'Yes,' said Peter, 'I believe I'm the same person who once had the honor of taking board at your house.'

'Well, said Mr, Sharp, 'I want to give you a j'b.'

'What is it?' said Peter.

'Here, I want you to collect these bills for me,' said Mr. Sharp, taking a bundle from his desk, 'for I'll be hanged if I can; I've tried till I'm tired.'

Where upon he opened the bundle and assorted out the bills, and made a schedule of them, amounting in the aggregate, to about a thousand dollars.

'There said he, 'I will give upon upon that list ten per cent. commissions on all you collect; and on that list I'll give you twenty-five per cent on all you collect What say you, will you under take the job?'

'Well, I'll try,' said Peter, 'and see what I can do with them. How soon must I return them?'

'Take your own time for it,' said Mr. Sharp; 'I've seen enough of you to know pretty well what you are.'

Peter accordingly took the bills and entered on his new task, following it up with diligence and perseverance. In a few weeks he called again at Sharp's store.

'Well said Mr. Sharp, 'have you made out to collect anything on those bills yet?'

'Yes,' said Peter.

'There were some of the ten per cent. list that I thought it probable you might collect,' said Mr. Sharp 'How many have you collected?'

'All of them,' said Peter.

'All of them!' said Sharp; 'well, fact, that's much more than I expected. The twenty-five per cent. list were all dead dogs, wasn't it? You got nothing on them, I suppose did you?'

'Yes, I did,' said Peter.

'Did you though? How much?' said Sharp.

'I got them all,' said Peter.

'Oh, that's all a joke,' said Sharp.

'No it isn't a joke,' said Peter. 'I've collected every dollar of them, and here's the money,' taking out his pocket-book, and counting out the bills.

Mr. Sharp received the money with the most perfect astonishment. He had not expected that one half of the amount would ever be collected.

He counted out the commissions on the ten per cent. list, and then the commissions on the twenty-five per cent. list, and handed the sum over to Peter — And then he counted out fifty dollars more, and asked Peter to accept that as a present; 'partly' said he 'because you have accomplished this task so very far beyond my expectations, and partly because my acquaintance with you has taught me one of the best lessons of my life. It has taught me the value of perseverance and punctuality. I have reflected upon it much ever since you undertook to board out the bill for the magazine at my house.'

'Why, yes,' said Peter, 'I think perseverance and punctuality are great helps in the way of business.'

'If every person in the community,' said Mr. Sharp 'would make it a point to pay all of his bills promptly, the moment they became due, what a vast improvement it would make in the condition of society all round. That would put people in a condition, at all times, to be ABLE to pay their bills promptly.'

We might add, that Peter Punctual afterwards opened a store in the city, in a branch of business which brought Mr. Sharp to be a customer to him, and he has been one of his best customers ever since, paying all of his bills promptly, and whenever Peter requires it, even paying in advance.

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The following singular case is related by a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a letter dated

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1842.

A most extraordinary surgical operation has been performed, the particulars of which will be found detailed in a couple of columns of the London Morning Herald of the 26th ult. James Wombell, 42, a laboring man, had suffered for a period of about five years with a painful affection of the left knee joint. He was admitted into the hospital at Wellow, in Nottinghamshire, and it was decided that amputation should take place above the knee joint, and it was accordingly done whilst the patient was under the influence of mesmeric sleep!

On the 1st of October this wonderful operation was thus performed, as given in the words of the mesmeriser, one Mr. W. Topham, a lawyer of the Middle Temple, London: "I again mesmerised him in four minutes. In a quarter of an hour I told Mr. W. Squire Wood (the operator) that he might commence. I then bro't 2 fingers of each hand gently in contact with Wombell's closed eyelids, and there kept them still further to deepen the sleep. Mr. Ward, after one earnest look at the man, slowly plunged his knife into the centre of the outer side of the thigh, directly to the bone, & then made a clear incision round the bone, to the opposite point, on the outside of the thigh. The stillness at this moment was something awful.

The calm respiration of the sleeping man alone was heard, for all others seemed suspended. In making the second incision the position of the leg was found to be more inconvenient than it had appeared, and the operator could not proceed with his former facility. Soon after the second incision moaning was heard from the patient, which continued, at intervals, until the conclusion. It gave me the idea of a troubled dream; for his sleep continued as profound as ever. The placid look of his countenance never changed for an instant; his whole frame rested, uncontrolled, in perfect stillness and repose; not a muscle or nerve was seen to twich.

To the end of the operation, including the sawing of the bone, securing the arteries, and applying the bandages — occupying a period of upwards of twenty minutes — he lay like a statue. With strong sal volatile and water, he gradually and calmly awoke, and when asked to describe what he had felt, thus replied: "I never knew any thing more (after his being mesmerised) and never felt any pain at all; I once, felt as if I HEARD a kind of crounching He was asked if that was painful, he replied: "No pain at all, I never had any; and knew nothing, till I was awakened by that strong stuff." The 'crounching' was the sawing his own thighbone.

The first dressing was performed in mesmeric sleep with similar success, and absence of all pain. This case is so important that I have condensed its principal features, and when I consider the gravity with which the operation was surrounded, the numbers who were present, the unquestionable rank and respectability of the professional gentlemen and the utter absense of all affectation, I must candidly admit that scepticism is staggered, and that we are no longer in a position to deride or despise influences so extraordinary, important and practical.

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GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.

So much ado has been made about this of late, that the following history of it may not be uninteresting to our readers. It will be seen that the fine has once been re paid to the General. The compilation of the facts was made by the editor of the Hartford Courant, from Niles' Register.

"The battle of New Orleans was fought as every one knows, on the eight of January, 1815, (and it is a remarkable fact, which perhaps every one does not remember, that a treaty of peace with Great Britain had already been signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December previous.) On the 19th of January, Gen. Jackson wrote to the Secretary of War, 'that the enemy's last exertions had been made in that quarter, at any rate for the present season.' News of peace arrived at New Orleans on the 10th of February. 'The attack and defence of New Orleans, was long past, and 'the glitter of arms' of which President Tyler speaks, was over.

The war being thus ended, a number of French citizens among the Louisiana troops, who were detained after the battle, at an unhealthy post, became weary of such needless hardship, and applied to Mr. Tousard, the French Consul, for certificates of French citizenship, by which they would be exempted from military service. These the Consul could not refuse without violating his official duty. Gen. Jackson, however, was greatly exasperated, and charging the soldiers and the consul with mutiny and desertion, ordered them to be removed forthwith to Baton Rouge, 150 miles from New Orleans. These men had been among the bravest of the soldiers at the battle of the 8th, and Mr. Tousard, the consul, was a fellow soldier of La Fayette and was wounded while fighting for American liberty.'

'A member of the Louisiana Legislature, named Louis Louailler, who had been active and energetic in support of the war, published about the 1st of March, 1815, an article in one of the papers' disapproving of the course of Gen. Jackson. He was at once arrested and imprisoned by the General. On the application of Louailler, Dominick A Hall, District Judge of the U. S. Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus, requiring Louailler to be brought before him, for the purpose of inquiring into the legality of his imprisonment. The Constitution of the U. States, (Art. I Sec. 9,) provides that, 'the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion of the public safety may require it.' General Jackson, instead of obeying the order of the Court, seized and imprisoned the Judge.

'The district attorney, Mr. Dick, then applied to Judge Lewis, for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Judge Hall, whereupon General Jackson *imprisoned Dick*, and *issued an order to arrest Judge Lewis*! All this was in March, 1815, nearly two months after the battle of New Orleans, and when the whole country was resounding with shouts of joy and thanksgiving for the return of peace. On being discharged Judge Hall, on the 27th of March, 1815, summoned General Jackson to appear before him and answer for a contempt of Court, in refusing to obey the writ of habeas corpus, and imprisoning the Judge. The general, feeling that martial law must now come to an end, obeyed the mandate, but his conduct in Court was characteristic. He interrupted the Judge several times with remarks like the following:—'State facts, sir, and confine yourself to them.' 'I was then with these brave fellows in arms,' alluding to the surrounding crowd,) 'you was not, sir,' &c: &c. (A full account of the scene at the trial may be found in Niles' Register of June 3, 1815, to which we refer the curious.) Judge Hall then sentenced him to pay a fine of $1000, for which he immediately gave the marshal a check.'

The following will be found in the 8th volume of Niles' Register, page 252.

'It will be recollected that this fine was instantly paid by the citizens at large who limited the subscription for that purpose to ONE dollar each, that many might have the honor of taking a part in the contribution, and the business was so managed that the General's check on the bank was returned to him. by the marshal, without being presented.'

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ALEXANDER'S SENTENCE.—Milton J. Alexander was on Tuesday sentenced to solitary confinement for four years in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.—Judge Conrad stated that he had been in favor of a longer term, but four years had been finally agreed upon, after a consultation with Judge Barton. The prisoner was calm and collected and the Court room was crowded. The father and brother were not present on the occasion.

## RELIEF OF THE STATES.

### LETTER I.

From the Hon. WM. COST JOHNSON to Col. CHARLES CARROLL, of Maryland.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24th 1842.

DEAR SIR:—I embrace the earliest opportunity amidst my many engagements and duties to acknowledge the receipt of your last obliging letter, and to write you in reply somewhat at length.

I am much gratified to learn with what favor the proposition which I submitted to Congress at the last session is received by the farmers of all parties in your region of the State. I am pleased to learn that they regard it in reference to its bearings upon themselves, and the welfare and honor of the country. In my speeches, in my letters, and in all my conversations, I have, from the commencement of the subject to this moment, urged it as a great and vital measure, above all mere party, local or personal considerations; and in that light I shall continue to urge it. When I submitted the subject to Congress at the last session I used the following language, as reported in the Intelligencer at the time:

"I regard it (the measure of RELIEF TO THE STATES,) as high above and beyond, as broader and deeper than either of the great parties of the day. I started it as no party question, and wished it advocated as no party question; for it was a question as broad as the Union, as deep as the enduring interest of the people, and as momentous as the honor of the States."

Some of those who have taken but a superficial examination of my proposition, and who, perhaps, have not read my address to my constituents, confound it with unqualified assumption of State debts, and an issue of paper currency by the Government for general circulation; and thus, from false positions, reason to conclusion, or rather leap to a hasty conclusion against it.

I have proposed no measure of assumption. I have proposed no issue of a paper circulation. He who borrows bank paper has to pay interest for its use, whilst it yields him no profit but in the purposes for which he may apply it—I propose an issue and distribution of stock which will secure at once the purposes of gold and silver to the States in discharge of their debts & which will yield, without use or circulation, an interest to the holder, and therefore will retain as fixed and sound in value as gold and silver.

To make its value firm, I propos to pledge the faith and revenues of the Government generally, and the public lands specifically, for the payment of interest, and the ultimate redemption of the stock.

I have proposed that a portion of the bonds shall be denominations from a thousand dollars down to one hundred—not that they shall be made a circulating currency, but that those who now look up gold and silver in limited amounts, may find it to their interest to purchase a Government bond, and thus unlock *hoarded gold and silver, and lock up in* its stead a bond that will have as fixed a value as gold and silver, and will yield the possessor interest every six months—that guardians and trustees may have it in their power to invest funds in a stock that will run for years and never depreciate in value; and will secure to widows and orphans a fixed revenue from state stocks. And the bill which I submitted at the last session, and which is on the journal of the 16th of August, is the following section:

"Sec. 33. That for the more convenient payment of interest, and to secure and make uniform the manner and mode of transfer or exchange of said stocks, Congress may, at any time, designate or establish agencies or commissioners in various parts of the Union, for the convenience and security of the Stockholders and the Government."

Although I am no candidate for popular favour of any kind, and although I am convinced that my opinions on SIDE questions can neither advance nor retard a question which has its strength alone IN ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS, yet to disarm even that casuistry which makes it a business if not a duty to oppose everything that is good, and that offers relief to a suffering people, upon the ground of tender scruples, and which has as widely misconceived my views upon currency as it has the character of the measure of relief to the States which I have proposed I will, in a few words, give my views on this collateral, if not wholly extraneous, subject:

I am, and ever have been in favour of a mixed currency of metal and convertible paper. But that no institution shall under any circumstances, issue a note for circulation that it cannot redeem upon presentation with gold and silver. When an institution suspends specie payments, it should at the instant suspend all business, except to pay and receive its debts.

I am opposed to the Goverment issuing or authorising the issue of a paper currency for circulation which could not be always converted into specie, and hence I have never voted for the issue even of Treasury Notes during the existence in part of the four Administrations that I have been in Congress; because it was an inconvertible paper of circulation.

I only propose that the Government shall give evidences of debt in the form of certificates or bonds, which will secure the holder the punctual payment of interest, and the final liquidation of the principal.

The influence of the measure upon the currency would be instantaneous & salutary, by restoring confidence. As a measure of finance it is indispensible for the well being and prosperity of the nation.

The drain of specie or specie funds now amounts to about $12,000,000 to pay interest abroad. Thus there is a perpetual annual drain of about one-fifth of the entire specie of the nation. And whether it is sent from Maryland, Pennsylvania or Louisiana, the effect is felt in Maine, Missouri and Georgia; for it matters not at which extreme or at how many points the vital fluid is drawn, every part of the body politic becomes in an equal degree exhausted. But by transforming the State debts, which will average six per cent interest, into Government stocks at four per cent interest, payable at the Treasury, the bonds would at once be sent to this country to be exchanged on the books of the national Treasury for Government bonds of diminished interest, and also that the holders could receive the interest made payable at the Treasury. This exchange of State to four per cent. Government bonds would operate a saving of specie *to the nation of* $4,000,000, and if a three per cent stock could be exchanged, it would effect *a saving of* $6,000,000, *to the nation, in diminished interest*: and even the six millions which would be paid in interest to the Government bond holders, would not be sent abroad in specie or specie funds, as $12,000,000 are, or should be sent now, but would be exchanged for the production of our own country, and so *the entire drain of twelve millions of specie would be arrested* by a single solitary measure of national policy, as simple as it would be efficacious.

Then he who is in favor of relieving the people from direct taxation, will support the measure—as will he who is for retaining the capital of the gold and silver in this country instead of sending it abroad for no measure less comprehensive, and enlightened, will effect these two great and all important results. And any expedient short of it, will tantalize, without relieving, the distresses of the people The evils which now afflict the People, the States and the Nation, will assuredly increase until such a policy as I propose shall be adopted

The amount of interest thus saved to the nation would if set apart as a sinking fund, very quickly liquidate the entire capital of the whole debt.

The pressure upon the banks would cease, and all that are solvent, could resume and maintain specie payments; a system of hoarding specie would at once cease, and it would again circulate freely from hand to hand. Stocks of all kinds would rise to par, that have intrinsic value. The sales of commerce, which are now furled in our ports, would be again expanded in a hundred seas. The mechanic would be enabled to fabricate for the farmer, and the farmer, relieved from the exactions of the tax gatherer, could once more purchase necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life; and thus a million of springs of individual and national prosperity, now almost wholly dried up, would be opened in constant flow, and the treasury of the nation would again receive its regular and abundant tribute. But more than this, and all these the national credit and the pledged honor of the States would be re-established and redeemed. Whilst now every American who has a pure sentiment of feeling in his nature, must blush at the disgrace which now tarnishes our heretofore fair fame.

I will resume the subject to-morrow or the next day.

Your ob't serv't,
W. COST JOHNSON.

Col. CHARLES CARROLL,
Doughoragan Manor, Maryland.

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*Mr. Tyler, Mr. Cushing, Jonathan Roberts, Public Patronage and the Senate.*

The Globe concludes a short abstract of Mr. Cushing's speech, the most interesting parts of which were given in yesterday's United States Gazette, with the following pithy remarks:

'It is with pain that we record this first instance of Executive influence openly put up to sale in the face of the Representatives of the people. It is but a little while since these very Representatives traversed the Union, denouncing the dangerous and fatal tendency of the Executive power, when conscientiously exerted by any Chief Magistrate, however honest. It was portrayed to the country as in its very nature encroaching; and it was asserted that it 'had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished;' and yet this very party have elevated from their ranks a President and a Cabinet, and a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, as the agent of the Government, rises in his seat, and like an auctioneer, offers its influence for sale to the party which would bid most for it. The Pretorian bands never so openly set up the imperial purple for sale in Rome, or so indecently offered it to that faction which would promise most for the opportunity of prostituting it.

'We cannot dive into Mr. Cushing's thoughts; but to our apprehension, it did not appear that he tendered these courtezan favors so much to his old companions, (the Whigs,) as to some novices whom he hope to entice from the ranks of the Democracy. The coarse, indecent overtures made to-day, were well calculated to prevent the mischief intended—The proffer of to day is notice to the nation; and the man who is found in the embrace of the administration, and supported by its meretricious influence for the Presidency, will sink with it. Mr. Cushing must look for the paramour he seeks among his old acquaintances—the COONS. Such a character cannot be found among the prominent men of the Democracy.'

We beg leave to say, with reference to the last paragraph, that Mr. Cushing will look in vain among the sterling Whigs of the land for men to take the corrupting bounty of the administration, and become hirelings in the rotten cohort of Executive retainers.

But look at the first paragraph from the Globe. It is evident to the Locofo party now, as it has all along been to the true Whigs, that the patronage of the government is used to corrupt the people. The work was attempted with Jonathan Roberts, and then secretly avowed by the administration. Mr. Roberts proved of sterner stuff; and in the progress of the evil, Mr. Cushing has openly avowed upon the floor of Congress the sentiments which, while they governed the conduct of the Executive, have been boldly denied. Let the inquiry touching the removal of Jonathan Roberts be pressed, and it will be seen that Mr. Cushing's boldness is nothing but a ripened plan.—The Senate of the United States, or the House of Representatives, must now know officially more than they have been informed of. And the former body must enquire, or they will show themselves recreant to their duty, the motives which have influenced the Executive in its eccentric course in the distribution of public patronage.—U. S. Gazette.

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# Congress.

Correspondence of U. States Gazette.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1842.

J. R. Chandler, Esq:—Nothing of importance was transacted in the Senate to day—nothing at least worth recording among the 'Sayings and Doings' here.

The morning hour business of the House was of a dull uninteresting character also. A resolution was offered and adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the revenue, the amount collected between the expiration of the Compromize Act and the passage of the present Tariff law and some other facts. A resolution was also adopted offered by Mr. Thomas Butler King, to appoint a Select Committee of five to inquire into the expediency of aiding individuals or companies to establish steam vessels for the purpose of transporting the mail between some of the principal northern and southern ports on the Lakes, and on the Mississippi, to be constructed under the superintendance of the Navy Department, as War steamers, to be at all times subject to the control of the Department. Also of employing armed steamers in the revenue service, &c.

Mr. Adams moved that the House resolve into Committee of the Whole to take up the bill relating to French Spoliations. Lost ayes, 88, noes 99.

For the postponement of this business Mr. Cushing, who professes to be, and probable is favorable to early action upon the bill, must be held responsible, in as much as he it was that threw the fire brand into the House yesterday which has set it in a blaze—he it was that raised the steam of feeling which must now have time, and will have time, to work off.

The House refusing to go into Committee of the Whole, the business in order was the Bankrupt Repeal Bill.

Mr. Thompson of Indianna, having the floor, proceeded to reply to the extraordinary speech made by Mr. Cushing yesterday. A piquant debate being looked for from what fell from Mr. Cushing yesterday, the galleries were well filled by both sexes, who went not away disappointed.

To any who merely reads Mr. Cushings remark's as delivered yesterday, without having seen the speaker, and noted the look and gesture accompanying and giving additional meaning to words, they would not convey the ideas intended to be conveyed to those who listened to and noted the speaker. He was understood by both parties as coming openly and shamelessly into the market and acting as the auctioneer of the patronage of the Governmet, and its influence in the next Presidential contest. Mr. Thompson, in his reply to him to day, bore himself like an able champion of his principles and his party which had been wantonly and unprovokedly assailed completely unhorsed his antagonist, and left him rolling in the mire.

Mr. T. said that members of both the great parties, certainly the Whigs, came here this session, disposed to refrain from angry debates, criminations and re criminations, and devote themselves to the business which required their attention. He had seen no disposition to do any thing but push forward the business before the House. But while they were deliberating upon an important measure the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cushing) had thought proper to throw a fire brand among them, probably with the view of exciting angry debate that they might charge the Whigs again, as they did during the whole of the last session, with neglecting the public business.

Mr. T. spoke of the manner in which the great measure of the Administration, the Exchequer, was disposed of last session—referred to a committee of the peculiar friends of the Administration who permitted it to slumber month after month whilst they kept up the political war-cry against the Whigs of doing nothing but President making. The gentleman, in rendering an account of his stewardship to his own constituents had reiterated the cry.

He looked upon the spectacle presented here yesterday as nothing more nor less than an admission that the Administration was now bankrupt, and was offering its assets at auction. It was the first time the spectacle was ever presented to an American people of one who speaks by authority going openly into the market—and soliciting bidders—the first time any civilized Government held up its affairs and its influence for sale to the highest bidder.

Mr. T. repeated, the gentleman spoke by AUTHORITY. We have seen him detailing in the country what passed in the Cabinet. In his Massachusetts speech he declared that he spoke by authority; from whom did he receive that authority but from the incumbent of the Presidential office?

Mr. Thompson alluded to the charge made at the last session on this floor, that there were Whigs who hung about the White House and sought office, and when a resolution was passed calling on the President to specify who the men were who had been thus charged with seeking office and betraying the President, the reply was' "Oh, I cant tell, it would be improper." As far as this applied to him, he hurled it from him with indignation, and he believed it, TOTO CŒLO, untrue. Mr. T. referred to the declaration of Mr. Cushing, that the Whigs had knocked out their brains against what Mr. C. called a 'fact,' namely the VETO, and that upon their refusing to support the Executive, it became his DUTY, a high, solemn, imperious duty too look for support to their opponents, the minority.—But said he, the gentleman also tells this minority that if they DARE—aye, DARE to oppose this 'fact,' they shall have their brains knocked out also. He offers his commodity to them and asks a bid, at the same time he warns them against running their heads against this 'FACT.' It remains to be seen whether he can get a bid for it from this party. The article for sale is some what damaged, to be sure, by much use, but nevertheless it is to be sold.

But sir, said Mr. T. there is something besides this 'FACT'—this VETO;—and it is no more nor less than the patronage of the Government the 'spoils.'

Mr. Thompson said that though too young at the time to take much interest in political questions he remembered that during the administration of the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts there arose a party hostile to that administration and powerful in number, upon the bare suspicion—for it was nothing more than suspicion, that there had been bargaining. But we here see the time come when an American representative, representing a moral and upright people; himself the decendant of a Puritan and a Revolutionary Stock, the exponent of the American Executive, here upon the floor of this Legislative Hall, and before the eyes of the whole nation, openly, shamelessly, and profligately declaring that the patronage of the Government was up for sale! 'How many Clay men are there among your clerks?' Aye, this is the principle of action. The gentleman admits that the very object of those who rally round the Executive, is to make itself FELT. There was something supremely rediculous in the idea that this squad were to become the arbiters between the two great parties of the country. It reminded him of an anecdote of a Constable in Massachusetts, who having an execution against a stalwart yeoman of the Bay State, called upon him. The yeoman demurred, and when pressed, with earnestness, seized the public functionary and gave him a pretty severe shake. The indignant constable said to him, sir I would have you to know that when you shake ME, you shake the Commonwealth. This anecdote was told with great naivete, and produced much merriment. Mr. T. applied it with great effect to the administration.

Mr. T. spoke of legislation as being the consummation of public opinion, and yet the Executive stood ready, it seems, to interpose this 'fixed fact,' to defeat this consummation, merely to accomplish some personal or merely political purpose. The supporters of General Jackson never claimed for him the right to use the veto for any such purpose. The gentleman from Massachusetts then rallied under the Whig banner, and was most eloquent in his denunciations of its use by him; how much more obnoxious is the use of this power now than it was then.

Mr. Thompson touched upon various other matters—the complaints of Mr. C. that he and his friend, Mr. Wise, had been badly treated—on his speeches and letters in Massachusetts—on the manifesto to Whigs—Mr Spencer's letter—the charge against certain Whigs of making an offer to the President, &c., to postpone the second Bank Bill—the statement of the Secretary of State that Mr. Tyler desired it postponed, &c., —all of which he laid open in an able manner, and then came back upon the 'veto'—Mr. Cushing's 'fact,' again and read extracts from a speech of his in the Massachusetts legislature in 1834, in which he said that in the President's unparalelled exercise of the Veto power, he saw the fruits of his disposition to concentrate in his hands all power, and asked, 'is this principle?'—Mr. Thompson also asked in the words of the gentleman from Massachusetts, 'is this PRINCIPLE?' No sir, no sir,—nevertheless the veto was no less 'a fact' then than now. Such were the gentleman's views of the use of this 'fact' THEN; we see what they are NOW. This part of Mr. Thompson's remarks, the turning of Mr. Cushing's own battery against him, produced a powerful effect upon the House, and caused Mr. C. fairly to writhe with torture.

Mr. Thompson, in the course of his remarks, spoke of Mr. Calhoun as the great, bold, and fearless champion of southern principles, a competitor worthy any party, or any opposing candidate, though since the election of a Union man to his place in the Senate, and the scenes we had witnessed of late in the North Carolina and Georgia Legislatures, we were virtually told there was no principle in the contest. But we are told that there are men connected with the administration, who are to be consulted before any one of the legion of aspirants can become the candidate!

It remains to be seen, said Mr. T., who it is, on this floor, that is prepared to consummate an alliance thus offered. In matters of this kind, as in others similar, silence gives consent. and the country will not hold some of you guiltless—addressing himself to the Locofocos—unless you come out and disclaim. Mr. T. said he heard a gentleman say that he was actually afraid to make a bid, lest it should be taken—[a general laugh.]—Mr. T. went on—come, gentlemen, who bids? who bids? can't dwell, going, going—[great laughter]—the article is some-

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