

he knew no more about their guilt than he knew of the facts of a certain event in this Capital last winter, of which you and I, Mr. Chairman knew all, and more than we wanted to know about which if the Tennessee papers are to be believed, the President has given another certificate though he was more than a mile off, and there were at least seven fathoms of bricks and mortar and stone between him and the place of occurrence. They have made him a witness in both cases where it was impossible for him to be a witness, and in giving his testimony he has been compelled to resort to his "inauguration for his facts." I care nothing about the certificates of the President so long as they abided in the ephemeral form of heated partisan declaiming along the public roads, or so long as they were read from the stump merely a thousand miles off. But, sir, this *certificate in chief* is no longer a mere tavern, *jeu de rôle* on the highway, but it is to be found in the archives of this Government as a part and parcel of the *last annual message* of the Greatest and Best! Penruis and Cleander have certified to their own good behaviour, innocence, and purity, have incorporated their certificate in the *last annual message*, and have affixed to it the official seal of Andrew Jackson!

Is this certificate true? I put it to gentlemen if it be not true, whether injustice has not been done to Andrew Jackson, to those who have uttered such complaints, and to the public service, by this audacious forged self-acquittal.

Is it true or false, that the various Executive Departments have been conducted with ability and integrity, and that they are in a prosperous condition? That is the issue. How is it to be tried? Will gentlemen tell me that the President has tried the issue already, and that they are content with his certificate in found. Sir, I begin this session as I ended the last session, by asking the opportunity and power and by claiming the right of an *investigation* by a committee, an efficient, able and fair truth is all I desire. I make no accusations or complaints except of the denial of *investigation*.

If all have been conducted with ability and integrity, the Departments have nothing to fear, and investigation may do great good. It does not find and expose past fraud and corruption, it may prevent much evil hereafter, by the fear of scrutiny.

I do sincerely, from the best of motives, earnestly desire to see the doors of the Treasury Departments, of the Land Offices, of the Indian Bureau, and of other departments and offices, thrown open to full and fair investigation. We then can have the facts of which to judge for ourselves and on which to make up our own verdict. It is the duty of the grand inquest to find or *ignore* a bill for its trial of the cause to try the issue and find a verdict for itself. No judge, much more no party shall find a bill, true or false, or render a verdict for them. Cleanse the Augean stables say I, and I say more. The Numidian king when he was carried a captive to Rome, and saw the corruptions of his citizens returned from the city with contempt, and said, "Give me wealth, and I will buy up the whole Republic."

Fanny Wright, I believe uttered a truth, that whenever you see two men talking together, there are ten chances to one they are talking on one of three subjects—trade, politics, or religion." The three subjects have since she wrote the remark, entirely amalgamated into two. *Trade and politics have now become one.* Some of the priests I am told, are offering to join the union and manumission is the god of this day's worship. Trade, sir, trade swallows up every thing!

We give the following extract from a letter, dated Indianapolis, December 30th, 1836.

"A looker-on may here glean something of general interest to reflect upon—but the little schemes, and party and individual feelings which become known to a close observer, tend to disfigure the scene. My opinion is confirmed, that the unnecessary increase of representatives in both houses, is under existing circumstances, a very expensive evil. Too many evidently come here to operate not according to the merit of a proposition to benefit the people at large, but according to individual interests, and the party ambition of the times. The great crisis which will decide upon the competitors for our officers of state, and local and general representatives in August next, is matter of too much concern to many would-be-thought great men sent here for a season. Ultimately I hope the independent voters will be able to impress as a certain result, a *reform* of all electeering in the Legislature, or vanquish the aspirant who resorts to it for unmerited aid.

The right of suffrage is the foundation of all rights. Whilst purity is preserved in its exercise, our liberties are safe. Bring it into general contempt, and farewell to the republic. The old governments of Europe are attentively watching the American experiment of government. They would glory in its failure. Let them reach the day when our elections may depend on scheming, and they will no longer dread a people who made thrones tremble, and lived without a sceptre.

A clay turnpike from Vincennes to Terre-Haute, will, I learn, be provided for—but what suitable provision will be made for the improvement of the Wabash river, decidedly the most important object in our State to the farmers, is matter of uncertainty.

I feel satisfied that the surplus fund to be received, will, as it should, be divided to the several counties according to the population at the last census, and loaned as the school funds are now loaned; this will accommodate the whole people to whom it belongs—prove the policy of the act, and the interest may advance various objects of general utility.

The salaries of our Judges and various other state officers, it is said, will be advanced; and it is full time in many instances to do so. The Supreme Judges will revise the existing laws, and report their revision at the next session. A charter will be granted to a college at Greencastle which cannot fail, under the auspices of its worthy founders, to benefit the State.

That the State Institution has not answered the people's expectations is a glaring truth; and some remedy should be speedily administered to enhance its standing, or at least, to render it useful in proportion to its expenditures. It is to these two institutions the state should look for her common school teachers, and not look in vain. One of the Canal Commissioners, David Barr, Esq. is a defaulter to the amount of twenty-one thousand and some

odd dollars. This is only the beginning of pecuniary trouble."

*From the Indiana Journal.*  
**LEGISLATIVE.**

In the Senate, since our last, several interesting debates, on various subjects, have taken place. The bill providing for the payment, by the state, of postage on documents and papers forwarded from the seat of government by members of the Legislature, has been postponed indefinitely. A bill providing for the divorce of a Mr. Russell of Marion county, has been lost by a decisive majority. From the debate and the vote on this bill, we take it for granted that no divorce will be granted by the Legislature during the present session.

Many bills, since our last, have passed the House, though principally of a local nature. There are some forty or fifty bills and joint resolutions now before the House on their first and second readings. Resolutions still continue to be offered in great profusion on the subject of adding different works to the system of internal improvements. There seems to be a majority in the House in favor of an extension of the system; but it is impossible to say whether a majority will agree upon any particular work. The committee, to whom was referred the subject of raising certain salaries, &c. reported a bill this morning fixing the salary of the Governor at fifteen hundred dollars—this part of the act to take effect after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent; Circuit Judges, one thousand; Supreme Judges, fifteen hundred—this part to take effect from the passage of the act; the pay of members of the Legislature at three dollars per day; President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, at four—this part to take effect from the first Monday in August next. This bill passed to a second reading on to-morrow. A resolution was offered this morning, fixing on 25th January for the adjournment of the Legislature, and was laid on the table.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

**CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.**  
*Washington, Dec. 29, 1836.*

The Senate Chamber to-day was again the scene of one of those noble displays of eloquence which have cast such a lustre over this branch of the American Legislature—faster which not all the quackery and charlatanism of the BENTONS, NELLS and WALKERS will be sufficient to dim. There is one feature in the late speech of Mr. Wise, which is worthy of entire admiration. It is the bold and confident tone in which he speaks of the result of the next struggle for the Presidency. This is the tone which should be assumed by the Whigs, every where, in public and private. They now feel that the destinies of the country are in their hands. Let them not lose that conviction—the most important element of success—through illtimed and unjustifiable despondency. Let all croakers and forebodings of defeat be avoided. Let them carry their predictions to the ranks of our opponents. Let not one of them be allowed to cast over the fervid glories of such a cause as ours, the icy chilliness of their despair. Nothing but falsehood or despair can prevent our entire success at the next contest."

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**Van Buren's maj. in the N. States** 34,202  
**Whig maj. in the West & South** 31,393

**V. B.'s maj. in the U. States** 2,809

In Georgia, one county, Ware is deficient. From Mississippi, there are no official returns; but the run is so clear that the majority cannot be great either way.

Our opinion of Arkansas is founded upon returns we have seen. South Carolina is Whig in a mass. The Legislature there chooses the Electors. We think that we do not estimate the Whig majority too high. A Philadelphia editor sets down the Whig majority at 30,000.

**Texas Lands.**—The Constitution of Texas prohibits an alien or non-resident from holding lands there. The Congress has now gone further; for in order to know what lands have proper titles, and what may be considered as disposable public property, a resolution was passed on the 18th ult. which will give no little annoyance to many—in the form following:

**Resolved**, That the Committee on Public Lands be and are hereby instructed to call upon the Empressarios and others, or their legal representatives in this Republic for an expose of their original contracts with the federal government of Mexico, or the state of Coahuila and Texas, and of the manner in which they have complied with them, the number of families they have received as colonists, and the amount of land granted with their respective limits. The reports of the Empressarios, or their representatives, shall be forwarded to Colombia, to S. H. Everett, Esq. Commissioner of lands, on or before the first of December next.

**MR. WISE'S RESOLUTION.**

The Globe calls the resolution of Mr. Wise "an impeaching resolution." It is even contemptible sophistry and gross falsehood were found in any charge, they belong to this, which impunes to a simple resolution of inquiry the character of a formal impeachment. We are told by the Executive printer that "the President, by the denial of the calumnies of Opposition, and tendering the issue to the grand inquest of the nation, directly challenges inquiry, specific charges, and proofs from the assailants of the public functionaries."

No one has said that the President flinches from investigation. But the other public functionaries do shrink, shrink every way, to shun the inquiry which it is said the President has challenged. That inquiry is the very thing they are resolved by all means to prevent, because they know upon it could be found specific charges and irrefragable proofs. If the Heads of the Executive Departments have the proud consciousness of being what they ought to be—if they deserve the compliments paid them by the writers of the message—why all this sensitiveness to scrutiny? Why contrive the hushing resolution put forth by Mr. Pearce!—*Nat. Intel.*

**The price of Pork.**—By the following articles copied from Cincinnati papers received by the Western Mail, it will be seen that the price of this essential commodity has fallen very much, and there is every probability that it will in a short time be down to four dollars the hundred. Should this take place, there will be nothing to justify a higher rate for the article in our market than six dollars, and those who have a superabundance of the article on hand would do well to avail of the present price—live hogs having been sold in our market this week at eight and eight dollars fifty cents.

I am obliged to defer for the present, a notice of other topics in this admirable speech.

**Mr. Webster will speak to-morrow.** He moved the adjournment to-day. Mr. BENTON instantly cried "brought him out at last," alluding to Webster. The man thinks Webster will reply to him. Let him not lay that flatteringunction to his soul.

Wise's resolution will come up to-morrow. It will be debated for some time—

GRAVES, PICKENS, and some others intend to speak.

**The Presidential Election.**

The following statement of the votes given in the different States of the Union for President is from the New York Express:

V. Buren. Whig.

Maine.....22,900.....15,239

New Hampshire.....18,722.....6,228

Rhode Island.....2,966.....2,711

Massachusetts.....33,542.....41,587

Vermont.....14,039.....20,990

Connecticut.....19,409.....18,745

New England 111,578.....105,200

105,200

6,378 V. B. maj.

New York.....166,815.....138,543

New Jersey.....25,847.....26,392

Pennsylvania.....91,475.....87,111

Maryland.....22,167.....25,832

4,152.....4,734

Central States 310,456.....282,632

282,632

27,824 V. B. maj.

New England 111,578

Central States 310,456

422,034.....387,832

V. B. maj. in the Northern States 34,202

WESTERN STATES.

V. Buren. Whig.

Ohio.....96,238.....104,958

Kentucky.....33,025.....36,687

Tennessee.....76,120.....85,962

Illinois.....17,275.....14,292

Missouri.....10,900.....7,000

Indiana.....maj est. 8,000

Western States 233,558.....257,558

257,558

Whig maj. 24,041

SOUTHERN STATES.

V. Buren. Whig.

Virginia.....30,261.....23,368

North Carolina.....24,878.....21,218

Louisiana.....3,653.....3,382

Georgia.....22,014.....24,780

Alabama.....3,600 maj.

Mississippi.....0,000.....0,000

Arkansas.....1,000 estimated.

South Carolina.....20,000

20,000

Southern States 85,406.....92,758

92,758