Congressional.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1840.

The Public Lands.—Agreeably to notice given on Tuesday last, Mr. Calhoun asked leave, and introduced a bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they are respectively situated. The bill was read by its title, and, on motion of Mr. C., referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Clay stated that he regretted that he was detained by indisposition this morning, and prevented from being present when the bill was introduced by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] for ceding the public lands to certain States within which they are situated. He wished to suggest some other reference of it than to the Committee on the Public Lands; but, unless some Senator would move a reconsideration of the order of reference to that committee, he could not offer the suggestion which he wished to make.

Mr. Southard then moved the reconsideration.

Mr. Calhoun remarked that he hoped the Senate would not agree to the motion unless some good reason should be assigned why the bill should not be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. It was the appropriate committee, and the bill referred itself to it as a matter of course unless there should be some specific and sufficient objection.

Mr. Clay said he was indifferent as to the disposition of the matter, but, as the committee was constituted, four of its five members were from the new States. He meant to offer no disrespect to them; but he must say that this was a measure which disguised as it may be, and colorable as its provisions were; was, in effect, a donation of upwards of one hundred millions of acres of the common property of all the States of this Union to particular States. He did not think it right that such a measure should be committed to the hands of Senators exclusively representing the donees. He thought that a committee ought to be constituted, in which the old States should have a fuller and fairer representation. We should at least preserve the decorum of legislation, and not violate the decencies of justice.

Mr. Calhoun said the Senator had spoken much of pledges, understandings, and political compromises, and sudden change of personal relations. He (said Mr. C.) is much more experienced in such things than I am. If my memory serves me, and if rumors are to be trusted, the Senator had a great deal to do with such things, in connection with a distinguished citizen, now of the other House; and it is not at all surprising, from his experience then, in his own case, that he should not be indisposed to believe similar rumors of another now. But whether his sudden change of personal relations then, from bitter enmity to the most confidential friendship with that citizen, was preceded by pledges, understanding, and political compromises on the part of one or both, it is not for me to say. The country has long since passed on that.

But, said Mr. C., I will assure the Senator, if there were pledges in his case, there were none in mine. I have terminated my long suspended personal intercourse with the President, without the slightest pledge, understanding and compromise, on either side. I would be the last to receive or exact such. The transition from their former to their present personal relations, was easy & natural requiring no thing of the kind. It gives me pleasure to say, thus openly, that I have approved of all the leading measures of the President, since he took the Executive chair, simply because they accord with the principles and policy on which I have long acted, and often openly avowed. The change, then, in our personal relations, had simply followed that of our political. Nor was it made suddenly, as the Senator charges.—So far from it, more than two years have elapsed since I gave a decided support to the leading measure of the Executive, and on which almost all others since have turned. This long interval was permitted to pass, in order that his act might give assurance whether there was a coincidence between our political views as to the principles on which the Government should be administered, before our personal relations should be changed. I deemed it due to both thus long to delay the change, among other reasons, to discountenance such idle rumors as the Senator alludes to. That his political course might be judged (said Mr. Calhoun,) by the object he had in view, and not the suspicion and jealousy of his political opponents, he would repeat what he had said, at the last session, was his object. It is, said he, to obliterate all those measures which had originated in the national consolidation school of politics, and especially the Senator's famous American system, which he believed to be hostile to the Constitution and the genius of our political system, and the real source of all the disorders and dangers to which the country was, or had been, subject.—This done, he was for giving the Government a fresh departure, in the direction in which Mr. Jefferson and his associates would give, were they now alive and at the helm. He stood where he had always stood, on the old State Rights ground. His change of personal relation, which gave so much concern to the Senator, so far from involving any change in his principles or doctrines, grew out of them.

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The Senator brings against me the vague charge of egotism. He would appeal to the Senate, in order to repel it, whether there is any member of the body more exempt from speaking of himself than he was, unless when attacked. How stands the fact? The Senator has made it his practice of late to give all his discussions with him, a personal turn. What was he to do? If he repelled his attacks, he was forced to speak of himself, and to expose himself to the charge of egotism from the Senator; or, if he remained silent, to stand convicted of his charges. Is that fair? He has another practice, no less unfair, to make an attack on him, and to turn round and accuse him of making the attack, when he simply repelled it, as in the present instance.

He accuses me of reverting to the part he took in the transactions of 1825. He mistakes my object entirely in referring to those old transactions. It was not to make a charge against him, but to make him feel that he was the last man who ought to make the accusation he has on the present occasion. The course of the Senator, and that of myself, is directly the opposite. He has a land bill of his own. He brings it in; he refers it to what committee he chooses, without any interference on my part, or any personal attack on him; but I cannot make a move without his interference and attack. But enough of this.

I rose simply to supply some remarks which I intended to make when last up. The Senator said, as I understood him, that it was matter of history, that I preferred the candidate on whom he cast his vote for the Presidency in 1825. I know not if there be a page of history to that effect. I have never seen it, and if there be, it is false. The truth of the case is, that I was opposed to Mr. Crawford, for reasons which I need not now state, as were Mr Adams and Gen. Jackson. When my name was withdrawn from the list of candidates for the Presidency, it was placed on the ticket of both those candidates for the Vice Presidency: and between them I took no part, as in decorum, I ought not. When I was elected V. President the same, and even higher considerations, prevented me from using any influence as between them, when the election went to the House.

Mr. Clay wished to add one word more. He made the inquiry of the Senator from South Carolina, to know whether this great measure, which contemplated the cession to the new States of such a vast domain, was connected with or had received the sanction of the Administration or not. He merely made the inquiry, and if the "galled jade winced" it was not his fault. He made no allusion for the purpose of wounding the feelings of the Senator from South Carolina. He said that new relations had arisen between that gentleman and the Administration, and, therefore, he made the inquiry of him. Was it wrong in him to ask if this great measure had the support of his new friends? The Senator, instead of answering this plain inquiry, flew into a passion, and cancelled all obligations he was under towards him: but if he had only said, "I know nothing of the views of the Administration, I introduce my own measure on my own responsibility," there would have been no controversy between them. The Senator, therefore, brought this controversy on himself.

Mr. Walker observed that it was only necessary to look back to the stage of the business when the bill of the gentleman from S. C. was introduced, to show how the controversy between him and the Senator from Kentucky commenced. The latter, in his opening speech, commenced with an inquiry from the former as to whether his bill was or was not an Executive measure. Now, he apprehended, if the Senator from Kentucky had directed his attention to the time and circumstances under which this bill was originally introduced, his question would have been answered. The bill now introduced was not a new measure. It was first proposed during the session of 1835–7, more than two years ago, when none of the rumors in regard to a change of position by the Senator from South Carolina were in agitation. It was when that gentleman was regarded by many as an opponent instead of a friend of the Administration; and he (Mr. W.) thought that this circumstance of itself was sufficient to furnish an answer to the inquiry propounded to the Senator from Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The Senate was not in Session to day, having adjourned from last evening to Monday next.

Mr. Clay, it is presumed, will know better in future how to ask questions in a proper manner. The severe handling he received from Mr. Calhoun, will, it is hoped, make him more considate.

Nothing of importance occurred in the House.

A Bill making appropriation for the pay of Members was introduced and passed.

A long debate then arose on a motion of Mr. W. Thompson to re-consider the vote by which 5000 Maps of the Seat of War in Florida had been ordered to be printed.

Pending the debate, the Clerk read a contract made with Mr. Langtree of this city for Maps, and in one part of the Contract was the word "erasures." One of the Whig members not hearing the word distinctly, sprang from his seat and demanded what right the House had to order razors." This misapprehension of the member kept the House in laughter for some minutes. The member, I presume, had a long speech on reform in his pocket, and was on the watch for something to found it upon.

The vote was finally re-considered, and the Resolution for printing laid on the table.

Mr. Ramsay asked permission to present a petition from the inhabitants of the 3d district of Pennsylvania, protesting against the right of Mr. Naylor to a seat on the floor.

Its reception being objected to, a motion was made to suspend the rules, but it was negatived.

Mr. Jameson announced the death of his late colleague Mr. Harrison, of Missouri, after which, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

From the violent language used yesterday by Messrs. Bynum and Stanly, it was apprehended that unpleasant consequences would be the result. Nothing however, has transpired to warrant such an idea.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The proceedings of both Houses on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, may be recorded in few words as far as they interest our readers.

The Senate during that time was principally occupied with the disposition of private and local matters. On Monday, however, Mr. Benton's Resolutions against the assumption of State Debts by the Federal Government, were called up, when the mover addressed the Senate in an elaborate speech on the subject. The consideration of the Resolutions was deferred.—On Tuesday a motion to lay them on the table was lost by a vote of yeas 15, nays 25. They were then referred to a Special Committee. The Independent Treasury Bill reported by Mr. Wright, was made the special order for Monday (to-day.)—The Bill for the armed occupation of Florida was engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, the death of Mr. Alvord, late member of Congress from Massachusetts, was communicated, when, after the adoption of suitable Resolutions, the House adjourned. On Tuesday the everlasting New Jersy question came up again, from a Resolution offered by Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, that the whole matter be immediately referred to that Committee. Amendments were offered, speeches made, and the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday consumed without any result.—*Char. Mercury,*

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Waddy Thompson rose and spoke for a short time on his motion to reconsider the vote to purchase 5,000 copies of the Map of the seat of war in Florida.

He was replied to by Mr. Banks, of Va., who charged Mr. Thompson and his party with being the upholders of a system of extravagance, for which they were laying blame to the Administration party. Mr. Thompson here contradicted Mr. B's. statement, but Mr. Albert Smith, of Ma. rose in his place, and held up the Journals of the House which proved the correctness of the assertion of the gentleman from Va. Mr Banks then proceeded, and was answered in part by Mr. Wise. The whole subject was then finally laid on the table.

Mr. Jamison rose and announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. A. G. Harrison, of Missouri, and moved the customary resolutions, which were passed, and the House adjourned.

January 4.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C., called up his motion to reconsider the vote ordering a map of the seat of war in Florida, accompanying the Report of the Secretary of War, to be engraved. Mr. T, said, this was a small item of expense—perhaps 1000 dollars;—but there were more sums, in the aggregate, thrown away in such expenses. That money paid for these maps might as well be burnt. No member wanted them, nor did the public want them. If the House should be compelled, as it might be, to carry on this war, and desire the plan of operation, instead of leaving it to the Department, a map of the country would be useful; but we had one copy of the map which would answer all our purposes,—He gave notice, that as a member of the Committee of Military Affairs, he should, hereafter, keep a strict watch on every expenditure, and oppose every thing that was unnecessary, and intended as a job for political favorites; and, as one man could do but little by himself, he called on other Committees to unite with him in the same effort. Mr. Thompson's motion was agreed to, and the resolution, ordering the maps, was laid on the table.

January 9.

Mr. Calhoun has expressed an intention to retire from the Senate as soon as his present term expires, which will be after the passage of the Sub Treasury & Land Bills, matters now no longer of speculation, so that the country will be in a state of comparative quiet

Mr Clay intimated a similar intention to withdraw, in his remarks, on Friday last, so that the canopy of our Republican glory will be soon deprived of two of its brightest luminaries. Retirement can detract nothing from the laurels of either of the States-man, and their countrymen will only truly value their worth and services when they miss them from the forum in the discussion of great principles of National Liberty.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Bill to provide for the collection, safe Keeping, and transfer of the public moneys.—This is the Sub Treasury bill, which, as rumor says, is to run through both Houses, within the next thirty days. The bill was made the order of the day for this day week.

Mr. Benton, called up his Resolutions on the subject of State Debts, &c. These resolutions declare that the assumption of the debts of the States, by the General Government, would be a flagrant outrage on the Constitution and unwise and unjust. He spoke three hours on the subject, and belabored with much violence this man of straw which he had himself set up. He said he knew no such proposition was now to be offered, but he wished to prevent the possibility of its being brought up hereafter. The resolutions declaring it to be inexpedient to recharter the bank of the U. S which he introduced some time before that charter expired, were thought premature: but the result proved otherwise; the bank held back in order to organize its forces for the field, and its application was made for a renewal, supported by all its strength. So, this proposition, though it had not yet been offered, might be gaining strength in the country and become too formidable to be grappled with. He was, therefore, for meeting it in time. The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States he regarded as, in fact, the same thing with an assumption of the State debts. In this form the scheme might be offered, and he went on to prove its unconstitutionality and inexpediency. The resolutions were laid on the table for the present.

January 9.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill for the armed occupation of Florida was again taken up for discussion, on its passage.—The bill offers a land bounty, provisions, and arms, and some wages to actual settlers who will occupy and defend the Territory. It also provides a new regiment of a thousand men, as voyagers, to patrol the country. Mr Pierce, of New Hampshire, spoke in support of the bill. He believed that it would promote the settlement of the country, and gradually secure the expulsion of the savages. He did not think the plan would serve to expel the Indians at once, or that any other plan would do so. Mr. Preston, then spoke, at length, in opposition to the bill, and the plan of operations proposed by the Secretary of War.

The Senate adjourned without taking the question on the passage of the bill.

Extracts from the P. M. General's Report.

P. Office Department, Nov. 30, 1839.

SIR:—The post roads of the U. States covered by mail service on the 30th June last, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 133,999 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportation on that day was about 31,496,878 miles, and its cost $3,285,622 viz:

	Miles.	*Cost.*
By horse and sulkey,	11,447,147	$894,569
By stage and coach,	19,953,576	1,900,451
By s. boat and r. road,	3,396,055	520,602
Total,	34,496,878	$3,285,622

This is exclusive of transportation by steam boats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, which costs about $16,300 more.

The lettings of the year have generally been at lower prices than for some preceding years, but not so low as the same routes were let four years ago.

Most of the service which was last year suspended, has been restored; and the new routes established by the act of 7th July, 1838, with few exceptions, have been put in operation.

The speed of the ordinary mail having been so increased as to reduce the time of transmits between New York and New Orleans to nine days, the express mail, which ran in seven, has been discontinued and the south-western branch which yielded but a small portion of its cost, fell with the main trunk.

It is possible that the recent suspension of specie payments by the banks, in a large portion of the Union, may again check the increased revenue of the Department, so as to make retrenchments necessary; but, in any event they will be inconsiderable.

On the 30th of June last, the number of post offices was 12,780, showing an increase of 261 during the preceding year.—The number established was 601, and the number discontinued was 340. The number of post masters appointed, including new offices, was 2,888.

The number of post offices this day is 13,023.

The number of mail contractors in service during the last year, was about 1,838. Of this number, 489 have been fined, or had deductions made from their pay, for sundry delinquences. The aggregate of fines, is $57,738 62, and of deductions, $22,066 04, excluding remissions, the whole amounting to $79,804 68.

A great majority of the contractors have performed the service with the most exemplary punctuality.

The revenue of the Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1838, was	$4,235,077 97
The expenditures were,	4,621,837 16
Excess of expenditures	$386,759 18

This excess was made up by surplus funds of preceding years.

The revenue of the year ending on the 30th of June last, was	$4,476,638 56
The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same year, were	4,624,117 86
Excess of engagements and liabilities	$147,479 30

The surplus still on hand has prevented embarrassment.

The cash on hand, according to the latest reports of Post Masters, is $206,701 95 There is also remaining in banks, $33,453 72, of which only $2,907 03 is available. More than half the available funds on hand will be required to pay balances due for the services of the last quarter.

Compared with the preceding year, the revenue has increased about 5¼ per cent. and the aggregate increase was $241,569 59.

From a comparative statement, embracing the returns of Post Offices yielding over $ 00 per quarter, it appears that the revenue of the quarter ending the 30th September last, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of the last year about 8¾ per cent. It is feared, however, that in consequence of the derangement produced by the suspension of payment by so many banks, this rate of advance will not be maintained through the year.

The accounts of Post Masters are rendered with a promptitude which can scarcely find a parallel in the business of mankind. In a list of so many thousand Post Offices, there are necessarily many incidents, such as sickness, deaths, resignations absences, removals, changes in mail routes, &c., which prevent the regular rendition of accounts, the new appointments alone averaging last year $722 per quarter.—Most of the accounts are forwarded to the Department by the first mail after the termination of the quarter, and out of a list of 12,780 Post Offices, for the quarter ending 30th June last, there were but 217, the accounts of which were not received before the termination of the next quarter; and of this number about 40 had been very recently established, or had not been supplied with mails.

The moneys received by Post Masters, are, in general, paid over with equal promptitude. It is believed that about 11,000 of the whole number paid over the proceeds of each quarter to contractors within two weeks after its close. Of that class of Post Masters, the proportion of delinquents is remarkably small. The draft officers in general pay, when drawn upon, with equal punctuality. Two cases have occurred, within the year, indicating the necessity of further legal restraints upon Post Masters intrusted with large sums of money.

Native Silk.—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a variety of beautiful specimens of manufactured silk from Dr. Elias Marks, of Barhamville, S. C. They are from Beaver Co., Pennsylvania, and comprise silk for ladies dresses—vestings—ribbons, &c., and a handsome specimen of velvet—and appear to us of superior texture. They may be seen at the office of the Editor.—*Carolina Planter.*

The Quincy (Florida) Sentinel of the 10th instant states, that Col. Fitzpatrick had arrived from Cuba with 30 or 40 blood hounds, and that they had been placed under the *command* of Major Bailey and Capt. Collins.

Wheat in Michigan.—We learn from an authentic source, says the Chicago American, that fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were sold a few days since at Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan, at 30 cents a bushel.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1840.

MONEY FOR TAXES.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Comptroller General. In consequence of the enactment of the Legislature, requiring that the General Taxes shall be paid in specie or the notes of specie paying banks, the people will find some difficulty in procuring suitable money for that purpose. As has been said, they must lay the blame upon the suspended banks, which are justly chargeable.

Our correspondent "Sumter" boasts about the fertility of Alabama lands. He says that a number of planters in his section, have made better crops than General McDuffie. What does he say of the very large crop of Mr. Kilcrease, of our District? Nothing—If many planters in his State, can beat this gentleman, then will they be excellent farmers indeed!

We are indebted to our Representative, the Hon. F. W. Pickens, for a copy of the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances; also an estimate of appropriations for the year 1840." We have likewise received several numbers of Washington papers.

New Paper at Edgefield Court House.—We noticed recently in some of our exchange papers, one of our editorials, credited to the "Edgefield Observer." We are not aware of the existence of any such paper, but we have heard of a little paper, called the "Edgefield Advertiser."

The Mayor of Charleston has issued a Proclamation, declaring that from and after the 13th inst. all vessels coming from the port of Boston, and other places, where the small pox and varoloid prevail, shall be subject to Quarantine.

War of the Giants.—We give to-day, some extracts from the debate on the "Public Lands" in the Senate Chamber, in which there was a "passage at arms" between Messrs. Clay, and Calhoun. In justice we must say, that both wielded their trenchant blades with their accustomed force. The contest was provoked by Mr. Clay, and well was he answered.—We regret that our limits forbid us from publishing the debate *in extenso.*

The Savannah banks, the Mechanic's bank of Augusta, and the Commercial bank of Macon, have *not* suspended specie payments, as has been said.

Massachusetts.—The contest for Governor of this State, which has been unsettled for some time, is at length decided.—Marcus Morton, the Democratic candidate has beaten Everett, (Whig) by a majority of four votes.

Maine.—The Legislature of this State, has elected Stephen C. Foster, President of the Senate, and Wm. Trafton, Secretary. Hannibal Hamlin is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Elbridge Gerry, Clerk. All are Democrats.

New York.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Albany on the 7th inst. The House was organized by the election of Geo. W. Patterson (Whig), as Speaker. The other officers are also Whigs.

Pennsylvania.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg on the 7th inst. Gen. Rogers, V. B. was elected President of the Senate, and Mr. Hopkins, V. B Speaker of the House. Immediately after the election of President of the Senate Mr. Penrose offered a series of strong Tariff resolutions.

We have received the first number of the "Carolina Planter," published at Columbia, S. C., by A. S. Johnston, Esq., and edited by Dr R. W. Gibbes. It is in the quarto form, and the typographical execution is very neat. It will doubtless, be a well conducted journal. The editor eschews politics. He says:

"We claim the privilege of pruning from all communications such observations as may lead to party discussion, or prejudice any one against the circulation of this paper. Our object is the interest of the people—and we believe conscientiously that we would be happier and more respected, if we attended more to our own concerns, & troubled ourselves less with the abstract speculations of politicians."

The eighth of January, at which Gen. Jackson participated, was celebrated with great enthusiasm at New Orleans.

The Committees in Congress.—The Madisonian says, in the organization of the Committees, the Speaker has given general satisfaction to all parties. Fortunate man! thus to "win golden opinions from all sorts of men." Of the thirty-three Committees appointed by the Speaker, *twenty-two* have Whig Chairmen. The paper above mentioned says, under the Administration of Mr. Polk, it was just the reverse.

Morris A. Moore has been appointed Post Master at Glenn's Springs, Spartanburg Dist.

The New York Courier and Enquirer lately said, that if the Sub-Treasury bill should become a law, it would only lock up a million of specie, and in this respect, the Government would be powerless for evil. Another leading Whig, bank paper has copied these remarks without contradiction. Now if the Whigs think that this measure would do no evil, should they not come out boldly and honestly at once, in its support? Why have they raised such a terrible hue and cry, for years, about this monstrous Sub-Treasury, and accused the Government of a design to oppress and utterly ruin the banks? If the Whigs generally, are of the same opinion as one of their chief organs, the paper above mentioned, it becomes them to abandon their opposition to the independent Treasury, scheme, and to give it at least a fair trial. The late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, furnishes such *facts* in its favor, that none can resist, but those who will not be convinced. The publication of a few more such documents, will convince the *Whig party*, if it does not produce any effect upon its present *leaders.*

Revolutionary Reminiscence.—Wm. B. Reed, Esq. in a lecture on the "Romance of History," recently delivered before the Athenian Institute, at Philadelphia, related an interesting incident in the history of South Carolina. He made reference to the little known fact, that on the 9th of August, 1774, according to a statement of a newspaper of the time, there arrived at Philadelphia the Charleston Packet, Captain Wright, bringing as passengers, Henry Middleton, and Edward Rutledge, Delegates to Congress, from South Carolina! The first hands that came to lay the deep foundations of the fabric of the Union, came then, said the Speaker, from South Carolina.

Henry D. Gilpin, Esq., late Solicitor of the Treasury, has been appointed Attorney General, vice Mr. Grundy, resigned. Mr. Burchell now fills the office of Solicitor.

Mr. Osmyn Baker (Whig) has been declared duly elected as a Representative in Congress, from Massachusetts, in the place of Mr, Alford deceased.

At a meeting of the Directors of the United States Bank, held on the 6th inst. Thos. Dunlap was re-elected President.

Mr. Editor;

Feeling a deep interest in the cause of Temperance, I have been much gratified by the perusal of most of the communications which have lately appeared in your paper on that subject. Jerome, if we may judge from the masterly manner in which he has used up the report of the Committee of the Legislature, and the profound acquaintance with the subject indicated in his communications, is, I should say, a sturdy advocate of the cause of Temperance—a noble soldier who knows his duty, and is resolved to perform it.

Saluda appears to be a more cautious and gentle spirit, who, though a friend of Temperance himself, is fearful lest its advocates may, in the exercise of a zeal without knowleege, do something prejudicial to the interest of the good cause, and thereby retard its advancement. I concur entirely with Saluda, that we have more to apprehend from our *pretended* friends, than from our open enemies. But he may rest assured, that we have no idea of running a separate ticket at the next election. All that we design is to enlighten the public mind upon this great question, relying with confidence upon the virtue and patriotism of the people, when properly informed. And all that we ask of our enemies, or our pretended friends, is to tell the people what they *know* to be the truth.

But while many resplendent luminaries, are shedding light upon this great question, me thinks I perceive a Jack-with-his-lantern, (calling himself Practice,) attempting with a *feeble*, and flickering ray, to mislead the public mind. At first he dazzles like a gas light, but anon he grows dimmer and dimmer, until unfortunately for the writer, or the author of the report, or the report itself, or some of the party, his light goes out just as he reaches the argument, and then he *cursed and quit.*

Practice begs to be excused for passing over the arguments of Jerome unnoticed. He is certainly excusable; for it would be unreasonable to require a man to take Gibraltar who shoots nothing but a pocket pistol. Practice, no doubt, found it far more convenient to lay the argumeats of Jerome upon the table along with the report, which they had so triumphantly refuted, than to attempt a reply to them.—He seems to imagine that all that is necessary to blast the cause of Temperance, to overwhelm the luminous argument of Jerome, and lay Jerome himself prostrate at his feet, is to establish the fact that the Chairman is quite as old a man as Jerome. Oh! how unfortunate for the general improvement of man, how unfortunate for the success of the great moral reform which is now agitating the whole civilized world, how unfortunate for the thousands and tens of thousands who must now fall into the whirlpool of dissipation, and be lost, that Jerome should have been mistaken upon this important point! Practice, no doubt,