THE FEELINGS OF A WIFE.

legant, energetic and well-written expostulation of Mrs. Barney, to the President of the United States, in behalf of her Husband, who had been, without cause, removed from office, we cannot withhold it from our readers. To show the reasons which induced her to write it. it is necessary to state that in March 1829. Mrs. Barney was induced by the advice of some of the most respectable gentlemen of the Jackson party to visit Washington, and present to Gen. Jackson a number of testimonals of Major Barney's merit. Among them were hose of Mr Crawford, former Secretary of the Freasury ; Judge Anderson, First Comptroller of the Treasury; a large number of

the Baltimore Merchants, &c. her the removal of Major Barney, Mrs. B. addressed a letter to Gen. Jackson, requesting that these testimonials should be returned, they being, she remarked, " of infinite importance to" her. This request produced the subjoined letter from Mr. A. J. Donelson, to which Mrs. Barney's letter is a Reply :

MADAM : In answer to your request of the 18th ins. I am desired by the President to send to you the letters on file in his office, in relation to the application of Major Barnes to be retained as Naval Officer for the port of Baltimore ; & at the same time, to express his sincere regret that the rules which he had felt bound to adopt for the government of such cases did not permit your minion and your monarch, your priest the gratification of your wishes.

I have the honor to be, wih great respect, your obedient servant-ANDREW J. DONELSON. 22d April, 1829.

EETTER FROM MRS. BARNEY TO GENERAL JACKSON.

Baltimore, June 13th. 1829. SIR: Your note of the 22d April, addre sed to me through your private Secretary, accompanying the return of my papers, which expresses your " sincere regret that the rules which you had felt bound to adopt for the government of such cases, did not permit the gratification of my wishes " affects no palliation of the injury you have inflicted on a meritorious officer and his helpless family. It is dark and ambinot alone sufficient justification for the exercise of power ; unwilling that your cha-Jackson, I ask you was it not beneath the dignity of the President of these United reform. States to insinuate. if bold assertion had been in his power. When you had adopted | who, in violence of opposition, had offend was it not cruel in you to conceal it from terrible calamities? Why should the President of a free country be governed by secret rules? Why should be wrap himself up in the black robes of mystery, and, like ing this rule was, that there were none in a volcano, be seen and felt in its effects. while the secret causes which work the ruin that surrounds, are hid within his bosom? [individual of the multitude of those wh land? Is it a construction drawn from any on of the articles of war? Is it a rule of potpractice, which, having been acted upon by down with the force of authority upon you? Did it govern the conduct of that great man in whose mould faccording to your flatteryou conceal it? The Constitution and the laws, civil and military, will justify you. by an act which finds a precedent in the it any old principle of new application in the art of government, which, having esciped the searching mine of Washington, and the keen vision of succeeding Presidents. to von, and for which you alone are to receive all the rewards (of glory at leasi) which succeeding ages never fail to bestow aloud for Rotation in office. Is that magiof all nations, and of times, your great and much vaunted principle of Reform? If it ores who have been but a few years, or who date their official Calends, pechaps, friends in fall pissession ? Your official Organ would impose upon

the public the belief that you had adopted city, and that incumbents, as well as ap-

that you have, eyes which see, and ears tered right of American freemen. Careless which hear, and hence that I have not yet ver, but one motive which could possibly have governed you-" punishment of your political opponents, and rewards for your friends." This is your rule, and however you may wish to disguise it, or to deceive the world into the belief that your secret principle is something of a nobler sort. the true one is visible to every eye, and like a red meteor, beams through your midwight administration, portending and working mischief and ruin. It was prescribed to you before you had the nower to pursue it, by one to whom you are allied by a happy oy regular business, and without friends congeniality; whom you have neither the ability nor the wish to disobey, before whose omnipotent breath your Presidential strength lies nerveless as infancy; who, while he suffers your heart to pursue its wonted palpitations, seems to have locked up the closet which confines your intellect. In this imprisonment of your mental powers, you see with his eyes, and hear with his ears. It is a mis ortune for this great nation that you were born for him, and He for you. - At one and the same time he is and your degion-your public counsellor and your bosom friend. I blush for my country when I see such unnatural formations, such a cancerous excrescence fas stool of the President converted into a you in this instance is heightened, because throne for a slave.

"Reform" would have been too glaring, upon you, told you frankly that he had had it been at once boldly unfolded; and not voted for you. What was your cepty? hence it is that it was brought out by de- It was, in substance this, " that every ci grees. At first it was pretended that tizen of the United States had a right to an engine for electioneering purposes, were that no charges had been made against Mato be "reformed away." But when it was jor Barney; if any should be made, he discovered that there, were in place very should have justice done, he should not be wany of your own friends, who had been | condemned unbeard " Then, holding him guilty of this unconstitutional impropriety, by the hand with apparent warmth, you as you have been pleased to call it, who, concluded -- be assured, sir, I shall be guous. Knowing that the possession was contrary to any feeling of gratitude or sense of duty, had stong the bosom which tions of applicants for office." With these warmed, and the hand which fed them, putation of caprice, or that you reputation Mr. ADAMS, as the means of furthering for humanity should be tarnished by an act your designs upon the Presidency, to his of wanton cruelty, vou insinuate a cause ; exclusion, and that your rule was a " twoyou hint at a binding rule, and lament that | edged sword," which, if hon-sily borne, my husband is within its operation. If it | would "cut upon both sides," it was soon were not unworthy the character of Gen. | carefully withheld, and finally gave was to a much more comprehensive scheme of

It was next declared that those in offifor your government this inexorable rule, |ed you in one particular, (I need not n me in) should meet with condign punishment. those on whom it was to operate the most indeed you intimated in your private conversation with my husband, that those who had passed that Rubicon had sealed their destruction. But the misfortune attend office upon whom it could operate. Has the charge alluded to been fixed up in any this rule of which you speak a law of the have been reformed aw y? Was it ever even whispered in regard to my unfortuarticles of the constitution; or is it a secti- nate husband? You know that it was

But I boldiy declare that such a rule is any of your illustrious predecessors, come, altogether unworthy the Presidential office of a magnanimous nation! What! wield the public venguance for your private wrongs! Hurl from the armory of the naers) you were formed? If so, why should I tion the boit of destruction on your private foes! Was the power, dignity and wealth Lof the Union concentrated in your person, and all who obey them; and the robes of to be so misused? H d a foreign Prince power which you wear cannot be stained or Minister committed a like offence, with the same propriety might you have made conduct of any of your predecessors. Is it a cause of public quariel, and sent from the ocean and the land hecatombs of apneasing ghosts.

The whole circumference of your rule at length expanded itself full to the public has been grasped by your gigantic mind? view; the reign of terror was unfolded, Or is a new, wholesome principle parented and a principle unprecedented even in the annals of tyranny, like a destroying angel, ranged through the land, blowing the breath of pestilence and famine into the on the first inventor of a public blessing? | habitations of your enemies. - Your ene-The Office Harpies who haunted your mies, sir ? No-vour political opponents. public walks and your retired moments, | You called them enemites, but were they from the very dawn of your administration, to? Can there be no difference of opinion and whose avidity for office and power without enmity? Do you believe that made them offerly reckless of the honora- every man who voted for Mr. Adams, and ble feelings and just rights of others, cried who had not received from you some persanal injury, preferred him because he hatcal purase, so familiar to the demagagues ed you? Think you, sir, that there is no medium between idolatry and hate? It is not because you think there is no such be, by what kind of rotary motion is it, that medium, but because your elevated ambi tion will allow of none. This makes you few months in office, are swept from the look upon all those who voted against you boards, while others (your friends) remain, as your bitter foes. I most firmly believe that, saving those whom you had personal from the time of Washington ? What sort ly made your enemies, every honest man, of adaptation of skill to machinery is that in giving his suffrage to Mr. Adams, obeywhich brushes away those only who were ed the dictates of his judgment, and that opposed to your election, and leaves your many did so in violence to their warmer feelings towards you.

My husband, sir, never was your enemy. In the overflowing patriotism of his heart, the Jeffersonian rule of housesty and capa- he gave you the full measure of his love of age or sex. In the severity practised for your military services. He preferred towards my husband, (confessedly withou plicants, were tested by that infallible Mr. Adams for the Presidency, because cause.) you have injured me and my chiltouchstone. The alleged delinquencies of he thought him qualified, and you unqualione or two public officers have for this been fied, for the statum. He would have been made a color, and the dye of their avowed a traitor to his country, he would have had to individuals, to your country, or yourself. imquity has been spread with industrious even my scorn, and have deserved yours, curning over the skirts of every innocent | had he supported you under such circum-Viction Even of those few who have been stances. He used no means to oppose you. feelings of the People of this country (who thus charged, their misconduct (reported) He did a patrior's duty in a patriot's way. was up-aspected, until the prying eyes of For this he is proscribed -punished !-Oh, their successors came to inspect the official how punished! My heart bleeds as I r cords of their proceedings, when their write. Cruel Sir! Did he commit any honour, shall have subsided, I have no til between 5 and 6 o'clock. delegated ingenuity, is in duty bound, offence worthy of punishment against God, could do no less then find them guilty, and or against his country, or even against you? "Beform" will be regarded as the greattherefore could not have been the couse of Bosh while you read this question. Speak est of tyranny, though now masked under their manufest Yours, therefore, as not not, but let the crimson negative mantle on specious names, and executed with some the I flersonian Rule. You ask, respect vous cheek! No, sit, on the contrary it of the formalities of patrious and of li-ing incumbents and applicants, other ques- was one of the best acts of his life. When berty. It is possible this communication is Be thens than, " is he honest, is he capable?" he bared his bosom to the hostile bayonets from an anhappy mother, and from a feand the answer to your quest; as decides of his encauses, he was not more in the line male, who until now had many reasons to December, until the 31s of December 1831, and the empireability of your rule. By thus a .- of his duty, than when he voted against love her country, will be regarded by you after that time, ten cents a busilet and no more." certaining what your secret rule is not, we you; and had he falien a martyr on the as unworthy of notice; if otherwise, and . The bill was read the first time; when

you are controlled by a rule, and that you for having been worse than martyred in the injury you have done, laving been much pleased with the following de not move blindly like other storms ; but support of the dearest privilege and charas you are about the effects of your conduct. described your rule; there remains, howe- it would be idle to inform you of the depth and quality of that misery which you have worked in the busom of my family. Else would I tell a tale that would provoke sympathy in any thing that had a heart, or gentle drops of pity from every eye not accustomed to look upon scenes of human cruelty " with composure." Besides, you were apprised of our poverty; you knew the dependence of eight little children for food and raiment upon my husband's salary. You knew that advanced in years as he was, without the means to prosecute a able to assist him, the world would be to him a barren heath, an inhospitable wild. You were able therefore, to anticipate the heart-rending scene which you may now realize as the sole work of your hand. The sickness and debility of my husband now call upon me to vindicate his and his children's wrongs. The natural timidity of my sex vanishes before the necessity of my situation; and a spirit, sir, as proud as yours, although in a female bosom, demands justice. At your hands I ask it : Return to him what you have rudely toru from his possession; give back to his children their former means of securing their food and raiment; show that you can relent, and that your rule has had at least tened upon the body politic, and the foot- one exception. The severity practised by accompanied by a breach of your faith so The injustice of your new principle of lemnly pledged to my husband. He call d those only who had made use of office as express his political sentiments by his vote; particularly cautious how I listen to asserassurances from you, Sir, the President of racter for firmness should suffer by the im- making use of their office, in the gift of the United States, my husband returned to the bosom of his family. With these rehearsed, he wiped away the tears of apprenension. The President was not the monster he had been represented. They would not be reduced to beggary-haggard want would not be permitted to enter the the relief of the widows and orphans of riff of 19th May, 1828." mansion where he had always been a stringer. The husband and the father had done

nothing in violence of his days as an officer. If any malicious slanderer should arise to nour his poisonous breath into the ears of the President, the accused would not be condemned unheard, & his innocence would be riumphint-they would still be happy .-It was presum bis also, that possessing the confi tence of three successive administrations (whose testimony in his favor I presented to you) that he was not unworthy resumed the resolution submitted by Mr. the office he held, besides the sign fores of a hundred of our firs mercantile houses established the fact of his having even perfect satisfaction in the manner he transstate of calm security, without a moment's ed, having previously spent some time on warning-like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, your dismissal came, and, in a moment, the house of joy was converted into one of mourning. Sir, was not this the refinement of cruelty? But this was not al .-The wife whom you have thus agonized, irew her being from the illustrious Chase, whose voice of thunder early broke the spell of British allegiance, when in the American Senate, who swore by Heaven, hat he owed no allegiance to the British Crown-one, too, whose signature was broadly before youngeres affixed to the charter of our Independence. The husband and the father you have thus wronged, was the first born of a hero, whose naval and military renown brightens the page of your country's history from '76 to 1815, with whose achievements posterity will not condescend to compare yours; for he fought amidst greater dangers, and he fought for Independence.

By the side of that father, in the second British war, fought the son; and the glorious 12th of September bears testimony to his unshaken intrep.dity. A wife, a husband, thus derived; a family of children drawing their existence from this double revolutionary fountain, you have recklessly, causelessly, perfidiously, and therefore inhumanly, cast helpless and destitute upon the icy bosom of the world; and the children and grand children of Judge Chase and Commodore Barney are poverty stricken upon the soil which owe its freedom and fertility, in part, to their herote patriotism.

Sir, I would be unworthy the title of an American matron, or an American wife, if I did not vindicate his and my children's wrongs. In this happy land, the panoply of liberty protects all without distinction. dren-you have grievously injured them without achieving any correspondent good Silence, therefore would be criminal even in me; and when the honest and regular cannot be long deladed; shall have been restored, and when party frenzy, that poison to our national happiness, liberties and Huntington, who continued to speak undoubt that the exterminating system of

may easily come to the discovery of what | field of fight, he would not more have de- your inclination corresponds with your Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, every come to the discovery of what | field of fight, he would not more have de- your laction corresponds with your Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, every come to the discovery of what | field of fight, he would not more have de- your inclination corresponds with your Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, every come to the discovery of what | field of fight, he would not more have de- your inclination corresponds with your Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, every come to the discovery of what | field of fight, he would not more have de- your laction corresponds with your Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, every come to the discovery of what | field of fight, he would not more have de- your laction corresponds with your lactions of the part of the fight is objections to the hill. may easily come to the discovery of what held of night, he would not deserves power, you have still the means of repairing briefly his objections to the hill, and the injury you have done. I am, Sir, your obedient serv't.

MARY BARNEY.

CONGRESS

SENATE.

Tuesday, May 18. A good deal of private business was despatched, after which the Senate went into secret session. Of the result of that secret session the National Intelligencer thus speaks :

"The Senate spent some time, on These ay upon Executive business. A number of unexceptionable nominations were confirmed. The only contested one was rejected, being the nomination of Samuel McRoberts to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois, in the place of S. Breese, (a popular and respected officer) removed. No other contested nominations were acted upon, though it is understood erett, of Massachusetts, four hours, that there are several yet pending which will be the subject of contest."

Wednesday, May 19. Mr. Grundy offered the following reso

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate at the next session of Congress, a statement of all the lands which have been acquired by (or secured to) the United ter past 10 o'clock, a motion to adjum States in satisfaction of debts due to the United States-also, where said lands are situated, the sums allowed for them, and their probable value.

On motion of Mr. Grandy, the motion to reconsider the vote of the 13th inst. on the question to engross for a third reading, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury was resumed, and agreed to.

The question recurring on engrossing the bill, on Mr. Grundy's motion it was laid on the table.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned. Amongst the business transacted by the Smate in Executive Session, was the rejection, as we learn, of Wharton Rector, as Indian Agent.

Thursday. May 20.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the consideration of the ball to provide for the ap- shall be five cents per gallon, and no more poistment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, and from and after that time, a drawback was resumed as amended, and ordered to be allowed on all spirits distilled in this be engrossed for a third reading, by the country from foreign molasses, on the exfollowing vote. Yeas 28, mays 14.

On motion of Mr. Hayne, the bill for the officers, seamen, and marines of the U. S. Schr. Wild Cat was read the se- ing on a discussion upon the bill by itself cond time, considered in committee of the moved the previous question, which me whole, and, it being amended. the amend- tion being seconded by a majority; and ment was concurred in, and the bill or the previous question being sustained by dered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill authorising a subscription of stock in Baltimore and Ono Rait Road Company, was resumed in committee of the whole, and laid on the table on motion of Mr. Grundy.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate Foot on the 30th December last, in relation to luture surveys and sales of the public lands; when Mr. Robbins rose and addressed the Senate at considerable acted the business of his office. In this length; after which, the Senate adjourn-Executive business.

Friday May 21.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate resumed the co-sideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Foot on the 30th of December last, as modified by him on the 20th of January, in relation to future sales of public lands, together with the motion to postpone it indefinitely; and after Mr. Benton had made some re-

On motion by Mr. Bell it was laid on

resumed, as in Committee of the whole, the bill authorizing a subscription of Stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company; and it having been amended by Mr. Chambers,

The bill was reported to the Senate. and the amendments being concurred in, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, May 18.

Mr. Miller from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers seamen and marines of the U. S. schooner Wild Cat; which was read hour had elapsed. twice and committed to the Committee of

the whole on the State of the Union. The resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro to repeal the duty on Salt, was again taken up when Mr. Reed moved an amendment, and addressed the House at length on the subject. Mr. Tatiaferro then withdrew his resolution and thus the subject has for the present, been removed from before the House.

The special orders for this day were then postponed, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consideration of the Indian Bill. Mr. Evans, of Maine, then addressed the committee at length against any forcible removal of the Indians, and was succeeded by Mr.

Wednesday, May 19. Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following

Be it enacted Se. That the duty on Salt be

cluded by moving to postpone the bill the next Congress, with the view, if he motion prevailed; of moving a call on the Secretary of the Treasury. to collect ce: tain information, which Mr. D. deemed necessary to enable Congress to act dis

creetly on so important a subject. Mr. Chilton called for the yeas an

Mr. P. P. Barbour moved the previous question, which being carried by 110 1 72, the main question was put, "Sha the bill be rejected?" and was negatived Layes 25, noes 103. Of course, the but was ordered to a second reading.

The bill providing for the removal the Indians was taken up, when the J. bate was resumed and continued to a lan hour at night.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, address ed the committee two hours, and Mr. E. gainst the bill. Mr. Crockett also, and Mr. Test, submitted the reasons which would influence them in voting against the bill. Messrs. Wilde & Lamar delivered their reasons at large in support of the bill. After negativing, during the even ing, motions both for the previous que tion and for adjournment, about a quaprevailed, and after a session of 12 hours the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 20.

The bill reported yesterday, for reducing the duty on Salt, being read a second

Mr. King of New-York, moved that the bill be committed to the committee of the whole House.

Mr. M'Duffie opposed this course, a merely going to produce delay and a del feat of the bill, which if there was a up jority favorable to the object, should be acted on immediately to effect its passar this session.

Mr. Ingersoll moved that the Commit tee of the whole, be instructed to amend the bill, by adding thereto the following section; "From and after the 30th September, 1830, the duty on Molasses, portation thereof. to any foreign country, the same as was allowed before the to

Mr. Tucker, for the purpose of bring a vote, by year and nays, of 98 to 88.

The main question was then put, viz: "Shall the bill be engrossed and read third time ?" and was decided in the alfirmative by the following vote : yeas 103

Friday May 21.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee or Ways and Means, reported a bill to teduce the duty on Molasses, and to aller a drawback on spirits distilled from fe reign materials, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be en grossed for a third reading to morrow, a ter anunsuccessful effort by Mr. Irwind Onio, to lay the bill on the table.

The resolution reported by Mr. Anbrose Spencer, some time since from the Committee on Agriculture, for the print ing of 10,000 copies of the pamelet of the Manufacture of Silk, was taken up for consideration, when

Mr. Spencer addressed the House i support of the proposition, and in reply to the objections which had been stated in opposition to it. He gave some facts to show the superiority of the America Silk over that of foreign production, and the preference which had been given foil On motion of Mr. Chambers, the Senate | by the best assayers in France. He is sisted therefore, on the propriety of aiding the production of silk in this country He modified the resolution so as to real as follows:

Resolved, That six thousand copies of the n port of the Committee on Agriculture made this House on the 12th day of March last, will the communication accompanying the same of the culture and manufacture of Silk, and the ike number of copies of Essays on American Silk by Messrs. Peter S. Du Ponceau and John D' Ho mergue, recen ly submitted, be printed for the use of this House.

Mr. Haynes moved to lay the resolution on the table. Ayes 71 Noes 92. Mr. Polk then rose to address the

House, when the Speaker announced the

NEW BOOKS.



J. GALES & SON have just received a free supply of Books, am ing which are the following w and interesting Publications

Dwight's Travels in the North of Germil!

Marbois' History of Louisiana Cabinet History of Scotland, 2 vols. Literary Remains of Henry Neale Memoirs of Leigh Richmond My Mind and its Thoughts Romance of History, 2d Series Milion's Familian Letters American Encyclopedia, 2 vols Memoirs of Bolivar Emmerson's Letters Dewees Practice of Medicine Bell on Teeth Macculloh on Fevers Manual of Materia Medica Durby's Gazetteer, last edition Pollock's Course of Fime, &c. &c.

ALSO, A variety of entertaining Books, for Chil and a very general assortment of social and Stationary Articles. May 26, 1889.