Macon, Virginia, Feb. 18th, 1847.

My dear Sir, shall I say to you be just here now? No, you need not seek exhaltation. Observation experience have I doubt not long since deeply impressed on your mind the conviction that rigid adherence to sound principles, honyly and deliberately adopted and with dignity and firmness maintained, can not fail to triumphantly deliver you from the proscription, fierce thrust, of insubordination political opponents. Judging from my own feelings and those of the few republican, I have had an opportunity of consulting since the reception of the news of the recent occurrence, at Washington in which you were especially implicated, I think that you can not fail to receive (I will not say the sympathy but) The unqualified approbation and support of your political friends universally. The extraordinary and unwarranted procedure of the Senate of the U.S. in the expulsion of yourself from their chamber, has received, to date as I have heard, unanimously, the condemnation of the Democratic party and must I suppose meet the disapprobation of some of the more liberal friends. What would be the result of a comparison of the iniquitous commission between the offence against the Senate of the U.S. with which your epitome was charged and the hundred offensive remarks and abusive epithets bestowed by the Richmond Whig, in the last 20 years, on the Democratic party in the Gen. Assembly of the State? However designed by those who performed the deed, the rejection by the Senate of the bill for the increase of the army is regarded by nearly all men, whose opinions I have heard, as unfavorable practically, to a prompt and successful termination of
of the war as would have been a Mexican victory, over a portion of our army. How can it be otherwise regarded by an intelligent mind? It was a direct denial of a force considered necessary by the Executive, whose duty it, imperiously, was to know and to know, to call for it. Is not the withholding such force equivalent to an addition to the force of the public enemy? This is the direct physical effect. What shall we say of the moral? A very large portion of our army consists of volunteers who have, from the most patriotic impulse, rushed to the standard of their beloved country. The period of service of many of those brave men will, in a few months, have expired. Can it be reasonably expected that they will again engage in the service of their country should they be under the belief that Congress will refuse authority to raise such additional force as may be requisite to safety or success, in the heart of the enemy’s extensive territory? Still, the idea must occur to every officer holding in the army that as Congress has refused the men necessary, it will probably, for the same reasons, refuse the necessary supply of provision, munition, &c. When they shall have received the train of energy to defy the least and of an active sympathy in their behalf, thus manifested by the constituted authorities of the country, can the effect be any other than depression of spirit, bitterness and dissatisfaction? Can troops in this state of mind go into battle with that elasticity and irresistible impetuousity displayed at the Rio Grande and at Monterrey? 

But, enough, I am not writing a political song; only a few remarks, hastily thrown together, addressed to the betwixt whom and myself, has existed for many years past, as a consequence of opinion by no means ordinary—I am, you know, no politician but, an obscure private man, who never held an office.
never sought me and who want none, who can have no other
motive to political action than an anxious desire for the wel-
fare and honor of my country and her prosperity.

I will conclude my remarks, although abruptly, by
saying that, I think your correspondent speaks substantially
the truth and at most deserves no more than the application
of a proverb often repeated to me when a child, "the truth
may be blamed but can not be disdained."

With great regard and friendship I am, yours.

A. C.

P.S. I had forgotten to say a few other things. Intended—Have
frequently heard it remarked by our political friends, that you were
quite too much in the habit of candor and advising the promotion of the
special adherents, if not of Mr. Calhoun himself. This remark was very
generally accompanied by another viz., that you would probably find at
some period, how much or on the how little sympathy they had for
yourself, your opinions, or your interests—Verily, they are true pro-
phets! Say you not so?—Well, let reorganization be
the watchword. Here is, I think, reason to hope that nearly
the whole of the distinguished crowd I profess faith in or otherwise will be ejected
by the people at the coming election; many demurely declare
that they will vote for Whigs in preference to you.

How is it that we can learn nothing deceiving from our Congre-
sional delegate? From what I have heard, however, I hear he has
determined to adhere to his great example and to espouse his
elegant, all-conviction, canard; etc. Should this be so, you
may not assured that the will receive but few democrats very
in this little county of Montgomery.

God send up a safe calverness.

A. C.