. His argument was clear, rigorous and conclusive.

Mr. Key replied and made an ingenious appeal to the House to insist on the execution of its own order. The objection, he said, came too late.

Too late! When would it have been in time with a majority who had determined upon the present course of proceedings, and carried it by a party vote.

A member rose to make a rejoinder to the learned counsel—but Mr. Speaker speedily interposed and declared this would not do! It was not in order!

Mr. John Bell appealed from this opinion of the Chair. He maintained that it was only in accordance with the most settled principles, that, when a member objected and was answered by counsel, he should be allowed to make a rejoinder.

Mr. Milligan called for the yeas and nays, for the purpose of ascertaining who would sanction an opposite principle. The yeas stood 103 to 91; so this extraordinary decision was sustained.

Mr. Chambers moved to suspend any further proceedings until the accused had been sworn, and had answered questions put to him. This was deemed to be out of order. Mr. C. appeals; and showed most conclusively the absurdity of the Speaker's construction. His argument was unanswerable; the leaders of the party not having the arguments of Mr. Jones or Mr. Key, did not attempt to answer it. They took an easier mode of putting it down.—They laid it on the table!

The examination was then proceeded with.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, 15th February, 1837.

I was pleased with the course pursued by the minority of the Senate in the case of Gen. Jackson vs. John C. Calhoun. Mr. Clay expressed a hope that no gentleman of the minority would make any proposition asserting the rights of the Senate, or condemnatory of the attack made by General Jackson upon the freedom of debate. No measure was adopted, nor did any member rise in his place to justify or defend "the hero of many wars."

It must now be evident to the whole nation, that the late counsellors of the President have let him loose upon society within a few weeks. His time of service is about to expire, and they have, therefore, determined to let him pursue the bent of his own mind. For years past the managers have kept him under restraint. Their interest is no longer at hazard. They are, therefore, regardless of his fame or reputation. It is in this way that you are to explain his letters to the Committee of Investigation, to Judge White, and to Mr. Calhoun. These letters are the ebullition of long smothered passion and deep rooted malignity. They are disreputable to him as a gentleman; and as the Chief Magistrate of a great republic, through him they dishonor our country.

In my last letter I expressed an opinion that the sub-committee which were examining certain would make no discoveries, and that their time would be lost. I now learn, however, that I am wrong; that, on the contrary, it will be seen, when they make their report to the Investigating Committee, that many of the deposite banks placed their claims to the public money upon political grounds; while other banks were successively opposed on the same ground. In short, that these banks, in several instances, are controlled by their stockholders, by their directors, and by their friends, as political machines. It is understood that the sub-committee will report to-morrow or next day. I am assured that there will be something amusing in relation to a bank or banks in the city of New York, but have not yet obtained a clew to it. When the report is made, I think it will be in my power to give you the substance.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

The constitution is no longer the palladium of our liberties. In defiance of its most clearly expressed provision, that "each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings," in defiance of their sacred duty faithfully to sustain and support it, twenty-four of its sworn guardians and defenders, have betrayed their solemn trust, and voted to EXPUNGE. To those members of the Senate who have kept the faith, and against the stormy tide of Executive encroachment and partisan usurpation, have manfully resisted to the last all attempts upon the freedom of the republic, a deep, a lasting debt of gratitude and honor is justly due. To those who have sacrificed the bright honor, the fair fame, and the virtuous independence which should ever characterize an American Senator, there remains but the scorn, the contempt, & the patriotic indignation of every free born heart. And when the changes of successive years shall have shed their influence upon the history of our country's fortunes, when its glory and magnificence shall have been overshadowed and trodden down by partisan misrule and ambition; when the course of its mighty destiny shall have been arrested by corruption's iron sway, and the hopes of freedom's friends for ever lost in the long, long midnight of expression and despotism which will inevitably follow, the memory of those who have thus aided in destroying the only sure defence of our republican institutions, will be regarded with hatred and execration; and their names, upon the page of history, will be ranked high with those, who, in every fierce and revolutionary crusade against the rights of the people, have figured only as the SUCCESSFUL ASSASSINS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

Franklin Reviewer.

THE DICTATOR

The march of insolent power has been so rapid of late, that the public mind has hardly had time to recover from the shock of one exercise of despotic authority, before another and another, still more daring and dangerous, and detestable, have been exhibited. We verily believe that, if ANDREW JACKSON were in power six months longer, and Congress should continue in session, he would issue his order within that time to have some of the leading men in each House, Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. CLAY Mr. BELL, Mr. WISE, Mr. PEYTON, and Mr. PICKENS, and others arrested for speaking their free thoughts; and that not one man of the party would dare to raise his voice against the atrocious act!—Sua.

Mr. Benton's ball rolling back again.

The Legislature of Delaware, have requested their Senator in Congress to introduce a resolution restoring the Journal of the Senate to its former state. Mr. Bayard announced that, as long as he had a seat there, he should press the motion. The day is not far distant when his efforts will be crowned with success.

It is stated that Mr. Webster will resign his seat in the Senate after the present session. He is induced to this from private considerations.

One could almost wish that the other distinguished men of the Senate, who shed a lustre on their country would follow the example of Mr. Webster, and also retire, from a body self-disgraced and humbled. Out-voted by the drilled tools of power, their counsels unheeded, and their virtues contemned, they cannot be supposed to derive any personal pleasure from associating with men, who manifest no regard for truth, and no scruples about disregarding the obligations of an oath. We do not doubt, that such men as Clay, Calhoun, Webster and others do now and have long retained their seats in the Senate at a great sacrifice of feeling. And nothing but a strong and imperious sense of duty to country, not to party, has constrained them to stand to their posts, assailed by calumny, black-guardism and bravado, and continue to prop the tottering pillars of the constitution.

All the satisfaction which the above mentioned Senators could be supposed to derive from the consciousness of faithfully but unsuccessfully vindicating the public liberty, must be well nigh neutralized by being brought into contact with the vulgar and brutal ferocity of a Benton, the habitual piratical hypocrisy of a Rives, and the loathsome adulation of a Dana, to say nothing of the Wrights, the Walls, the Morris, the Kings, and the Cuthberts, whose morality, like the Spartans', consists in viewing the deepest villainy, the highest virtue, if it can only be practiced without being detected. No; Calhoun, Clay and Webster gratify no personal ambition;—they do violence to their own wishes in retaining a seeming fellowship and equality with men who have shewn themselves subservient and degraded. Neither have they been induced to maintain their positions from mere party considerations. Had they been actuated by any motives of that kind, it is the opinion of many of their reflecting friends, that they would have much more easily succeeded in compassing their ends, by retiring from the public stage.—Rich Whig

Mr. Benton's Fortification bills are now before the Senate. One of them, appropriating a million and a half dollars, to the collection of materials and the purchase of sites for fortifications, has passed by a vote of 26 to 12—and the other we do not know how many millions to their completion, is in full blast. Mr. Rives, who denounced this project last session as anti-Republican, was absent when the vote was taken. We hope he don't intend to flinch. There will be no more surplus if Benton's schemes succeed. Every dollar that can be obtained, both from lands and customs, will be absorbed by the vast military projects, forts, arms and accoutrements which he has brought forward, and by the immense standing armies which will be their consequence.

And this, we suppose, is a specimen of patient Democracy—a scheme which would have been resisted unto blood, when in the good old Jeffersonian times, true Republicanism swayed our councils, as not more opposite to that economy which is necessary to the purity of our institutions, than destructive of the vital principles of liberty itself.

Lynch Virginian.

PUBLIC OPINION.—The New York American concludes some remarks upon the outrageous letter of President Jackson to Mr. Calhoun in the following terms: "The Senate having taken no order on this letter, it is of course to be inferred that they do not consider themselves other

than as registers of the good will and pleasure of a master, and that not one among his lieges dares to whisper even a faint disapprobation of a contemptuous violation of the dignity of the body to which they belong."

Perhaps they judge rightly—for after the expunging process, the cup of degradation was drained, and dignity, and the Senate of the United States, ceased to have any relation to each other.

[Baltimore Patriot.]

The Report to the Senate, by its Committee of Foreign Affairs, upon the Message of the President concerning our Relations with Mexico, will be found in the foregoing columns among the Proceedings of that body, on Saturday last.

The committee of that body is so constituted that its judgment upon the question presented by the message may reasonably be presumed to be in accord with the prevailing sentiment in both Houses of Congress on the subject. The Report is decidedly against the measure of Resolutions under present circumstances. The committee prefer the more reasonable and politic course of awaiting the result of a due representation of the several alleged grievances, with the goods thereof, to the Government of Mexico, as provided for by the existing Treaty between the two countries. We presume that the conclusions of the Report will receive the sanction of the Senate, and, generally, the approbation of the country.

To the statement of the case embraced in the Report, if we were disposed to cavil, we might, perhaps, take some exception. But we are too well satisfied with its generally pacific and manly character, to indulge any disposition to raise a discussion upon it. Fortunate will it be for our country, if, in future time, upon the introduction of exciting questions upon our Foreign Relations, there be always found in its Legislative councils wisdom and deliberation to restrain the propensity to rush to arms as a remedy for grievances, which amicable measures are better adapted to redress, with honor to the nation.—[Aid. Int.]

TOMFOOLERY.

It is stated that Mr. Thomas H. Benton preserved the pen with which "the Expunge" was performed, and sent it as a present to the "Greatest and Best," who received it with much pleasure, and has promised to preserve it until he lives, and bequeath it to the Great Humbogger, at his death. This pen must be an invaluable present to the old Hero, and we presume he will make the same use of it which he did of a certain pair of Bots presented to him some years ago, and which he said he would "hang up in his parlour as a memento."

Extract from the Hero's Will.

ITEM—I give and bequeath to my trusty and worthy servant, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri in token of my regard for his services, a certain pen, (made of the quill of a goose,) being the same with which the Journals of the Senate were expunged, by my faithful servants the four and twenty Knights of the Black Lines, on the ever memorable night of the 16th January, Anno Domini, 1837.

Virginia Statesman.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

PRACTICAL WIT.

Resolutions were a few days ago introduced into the Legislature of New York, glorifying our President, as the "greatest & best" of men and statesmen.—Whereupon, the Whigs set their wits to work, and never was a party so gored as the glorifiers were, with weapons drawn from the Jackson armory. One of them offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That General Jackson's delineation of the character of a Patriot President, in his celebrated Letter to Mr. Monroe, and his recommending to the latter, in filling the various offices of the Government, to make his selection of candidates from the best talents and character of the country, without distinction of party, and thus by destroying the hydra party spirit, become, instead of the President of a faction, the president of the whole country, were as wise as they were patriotic, and only required the sanction of his own high example to give them full and salutary effect.

The party could not stand up to the rack, and laid it on the table. Their illustrious President's practice had been so cutting a satire upon his precepts, that they could not have passed a severer condemnation upon the one than by approving the other!

Another Whig then rose, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That General Jackson's Executive recommendation in favor of limiting the Presidential term to four years was sound in principle, and should be carried out in practice.

Here, again, the glorifiers were struck dumb, and laid it on the table. Their reluctance manifested, by the glorifiers, in sustaining the opinions of their great Idol—and concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That General Andrew Jackson, in predicting that when members of Congress obtained appointments to office in the National Government, "corruption would be the order of the day," showed himself as much a Prophet as a Patriot.

Laid on the table again. Afraid to vote in the affirmative, lest they offend the Hero—and not daring to vote in the negative, & thereby condemn an orthodox principle! Poor fellows they were "in a strait betwixt two," and knew not which to choose.

Mr. Selby then rose, and, adverted to the period when Mr. Van Buren's paper, the Albany Argus, was in the habit of "ridiculing the 'greatest and best'" who, though now the concentrated essence of true Democratic Republicanism, did not, in 1824, when Van was opposed to the General, "possess any feeling in common with the Republican party." Mr. Selby said, that anticipating a unanimous vote in favor of the resolution which he was about to offer, rescuing the reputation of the President from the reproaches of the Albany Argus, he offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Printer in asserting that Gen. Jackson did "not possess one feeling in common with the Republican Party," either utterly misapprehended or grossly misrepresented the principles and character of our venerable President.

The editor of the Argus was present, and the effect of this resolution upon his nerves, it is

said, may be better imagined than described. The old villainery of Gen. Jackson, among the Albany Regency, it is said, looked as if it were cut to the back bone. But this resolution, like the others, was laid on the table, and the Albany Argus is unexpunged!

We have never seen a more complete demonstration, than the foregoing resolutions afforded, of the departure of a man in office, from the principles which he professed while he was seeking office! The history of Jackson's administration, indeed, forms a most biting satire upon professions and pledges when he was a candidate. Had he been foretold on the 4th of March, 1829, how widely he would depart from his promises, "like the Israelitish King, he would have asked, 'Is thy servant a dog that he should do such things?'"

Usury Laws.—The Boston Chamber of Commerce has presented a memorial to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal or a modification of the usury laws. The memorial states that for more than a year past the mercantile community has been subjected to a financial pressure unexampled in severity and duration; and that during the whole period the rate of interest has ranged from 12 to 18 pr. et. per annum; and ascribes this state of things mainly to the usury laws, which are not only inadequate to affect their end, but actually defeat it, by giving rise to circuitous evasions, tending to increase the difficulty of obtaining money, and enhance its price. The remedy suggested is wholly to repeal these unwise and impolitic laws, or as an alternative, in imitation of the English system, to exempt Bills and Notes having short terms to run from the operation of the usury laws—confining the measure to individual transaction, and not extending it to loans on mortgage, or to loans by incorporated companies.

There is certainly a manifest absurdity as well as impolicy in usury laws. The scrupulous abstain from taking higher rates of interest than are allowed by law; but the unscrupulous do not hesitate to overleap the barrier and charge a premium for the additional risk they incur; while on the other hand men of honor and integrity never plead usury to defeat their voluntary contract, unless the practice of some fraud or some peculiarity in the transaction, furnish them a real or supposed warrant. Laws which are thus wholly inoperative for good, in the way either of restraint or remedy, must be held impolitic by all reflecting minds. The absurdity and injustice of these restrictions on money contracts became apparent from analogy. Why should not money be left to find its level, and be regulated in its market value, by the law of demand and supply, and the other principles which control price, as well as any other specie of property, which is but money's worth? Why should it be allowed to set his own price on lands, negroes or bank stock and not on his gold and silver coin or bank-bills?

Why, when the wages of labour, and the price of every commodity on the increase, should those who are money be denied a participation in the general enhancement of price? There is no other reason, justice, nor equality in the rule that restricts you to a maximum in charging others for the use of your money when if you only turn that money into lands, negroes or other property, you are left without restraint. In this State, it is true, the usury laws have been already modified, as wholly to remove their penal character, and as to render the defence of usury operative only to prevent the recovery of interest and costs, but still we think their total repeal would best complete the triumph of a wise economy over a prejudice of antiquity.

Charleston Mercury.

BOWIE KNIVES.

The Mississippi papers have taken up the subject of wearing secret weapons, and we are told that the current of public opinion is setting very strong against this unmanly practice. It is well, too, a cheering notice that in public opinion must be brought to bear upon this matter. The offenders are those who are either reckless of public opinion, or expect to escape it by the privacy of the action.

The strong arm of Law must be extended, to our South Western country will be as far before Spain in murderous assassinations, as the Bowie Knife is superior in the certainty of its execution, to the Spanish stiletto. Who would not start with horror from the thought of being stabbed with such company? And yet how much better is he, in feeling or practice, who walks among his unsuspecting neighbors with a Bowie knife in his bosom? "Tis time our community should wake up, & that the people should everywhere call upon their Legislatures, for protection; for whose sons, whose brothers, whose hands, or whose father shall be the next victims to this murderous and assassin-like practice?"

Mont. Journal.

From the National Intelligencer.

MANY-CHAMBERED FIRE-ARMS.

Messrs. Editors: There has not only been much said respecting the comparative merits of our fire arms, but it appears that many ingenious remarks have been made by persons interested in those of other constructions. Not only the utility of my invention, but, as I have recently been informed, its originality, has been called in question. As regards utility, I offer a test which those who think they have any thing better will oblige me by adopting.—I am prepared for a trial, and to back my opinion by a substantial form, I will bet any sum from five hundred to twenty thousand dollars, that I can fire forty balls with my carbine, now in the Ordnance Department, or one similar to it, in less time than any other gun than can be produced, either of Hall's, Hackett's or Colt's construction. As respects accuracy and force, I will take a bet to any amount named, within the foregoing limit, that I will fire with greater accuracy, and that the balls discharged shall penetrate to greater depth, with equal quantities of powder, at the distance of one hundred yards, than with the guns of either of my competitors.

As regards originality and the security of my rights, ample proof of the former exists in the seals of the United States; and I have taken good care not only to secure patents for my invention in this country, but also in England, France, and from other European Governments.

JOHN W. COCHRAN,

Gadsby's Hall.