

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1844.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE UNION—IN NON-RESISTANCE, LIBERTY, AND IN ALL THESE THINGS CHARITY.—Augustus.

NO BANK—A REVENUE TARIFF—NO DISTRIBUTION—NO ABOLITIONISM—A STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AS BY JEFFERSON—NO PUBLIC DEBT—AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS—AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE WITH UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

Our attention has been called to the circumstance that some papers have given currency to the latest, most improved, enlarged, and illustrated edition of the base fabrications of this notorious individual. He is represented as having charged the President publicly in his late electioneering campaign, as having said to him on the third day of the extra session—

"That he meant to be a candidate, not only for four, but for eight years from the 4th March, '45, thus making the whole term of his service twelve years; and then

That the President had offered him any office in his gift, provided he (Botts) would sustain him in his aspirations; and then

That he, John Minor Botts, from this time ceased to visit the President.

So far as the first specification is concerned, we are authorized to say, that at the time at which this invented conversation of Mr. John Minor Botts is said by him to have occurred, the President had no intention of being a candidate for the Presidency in 1844. The President was only prevented from introducing an announcement to this effect, in his Inaugural Address, by considerations of great public weight, and would have made it in his second Veto message, if his then Cabinet had not urgently opposed it, upon the question being solemnly submitted to them.

So far as the second specification is concerned, we are authorized to say, that the President never made to Mr. John Minor Botts any offer of any office, of any sort, of any character, at any time or at any place, for any purpose or object whatever. And,

So far as the third specification is concerned, we are authorized to say, that so far from Mr. John Minor Botts having ceased to visit the President from and after the third day of the extra session, he repeatedly called at the White House, until he pursued a course which precluded the President from having any further communication with him. That transaction was this: During the pendency before the Senate of Mr. Clay's Bank bill, it was ascertained that Messrs. Merrick, Preston, Rives, and Archer, would not sustain it without the insertion of such a modification as would reconcile it with the constitutional scruples of the President, and with their opposition it stood in a minority. At this juncture of affairs Mr. John Minor Botts called upon the President, with a paper purporting to be such an amendment; which he said had been drawn up by himself and thought would remove all difficulties upon the subject of a Bank. After extracting from Mr. John Minor Botts the positive assurance that if the amendment did not meet his approbation, it should be destroyed and never more heard of, the President took it and examined it, and instantaneously rejected it, with the emphatic declaration that he would inevitably veto any bill containing such a clause. Whereupon, Mr. John Minor Botts reiterated his promise to destroy it and retired. The President thought no more of the matter until a few days afterwards, when the Whig press was filled with laudations of Mr. Botts for having fallen upon this very expedient; and Mr. Clay subsequently offered it in the Senate Chamber, substantially, if not literally, as an amendment to his bill! The treachery in the whole conduct of Mr. John Minor Botts became so apparent, that the President ever afterwards refused to hold any intercourse with him either by word or in writing.

These charges of Mr. Botts remind us of one which he made against the President at an early period of the contest between Mr. Tyler and the ultra Whigs. The Hon. gentleman (!) then stated that, while Mr. Tyler was at Brown's Hotel, acting as President of the Senate, shortly after the inauguration of General Harrison, he waited upon Mr. Tyler at his rooms in company with another gentleman, and Mr. Tyler did then and there to them declare himself in favor of a Bank of the United States. We have never, by authority, denied this charge before—but we are now authorized to say, that Mr. Botts, in making such a declaration, affirmed what was false in every particular. It is not a little strange that any Democratic paper should give currency to the falsehoods of the most uncompromising Federalist and unscrupulous factious in the land? A man who denounced, upon the floor of Congress, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and then James Madison as the simple "cats-paw" of Thomas Jefferson, and used by him for his selfish and designing purposes? We candidly confess that we should never have condescended to have given ourselves this trouble concerning the always exaggerated and other contradictory public remarks of Mr. John Minor Botts, but for the fact that others should have apparently countenanced them by giving them circulation. We are sure that all such as have done so will publish this statement.

Although the Enquirer was by no means one of the Democratic journals which aided in giving circulation to the statement of Mr. Botts, yet we would be exceedingly obliged to that journal, if it would lay this contradiction before the People of Virginia.

We think the rumor of his (Mr. Webster's) retiring from the Cabinet was put forth to operate on the Virginia elections.—Globe of Saturday.

If Mr. Blair really thinks so, does he not substantially admit that the Administration is orthodox Republican, and that, in constantly assailing it, he is deliberately and knowingly warring against the interests of the R-publican party?

Quarter Dimes.—A correspondent suggests the expediency of a Government coinage of quarter dimes. They would obviate the necessity of loading the pockets with cents, and often would be just the change needed. A dime and quarter dime would be the best substitute for a York shilling, or a Yankee ninepence, unless there should be a coinage of American half-crowns.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We have not yet received sufficient returns to indicate the result in many of the Congressional districts.

Mr. Drummond (Rep.) is certainly elected. Mr. Jones (Rep.) is certainly elected over Mr. Botts.

The Clay papers say Mr. Goggin is elected over Governor Gilmer by a small majority.

Mr. Clifton, (Fed.) is elected. Mr. Hopkins (Rep.) is elected. Mr. Stearns do do.

The Clay papers also say Mr. Newton (Fed.) is elected over Mr. Hunter; and that Mr. Toler (Rep.) is elected in the fourth district.

We have the following statement (which is authentic) from a portion of Mr. Wise's District:

Table with columns: Majorities, Wise, Cartwright. Rows: Elizabeth City, Warwick, James City, York county, Williamsburg, New Kent, one precinct, Barhansville heard from, Wise's majority as far as heard from.

THE ALBANY CAUCUS.

We append further extracts from Democratic papers adverse to the decree of the Albany Caucus. We think the most enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Van Buren (and we would not be understood as detracting from his great merits), will soon acknowledge that his inconsiderate partisans at Albany committed a serious error in attempting to decide a most vital matter for the whole Union, viz: the time when the General Convention shall be held. In truth the entire procedure was but a complication of errors.

What right had a few caucuses to "denounce the President without reserve," in the name of the People? The time has not yet arrived for servants to dictate to their masters!

Even the Democratic journals of New York do not respond approvingly to the extravagant assumptions of the Albany Caucus; and from present indications, NINE-TENTHS of the Republican presses throughout the United States will unite in nullifying them!

But if, in spite of the public sentiment so generally and unequivocally expressed; in defiance of the will and determination of the People themselves, these Caucus friends of Mr. Van Buren should persist in bringing together a knot of huckled politicians in November, and call it a National Convention, what, we ask, would be the result? Would "principles, not men," be subserved? Why, in 1840, when they were in possession of the citadel, and the then entire forces of the party were rallied under their banner, they were neither able to defend themselves, nor to prevent the Hydra Bank from erecting its head. And if it had not been for the arm of the one now at the head of affairs, the monster would now be thrusting its enormous fangs deep into the body politic! President Tyler demolished the monster, after these Globe politicians had surrendered and left the People to be consumed by it. And are these the men to storm the citadel? Is it probable that the identical ultra politicians, who could not withstand the besiegers in 1840, when thoroughly organized and firmly united, are now capable of winning the Government by assault, when a great proportion of their old forces are with the President whom they so indiscreetly denounce?

The ultra politicians must always acknowledge that the Bank raised its head the last time in spite of all the resistance they were capable of making; and that, if it had not been for President Tyler, a U. S. Bank would have been at this moment devastating the country. And would they now strike down the arm that saved them in the time of their greatest need? If they do, what arm will save them the next time? As sure as they permit Mr. Clay to attain the Presidency, so sure will the Bank be revived!

But we hasten to give the opinions of the Democratic press:

From the Norwich (Cl.) News. A COUNTER MOVEMENT.

For some months past, a growing feeling, amounting to a settled conviction, had taken possession of the public mind, so far as the Democracy of the Union were concerned, as to the proper time and mode of holding the National Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Presidency. That mode was, that delegates to the Convention should be elected by congressional districts—each district in a State, appointing its own delegates independently of the rest; and the time, although strictly a matter of conventional agreement, had been generally designated to be the month of May, 1844; and to this, it was supposed, there could be no serious objection. As entertaining the above views, an expression of feeling has been obtained from the States of Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Maryland, Alabama, Michigan, New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts—a unanimity of sentiment between States occupying the extreme as well as central portions of the Union, that should carry with it great weight, and that speaks well for the wisdom and propriety of the premises arrangements.

We observe, however, that just before the adjournment of the New York Legislature, the Democratic members of that body, in their private capacity, as assembled in caucus at Albany, and passed sundry resolutions, pointing to a different arrangement. First, as regards the time of holding the convention—they recommended that they are in favor of a National Convention, or to determine the manner in which they shall be chosen,—thus evidently favoring the old caucus system of electing delegates State-wide—a system which evidently cannot furnish that general satisfaction to individual districts, and is at the same time more liable to abuse and unfair management.

Here, then, we have a counter movement broached by the more immediate friends of Mr. Van Buren—a movement that, if persisted in, must lead to partial dissensions if not to an open rupture in the democratic party; for it is understood, particularly in reference to the time of holding the National Convention, that aside from the expressed wish of those States at the North which have been enumerated, that the Convention to be held in May, 1844, is the settled determination of the entire South—to await the action of the approaching Congress, on the subject of the tariff, before making selection of a candidate for the presidency.

From the Missouri Reporter. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The mass meeting of the Democrats of New York, held at Tammany Hall on the 5th inst., passed the following resolution unanimously:—Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the Democracy in 1844, should be held in the month of May of that year, and that each Congressional District should elect its own delegates to attend in person, and vote in accordance with the wishes of his constituents. This, we believe, to be strictly democratic.

There need be no difficulty of hickering about the time of holding the National Convention. We have been unable to understand why our political friends have suffered themselves to become excited upon that subject. The friends of Mr. Calhoun insisted upon holding the Convention in May, 1844. They have taken a decided stand in favor of that period. The friends of Mr. Cass have expressed the same views. The supporters of Col. Johnson have also declared in favor of May, by resolutions passed at the Elmira meeting in New York, and at the Philadelphia mass convention. The Johnson State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have adopted the following resolution on the subject:—Resolved, That May, 1844, is the proper time for holding a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the U. S. States.

The "Clarion," the National organ of Col. Johnson's friends, says:—By a close examination of the papers published in various sections of the Union, it is clearly to be inferred that the Forces are, for once at least, determined to lead in the selection of candidates for the office of President and Vice President, and will not consent to a Convention being held at an earlier day than May, 1844.

From the Old School Democrat. Mr. Van Buren's friends, have urged the meeting of the Convention next fall—but the people are five to one in favor of May, 1844. A Convention in 1843, cannot be rallied, and it will be abandoned.

From the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail. Our Legislative Convention named May, 1844, to hold the National Convention, which is early enough, and will give abundant time for consultation and harmonious action.

From the Trenton Emporium and True American. DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. We thought that there was but one opinion in regard to the time of holding this Convention—and that this time should not be earlier than the month of May, 1844. It was thought that, as a difference of opinion existed as to whether it was expedient to hold a Convention till sufficient time was afforded to canvass the merits and demerits of each; and thus be able, without difficulty, to select the ablest and strongest man. The friends of Mr. Van Buren, being members of the Legislature of New York, have decided to hold a National Convention to be held at Baltimore, on the fourth Monday in November, 1843. This would be quite convenient for the friends of Mr. Van Buren on their way to Congress; but, as we apprehend, will not suit the convenience of the friends of the other candidates for President.

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Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, and Massachusetts have declared in favor of May; Virginia, in favor of November next. The Legislative caucuses of Missouri and Tennessee also recommended November.

The resolution adopted at the Tammany Hall meeting indicates that Mr. Van Buren's friends in his own State, will not propose no objection on that point. Why then, should not all agree to hold the National Convention in May, 1844?

From the Old School Democrat. Mr. Van Buren's friends, have urged the meeting of the Convention next fall—but the people are five to one in favor of May, 1844. A Convention in 1843, cannot be rallied, and it will be abandoned.

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The people should have all the time possible to express their latest will in the nomination of the candidate to be submitted for their support. Nothing can be gained, and much may be lost, by undue haste. It may wear the appearance of distrust of the people, or of unwillingness to leave their proper course in their own hands. There, however, it should be left till the last reasonable moment, and then the Convention will be the fair exponents of the will of their constituents, at the time the delegated trust is to be exercised. I do not suffer myself to doubt, but that this mode of electing the President, will be the mode of the great Democratic party.

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From the Portland American. DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. Four States (New York, Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia) have passed resolutions, to hold a National Convention at Baltimore on the fourth Monday of November next—and nine States (Maryland, South Carolina, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Alabama, and Mississippi) have expressed their preference for May, 1844. The Democracy of the city of New York, assembled at Tammany Hall, have also expressed themselves in favor of the last named day. As most of the Legislatures of the other States have adjourned without designating any particular day, it seems to be conceded that the Convention shall be held in May, 1844.

From the Boston Daily Times. THE ALBANY CAUCUS. It was with deep regret, and not without a strong feeling of indignation, that we read the record of the proceedings of the caucus lately held in Albany by some of the democratic members of the New York Legislature. The manner in which it was got up, its deceptive character, the tone of its address, were all calculated to injure the best interests of the democratic party, to sow dissension in its ranks, and to afford encouragement to its adversaries. Already, as we anticipated, the people of the Empire State have been disturbed and excited by this legislative proceeding, and a spirit of strong and decided opposition has been manifested. The people of New York reviled its institution, and an attempt on the part of certain politicians to force them into the support of an individual member of the party, is likely to redound little to their credit or success.

There are a number of candidates for public favor before the democratic party—men of ability and integrity, and justice to them and their adherents deserves to be afforded; and they should be allowed to state their claims, and full scope given to the people to decide upon them.

A just cause requires only a fair field and fair play. The democracy require only to be satisfied that the canvassing of the merits of honorable rivals has been fairly and fully conducted, to unite upon the strongest candidate selected by a Democratic Convention, held at the proper time, and properly and honorably conducted. So far as a decision has been taken, a majority of the States are in favor of a Convention in May, 1844. Not a single sound argument has yet been advanced against the propriety of deferring the Convention till that time.

From the Greenburg (Pa.) Argus. A NATIONAL CONVENTION. Considerable discussion has arisen in various parts of the United States with regard to the time for holding the Great National Convention. However it appears now to be well settled that the Convention will be held in May, 1844. The majority of the Western States have agreed upon this time, and in Pennsylvania there is but one opinion among all the divisions of the democracy. Those who wish to precipitate the action of the people on this subject will find that they have calculated without their host.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. The Northampton (Mass.) Democrat expresses itself most unequivocally in favor of the election of delegates to the National Convention by Congressional districts.

From the Berks (Mass.) Gazette. With regard to the time when a National Convention should be held, the Democracy of four States, properly acting, have designated next November as the most proper time, while nine have expressed a preference for May, 1844. Prepared as we are, to submit to the determination of the majority, we can not but hope that the latter suggestion rather than the former will be adopted. We cannot divine any thing which is to be gained by too great haste, while much may be lost. The next session of Congress is one of great interest and importance and its results may weigh much in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency. There are very many reasons why the best course would be to postpone the assembly upon which the important task devolves of selecting such a candidate.

From the People's Flag. There is but one feeling in Ohio. We have 21 members of Congress and a Republican Legislature to elect this fall. However we may differ upon the subject of the Presidency, we will not permit any agitating question to be sprung upon us, calculated to defeat the Republican party in October. Ohio will in good faith meet their brethren of other States in Convention in the spring of 1844. Do we not correctly express the feelings of the Buckeye State? What say you brethren of the press.

From the South Carolinian. THE ALBANY VAN BUREN NOMINATION. The proceedings of this nomination will be found in our columns. The entire exclusion from the great public questions mentioned, of that greatest and most important of all, the Tariff, may well excite surprise on the part of those who are especially well posted in the proceedings of the Legislature of the Keystone State which has added its weight to the eleven or twelve States which have already decided on May, 1844, for the time of holding the General Convention, there is more trouble in the wigwag than previously existed; and that was needless. As I intend on doubtful subjects never to mislead your readers, I will not hazard an opinion as to the fate of the Albany proceedings, when old St. Tammany shall wake up.

I cannot, however, be mistaken in the fact that he has not been wont to doze over such matters heretofore as he is now doing, and I suggest from his somnolency that some of the older heads of the General Committee are not quite satisfied to go for the endorsing of the November Convention.

Many of our knowing ones think they will go the whole figure: November Convention, Resolutions, Address and all, though there was some quite sharp shooting at the last meeting. For myself I consider it now of very little consequence what order they shall take so as any effect is to be produced by their action. "Ex nihilo nil fit" is a sound maxim. The caucus was nothing and its results will be nothing.

You will see in the Albany Argus, of yesterday, a modest attempt to deny some strictures upon the caucus, which appeared in the Washington Spectator.—Such feeble negations are the best confirmations we could desire. Both of them wind up with a sugar plumb, for the friends of Mr. Calhoun, as though Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun were the only two Democrats worth naming among those before the public. Mr. D. R. Floyd Jones, from our city the man who made the motion that the signature of each member should be attached to the proceedings, is highly complimentary indeed; speaks of Mr. Calhoun's patriotism and unsurpassed ability, which, not to mention, would be doing himself (Mr. Jones) great injustice; that he is proud to number many of his own intimate personal associates among Mr. C.'s friends, and regrets that they should, (unintentionally as he, Mr. Jones, knows), have brought upon him, singularly enough, no slight degree of censure.

I quote these expressions to show how the friends of Mr. Van Buren individually feel. They go for him and for his scheme; but wish to place themselves in a situation to back out when the time comes. Of all men in the caucus, Mr. Jones should have felt the heaviest, for he was the fugleman, and yet he appears to be afraid of the sound of his own musket.

Those who know the power and force of party drill, will understand how all this matter was managed; what a night machine was got up, merely to say they had "a conviction that Martin Van Buren is the choice of the Democracy of the State of New York;" for, in regard to the anticipation of the time of holding the convention, it will either be backed out from, or what is worse, will end in a total failure. But I have said enough of this affair—more than it deserves—my object in commencing this letter, was more to speak of St. Tammany and of Mr. D. R. Floyd Jones, than of the convention. This Mr. Jones is in high dudgeon with the Spectator for calling him a youth of twenty or twenty-one—when, according to his own account, he is a sage of twenty-seven—having been admitted to practice in 1836. To be admitted to practice is one thing, but actually to practice is another—and from what is known of Mr. Jones here, his admittance to the practice has not overburdened him with business unless it may be that he has obtained a knowledge of wire-working which may enable him to screen himself from the censure of the Calhoun men when Mr. Van Buren may retire from the field and have no further business for the eminent talents of this veteran of the enormous age of twenty-seven, and who has been culminated as above recorded by the wicked editors of the Spectator.

There is nothing going on here to interest the general reader, and private gossip I never enter into. The friends of the Administration are all in good spirits, feeling the most unbounded confidence in their Chief and his able advisers, whose democratic course cannot fail to please all those who delight to witness the triumph of a great cause in safe hands—who do not wish to recall an unskillful pilot, with fair weather and a good crew, ran the ship under his charge, high and dry on the shore, where she would now have been, had not honest John Tyler put her adrift once more and got her fairly under way in the right course.

We have a very pleasant day, which we are enjoying—the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Laborer, each at his daily vocation, in which there is renewed activity. Our hotels are crowded with visitors; business is brightening up as in former times, showing beyond a doubt that the surplus production of the paper era is working off and promising us a successful future upon a more solid basis.

Very respectfully yours, &c. CIVIS.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held in New Orleans on the 3d inst., Hon. P. E. Bossier was called to the chair, and Messrs. Flooker and O'Bryan appointed Secretaries. A report and resolutions were submitted and adopted. The report thus speaks of the Convention of Virginia decided on November, 1843; and while we acknowledge the respect due to that distinguished commonwealth, we are bound to say that the reasons assigned by her are altogether inconclusive. Nor can we forget that Virginia has been somewhat neglected in the course of our country which has heretofore been her great ornament, in overlooking the course pursued by our sister States, Mississippi and Alabama, who have called their State Conventions in December and January next, for the purpose of deliberating upon the proper time for the National Convention, and as in the election of President, and this, too, some time before the meeting of the Virginia Convention. Apart from our other considerations, we think some respect is due to our sister States; and for all these reasons and others, we are of opinion that the National Convention of the Democratic party should meet in May, 1844, as recommended by the States of Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Alabama, Michigan, Maryland and South Carolina, and that any attempt to assemble the Convention before that time, tends to distract the deliberations of the Democratic party.

Of the mode of electing the President for the Convention the report remarks:—"Can there be a rational doubt that the proper manner of selecting a candidate for the Presidency is according to the manner fixed by the Constitution for electing the President himself? The spirit of the Constitution will thus be preserved, and all that is essential to the election of a President secured. The Convention should be the aggregate of the electoral colleges. Each State should choose her own electoral college for the Convention, as she chooses her own college to vote for the President, and each State should have the same number of delegates in the Convention as she has electors in the college. The number of electors to which each State is entitled, is the number of her Senators and Representatives in Congress. The number of delegates each State should send to the Convention should be the number of her Representatives and Senators in Congress, as in the election of President by the electors the vote is per capita, so in the election of a candidate by the Convention, the vote should be per capita."

The following are the resolutions: Resolved, That a Democratic National Convention should meet in the month of May, 1844. Resolved, That the democratic party of each State should be represented in Convention by delegates corresponding in numbers with the electors to which such State is entitled in the Presidential election, and that in the nomination of President, the delegates should vote per capita.

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Resolved, That a convention assembled at such time, and constituted in such manner, will have the confidence of the Democracy of Louisiana and its nominee, for the Presidency, and receive its undivided support.

Correspondence of the Madisonian. HILL PLEASANT, James City Co., April 28, 1843.

DEAR SIR: Thinking you would like to hear the result of the election yesterday in the town and county of Mr. Tyler's residence, I hasten to send you such intelligence as I have been enabled to gather from the different precincts. The vote in the city of Williamsburg, I presume, will exhibit to the country the opinion entertained by the neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Tyler, of his administration, notwithstanding the ten thousand slanders that have been fabricated by his enemies, and circulated by a venal press throughout the country. You will see by a reference to the vote of Mr. Bowden, (an avowed friend and warm supporter of his Administration,) that he only lost 15 votes in the city of Williamsburg. His only loss was run as the Clay candidate for the Legislature, in opposition to Mr. Bowden, our former representative, who refused to pledge himself to support either Mr. Clay or the nominee of the National Whig Convention; for this reason, and for his daring to speak well of the President and defend his Administration, the Clay Whigs doomed him, and sought his defeat. The fate of their candidate, who only received some 99 votes in the district, prefigures the ultimate destiny of their party in 1845. For some reasons personal to Mr. Wise, he did not receive the full vote of the Administration strength. I have only time to add a table showing the state of the poll at each precinct:

Federalists slain in the ancient Metropolis of the Old Dominion! One thousand cheers for Old Williamsburg!

Table with columns: Wise, Carter, Bowden, Taylor. Rows: Burnt Ordinary, Lower Precinct, City of Williamsburg, Yorktown, Half Way House.

Wise's majority 71, in the counties of York and James City, and the city of Williamsburg. Mr. Bowden's majority in the same counties over the Clay Whig candidate, 146.

Reports have reached us from Gloucester and Warwick, all favorable to the success of Mr. Wise. I have just heard from Barhansville. The lower precinct, in New Kent county, Wise's majority is 40.

Very respectfully, Your friend and obedient servant, MR. JOHN B. JONES, Editor of the Madisonian, Washington.

P. S. No doubt of Wise's election. A large mastiff dog, believed to be mad, bit several other dogs yesterday morning belonging to gentlemen in Commerce street, and its neighborhood. We learned, as a measure of precaution, they were all killed.—Baltimore.

OFFICIAL. TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING: May 1, 1843. Amount as per the records of this office, viz: Of notes issued under acts prior to the 31st August, 1842, \$6,674,984 56 Of notes issued under the act of 31st August, 1842, 3,017,740 56 \$9,692,725 12 Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, 60,650 00 \$9,632,075 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, May 1, 1843. T. L. SMITH, Register.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. NEW YORK, April 28, 1843.

As yet the oracle of St. Tammany is silent on the subject of the Albany caucus, and no one can tell when it will speak or what it will say. Since the Legislature of the Keystone State has added its weight to the eleven or twelve States which have already decided on May, 1844, for the time of holding the General Convention, there is more trouble in the wigwag than previously existed; and that was needless. As I intend on doubtful subjects never to mislead your readers, I will not hazard an opinion as to the fate of the Albany proceedings, when old St. Tammany shall wake up.

I cannot, however, be mistaken in the fact that he has not been wont to doze over such matters heretofore as he is now doing, and I suggest from his somnolency that some of the older heads of the General Committee are not quite satisfied to go for the endorsing of the November Convention.

Many of our knowing ones think they will go the whole figure: November Convention, Resolutions, Address and all, though there was some quite sharp shooting at the last meeting. For myself I consider it now of very little consequence what order they shall take so as any effect is to be produced by their action. "Ex nihilo nil fit" is a sound maxim. The caucus was nothing and its results will be nothing.

You will see in the Albany Argus, of yesterday, a modest attempt to deny some strictures upon the caucus, which appeared in the Washington Spectator.—Such feeble negations are the best confirmations we could desire. Both of them wind up with a sugar plumb, for the friends of Mr. Calhoun, as though Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun were the only two Democrats worth naming among those before the public. Mr. D. R. Floyd Jones, from our city the man who made the motion that the signature of each member should be attached to the proceedings, is highly complimentary indeed; speaks of Mr. Calhoun's patriotism and unsurpassed ability, which, not to mention, would be doing himself (Mr. Jones) great injustice; that he is proud to number many of his own intimate personal associates among Mr. C.'s friends, and regrets that they should, (unintentionally as he, Mr. Jones, knows), have brought upon him, singularly enough, no slight degree of censure.

I quote these expressions to show how the friends of Mr. Van Buren individually feel. They go for him and for his scheme; but wish to place themselves in a situation to back out when the time comes. Of all men in the caucus, Mr. Jones should have felt the heaviest, for he was the fugleman, and yet he appears to be afraid of the sound of his own musket.

Those who know the power and force of party drill, will understand how all this matter was managed; what a night machine was got up, merely to say they had "a conviction that Martin Van Buren is the choice of the Democracy of the State of New York;" for, in regard to the anticipation of the time of holding the convention, it will either be backed out from, or what is worse, will end in a total failure. But I have said enough of this affair—more than it deserves—my object in commencing this letter, was more to speak of St. Tammany and of Mr. D. R. Floyd Jones, than of the convention. This Mr. Jones is in high dudgeon with the Spectator for calling him a youth of twenty or twenty-one—when, according to his own account, he is a sage of twenty-seven—having been admitted to practice in 1836. To be admitted to practice is one thing, but actually to practice is another—and from what is known of Mr. Jones here, his admittance to the practice has not overburdened him with business unless it may be that he has obtained a knowledge of wire-working which may enable him to screen himself from the censure of the Calhoun men when Mr. Van Buren may retire from the field and have no further business for the eminent talents of this veteran of the enormous age of twenty-seven, and who has been culminated as above recorded by the wicked editors of the Spectator.

There is nothing going on here to interest the general reader, and private gossip I never enter into. The friends of the Administration are all in good spirits, feeling the most unbounded confidence in their Chief and his able advisers, whose democratic course cannot fail to please all those who delight to witness the triumph of a great cause in safe hands—who do not wish to recall an unskillful pilot, with fair weather and a good crew, ran the ship under his charge, high and dry on the shore, where she would now have been, had not honest John Tyler put her adrift once more and got her fairly under way in the right course.

We have a very pleasant day, which we are enjoying—the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Laborer, each at his daily vocation, in which there is renewed activity. Our hotels are crowded with visitors; business is brightening up as in former times, showing beyond a doubt that the surplus production of the paper era is working off and promising us a successful future upon a more solid basis.

Very respectfully yours, &c. CIVIS.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Washington city, May 1, 1843. Persons inquiring for letters in the following list will please say they are advertised.

A. Anderson, Joseph Allen, William Abbott, Samuel—3 Alvey, John L. Alexander, Dr. R. B. Abbott, Richard Adams, Nathaniel Aikin, Jr. Thomas

B. Barton, George Berry, Miss Amanda E. Bowman, Overton Barker, Wm. Butler, John Berry, E. D. Bergman, Mr. Barritt, Wm. A. Baker, Mrs. Eliza B. Berry, S. H. & C. Butler, George Blatchford, Rich. M. Bryan, C. H. Bevin, Thomas Black, J. Marshall Butler, Andrew Breyer, Dudley C—2 Burton, Philip Bailly, Dr. Wm. C. Boxenstien, C.

C. Brown, William Brown, Mrs. Sarah A. Beal, Henry Blunt, Lt. Simon F—3 Brown, Geo. Brown, Lucian Brooks, Henson Brown, Mrs. Sally Brown, Reuben Bell, Com. Wm. J. Burns, Leland Brooks, Robert Brown