persons. It can regulate the price of etechr and prevery, it can earsth friends and important enemies. can send millions into a State or city before an election to be used without interest, in reward cloud-ener, or een withdraw millions to punish disphelience. The Treasury of the U. States is the great central federum that suctains the lovers by which ambitious aspirants are

There are other views which show more clearly the length, and breadth, and height, and depth of the all ingelfing power of money. The President having the appointment of the agency by which the Government is conducted, has, of course. the selection of the hands into conducted, has, of course. which the public treasure shall flow, which enclies him to make all offices, and all seckers of office, his "mere in-

The power derivable from the ore of money was not I he power derivative from the tree manny and the enterprise at the adoption of the Constitution. The Treasury was then empty; each in those good old times of honest simplicity, even the segacious mind of Petrick Henry, did not forcese that the use of minery would become the principal element in that executive power which he predicted would destroy the liberty of his countries. try. Thus the money power has been matured and or-genized, not by the Fremient, not for his use, for his iame was enough for him, but by others under the chade of his military reputation; by a far reaching esgacity has this golden ladder been erected, upon which they are to climb to greatness in time to some. The operations of the money power have produced effects, before which the world has stool astonished; because the secret springs and principles of action were carefully concepted from the public eye. Throughout we have seen professions the public eye. Throughout we have practices running in opposite directions; and yet we have heard the shout of applause as load for the breach larity of Gen. Jackson can stand any thing." It is the power to bestow money and off a that can stard thing the power wats on the 4th of March next, but the money power is to be transferred to other hands, where it will continue to do its work. When our venerable President descends from his exaultation, he will see human nature as it is. Of the througing thousands that revolved in servicity around his power,he will find how many crooked their knees for thrift, and

how many out of respect for him.

This money power, shielded from all responsibility.

from all public inspection, pervading the whole Union, interests, brought to beer upon the spes and fears of oullions, is the most jugenious vance that was ever devised by the wit of man; and is sweeping along in its wake the right of sufferage, the freedom of the press, State and national legislation.

The declaration that "money is power" is most true, alarming true. All the hopes of the friends of human liberty, that free government could be maintained, were reposed upon having its operations conducted by officers of integrity and expandity, who were devoted to the People, and not to power. It is impossible that free government can last rules at a flags, by most shift free government can last rules at a flags, by most shift free government can last rules. nt can last unless its affairs be managed by such agents. Having ascertained the principles and the means by which federal power is making its rapid marches over the ruins of the Constitution, the question is, whether we

shall take away from it the money, which is the bone and sinew of its strength, and give it to the l'eople, to build up their rights and restore their ancient and consti-tutional power in the Government.

Having disposed of the preliminary inquiry into the present character and tendencies of Federal power, I will now proceed to the investigation of the main question, What shall be done with the surplus sevenue!

At this very interesting point of our history, when it is our duty to make a new movement which will vitally af-fact the dearest interests of our country for many years party considerations, and look at the future consequenees which will in all probiblity rasult from the adoption of the three plans which have been suggested of disposing of the public money. I will now proceed to coulder

them in order. 1. As to the propriety of leaving the surplus to accumulate from year to year in the Treasury, and he disporel of as it now is, according to the discretion of the Ex-emtive. Some of our ablest calculators tell us that, by January next, there will be fifty millions, and certainly, if ed and unwested, it would in a few years amount to hundreds of millions. It is evident that, so soon as the State bank would be in the power of the Treesury, and this system must soon make them all instruments of the Treasury. The political uses and abuses to which the Government could devote these vast sums have already been very briefly noticed. This view of the subject prosents to the minds of the friends of a cheap and a pure republican Government anticipations the most glocmy.— But, sir, in addition to the political objects us to this em-ployment of the public money, there are others entitled

to grave consideration.
It is now most evident that the condition of the public treasure is unsafe. Our revenue is collected in the notes of a great number of State banks, which in all probabilitr, in the first commercial shock, will become value'es, as they did heretofore. There is of the public funds now deposited in the 35 local backs \$30.678.879 91. They posites \$15,043.033 64; an circulation, \$26,243,603 35. Making, in all, \$71,965,-000 91 and but \$10,198,659 24 of specie—about \$7 of debt to \$1 of specie. There is now due to the Governom these banks more than three times the amount of their specie.

The following aggregates exhibit the condition of the 35 deposts banks on the 1st February:

Loans & disa'ts, \$65.439.900 | Capital, Domestic ex'e. 27,149,935 Freasurer U. S. 28,239,744
Real estate. 1.815,239 Public officers. 2,433,135
Due from banks. 15,712,977 Due to banks. 14,579,161 Notes of other B's, 9.573,089 Contingent fund, 840,270 10,198,659 Profit and loss, dis-

406.542 count & interest, 3,189,832 96.591 Circulation, 26,243,608 Other investm'ts, 8,777,228 Private depos. 15,043,033 Other liabilities, 5,937,045 Difference,

\$139,170,171

Sir, what will the people of this country my when they come to understand these facts, and see the present huz-ardons condition of their money? Would any prudent his own money under such circumstances it would be medoes for a man to act so in private life, is it not something more than madness for the servants of the People to act so with their money? In a trust capacity public agents are surely bound to act with as th care as a prudent man would with his own

But it is not at all improbable that the condition of the people's money is far worse than appears from the re-ports of these banks. How do we know that these reports are true? We have not the power to examine these banks, and count their money. We know that the deposite banks formerly robbed the Treasury of millions, and made reperts that they were safe up to the hour of explosion. Who ever knew a bank that intended to breek to apprize the public of it beforehand?

But, sir, mystery is stamped upon the front of this re-port. These thirty-five pet banks, in counting up their means to pay their debts, say they have \$6,777,226 79 is "other inperferents"—but they have conscaled from the Public what they mean by "other incestments." friends of these banks contend, that although they have not the means in hand to pay the public deposites, yet, by calling on their debtors, they could pay. A call upon their debtors for the arrount of the public deposites, up en a sudden emergency, would make an earthquake in the whole paper system of the U. States. But we have no means of knowing whether the persons who have burrowed the People's money from these pet banks are either able or willing to pay. I never have known a bank that was managed for political purposes that did not sooper or later break, and unless we speedily reclaim the public treasure, and place it in the custody of the law, millions of it will be lost. But, sir, the loss of the whole do much less public mischief than will be done by leaving it where it is to be used as it is.

But there is not be used as it is.

But there is another objection to this mode of using the public money, arising from the injustice of the distribution. The public revenue is used as a banking capital; and while the city of N. York has the benefit of ten e, and the Territory of Michigan over a million and a half, which it seems is principally leaned out in N. York and Albany, the State of Kentucky has not the lar to such way as to contribute to the general use of a dollar to such way as to control Louisville has a utility. It is true that a small bank in Louisville has a

rent of interest for the use of their money, and running a great risk of loosing the principle. The two banks in Michigan having both together but a espital of \$569.779 99, and of specie but \$97,-902 33 yet it seems that, during the year 1835, more than three millions of this public money has passed through their hands. And it seems that they are in the habit of loaning out the public moneys in the cities of N. York and Albany for profit. The money of the People has been taken from the custody of the law, and used, regardless of all the maxime of prudence for its safety, and with equal disregard to justice in its distribution. Yes, at this moment the money of the People of Keutocky, which they have earned by honest industry, is loaned out, gratis, to the shavers, and brokers, and speculators, and gamblers in stocks in the city of N. York and elsewhere. Every motive should imcel us to pass a law promptly to restore to the People, upon the principles of justice and equality, the nee of their own money, and thereby rescue it from hazard, and our institutions from corruption.

11. The second plan of disposing of the thirty millions is to increase the expenses of the Pederal Government to that amount in extensive military preparations; in the raising of similes, and in the construction of fortifications, and the building of a

To induce us to agree to a scheme of national defence upon a scale much more extension than he ever occur decimes sate by any American statesman, we are emphatically reminded, since the war cloud has blown away, of the maxim "in peace, "provide for war;" and now, for the first time, we are nrged to proceed immediately to lay the foundation of a system of preparation for war large enough to exhaust all of our present and future means. I desire to know precisely in what sense and to what extent it is proposed to reduce this maxim to practice. In legislation, as in all the active business of life, there is but little information communicated by the reassertion of those general truths to which, in the abstract form, all men agree, because there is such a diversity in applying them so as to suit the condition of individuals and nations, that, in their abstract form, they convey no distinct idea to the mind. For example, the maxim that is now so earnestly pressed upon our attention, "that peace is the proper season to provide for war," is sustained by general acquiescence. Yet there are no two nations that act upon this maxim alike. It is limited or extended or medified so as to suit the institutions and condition of each nation, and the genius of the age.

In different ages, according as the spirit of peace or war happened to pervade the earth, we find the same nations varying the size of their navies and armies, to suit the condition of the times.

The maxim, that in time of peace nations should provide for war, as it is understood and practiced in Europe at this time, so fer as a standing military force is concerned, is exhibited in the following

#intements:			
	Troops.		Troops.
Franc.	400,000	Netherlands,	77,500
Belgium,	110,000	Spain,	71,300
Great Britain,	100,000	Prussia,	222,000
Bayaria,	53,000	Saxony,	12,000
Wurtemburg.	10,000	Hanaver,	12,000
Hesse Darmsta	It, 8,000	Badee,	8,000
11 1 0		0	

Norway & Sweden, 50,000 to amount to 103,045,700 souls; which if correct would give 11 soldiers to every 1,000 souls.

Assuming the free population of the U. States to be 15,000,000, the proportion of soldiers of the present Army is a fraction less than 1 to every 2 000 souls. Compared with the levy of troops on the population of the European States, is as 1 to

ы	Total amount of Russian forces is	20	3,000.
	Navies of Europe, including vessels	\mathcal{J}	war, large
	and small.		1000
Ø)	France, built and building,		359
Ø.	England, built and building,		548
V	1 To		97
ó	Holland,		(5)50
ſ	Greece,		92
	Torkey, in 1827, before the battle	of	Navarino.
ì	had		90
	Liau		

Thus in Europe it is deemed consistent with the genius of monarchial Governments, taken in connexion with the fact that numerous kingdoms are compacted together with adjoining boundaries, liable at any time to sudden invasions, to keep always ready to march at a moment's warning, a strong army, and to maintain powerful navies. But sir, in America, the understanding of the maxim under consideration has been very different. Separated from the old world by an ocean three thousand miles wide, and having no powerful nation in our neighborhood, our geographical position renders a \$139,170,171 large standing force unnecessary. But that there may be no mistake about a matter so important, we will look into American history to collect the American sense upon the subject of armies, and fleets, and fortifications. At the commencement of Gen. Washington's administration, the regular Army was reduced to 1,216. In the time of the elder Adams, by the act of 27th April, 1798 the Army was increased to 4,150. The act of May 28th, 1798, authorizes a provisional Army of 10,000 .-In Mr Jefferson's administration, the Army was by the act of March 16th, 1802, reduced to 3,287.

The aggregate of the present Army of the States was 7,168. Aggregate of the Navy, 52

After the experience we had in the late war, system was adopted in 1816, for the gradual increase of the Navy, and for the construction of fortifications, which system has been ever since pursued. Since the year 1816, we have expended. in fortifications, about fourteen millions of dollars; and for the increase and repairs of the Navy, the guards. sum of \$22,092,287,73

The whole military establishment, since 1816. has cost the sum of \$133,273,415 75. In the same time, the whole naval establishment has cost \$66,898.681 96. This as it appears to me, is going fast enough. This progressive system will grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength, and will keep us supplied with a Navy sufficiently large, and fortifications sufficiently numerous. This progressive system of improving our national defence can be carried on without any increase in the annual expenses of the Government and leave thirty millions in the Treasury for other uses. The present expenditures are now as great as can be used. We have a report from the proper Department that there is semaining in the Treasury eight millions unexpended of former appro-

advance the public works. In further illustration of the American understanding of how far it is prudent to provide for war during peace, let us see what General Jackson has said on the subject -- a man renowned for his warlike achievemens, and who may be supposed as friendly to strong actional defences as any American statesman cight to be. In his inaugural adcreed in regard to our military peace establishment "armies as dangerous to free Governments in time of peace, I shal not seek to enlarge our present establishment.

says: "In time of peace we have need of no more modes of conveyance then in use. ships of war thin are requisite to the protection of to their proper element. On this subject there But roads are alike useful in peace and war. 'can be but little foult that our hest poncy would 'application to their various purposes, would enable | dens of war. 'us at all timesto construct vessels as fast as they can be manned and save the heavy expense of repairs, except wouch vessels as must be employed in guarding oir commerce."

In two subsequent messages the propriety of keeping a navy affoat in time of peace only sufficient to protect our commerce is maintained, and the propriety of secomulating timber in the navy yards is enforced in place of building new ships. From all which itappears that, in the judgment of General Jackson no provision should be made for the extention of our peace establishment; that our Navy was sufficiently powerful for the protection of our commerce, and that it was better to lay up timber than to build new ships.

Fron this view we can collect the sense of this nation as to how far we should go in peace to pro-

The American practice, which was established and has been sustained by all the patriots and sages who have gone before us, was not in reference only to our geographical position in the world in regard to other nations, but was mainly produced by the warning voice of history, by which we are taught that the instances are very few where nations have been conquered by fereign invasion, but very numer ous where their liberty has been overthrown by far greater danger from their own powerful fleets and armies, with a Casar at their head, than from all foreign anomies combined.

Now the question is, whether we shall, under

the temporary impulses of party excitement, abanof providing for war during peace? Whether re publican America shall raise her military peace establishment to come in competition with the establishments of the monarchies of the old world?

But, sir, if it were wise to apply our whole re sources to the public defences, the extension of the fortification system is not the best for attainment of the object. The extent of our country renders it impossible to resist foreign invasion by means of fortifications. The maritime frontier of the U.S. from Passamquoddy to the mouth of the Sabine, following the shores, is over six thousand miles. one third of which belongs to the Gulf of Mexico; the northern and lake frontier three thousand mile more. This, added to the almost boundless western frontier, makes it apparent that, if the whole surplus produce of the labor of the People of the U States was forced from them in taxes, it would not fortify this vast empire so as to protect it from invasion. And if we had fortifications ready made, on convenient points, on the whole frontier,it would require a standing army of several bundred thousand to man them and preserve them. The number of fortifications, from necessity, must be limited to the defence of the cities and the exposed points. The number of fortifications already projected is greater than was required. Fortunately for the nation is has in its power means of defence more cheap and more efficient. The bulwarks of our liberty are to be found in the hearts of a brave People, and not in the stone and morter of forts. The bravery of a gallant People, in defence of their homes and their country, has carried us successfully and gloriously through two wars with the most powerful nation in the world. The rational nature of national defence for such a People in time of peace is to protect them by wise and equal laws, and to lighten their burdens by a cheap and pure administration of the Government, so that they may prosper and grow in strength and power and intelligen ce, and in wealth, so that their confidence in the Government may be established. All the enemies of freedom combined could not conquer such a People so governed. On the contrary, an extensive military establishment, which would oppress the People with heavy taxes, would check their spirit; would paralyze their industry; would wear away their attachment for the Government; would, in the end, change the national character, and prepare the way for a Buonapaste, at the head of the national

There is a mode of expenditure more efficient for standing armies and in fortifications. In an extensive country the success of modern war depends upon the celerity with which armies and supplies can be conveyed from place to place. And as the strength of this vast nation in men and means must forever remain in the interior and not on the frontiers-in the heart and not in the extremities, the great means of military defence is to be found in the netruction of roads along which men and provisiapproach the borders. For example, if there were a railroad from Lexington to Charleston, supplies of

Pederal Treasury can put on and put shown banks at spouls to favorities; the People deriving not one made for the public works. Then where is the fortress, an enemy of course would not land within utility in making large appropriations, which are to the range of its gons. He would keep at a respectromain unexpensed? Such appropriations may de ful distance, and advance upon undefended places.

The passage of the Land bill, but they will not Upon ordinary roads it would require months to move an army and heavy military monitions from the interior to Charleston, in S. C. to meet the fue. In this view, which the best means of national defence-forts on 'he frontier, or railroads, like veins and arteries leading from the heart to the extremities of the body politic? While this is the most efficient, it is the cheapest possible mode of providing for war. The cost of transportation on ordinadress on the 4th of March, 1829, he lays down his 'ry roads, during the revolutionary and late war, is more than would construct roads, on the modern in the following words: "Considering standing plan, wherever required in the U. S. The cause which retarted the military operations in the late war, and kept our brave soldiers so often in a state of starvation, and exposed so many of them to slaugh And in his first message to Congress in 1829,he ter, was the difficulty of supplying them by the

But sir, this mode of providing for war by forour commerce. These not wanted for this object nishing the means of rapid and cheap conveyance 'must lay in the harbors, where without proper of men and supplies from one part of our extensive covering, they spidly decay; and even under the country to another, stands in favorable contrast with best precaution for their preservation, many of our all other modes of providing for war, in several imfinest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now portant views. Standing armies and fortifications require immenst sums of money to be restored to are worse than useless in time of peace; they est the condition in which they were when committed up annually millions of the industry of the People. war they enable us to throw our power promptly to discoutings the building of ships of the first all places menaced with danger. In prace they and second class and look rather to the possession furnish the means of rapid and cheap conveyance of ample materals, prepared for the emergencies of the surplus products of industry to all the mark of war, than to be number of our vessels which ets of the world. Money, and the means of sus-'we can float in a season of peace as the index of taining armies, are the essential elements in modern our naval power. Judicious deposites in navy war. Roads, by the commercial faculties which vards of timberand other materials, fashioned under they would furnish in time of peace, would enrich the hands of skill workmen and fitted for prompt the nation, and enable it to stand up under the bur-

> Then, sir, looking at this subject alone in its military aspect, I would reserve enough of our sur plus treasure to strenghten and build up this great arm of national defence—the means of rapid transportation in war, and the means of enriching the nation in peace.

> > [Conclusion in our next.]

THE THAMES TUNNEL. As our readers have lately een informed, by a paragraph copied from an Engish newspapers, that this stupendous work, after saving been abandoned for several years, is resumed with the intention of completing it, a few particutars, which we have collected from several sources of information, respecting its construction and utility, may be acceptable.

About fifteen years ago, application was made or an incorporated association to the Parliament for an act to boild a bridge across the Thames nearly a mile below London Bridge, but this application be ing resisted by the shipping interest, who contend ed that a bridge would materially impede navigation the bill was negatived by the House of Commons. Application was then made for an act to construct a tunnel under the river, and this being successful. the work was began in the spring of 1825. Before however, it had proceeded for, an irruption of the water caused its tempoary suspension, the difficulty in stopping the leak being considerable. This, at length being affected, and the water pumped out the work was renewed, but before it had reached half across the river, a second eruption took place and by the time this was comedied, the funds of the company were exhausted. Discouraged at this bad success,it is not surprising that a total suspension of the work for several years, should have ensued, the company being unable to raise the requisite funds for its prosecution. At length the subject was taken up by the government, the sum of £250,000 being advanced on security of the tunnel itself, the revenue from which when completed will be amply sufficient to pay the interest, and probably in a few years, to repay the principle, as is evident from the travel across the other bridges.

In a city like London, with a population of a millions and a half, the throng of people and caringes is almost inconceivable without a statement of their actual number: but as this, in reference to the two principal bridges, is given in the Picture of London, we here subjoin it; premising that it is to be understood as the average daily use, Sondays excepted.

Blackfrairs Bridge

London Bridge Foot passengers 61,069 89,645 Horsemen 821 769 Carts and drave 1.501 2.924 Coaches 990 1.240 Wagons 533 769 Giga 500 485

Some persons may suppose that neither bridges or tunnel is needful, a ferry like that between N. York and Brooklyn being adequate to every purpose; but as Lieut. Slidell remarks, in his American in England, the rise and fall of the tide is so great, as to prevent the establishment of a ferry except for foot passengers. This being the case, a loaded wagon, in order to cross the river at the point where the tunnel is forming, has to go two miles round; a consideration so important, both as to time and expense; that warfingers and warehousemen will gladly pay a toll to pass through the tunnel

In order to prevent leakage, a superincumbent mass of earth, lifteen feet thick, is left between the crown of the tunnel and the bottom of the river, and the tunnel being arched, and comented with Romam cement, is likely to endure for ages, a monument of mercantile enterprise seldom surpassed. - Bult

Marying mon .- A fine looking fellow, named John Cowan, was sentenced to the N. Y. Penitentiary in 1833, for bigamy. He was released about three weeks ago, when, on being asked by several gentlemen how many wives he really had, he gave the attainment of the object than is to be found in the names of less than tieraly-seven. He avows his resolution to have a hundred before he dies. His great ambition is to out do the Day of Algiers .---He is now busily at work, anxious to make up for the time lost in the Penitentiary.

A mob of 300 persons, collected from the neighporing towns and armed, entered Batavia, N. Y. shout 60'clock A. M. with the avowed intention of destroying the Land Office of the Holland Company one can be thrown to meet danger wherever it may and Jail. They found the office full of armed men, "whose bayonets gleamed from the windows" ready to defend, and after a short council desisted .men and arms and cannon and provisions could be Some of the ringleaders were secured. The citizens conveyed along the whole line in a few days, and have organized themselves as they threatened to rethe enemy met and repelled before he had time to turn. All however is now quiet. This is in consmall sum; but this hask in see no national the circulating median is not thereby increased. The interest on cannot be found and employed in the U. States to road, with a view to military defence better than a never paid for their lands, and they excited the second of the control of the con printions; we are officially informed that hands do mischief. In this view of the subject is not a sequence of ejectment suits against those who had cannot be found and employed in the U. States to road, with a view to military defence better than a never paid for their lands, and they excited this mob

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1836.

NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S WILLIAM H. HARRISON. OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. FRANCIS GRANGER, OF NEW YORK

STATE TICKET.

For Governor. SILAS H. JENNISON. For Lt Governor,

DAVID M. CAMP. For Torogarer.

AUGUSTINE CLARK. THE MEMBER OF CONGRESS - SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM SLADE.

SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY. ROBERT PIERPOINT. WILLIAM C. KITTRIDGE. THOMAS D. HAMMOND.

BUTLAND COUNTY SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS. We dwested mour last to some few facts in relation to the minutes of the two teckets, now pertially before the public in this county for State Senators, accompanied with an expression of regret entertained that a division should exist on this subject. In the interval we have heard and learned something in relation to the view we took of the matter, and we led to believe that the ninds of the freemen, mainly, accord with ours.

It is thought that the invitation for the meeting at Casleton was made in an open, frank and liberal spirit, exending to all the opponents of the administration of Jackon and Van Buren; that delegates from the towns without any other particular discrimination ought to have met there; that they and there was the time and place for these parties to talk over and interchange their views of sectiments about conditates, and if their minds could of have been brought in unison on the fitness (for the is all the d (figuity) there would have been still time eough to have disonited, and either called separate concentions, or met seperately on the spot and each made a commutation; [but this would not have probably been the result! that there could have been nothing in proper, thing which may Antimasea or Whig could rationally complain of in their meeting together- (The treacherons Antimasons and Whigs, and the old Jackson and Van Burun part zana would doubtless have discovered numerous objections, because such unions destroy even all their hopes of success.) that had such a meeting been effected, no doubt but it would have been a conciliatory meeting and one which would have resulted harmoniously and to the satisfaction of both parties, - (Anti, and Whige) that it was an it)-judged measure in calling a counter meeting to be holden the day before the Castleton meeting; that it had the appearance of unfairness, a kind of trickery which is always diagusting to all fair, honest and bonors. ble men, and the result of such a proceeding is usually directous to the mover; that the Rutland ticket, in part, was objectionable as to suitable legislative isleads, it being meditated by the friends of this new branch of our legislature to have it constituted of omen the most noted for wisdom," Examinating and legislators; that we have usually ordinary men enough as to talents, in the other branch of our Legislature in all conscience; that unless this new branch can be made up of talented men, the old issard of Councillors might as well have remained,

On the whole, we cannot but believe that the Ticket nominated at Castleton, viz - Robert Pierroint, Wm. C. KITTEIDGE, THOMAS D. HAMMOND, men who sre sufficiently known in the county to call forth no testimoninks as to their private or public character, will be triumphantly sustained, and all party lines will be diregarded but Van Buren and Anti-Van Buren, on this ticket at he ballot box.

We repeat, that it is to be regretted that while the opposition appeared to be united on all the other election that there should be a division on this ticket, but the course taken as heretofore stated by some of our Antimaonic friends rendered it fotally upavoidable -- and while we have every disposition to reconcile the existing dificulty, yet it can never be done at the total sacrifice of principle, honor and every species of moral and political

Connecticer. The Whige of this State held a Convention at N. Haven, and nomitated Hannison and GRANGER to the office of President and Vive Presidentof the U. States, with great quanimity. The legislature of this State, new in session, have elected Perry Smith, of New Milford, to the Senate of the U. States, in place of Mr Tombicson, whose term expires next March. Mr s, is a Jackson man and was elected by a majority of our or two votes in the House of Representatives.

CONGRESS. The business before Congress pertaining to the public interest is, the General Appropriation Bill, including extra appropriations for Fortifications, for defraying the expenses of the Indian war, &c .- Bill to suthere the President to accept volunteers to fight the Indiagrathe Abelition question-the Textan Independence petitions—the disposition of the surplus revenue-Mr Clay's Land Bill, and the boundary question between Ohis and Michigan.

MR ALLAN'S SPEECH, continued in this paper, ought to be thoroughly read by every man who has a desire to obtain correct information on one of the most important subjects that ever was brought before Congress.

The Albany Argus mentions that the Burlington Sentinel office, (a Van Buren paper) is for sale, and recommends the establishment highly.

Wonder what has become of the Van Buren Press that has been so long going up in this county !- Doot flisch boys because your cause drags heavy hereabouts. We always told you that Van Burenism would "run a short race in Vermont."

Another harrison danned unsured .- The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, though prefering Mr. Webster for President, has yielded to the popular will, and come out frankly and cord ally for Witters H. Hanning. "to Union there is strength."