

is sown; and as it is both valuable and expensive manure, too much attention cannot be given to it.

Applying lime to green crops is attended with more difficulty. From observation and practice, Mr. Rennie recommends that, for a crop of turnips, lime should be laid on so early in the spring as to admit of two, if not three ploughings, and as many harrowings, after it is laid on, so as both to mix it properly with the soil, and also to let it have time to cool in the land, otherwise it will be very apt to cause the loss of the turnip crop.

Mr. Park of Windy-Mains is accustomed to lay lime on the land intended for turnips, immediately after harvest, when the land has got the first furrow. He first makes a pair of harrows go backward and forward on each ridge to smooth it, then lays down the shells in huts about 60 or 80 bolls per acre Scotch; as soon as it is powdered, he spreads the huts, and harrows the field, and lets it remain till May, when it may be prepared for receiving the dung.

Mr. Brodie of Garvald, who has long paid peculiar and successful attention to the management of lime, adopts the following plan in applying lime to his turnip land. After the ground intended for turnips has got a winter and spring furrow, the lime is laid on, and well harrowed in; it then gets another furrow before making up the drills, and is again well harrowed, for the double purpose of getting the lime intimately mixed with the soil, and taking out any quickens, or other weeds, by which the field is infested. The turnips are sown in drills, both as being better for the turnip crop than when sown broadcast, and the lands are got better cleaned, either from annual or perennial weeds. It is reckoned an advantage, to have the lime got forward during the summer, previous to its being laid on for turnips; for on a turnip farm, there is so much spring labor, that it is hardly possible to drive any considerable quantity of lime, from any distance, at that season of the year. When it is new from the kiln, it is so hot that it is apt to dry up the moisture necessary for bringing the turnips into leaf; in this case, the lime ought to be laid on a piece of very dry ground, in large heaps, and thrown up to a considerable thickness, which will make it in a fine state for laying on in the spring, that is, neither in a wet, or in a very hot state.

In regard to green crops, Mr. Paterson of Castle-Huntly thinks it better to lay on the lime after the green crop, rather than before it, so as it may be well mixed with the soil, before it comes in contact with potatoes or other roots, it being apt to burn and blister their skins, and to spoil their appearance, if it does no more mischief. Some farmers, however, have put lime upon the ground after it is planted with potatoes, and harrowed it in. But this practice cannot be recommended.

The application of lime to grass, particularly on light dry soils, and where the land has been long pastured, is a most advantageous system, if it is soon after to be brought into culture; otherwise, being exposed to the atmosphere, with but little admixture with the soil, it cakes and hardens, and in some measure assumes that unproductive quality, which it possessed, previously to its being reduced to a caustic state. It may be applied after the land has been a summer in pasture, or cut for hay; but the ground should be made as bare as possible, otherwise it will be difficult to spread it equally over the sward surface. The lime should be laid on in autumn, and the land should remain in grass for another season, till it is absorbed. If intended to be applied to old ley, either lay the lime on one year before cropping, letting it lie upon the surface, or lay it on about Martinmas, and let it lie on the surface till February, then plough it down, and sow the ground when the weather is suitable. Suffering the ground to remain for some years in grass, is certainly the best preparation for lime, as it has then fresh mould, and vegetable matter, to act upon.

Mr. Cuthbertson recommends, that no land should be laid on high ridges that are intended to be flattened; the ridge should be brought to the same round in which it is intended to remain, before that operation is accomplished, because, in performing it, there is a great risk of burying the lime. Mr. Barclay remarks, that when the application is made, the land should not be too wet; and it is necessary, at all times, to have the lime brought to such order, as neither to fly off with the wind, nor go into clods in the spreading.

Mr. Brodie of Garvald observes, that some speculative agriculturists recommend liming upon the surface, to extirpate the heath, and improve the pasturage, without attempting to bring ground under the plough, as the soil and climate may be unfit for the raising of grain. If the lime is at any considerable distance, there is reason to suspect that this would not turn out a profitable concern. At the distance of eight or ten miles, a good liming would not cost less than £10 or £12 the Scotch acre. It cannot be expected that this improvement, on such hills as those of Jammermuir, would even pay the interest of the money. Gentlemen proprietors may improve at this rate, but a tenant would be extremely imprudent, were he to throw away his capital, without a prospect of being repaid. It is surely better to lime land worth the improving, to bring it under the plough, and then to take a few corn crops to refund the expense.—The tenant is thus reimbursed, and has an anchored pasture, as the reward of his industry and superior management.

Though liming the surface, "to extirpate heath, and improve pasturage," may not be a profitable concern on old swards, it is proper to observe that when land is broken up, merely for the sake of improving the pasturage, the best, and most economical mode is, to apply lime to the

surface, and harrow it along with the grass seeds. A great extent of hilly pasture has thus been improved by Dr. Dawson, and others, in Roxburghshire.

6. Mr. Kerr, the intelligent reporter of the husbandry of Berwickshire, has transmitted to me the following calculation of the expense of liming. The lime he used was brought by sea to Eyemouth; and the price, besides carriage, amounted to 25s per boll, in shell, each boll containing four Winchester bushels; hence to lime an acre of land with 35 bolls, will cost about £3, 15s, besides carriage and spreading, which, the distance being short, may amount to 10s. more, or £3, 5s. per acre; and as this operation was usually repeated twice during a lease of nineteen years, liming, in his situation, may be considered as a yearly charge of 10s. per acre.

How astonished would not many farmers be in other countries, when they hear that Scotch farmers subject themselves to an expense of 10s. per acre *per annum*, for lime alone, a sum not much inferior to the average rent of land in many English counties. But the expense is well bestowed, were it only for the benefit thence to be derived in the cultivation of green crops of every description. For though such crops can be raised by large quantities of dung, yet where calcareous substances are applied, as Mr. Brodie of Garvald has found by long experience, a less quantity of animal manure will answer the purpose. This is making the farm-yard dung go farther, with more powerful and more permanent effects; and from weightier crops being thus raised, the quantity of manure on a farm will be most materially augmented.

7. The use of powdered limestone, where fuel is scarce or dear, was strongly recommended by Lord Kames. He observes, that three pounds of raw lime is, by burning, reduced to two pounds of shell lime, though nothing is expelled by the fire but the air that was in the limestone the calcareous earth remains entire. Two pounds of shell lime, therefore, contains as much calcareous earth as three pounds of raw limestone. Shell lime of the best quality, when slacked with water, will measure out thrice the quantity; but as limestone loses none of its bulk by being burnt into shels, it follows, that three bushels of raw limestone, contain as much calcareous earth, as six bushels of powdered lime; and consequently if powdered lime possess not some virtue above raw lime, three bushels of the latter, *beat small*, should equal, as a manure, six bushels of the former. These suggestions, however, have not been acted upon, probably owing to the difficulty and expense of beating the lime sufficiently small. At the same time the advantage derived from the use of limestone gravel, in Ireland is, however, highly favorable to Lord Kames doctrine.

8. It is an ascertained fact, that lime is of no advantage in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, where the land has been long accustomed to aration and city manure. Mr. Allen of Craigrook, near Edinburgh, has given lime the fairest trial, by liming one ridge, the whole field over, at the rate of 60 bolls per acre, and leaving the other unlimed, and he has uniformly found, that the liming has had no effect. The reason, probably, is, that the land having been so often manured with Edinburgh street-dung, which frequently contain a proportion of shells, the use of stone lime is thereby superseded. Indeed, some are of opinion, that the land in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh had been abundantly limed at some former period, which, in addition to the calcareous matter mixed with the street-dung, renders any additional liming unavailing.

Mr. Hume of East Barns finds, that lime does not answer on his farm near Dunbar, which he attributes to the great quantities of sea-ware, mixed with shells, which have been laid on these lands from time immemorial, and their having been formerly under constant crops of corn, and never in grass till lately, and even now only one year at a time. It is well known, he adds, that lime acts best on land that has been much in grass. Any local circumstances of that sort, however, cannot diminish the credit of a manure, of such essential importance to the improvement of the country.

For a detailed account of this excellent method, as practised by Mr. Dawson, see the Farmers Magazine for March, 1812.

It would be extremely desirable to ascertain whether limestone gravel might not be found in Scotland; to the discovery of which, I hope the attention of that public spirited institution, the Highland Society of Scotland, will soon be directed.

It is an interesting object of inquiry, whether lime is equally efficacious on the sea-shores, as in the inland districts? It is well known that gypsum is not.

### POLITICAL.

#### REPUBLICAN OR WHIG DEPARTMENT.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Bitterly indeed do the Virginia papers bewail the pecuniary distress every where prevailing in that State. Even the Richmond Enquirer, the sturdy champion of all those measures of the Jackson-Van-Buren-administrations which have brought the country into its present plight, is compelled to give utterance to the groans of the people. The following is an example, just come to hand:

"To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer:

"CUMBERLAND, 29th December, 1812.

"When was it that the General Assembly of Virginia ever refused or neglected to grant a relief law of some description to an oppressed and helpless community? You have penned laws in your paper, from time to time, since 1792, either for stay or relief. Why should the Assembly be disputing about a jumbo, when ruin and devastation are prevailing over our whole country? A negro man sold in the county of Amelia, the day before

yesterday, aged about 40, at the price of \$80—a good cart and young oxen at the sum of \$67—and, yesterday, a young man at the sum of \$186;—and the same man's crop of tobacco, as it hung, at the pitiful sum of thirty-five cents per hundred. The sheriff of that county has upwards of a hundred negroes enamped under bush huts waiting the day for sacrifice. Whom should your Assembly aid, if it be not the weak and helpless portion of the constituent body, with crying wives and children? The last barrel of corn, bed, and plough-horse gone for almost nothing, making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, when a little time, under the blessing of Providence, would bring in another crop.

"Why not grant some act of relief to the banks?—give them a law at their discretion to suspend—at any rate take them out of the oppressive hands of the broker. Subscribers are going the rounds at our public meetings, to aid some man with his helpless family, who has been sold out at a shameful sacrifice. Tell the reader the writer was never sued on his own account, and that his memory carries him back to the happiest results of valuation laws.—Why should the trustee have five per cent., when he has no risk, and but little trouble?

"Do, my dear sir, call the young people of the General assembly to this all important subject.—Suppose a majority of them were old men, what do you think would be the consequences?

#### A PLANTER.

Relief and stop laws, demanded by the pure Jacksonians of Virginia—the very staunchest of the Bentonian hard-currency boys! Well! It is just what the Whigs predicted from the outset of the grand "experiments" which have brought the country to this pass. Hear what Senator Ewing said, in the Senate, when the Jackson measures of currency were under discussion.

"But this is not all. You sap the morals at the same time you thus rudely shake the prosperity of a people. Their first resort will be to legislative aid, and relief laws follow, or, in other words, laws to prevent the collection of debts, (for what Legislature can withstand the appeals of a whole people suffering under a general visitation?) or, if not that, the creation of a host of banks with fictitious capital, which may seem for a time to suspend the blow, but will make it fall the heavier at last. And then, instead of the safe and sound currency which we now enjoy, we shall again have a depreciated and worthless mass of trash, which will pass into the hands of the people, and there sink into nothing, leaving them to bear the loss."

Equally prophetic was the eloquent Clayton, of Delaware.

"The farmer must again sell his grain to the country merchant for state bank paper at a discount of from ten to twenty or even thirty per cent. in the nearest commercial city," &c. "The loss of confidence among men, the total derangement of that admirable system of exchanges which is now acknowledged to be better than in any other country on the globe, overtrading and speculation on false capital in every part of the country, that rapid fluctuation in the standard of value for money, which, like the unseen pestilence, withers all the efforts of industry while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction; bankruptcies and ruin, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens, must follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us."

#### From the National Intelligencer.

THE TARIFF POLICY IN VIRGINIA.

The Whigs of Westmoreland county, (Virginia) held a convention recently, at which LAWRENCE WASHINGTON presided, and a set of uncommonly sensible resolutions were adopted. We make from the preamble the following extract, the sound practical common sense of which is truly refreshing, considering the quarter from which it comes and the barren abstractions with which that part of the country is so blighted. These rational and reasonable Westmoreland men say:

"With respect to the tariff, which is the absorbing topic of the day, we are decidedly in favor of such an imposition of duties as shall foster domestic manufactures to the fullest extent, consistent with such an amount of revenue as the fair and honest demands of the Treasury may require. We profess, nevertheless, to be thorough believers in the doctrines of free trade. We are convinced that if all the nations of the earth would be governed by them in their commercial relations, they would confer upon all the greatest possible amount of attainable prosperity. But we should regard it as the height of folly to throw open our ports without restriction to other nations so long as their are shut in our faces, and they continue to act upon a wholly opposite policy. The practical statesman, under such circumstances, must lay his abstract philosophy on the shelf and work out his problems upon the actual theatre of human affairs. To buy in the cheapest market is a very plausible doctrine, but to him who is forced to sell in the cheapest market, in order to reach it, the decision is at once made manifest. The great problem to solve is, what constitutes, under all circumstances—of selling as well as buying—in time to come as well as in time present—the most advantageous market to the consumer?"

#### DEMOCRATIC DEPARTMENT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

New York, Jan. 17, 1813.

My Dear Sir,—Your able paper is justly regarded here as the organ of the People's Candidate—JOHN C. CALHOUN; and its opinions in relation to the manner in which the next National Convention shall be formed—the time when it shall be called—and the place where the delegates shall meet—are looked for by the young Democracy in this State, with no little anxiety. Mr. Calhoun has more personal popularity in the State of New York, than any other candidate in the Democratic party.—of this fact, I am daily becoming more and more convinced. Mr. Van Buren has the warm support of all those who hold office under his Administration, who of course, expect to go back to office again, if Mr. Van Buren is re-elected. The old Hunkers, and the old party organization in this State, also give him their cordial support.—This is drawing many of the young democracy into the Calhoun ranks. I appreciate Mr. Van Buren highly—I believe him a most able manager, and the most shrewd and cunning politician of the day; with the experience he has had, he ought to be a good Statesman. I regret that he is again in the field, and very anxious for a nomination—but I do not think he has the most remote chance of receiving it. Nine-tenths of the Democratic party are in favor of the one man principle. It is a

source of deep regret to the friends of Mr. Calhoun in the Free States—that our brethren in the Slave States, have, even in this early stage of the proceedings forgot a great principle for which they are battling. It has always been granted, that the object of holding a National Convention, is to get a fair expression from the people, as to the man they deem most fit to be the Candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. The next Convention will be composed of 223 Delegates, representing the number of members of the House of Representatives, and 52 Delegates, representing the two Senators from each State. The majority of the Democracy in the Free States believe that the honest expression of the popular voice in relation to this subject, can be best obtained by the Democratic meeting in each Congressional District in every State—and at such primary meetings, electing a delegate to represent that District in the Convention. Again for the two Senatorial Delegates—let the Democratic portion of each State Legislature select two proper persons. Such a course is Democratic, and consistent with Democratic principles and usages. Is it Democratic for a State Convention or a State Legislature to select Delegates? No, it is not,—the people can do this business, much better and far more satisfactory to themselves when the proper time arrives; and I am sorry that in the South, our friends should have commenced choosing delegates by State Legislature. The friends of Mr. Calhoun use logic in the Northern States; and they are determined to elect delegates by the District System; for they believe it right and just to do so—let others do as they please; and our Delegates will go to the National Convention, and claim their seats, in defiance of well-trained State Conventions—and the people at large will sustain them, and vote for such Candidate as a Convention formed by the District elections shall nominate.

The Democracy of this City have no need of political jugglers at Albany to select their free delegate for this County, they will elect by districts.

Proscription is the order of the day here—any Democrat who is in favor of Mr. Calhoun is marked for political destruction by the Van Buren Leaders. There are several Calhoun men who are now at Albany, and applicants for State offices under Gov. Bouek—Some of these men have been, for years, the most active, faithful, and efficient democrats in the party; not a word can be said against them save the damning heresy "He is a friend of John C. Calhoun." This is enough, it is a death blow to their application. Gov. Bouek is an old Hunker, and, since he received the congratulatory letter of Mr. Van Buren, has been his most willing servant. Not only those who are known to be Calhoun men are doomed to be proscribed, but all those who are even suspected of Calhounism. It is generally reported that Gov. Bouek has assumed the responsibility of making the appointments for this city, regardless of the wishes of the New York Delegation; and will be guided in the matter by a few of Mr. Van Buren's confidential friends of this city—men who were probably *au fait* in 1833, but who are now behind the age. If this should prove to be true, Gov. Bouek will regret it before Nov. next.

The election in Dec. for the general Committee of Tammany Hall for 1813, called out almost the entire strength of the democracy at the primary meetings. Calhoun men were openly elected in several wards, and in others there was no question asked of Candidates, and it is supposed that several Calhoun men were elected.—The ticket which was generally supposed would be admitted from the 14th ward was called the Van Buren ticket of the ward. The Calhoun men voted them out—and sent both tickets back to the ward. A new election was held last week—and the Calhoun ticket was elected by 250 maj.—Thus you see we gain at every new trial. Time and the sober second thought is every thing for us.

The Calhoun delegates vote for Hatfield for Chairman, and some of them for More,—Parley is the candidate of the Van Buren men.

The general Committee have nothing to do with making Presidents—and the question of Calhounism or Vanburenism. The Van Buren men commenced it. I believe the Calhoun party in this city—if occasion calls them out openly—outnumber the Van Buren party, two to one. The former party is composed of the young, efficient and fresh Democrats, the very flower of the Democratic party in this city, and also in the State.

Yours, truly,

YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

CALHOUN IN LOUISIANA.

Through the columns of the New Orleans Herald, we have the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of Mr. Calhoun held in that city, at Banks' Arcade, on Monday night last. They are very ably prepared, and show the utmost deference to the will of the democratic party, as it may be expressed in a national convention.

From a letter received at this office from New Orleans, we extract the following paragraph: "Our cause goes bravely on. The information from the country is gratifying in the highest degree. In the western portion of the State the people are beginning to take up the presidential question in a proper spirit. They have begun to express their opinions and preferences, with the independence of freemen and democrats. The fact is, that the attempt made by some of our Democratic brethren to stifle the discussion of the claims of the candidates for the Presidency, has aroused a spirit of inquiry which will stop short of nothing but truth."

From Washington we have also a letter from which we extract the following paragraph:

"Our friends here speak very confidently of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Michigan. Depend on it, Mr. Calhoun is the available candidate. \* \* \* Honestly I do not believe, with all our strength, we can make Mr. Van Buren a title stronger than he was in 1840—if as strong. Democracy has strengthened, but Mr. Van Buren has not recovered from a single charge brought against him in 1840."

CALHOUN IN MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Alabama Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Jan. 7, 1813.

Sirs—In pursuance of previous notice given in the Columbus Democrat, a meeting of the democrats of this county (Lowndes) assembled at the court house at the hour of 12 o'clock.

The meeting was organized, and Jas. Whitefield, Esq., a Calhoun man, was called to the chair, and on motion, Maj. Nat. L. Mitchell was appointed secretary.

Resolutions preparatory to sending delegates to Jackson on the 22d February, were offered and adopted—and then, on motion, Jas. Whitefield,

Esq., John T. Connell, Esq., Dr. A. N. Jones, Col. R. Gilmer, and W. R. Cannon, Esq.,—all Calhoun men, good and true—were presented as suitable persons to represent the county in the state convention. The motion was put and agreed to—there being but one dissenting voice out of about 200 democrats in meeting. The day was excessively bad—and many of our democratic friends were thereby prevented from attending.—The friends of Mr. Van Buren complain of the day—they had but two voters from the county—while Mr. Calhoun's friends are so hot for him, that 70 or 80 came from the country, bracing for miles the snow storm which prevailed all day. Never did a man have such ardent and devoted friends as Mr. Calhoun. Poor fellows!—their love for the man and his principles is painfully riveted to him. There would be no doubt of his nomination in the national convention, if the democracy was in the minority. It would require him, then, to put us in the majority. But with 13,000 majority, there will not be so much use for a man of personal worth. No, no—I will not believe that democrats can be so ungrateful. I will not believe that a democrat can be governed by so unparliamentary a notion, as to desire to make another President, simply because such other would punish the whigs more than would be the case if Calhoun were elected. The idea of legislating for a party, and not for the country, is founded on the principles of mean selfishness—and can never find a place in a purely democratic breast.

#### A SUBSCRIBER.

CALHOUN IN ALABAMA.

Great Democratic Meeting.—We publish to-day from an Alabama paper, the account of a large meeting held in the city of Mobile. Our friends of the meeting speak clearly the principles and sentiments of the Democracy throughout the Union. They also give cogent reasons for preferring Mr. Calhoun for the next President. We agree most cordially with the Alabama Democrats, in their partiality for the distinguished son of Carolina. They, however, express their undiminished confidence in Mr. Van Buren—and so do we. But for reasons which we have heretofore given, and unnecessary now to recapitulate, we would most earnestly hope, that the next President might be Mr. Calhoun. Among the names appended to the proceedings of the Mobile meeting, we are proud to recognize those of John A. Campbell, (son of the late Duncan G. Campbell,) and Daniel Chandler, formerly of Washington, Wilkes county, and both at this time citizens of Mobile, and distinguished as well as eloquent members of the bar.

While on this subject, we would state, for the information of our friends out of the State, that during the Session of our last Legislature, a Convention of the Democracy was held, and delegates appointed to attend the General Convention; and we speak confidently in saying, that the gentlemen selected to give the vote of Georgia in the nomination, will but carry out the wishes of their party in favor of Mr. Calhoun.—Geo. Paper.

#### WILL DOCTRINE FROM A DEMOCRATIC SOURCE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The importance of the one term principle advocated by Gen. Jackson in his messages—and approved by the whole party, becomes daily more apparent. Its adoption will secure the representation of the people, and their will in the filling and administration of the Executive office. It will put an end to the management of selfish politicians, who would retain office by the continuance of power in the hands of the incumbent under whom they obtained office—and who to continue or to restore a President to whose defeat and that of the party with him their own incompetency or imprudence has perhaps contributed—oppose their selfish machinations to the popular will. It were not for inferior men, who calculate on Mr. Van Buren's overlooking their errors and tolerating their inability—but who can hope nothing from a bona fide Reform, the union of the party on the greatest men of the Democrats, and most available candidate, would be certain.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

Although the following letter, which is from the Washington correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser, refers at the beginning to proceedings in the House for which we have not room, it will still be intelligible to the reader.

#### SETTLEMENT OF POLITICAL BALANCES.

The morning hour being over, the motion of Mr. Proffit to reconsider the final vote on the repeal, came up in order, and Mr. Cushing took the floor, to wipe off old scores, accumulated during the debate. He considered "party" to mean a body of men seeking power. He regarded the "Democratic" party as a set of men trying to get into power, with a repudiated "sub-treasury" for its principle,—and the "Whig" party as a set of men seeking to obtain power, with a repudiated United States Bank for their principle. These were the chief parties in the land, and these their principles. To these he had addressed himself in the speech so much criticised in late debates. And here he went into a warm and earnest vindication of himself in making that speech, as well as in the whole of his recent career in politics.

He took this occasion to review the whole of the old story about the separation between Mr. Tyler and the Whigs, which he attributed to the self-created despotism of party opinion, with Mr. Clay as its head and leader. But for this, he contended, the Whig party would now be stronger than ever it was, even in 1840. Speaking for the few defenders of the administration on that floor, he said that each of the great parties here was interested to break them down. But they feared nothing from this opposition. They left it to time to vindicate them and their conduct.

In reply to the speeches of Messrs. Thompson, Fessenden, &c., &c., Mr. Cushing struck hard blows, saying, now and then, with regard to assertions contained in those speeches, that they were not true. Whereupon Messrs. Thompson and Fessenden rose to repel these avowments of untruth, and Mr. Cushing peremptorily refused to give them the floor for a single word. They would have full time hereafter, during the session.

In conclusion, he said this administration stood on its acts and measures, and upon them it came to this House, and to

the country. If condemned by this body, or by the present age, the administration would fearlessly appeal for its vindication, from the heated partizanship of the time to the cool and impartial judgment of posterity.

Mr. Fessenden of Maine took the floor. He had expected something like an argument from the member from Massachusetts, to do away the effects of what he had previously said on the disputed points in his speech. Instead of this, the House had been entertained with an hour's special pleading, which by no means reached the point. The question was, what was the scope, the intention, the obviously sole motive of the speech, the meaning of which that member was now undertaking to explain away?

The common sense of the House was not to be deceived or misled on this point. That body had given the speech in question a construction which cannot be altered. It was as plain as language could make it. And here Mr. Fessenden quoted from the speech in proof.

Mr. F. adverted to the fact that Mr. Cushing had directed the principal part of his special plea, just made, against him, while he passed over Mr. Thompson with a word, and very nervously approached Mr. Rayner, of N. C. He had two hypotheses for the explanation of this.—Either Mr. Cushing felt the force of his speech more than that of others—a supposition which he had not the vanity to entertain—or else that gentleman, with a prudence somewhat characteristic of him (Mr. C.) on that floor, had deemed him (Mr. F.) his weakest adversary.

Mr. Fessenden asked Mr. Cushing if, in saying that certain passages of his (Mr. F.'s) speech were not true, he meant to impute intentional untruth to him.

Mr. Cushing disclaimed any such intention.

Mr. Fessenden then vindicated his former speech against the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Cushing, and was followed by

Mr. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, who was asked by

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, to yield the floor, and allow him to take up the challenge given by Mr. Cushing, in reference to his speech of some weeks ago.

Mr. Davis feared he would thus lose his chance of the floor; and so he went on. He was opposed to the reconsideration of the vote to repeal the bankrupt law. He was in favor of the repeal. So much for the exact question before the House, at present. He then approached the question in its political aspect, and paid, in his turn, his compliments to Mr. Cushing, in connexion with the latter's former and later speeches, especially as they reflect upon the course of Mr. Clay with regard to the present administration. In this connexion Mr. Davis took issue with Mr. Cushing, on the allegation that Mr. Clay had started in this Congress in opposition to the administration, and reviewed the measures brought forward at the extra session, contending that all of them were administration measures, and eminently calculated to sustain the administration. The President—the gentleman from Massachusetts—could not have asked any more of the Whigs than they did, for its support.

Mr. Davis expressed surprise that Mr. Cushing, in defending himself against the remarks of members on that floor, as to his political course, had suffered parallel allusions to that of the Secretary of State to pass unnoticed. He then passed a high eulogy upon Daniel Webster as he was, and commented upon his present position as affording a strong contrast to all his anterior political career. Not one feature, for instance, of the Exchange plan now advocated by him, but was completely refuted and annihilated in former speeches of Mr. Webster. Not an act of his since he came into power but was antagonistic to all his former acts and principles. He had said that his project, a United States Bank, was "an obsolete idea." He found that he and his place under government were "obsolete," unless the bank were so, and to save the former repudiated the latter. Mr. Spencer had done the Whig party no harm.—His political profligacy was too well known and the change was no surprise to any body. It was a characteristic,—a matter of course. It was far otherwise with Mr. Webster, &c. &c.

Mr. D. then adverted, in a high strain of eloquence, to Henry Clay, his history, his character, and his career. Concluding thus, (at a quarter past three o'clock,) he was followed by his colleague,

Mr. Marshall, who said he should have no opportunity to say what he had to offer on this question until Monday next, unless he went on now, as to-morrow and the next day were, by rule, devoted to the consideration of private bills. He should therefore proceed now, late as it was.

He then gave his views of the power of Congress, under the constitution, to pass uniform bankrupt laws, and (by way of contrast to the other gentlemen, who have to-day addressed the question actually before the body. He did not believe Congress had the constitutional power to pass a voluntary bankrupt law. He was opposed to the reconsideration.

Mr. M. alluded to passages in this debate, between him and Mr. Wise, relative to points in the private and public history of this administration. He thought he might himself write the history of the twenty-seventh Congress, and he would be obliged to Mr. W. for some of those facts and anecdotes which none could give, he thought, so well as he could do. And he then came to state what, as made out by Messrs. Wise and Cushing, was to be taken as the true cause of all this difficulty in the Whig party; to wit, the personal and political hostility of Messrs. Tyler and Webster to Henry Clay. This, he con-