but because his very inefficiency makes him the more available for their purposes. It is a proud gratification that the Democratic party, on the other hand are called upon to the support of a man who has more than answered the expectations of the nation by his eminent talents, his sagacity, his patriotism, and his unyielding firmness.

In taking the liberty of addressing you, the committee at the same time would beg leave most earnestly to urge upon you, sir, the necessity of immediate and continued vigilance, and a thorough organization of the party. As a preliminary to this, we would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation heretofore made by the Democratic members of the Legislature, in reference to the appointment of delegates to a State Convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 5th day of May next.—At the present crisis, we scarcely need press upon your attention the high importance of the proposed convocation of our friends; but we do think it advisable to call upon our friends to send as large a number of delegates to the Convention as possible. The effect of such a general meeting of the representatives of the Democracy, we conceive, will re-act with advantage throughout the State, in exciting that spirit which we would have roused to efficient action.

We hope every county in the State will be represented in that convention. We would be glad, on that occasion, to meet our friends from every section and every neighborhood, to interchange opinions and to adopt measures which may at the coming election, secure the triumph of Democracy in Maryland.

In conclusion, we must be allowed again to express a hope that you will use every exertion to arouse our friends to action and vigilance for the approaching contest.

James W. Williams, of Harford.
John Thomson Mason, of Washington.
James S. Owens, of Anne Arundel.
William Matthews, of Allegany.
Cathell Humphrey, of Somerset.
John C. Legrand, of Baltimore city.
Otho Scott, of Harford.
John James Graves, of Baltimore city.
Daniel Lloyd, of Talbot.
Peter Wilson, of Queen Ann's.
Thomas C. Risteau, of Baltimore co.
William P. Maulsby, of Carroll.
Robert T. Dade of Montgomery.
John McPherson, of Frederick.
Levi Evans, of Cecil.
Robert Welsh of Ben. of Annapolis.
Robert Wason, of Washington.
William A. Spencer, of Queen Ann's.
Alexander Matthews, of Charles.
William R. Sangston, of Caroline.

The office holders' party do not intend to lose any thing through modesty, or for want of putting a bold face upon the pretensions of their candidate for the Presidency. We say nothing of their effort to depreciate the qualities of General Harrison, and even to misrepresent the real ground upon which he is brought forward and supported by the people, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren and his ill omened system of administration. All this, we suppose, is what was to be expected. By speaking in terms of disparagement of the people's candidate, the spoilers naturally flatter themselves that they are, in some sort, aiding their own.

But is it not going a little too far, to talk about the eminent talents, sagacity, patriotism, unyielding firmness, &c. of Martin Van Buren, and even to affect a willingness to institute a comparison between this mere politician—this mere follower in the footsteps of another—and William H. Harrison, the man who has never hung to the skirts of another, and thus traded on a *borrowed capital* of influence or popularity; but who has relied, in all exigencies, upon his own strength of mind and character? These have never failed to bear him through difficulty, as they have secured him the confidence & favor of his fellow citizens. Verily, if the supporters of Mr. Van Buren desire to institute such a contrast, the friends of Gen. Harrison can have no possible motive to decline it.

"SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT."

There has been found among the enemies of Gen Harrison men vile enough to charge him 'having voted for a bill to sell white men for debt.' This old calumny, invented four years ago, has been revamped and again put into circulation by a renegade abolition editor living in Tennessee. When this calumny first appeared, it was thus nailed to the counter, as false coin, by the Old Soldier himself:—

Letter from General Harrison.

SIR—In your paper of the 15th inst. I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for a supposed vote given by ourselves, for a passage of the law to "sell debtors in certain cases." If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives and twelve Senators it would indicate a state of depravity, which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made in the Legislature, or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes has no more relation to the collection of "debts," than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offences" against the State; and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives and voted for by the 12 Senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment. The necessity of this is evinced by the following facts. For years past, it had become apparent that the Penitentiary System was becoming more and more burdensome at every session. A large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditures above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to near $20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure. Two were recommended as being likely to produce the effect: first, placing the institution under better management; and, secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found of course to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of $50 or upwards, were subjected to punishment in the Penitentiary, instead of $10, which was the former minimum sum: this was easily done. But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of 50. By some whipping was proposed; by others, punishment by hard labor in the country jails, and by others it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these appeared insuperable objections; fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and as it is well known these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay the fines and costs, which are always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. This was the clause that passed, as I believe by a unanimous vote of the House and stricken out in Senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the Journals, would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty-four years," but to infamous offenders who depredate upon the property of their fellow-citizens, and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectation of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman or a youth, who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and cost imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and their still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and his authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our, as well as in every other State in the Union? Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances, but that where fraud is alledged, is at war with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished!

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
WM. H. HARRISON.
North Bend, Dec. 21, 1831.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Mr. Editor:—I have noticed in the Republican an article which was reiterated in the Post of Thursday, intended ostensibly to affect the character of Gen. Harrison. I cannot withhold coming forward as the friend of that honest and injured man, in endeavoring to set public opinion aright; and in doing so, it is only necessary to take the same authority quoted by the *knowing* Republican It refers to the 10th vol. of Nile's Register, (which we all consider good authority,) page 125. On reference, it will be found that Mr. Lacock (mark the name) moved to amend the resolution awarding medals and the thanks of Congress to Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, by striking therefrom the name of Major General William H. Harrison—which was determined in the affirmative by yeas 13; nays 11.

Now to hear the whole truth, let the editor of the Republican, as well as your readers, refer to page 151 of this same volume 10, and it will be found that "on resuming the consideration of the resolution awarding medals and the thanks of Congress to General Harrison and Gov. Shelby, to strike out the name of General Harrison," it was decided in the negative, by about the same vote—yeas 13; nays 14.

The Senate having thus retraced its steps, and negatived the unjust and inconsiderate movement against General Harrison—the result of an 'envious cloud' which had gathered round his head, for the moment—the subject was here allowed to rest, until the result of an investigation demanded by General Harrison should be made known. A joint committee of investigation was accordingly appointed, with Col. Richard M. Johnson at its head—before whose searching action these envious clouds, which had obscured the vision of certain Senators, soon melted away!—The report of Col. Johnson, the fellow soldier of Harrison, (and now Vice President of the United States) was highly complimentary to General Harrison, and was a complete vindication of his conduct in every respect. The report was also known to have the sanction of every member of the committee.

When the subject of the medals was again brought up, (after the investigation which Gen. Harrison had demanded) the joint resolution awarding gold medals to Gov. Shelby and Gen. Harrison, passed the Senate unanimously, and was concurred in by the House of Representatives, with but one dissenting voice.—THIS IS HISTORY.

As reference to Niles's Register is no doubt pleasant pastime for the editor of the Republican, I will refer him to this same volume 10, page 177, and he will there find that "the bill to authorize a grant of land to Major General Andrew Jackson, bestowed by the Creek Indians,' was, on motion of Mr. Lacock, (again mark the name,) postponed beyond the session, by yeas 17, nays 12

It will be observed, the Senate was then composed of thirty six members—The whole vote on the resolutions regarding Harrison was but by two thirds, and in each case but by a bare majority, while in the case of Jackson, the vote was 17 to 12.

The editor of the Republican may enlighten his readers by telling them who this Mr. Lacock, the mover of all these envious resolutions, was. If HE cannot, Gen. Jackson can; and lest HIS memory may have failed there are many gentlemen in this city that were present at a certain dinner, when Gen. Jackson started up for the avowed purpose of going to Washington to cut of this same General Lacock's ears.

It will be well to observe the votes on these resolutions, and see how the *great Democracy* was represented in those votes. Comment by me is unnecessary. The Delaware editor can tell us how well it was represented on the side of patriotism, and I will advise him in future, in stating cases from Nile's Register, to give us the whole truth. We do not fear that the name of Harrison will suffer.

MORE ANON, *from the 8th Ward.*

GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE OFFICE HOLDERS, RAGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We call public attention to the subjoined statement of facts made by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, when the motion for referring the Sub Treasury Bill, was under discussion in the early part of this month.

"When the troops called out to do duty in the Cherokee country were to be paid off, this hard-money Government of ours, which would receive nothing but gold and silver, or the notes of the Government, offered to these men, not Treasury notes, not specie, not even bills of respectable non-specie-paying banks of Georgia, but bills of the Ockmulgee *Bank of Georgia, which were then* from three to four per cent. below the par of non-specie-paying bank notes of Georgia. The men refused to take them. They staid a day or two, but being anxious to get home, and having been long employed in a painful duty, they could not stand out and they at last consented to take Ockmulgee bank notes. Two or three days after they had been thus paid, there was an accumulation of bacon & corn stowed away by the Government—more than was wanted. This had to be sold. Now, mark. The soldiers were paid in this paper, and when these very soldiers came to buy these provisions the Government could touch nothing but gold and silver or Treasury notes. No; they would not then contaminate their hands by touching non-specie-paying bank trash; yet there was no harm in polluting their hands by paying it out to soldiers who had served in the field.—What was the consequence? The corn that had been purchased for a dollar sold for twenty cents; the bacon which had been bought for twenty to twenty five cents sold for fifteen cents. It was bought up by speculators, and then sold again at an enormous profit to these men who had served their country. These things, I repeat, have never been contradicted. I have printed them—they have been disseminated throughout the State of Georgia—I state them upon the authority of Mr. Word, formerly a member of Congress—a gentleman well remembered & highly respected in this House—whose brother was an officer in that campaign. One would think this was revolting enough; but only half the tale has been told. Within a month afterwards, a surplus of provision and corn had been sold in Tennessee, where it had been pleced on deposite, & for that they did receive Tennessee bank paper. The Tennessee troops, as the Chairman of the Military Committee (Mr. Cave Johnson) informed him this morning were paid in Treasury notes—troops too, employed in the very same service. Let gentlemen go on and pass their Sub-Treasury Bill; but in the name of truth, of fairness, of decency, let them speak of a measure of this kind as one that is calculated to diminish the patronage and power of this Government."

How can the people of the United States continue to place trust or confidence in such an administration? Here is a practical demonstration of its *two* currency doctrines—"gold and silver for the office holders, rags for the people" And while the administration, with its Sub-Treasury scheme, and in the midst of these acts, is trying to secure and perpetuate this distinction in favor of itself and its army of officers and agents—for whose sole use the hard money of the country is to be collected together, and locked up in safes—it tells us that 'the people expect too much of the Government!"

All that the people ever expected or asked of this government, was, that its officers and agents should, in currency matters, be placed upon an exact equality with the rest of the community, and that *one* currency should be common to both. But this, it seems, is expecting *"too much"* from those who now possess our government. Nothing but gold and silver will do for the salaries of the office holders—while the wages of honest labor and the pay of the harassed soldier as in the case above alluded to, by Mr. Thompson, must be defrayed in any thing else that may be "current" at the time and place!

To all this, we do not hesitate to say that if our Federal Government or rather the men who thus abuse their trust, expect to continue this system, and to go on with their schemes *for increasing the value of their own salaries*, regardless of all else, they "EXPECT TOO MUCH from the PEOPLE."—And that fact they will learn in due season through the ballot boxes.—*Log Cabin.*

We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Wm. O. Goode of Mecklenburg, on the Election of Senator to Congress—Mr. Goode is a decided Van Buren man, and his testimony is therefore the testimony of an opponent.

I do not allude to General Harrison, for the purpose of defamation or detraction. I bring no acrimony into this debate. Heaven grant I could avert, or even soften that bitter conflict with which we are threatened through the coming canvass. Perhaps I think of General Harrison personally, as well as most men. I admit that he is a highly respectable gentleman. I admit that he is a brave man. I do more—admit that he has rendered important public service.—Mr. Randolph once said of General Jackson, 'I always said I could point to the public services of Andrew Jackson,' pointing that awful forefinger, more terrible than the club of Hercules—more dreadful than the Gorgon's head—I attempt not to imitate Mr. Randolph—but if it were any part of my public duty, I could direct the attention of the public, to the public services of William H. Harrison. In the darkest hour of his country's history—in the hour of his country's greatest need—when cowardice and treachery had brought disgrace upon our arms, and clothed in mourning this broad Union—he came forth to devote himself to the service of his country—he came forth conquering and to conquer—sought the foe of his country—he encountered the enemy of his country—he fought the battles of his country—he converted her mourning into public rejoicings—her shame into proud exultation—he raised the tattered star-spangled banner from being soiled and trailed in the dust—he gave it streaming to the breeze, and bore it heroically and triumphantly through.

'The shock, the shout, the groan of war.'

He tore the laurel from the bloody fangs of the British lion—He wove it into the glossy plumage of the American eagle, and sent him soaring through the skies, adorned with the rich trophies of glory *and of victory. These* were military services, which entitled him to the gratitude of his country. He has received the gratitude of that country, throughout its entire length and breadth. Long may he live to enjoy it; and in the last bright hour of his life, may the sun of his glory shine clear and cloudless.

The *Yeoman* exposes an insinuation of the Government organ against Gen. Harrison's military reputation, by an extract from *the Enquirer* in its honest days. Referring to the benefits secured to the country by the battle of the Thames, the Enquirer of the 19th October, 1813, says:

"These benefits we owe to the intrepidity of Perry, who paved the way, and to Harrison, whose skill, prudence, and zeal, have at length reaped their just reward. This gallant General has now put all his enemies to shame. After struggling with difficulties under which an ordinary man would have sunk, after passing through a wilderness of morass and mud, so difficult of access that the wagon horses could not carry provender enough to support them during the journey, he reached the consummation of all his labors; repairs the vices of Hull; wipes off the stain which he had cast upon our arms; stands on the ruins of Malden; muzzles the Indian war dog, and proves to the world that Americans want only an opportunity to display the same gallantry on the shore which they have done upon the wave."

From the Albany Journal.

EUROPEAN STANDARD FOR WAGES.

'The Van Buren party go for the Sub-Treasury and a Metalic Currency for the purpose of *'reducing every thing to the European standard.'* Senator Buchanan wants to bring down the price of labor. Senator Walker 'ardently desires to see this country in the condition of the Island of Cuba.' In short, Van Burenism is at work insidiously but preservingly, to make 'the rich richer and the poor poorer."

The following table of the comparative value of labor and materials, in the city of New-York, in 1836 and 1840, will show how the 'experiments' are working.

TABLE OF PRICES.
As compared with those of 1836.

	1840.	1836
Joiners, per diem	$1 25	$2 00
Bricklayers, "	1 50	2 00
Stone cutters "	1 50	2 50
" masons, "	1 25	1 75
Plasterers, "	1 38	2 00
Laborers, "	67	1 00
	$7 55	$11 25

Reduction of labor, forty per cent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Brick, pressed,	$15 50	$25 00
" soft,	4 00	8 00
Stone, per cord,	4 50	7 50
Lime, per bbl.	44	75
Shingles, per M.	1 50	2 50
Lath, "	1 25	2 50
Clear Pine. "	18 00	30 00
Hemlock Joist,	6 00	10 00
Scantling,	6 00	9 00
	$59 59	$95 25

A BAD ACCOUNT.—The Patterson, N. J. Intelligencer says: "The greater part of the manufactories in this town have been lying idle for months. There are, we understand, but two establishments among the whole number which are making full time; a few of the others run part of the time."

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE,
MARCH 28.

All along I have hardly had a doubt that Mr. Varian would be re-elected Mayor of this city, because he was *in profession* a Loco Foco but *in principle* a Whig, and would thus take all the Loco Focos and all the Whigs in disguise, (a species of semi Conservatives we have here it is difficult to describe,) and because he was a man of property, with much to lose, by which means he united those who have nothing to lose, and those who have much to keep, inasmuch as his *professions* dupe the multitude of Tammany Hall, and his *principles* catch the unprincipled Whigs in disguise. This opinion, however, is now seriously shaken, and the events of a few days will decide. What has shaken this opinion is the rash and reckless spirit of his party, their alarming doctrines, and more alarming acts, and the inefficiency with which he holds the helm of affairs; for not over one-third of our city is Loco Foco, and unless he can keep up the impression among his Whigs in disguise that he will guard property, preserve order, and execute the salutary laws of general preservation, his defeat is certain.

Last night an immense meeting was held in Masonic Hall, called to sustain the Registry act, that has now become a law; but at an early hour, under an inflammatory call that appeared in the New Era of the morning, a great many Loco Focos took possession of the hall and when the Whigs attempted to organise, they yelled and howled with so much effect that order was impossible.—The Whigs thereupon, by a sign, to distinguish themselves from the Loco Focos, took off their hats, when the Loco Focos were known by having their hats on; who, being thus marked, were hustled out by a cordon of Whigs, who crowded them down stairs; after which the meeting was organised. The Loco Focos, however, thus ejected, went to their headquarters in the Sixth Ward, and drumming up the most desperate of their party there, with clubs and shelalahs, they attempted again to enter Masonic Hall but the Whigs broke up the benches of the hall, and armed themselves with the banisters, and, as the Loco Focos attempted to mount the steps, they beat them back. After this the Locos formed in front of the hall, and in the entry way, and now and then they slyly clubbed a Whig as he went out. The meeting, of course, was ended by this last attack; but after the adjournment the Locos drove into the hall, where some fifty or sixty Whigs were left talking over the business of the meeting, whom they beat unmercifully and trampled under foot. The watch, by this time had rallied, and apprehended some few of these gentry, who, applying last night to assistant alderman O'Neal, were liberated by his order, without even taking their recognizances to appear, or their names.

Such proceedings as these of course disgust a great many of the Administration men, and they lead many to reflect upon the capacity of a Mayor, under whose administration such things occur. The Whigs are awakened by it into unaccustomed activity, and a doubt is thus thrown over an election which might have been theirs with an easy struggle. The contest, therefore, will be one of unaccustomed activity. The Whigs will make a great deal better rally than they have made for a year. If they push their advantages well now, they can take the city. The reiterated riots, the public disorders, the constant burglaries, appeal to the interests of men in all parties with an irresistible force, if brought home to constant consideration.

The correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, as was to be expected in both New York and London, has a depressing effect upon stocks.

We have dates from China. The High Commissioner (Lin) has issued a manifesto cutting off 'forever' all British trade. The Americans, December 5, continued their trade with great profits. [Nat. Int.

AWFUL DISCLOSURE OF FIVE MURDERS IN ONE FAMILY.

The Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth of the 17th ult. gives the following revolting particulars in a letter from Greensburg, in that state, dated March 8. It appears there lived, in July, 1838, about 7 miles from that town, an aged woman named Lucinda White, with her two sons, aged 14 and 13, and a daughter-in-law (whose husband lives in the Southern States) with an infant about 20 months old. Intending to move South in the month of July, 1838, as above, a man named Carrington Simpson undertook to convey them, and on a certain night he set off with the younger Mrs. White, the infant and the younger boy, all on pack horses. In about a mile, Simpson knocked them on the head till they were dead, & buried them in a hole two feet deep, near an old out house.—The next morning the elder boy was sent off from the home of his mother, and the same night the old woman was killed, and buried in the same hole, and in a week after, the elder boy returning, was also killed and buried in the same place—making *five human beings murdered!* Suspicions lately led to the arrest of Simpson, and 60 or 70 men turned out and found the bones and an inquest was held. Simpson has confessed, and implicates two others, whose names are concealed. The fiend killed them for their property, which consisted of a few beds and old furniture, altogether not worth 100 dollars. The two implicated by Simpson, and the family of the latter, have all been arrested. This deed of blood almost out-herrods all that has blackened the annals of our country.

The Supposed Murdered Man.—The investigation instituted by the Police authorities relative to the body of a man found floating in a salt sack, has resulted in a solution of the affair which robs it of all romance at least. We stated on Saturday that a number of persons had recognized the body to be that of a wheelwright, named William McGregor, or W. McGregor Sands, who was buried in Potter's Field on Friday week—and the result proves them to have been correct. An examination of the grave in which his body was deposited, was made, and no body found in the coffin. Dr. A. M. Stevens made a critical post mortem examination of the wounds found in the throat, thigh, &c. of the deceased, and was convinced that they alone would not have produced death, and had been most likely inflicted after death with a flat, sharp instrument; and on making an anatomical examination, the fact was established that the deceased had died of delirum tremens, at least a week before the body was consigned to the water, and that it was not in the water over two days. The final conclusion therefore is, that the body of Sands had been in the hands of body snatchers, if not of some of the profession for whom they cater; and, from some cause or other, had been discarded as a subject, and got rid of through a salt sack and thrown in the river.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Governor of Florida, in a message to the Territorial Legislature, introduces the following affecting incident:

'Mr. Harlan's dwelling was burned, and his family murdered in the afternoon of the 29th of January last. Mr. H. was absent, and an eye-witness gives the following account of the return of the unhappy man, with an armed party, on the day after the occurrence. On arriving at the spot, we found every house reduced to ashes, and at the kitchen door the bones of a human being nearly burnt up; after examining all around, we saw the track of moccasins making ingress and egress the same course. On the trail, not far off we saw articles of clothing, potatoes and papers dropped; about twenty-one persons, armed now arrived from Iola, amongst them Mr. Harlan, who in a wretched state of feeling, proceeded to examine the burnt bones, which he believed to be those of his wife and son, whose knife he found amongst them.—One of the company in searching behind the garden, about one hundred yards off, called out, 'Come here, Harlan; here is your wife!' Joy immediately sprang to my bosom, and I ran to see the dead come to life, where there was a general rush; but lo! I found Mrs. Harlan lying prostrate on the ground, behind some pine logs, with her throat cut, a ball shot through her arm, one in her back, and a fatal shot in the head, which must have been near, as the ball patch was sticking in her head. Her youngest son, say 8 years old, lay near her side, with his skull fractured by a pine stick which lay near him. He exhibited signs of life, and I had him carried to a shelter, water given him and his cold feet, put in warm water, faint hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Had you witnessed the heart-rending sight of Mr. H., embracing his little son, calling him by his nickname, 'Buddy? Buddy? Buddy?' with the solemn sound of parental affection, sunk to the lowest ebb of dejection; and then running to the corpse of his wife, throwing his arms around her crying out, 'My Wife? My dear Wife? Oh! my dear Wife?' I know your feelings would have given way as mine did; I had always felt a sympathy for these merciless savages, but my heart now assumed a stern fortitude, foreign to its nature, and felt like not leaving an Indian foot to mark a track in the ashes of the desolation they have made.'

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.
WASHINGTON Jan. 7. 1840.

MR. COOKMAN'S FIRST SERMON AT THE CAPITOL.

On yesterday, the Hall of Representatives was crowded to overflowing, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Cookman, the new Chaplain of the Senate. It is always a gratifying spectacle, when the rich and the poor, the mighty and the powerless, the learned and the unlettered, the proud and the simple-minded, meet together, by common consent, laying aside artificial distinctions, losing sight of those bitternesses of feeling, which separate us from each other, and bow, in humble adoration, at the altar of God.—Especially pleasing it is, to hear the voice of prayer and the hymn of praise ascending in that Hall, which is daily desecrated by bullying menace, and scenes of personal outrage and political ferocity. On this occasion, all the *elite* of Washington city were present. Thronged as we are with strangers during the sessions of Congress, there is no place of worship to which they feel that they have a sort of legitimate right of *entre*; except when the House of the People of the United States is converted in the House of God, and thither they usually flock for their religious exercises. All sects, as well as all ranks, join their devotions here, and I have always observed

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0756.jpg