

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury. WASHINGTON, June 2, 1841. In the Senate, Mr. Benton submitted the following Resolutions for consideration: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate what amount of public money has been placed in the hands of disbursing officers and agents since the 4th of March last; also what amount of public money now remains in the hands of disbursing officers and agents unaccounted for, or not reported to have been paid over according to law. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate, as soon as the information can be obtained from the disbursing officers and agents, what amounts of public money, if any, which have been placed in their hands are now on deposit in banks; and if so, the names of the banks, whether specie paying or not, and whether the deposit is general or special. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate of the amount of Treasury notes which has been issued since the 4th day of March last, with the dates thereof, with the names of the persons or corporations to whom issued, and whether the same were issued in payment of demands on the Treasury, or in exchange for money or bank notes; and if exchanged for money or bank notes, where the same was deposited. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate a schedule of the payments made from the Treasury during the present year. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether the balance due from the Bank of the United States has been paid; also, whether the dividends retained by the Bank to pay damages on the French bill of exchange have been paid; and, if said balance and dividends, or either of them, have not been paid, that the President be requested to inform the Senate what measures have been taken to obtain such payment since the 4th day of March last. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate what amounts (if any thing) are due from banks, exclusive of the Bank of the United States; and what measures have been taken since the 4th day of March last to collect the same. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate a statement of the amounts of money received in each of the months of March, April, and May last, from customs, lands, and other sources, especially, so far as the same can be ascertained or estimated from the current returns; also, the amount expended in each of those months, stating separately the aggregate under the three several heads for civil, military, and naval expenditures; also, a copy of the last weekly report of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount of public money on hand, and the places in which the same are deposited. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate what allowances have been made since the 4th day of March last, if any, for Florida claims, arising under the invasion of East Florida in 1812; with the amount in each case allowed, with the name of the claimant and his assignee, if assigned and the name of the agent or counsel, and the date of filing the said claim. The Senate then proceeded to elect the Chairmen of the several Standing Committees, and the following was the result: Foreign Relations—Mr. Rives. Finance—Mr. Clay. Commerce—Mr. Huntington. Manufactures—Mr. Evans. Agriculture—Mr. Linn. Military Affairs—Mr. Preston. Militia—Mr. Phelps. Naval Affairs—Mr. Mangum. Public Lands—Mr. Smith, of Indiana. Private Land Claims—Mr. Bayard. Indian Affairs—Mr. Morehead. Claims—Mr. Graham. Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Dixon. Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. Henderson. Roads and Canals—Mr. Porter. Pensions—Mr. Bates. District of Columbia—Mr. Merrick. Patents—Mr. Prentiss. Contingent expenses of the Senate—Mr. White. On Engrossed Bills—Mr. McRoberts. On the Public Buildings—Mr. Barrow. Of the above, but two are Democratic, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and on Engrossed Bills, two of the most unimportant Committees in the body, and bestowed more in the way of taunt than compliment. Mr. Linn, however, has the talent and energy of character to make the Committee on Agriculture what it should be from the interest which it is designed to represent—one of the most important of the Senate. When Federalism develops its schemes of extortion and aggrandizement—its plans for enabling the stock jobber, the wealthy manufacturer and the speculator, to revel in luxury on the proceeds of the labor of the industrious farmer and planter, and the foreign fund-monger to realize his tenth of the proceeds of the American soil—then I trust that the Senate and the country will hear from the Committee on Agriculture, and the mode by which the drones in the social hive prey upon their more industrious fellows be fully developed. How short a time since Federalism claimed to be the special guardian of the interests of the farmer, and the tenant of the log cabin, and yet the Federal majority in the Senate have unceremoniously and remorselessly consigned them to the tender mercies of those whom they then pretended were their worst enemies. During the pretended election of the Chairman of the Committees, your distinguished Senator, Mr. Preston, played a conspicuous part "according to his mediocrity," and was not for a second "unintentionally or accidentally" absent. As the Committees were called, he drew from his "breaches pocket" a package of ballots, properly labelled, and would distribute them the Federal Senators, and while the ballots were being deposited in the boxes, he would stride across the chamber, with a swaggering draw-sail air, for the purpose of taunting the Democratic Senators.

It is gratifying to know that in the Senate, the idea of Wm. C. Preston and South Carolina are seldom associated. He is appreciated as he deserves, and looked upon as the mere parasite and errand boy of Henry Clay, who seemed to enjoy the practical joke played off upon his Chairmanship, in voting for him as Chairman of nearly every one of the Standing Committees, as much as any of his political opponents. On motion by Mr. Clay, it was Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection, disbursement, and security of the public revenue, be referred to a select committee, and the committee ordered to consist of nine persons. In the House, the death of Mr. Ogle, formerly representative from Pennsylvania was announced, and the House immediately adjourned. WASHINGTON, June 3. In the Senate to-day, the organization of the Committees was perfected. The liberality of the dominant party will be fully exemplified in a few of the most prominent. On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge, and Choate. On Finance—Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Evans, Woodbury, Mangum, and Bayard. On Commerce—Messrs. Huntington, Merrick, King, Barrow, and Wright. On Manufactures—Messrs. Evans, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, and Simmons. On Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Woodbridge, Smith, of Ct., White, and Simmons. On Military Affairs—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Benton, Archer, and Pierce. On Public Lands—Messrs. Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, Walker, Bates, and Prentiss. On the Judiciary—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Prentiss, Walker, and Ker. The Democrats are ridiculed. In the select Committee upon the subject of the finances, and the creation of a fiscal agent, the disparity in numbers is equally apparent, that being composed of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, Mr. Choate, Mr. Wright, Mr. Berrien, Mr. King, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Huntington. From the character of this organization, the country may easily conjecture the character of legislation intended. The repeal of the Independent Treasury the establishment of a National Bank, the distribution of the Land Revenue, the increase of Taxes, and a General Bankrupt Law, will be brought forward in rapid succession, and an effort made to carry them through Congress, when there is no direct evidence of the wishes of the great mass of the nation respecting these important measures. Mr. Clay this morning offered his resolution for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. It was modified at the suggestion of Mr. Wright, so as to instruct the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing. Mr. Calhoun opposed the resolution, as the whole subject of the finances and the establishment of a fiscal agent had been already referred to a select Committee, and we should await their report before action was asked "on any isolated measure connected with the general subject. If it was determined, however, to send this matter to the Committee on Finance, they should also be instructed to report a substitute. Let those who wished to repeal the Independent Treasury Law boldly come out with their substitute, and then the Senate and the country would be enabled to examine and decide between them. Mr. Clay contended that the Independent Treasury should be repealed; but as to the substitute, there was no concealment, no mystery intended. He and the friends who acted with him, went for a Bank of the United States. Mr. Calhoun still opposed the resolution, as acting on an isolated measure, which if repealed, by this resolution, would leave the alternative a Bank of the U. States, or the State Bank deposit system. With a view of testing the sense of the Senate, he proposed an amendment to the resolution by adding to it the words "and to report a substitute." This was negatived 27 to 19, and Mr. Clay's resolution was passed. This manoeuvring of Mr. Clay evidently indicates diversity of sentiment in the Whig ranks, and a consciousness of his inability to carry the Bank until the Sub-Treasury is repealed. By uniting the friends of the different systems antagonist to the Sub-Treasury, he expects to destroy it; and that accomplished, and the alternatives being a National Bank and the State Banks, he hopes to carry his favorite measure. In the House, the greater part of the day was consumed in the debate on rescinding the 21st rule respecting Abolition petitions. Mr. Adams (Abolition Whig) and Mr. Wise (Republican Whig) lashed each other without mercy. A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, which is said to contain the plan of "such a fiscal agent as will remove all scruples touching the question of constitutional power." The report was ordered to be printed. After directing the Speaker to appoint the Standing Committees, the House adjourned over until Monday next. WASHINGTON, June 4. At the opening of the Senate this morning, Mr. Clay rose and stated that he was instructed by the Committee on Finance to report a bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, which he moved might be ordered to a second reading, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Wright desired that the bill might be read, and gave notice that he would object to its second reading to day. The bill was then read, and is as follows: A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of the public money. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved on the 4th day of July, 1840, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; provided; always, that, for any offences which may have been committed against the provisions of the 17th section of the said act, the offenders may be presented and punished according to those provisions—any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer charged with the safekeeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys, or connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safekeeping, disbursement, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and the refusal to pay over on demand any public moneys in his hands upon the presentation of a warrant drawn upon him and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be prima facie evidence of such conversion to his own use of so much of the public money as may be in his hands. Any officer or agent of the U. S., and all persons assisting and knowingly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, upon being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the United States a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled, and shall suffer imprisonment for a term not less than six months, nor more than five years. The promulgation with which this bill, so important in its bearings, has been produced, evinces a wonderful degree of industry on the part of the Committee—the subject having been referred to them only the evening previous. But the passing of it will not be quite so easily accomplished; and if the public are not to be favored with a sight of Mr. Clay's new monster until the "rubbish" of the Sub-Treasury is cleared off in the Senate, their curiosity will remain ungratified for weeks at least. The bill was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next. It will not be taken upon that day, however, as there will probably be a debate on the subject of Mr. Webster's recent letter to the British Minister on the case of McLeod. Some petitions having been presented on miscellaneous subjects, a debate arose on the character of the business which it would be proper to engage in during the present session, and a general desire was manifested to confine it to certain specified objects, and a resolution to that effect will probably be introduced on Monday next. Mr. Clay then moved that the Senate adjourn over until Monday, with an intimation, however, that he is not to expect the frequent recurrence of such indulgence as a holiday during the present session. The Senate then adjourned. The House was not in session to-day. WASHINGTON, June 4. Yesterday the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury came in. The Report spoke of a fiscal agency in the shape of a Bank, which would be established to avoid the constitutional objections hitherto entertained against such an institution. But the Report did not contain his scheme or plan. Mr. Wise moved a Resolution calling on the Secretary for his plan. Several of the Whigs opposed the resolution, and it was under consideration, when the House adjourned over until Monday next. The reason for the opposition is this. Mr. Ewing's plan embraces a Bank of discount and deposit, merely; but not a Bank of issue. This did not please the Whig leaders, and therefore they got Ewing to suppress it in his Report. But some of the Southern Whigs who really have some conscience are determined to see the plan, and with the aid of the opposition, they will get it, unless Ewing says he has none, or is induced to alter it to suit the party. You will perceive that the House has not adopted any rules yet. Mr. Adams interposed his abolitionism, and required the 21st rule to be rescinded. The Southern Democrats of course enjoyed this excessively to see Wise and Johnson fighting Adams and Slade. They yesterday voted against the previous question, in order that the fight amongst Northern and Southern Whigs might go on. But ultimately they will vote as they did last Session, and the rule will be retained. The vote when it occurs will show what has been repeatedly shown on the floor; but which it seems impossible to convince the Southern people of—that the only friends the South has from the North on this subject, by whom important agitation might be prevented, are amongst the Democrats from the North. They are strict construction State Rights men, and consequently recognize our right to non-interference. Abolitionism is the result of Federalism, and the Southern men who have aided in putting this party in power, are responsible for its course on this vital subject. WASHINGTON, June 7. The transactions in either branch of Congress to-day were of highly interesting character. In the Senate Mr. Clay offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a plan of such a bank to be incorporated by Congress, as was best adapted to the public service. Mr. King objected to the phraseology of the resolution, and suggested, "fiscal agent," the term used by the President and the Secretary as a substitute. Mr. Clay was unwilling to accept the modification. Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Wright, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan took the same ground as Mr. King, but Mr. Clay was still unyielding. Mr. Rives then, after some remarks as to the patriotic intentions of Mr. Clay, said he thought his language was somewhat ambiguous, and hoped he would modify it. Mr. Clay rather tartly told him to modify it himself. This was done by Mr. Rives, and the resolution passed without opposition in the following words: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, with as little delay as possible, the plan of such a Bank or fiscal agent, as being free of constitutional objections, will, in his opinion, produce the happiest results, and confer lasting and important benefits on the country. Mr. Clay then submitted a programme of the subjects to which he thought Con-

gress should confine their attention at the present Session, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. It is as follows: Resolved, As the opinion of the Senate, that at the present Session of Congress, no business ought to be transacted but such as, being of an important or urgent nature, may be supposed to have influenced the extraordinary convention of Congress, or such as that the postponement of it might be materially detrimental to the public interests. Resolved, therefore, As the opinion of the Senate, That the following subjects ought first, if not exclusively, to engage the deliberations of Congress at the present session, viz: 1. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury; 2. The incorporation of a bank adapted to the wants of the people, and of the Government; 3. The provision of an adequate revenue for the Government by the imposition of duties, and including an authority to contract a temporary loan to cover the public debt created by the last Administration; 4. The prospective distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; 5. The passage of necessary appropriation bills; and 6. Some modification of the banking system of the District of Columbia for the benefit of the people of the District. Resolved, That it is expedient to distribute the business proper to be done at this session, between the Senate and House of Representatives, so as to avoid both Houses acting on the same subject at the same time. These, it is probable, with slight modification will be adopted by the Senate. Mr. Bayard, from the Select Committee to consider on a proper token of respect and affection for the memory of President Harrison, reported a resolution that the chairs of the presiding officers, in the Senate and House, should be shrouded in black during the remainder of the session, and that the members of Congress wear crape for thirty days; and another of condolence and respect for the widow. These were unanimously adopted. The old officers of the Senate were then almost unanimously re-elected. The Chair then announced the special order—the bill to repeal the Independent Treasury. After the bill was read, Mr. Clay spoke at some length as to the effect of the repeal, which would be the revival of the act of 1836, regulating the deposits of the public money in State Banks. He supposed no Senator was in favor of a revival of this law, and to avoid the inconvenience, which its existence might occasion to the Executive during the period of five or six weeks, which might intervene between the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and the passage of a Bank Bill, he offered an amendment to the bill under consideration, to come in as a third section, which proposed to repeal the deposit act, with the exception of that part relating to the deposit of the surplus revenue with the States. The amendment having been read, Mr. Calhoun said, if he rightly understood the remarks of Mr. Clay, his object in proposing this amendment was, to relieve the Secretary from difficulties occasioned by events which had occurred since the passage of the law of 1836, and which would incapacitate many of the Banks from being depositories of the public money. But there was a more easy and direct way of attaining his object, by simply moving to repeal so much of the law as contained these prohibitions. That law had been passed by almost unexampled majorities, under a conviction that it was wrong to leave the public moneys under the absolute control of the Executive. But now it was proposed to re-establish the state of things which was then so loudly and so justly denounced. And on what plea. Why that in a few weeks Congress would pass a law establishing a bank; but if that expectation should not be realized, then the entire public treasure would be left under the absolute control of the Executive. Mr. Clay. It would be under the control of the law of 1789. Mr. Calhoun said if the Senator in good faith meant to go back to the law of 1789 he would most cheerfully go with him. If that was his intention, let him move an amendment, declaring that the law of 1789 is hereby revived. That law declares the revenue shall be received in gold and silver only, and that the public revenue shall be, not deposited in banks, but kept by the Treasurer of the United States. These remarks of Mr. Calhoun completely unseated the scheme of Mr. Clay and his results, and soon after Mr. Rives and then Mr. Barrow, a Whig Senator from Louisiana took ground against the proposition of Mr. Clay, and coincided in the views of Mr. Calhoun, and even Mr. Preston expressed himself somewhat to the effect. But as Mr. Clay lost his friends, he lost his temper, and he taunted Rives with his rickety ranting of a State Bank deposit system. Mr. Rives replied with much animation and declared he would sooner follow principle than the lead of even the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Berrien obtained the floor, when Mr. Clay expressed a wish to withdraw his amendment; but Mr. Berrien declined to yield the floor, and the Senate on his motion adjourned. It seemed to be generally admitted that the great leader of the Whig party shufled most conclusively that he was totally unfit for the position to which he has assigned himself in the Senate. He manifested equally a want of tact and a want of temper. The ease with which Mr. Calhoun compelled him to show his hand, and his patulant remarks to Messrs. Rives and Barrow, and at other Whig Senators who he said were prepared to follow their lead, contrast most strikingly with the sagacity and self-possession of the late Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Wright. His game has been put out of the way every alternative to a Bank, that when the charter is presented to the President he may have no alternative but to sign the bill, or incur the odium of keeping the public moneys under the control of the Executive agents. In two efforts to-day for this purpose, he has met a rebuff, and appearances strongly indicate that they are the precursors of a more signal rebuke. In the House, after a sitting of nearly seven hours, which was occupied in debating the motion of Mr. Adams to rescind the rule respecting Abolition petitions, the Abolitionists were triumphant and Mr. Adams's motion carried—ayes 112, noes

104. Mr. Wise contended steadily and gallantly against it, but his Whig allies of the North have forced the bitter cup to his lips, and he finds that the glowing fruit of Whig triumphs is but bitter ashes to the South. WASHINGTON, June 8, 1841. In the Senate to-day various resolutions of inquiry submitted last week by Mr. Benton in relation to the operations of the Treasury Department were agreed to. The resolution proposed by Mr. Sevier, inquiring in the causes of the displacement of Gen. Arbuckle from his command, was then taken up. Mr. Preston opposed it on the ground of the impropriety of interference between the head of the War Department and a subordinate. A soldier's first duty was obedience, and if he felt aggrieved, the military tribunals were open to him for redress. Mr. Sevier said he believed it was a principle of the Government that the military was subordinate to the civil power, and contended that the inquiry was perfectly in order. He alluded to Gen. Arbuckle's long and valuable services. He was an officer of forty years standing. He had been in command of the frontier of Arkansas for twenty years, and had discharged his duties in the most satisfactory manner. And now he had been exiled from his command to the post of Baton Rouge, where there was but one solitary soldier and his family. This was done by the Secretary of War to gratify John Ross, whose enemy Gen. Arbuckle had excited by carrying out faithfully the orders of the former Secretary of War. Further remark was cut off by the Chair announcing the special order—the bill to repeal the Independent Treasury. Mr. Berrien spoke at some length against Mr. Clay's amendment, and was in favor of a simple repeal of the Sub-Treasury, leaving the public moneys under the regulations of the deposit act, until a permanent substitute was adopted. Mr. Walker opposed Mr. Calhoun's amendment, on the ground that it was a sanction of the State Bank Deposit system, which he utterly repudiated as the worst possible system within the pale of the Constitution. He was warmly in favor of the Sub-Treasury in opposition to all substitutes, but that was to be repealed, and let what would be the consequences, he never would, by a vote of his, assist in re-establishing the Pet Bank system. Mr. Calhoun said the Senator from Mississippi had mistaken the alternatives. The Sub-Treasury might be repealed, and yet no substitute adopted. Then would it not be preferable to have the revenues of the Government under the regulation of the Executive? The question then was really between a State Bank system regulated by law, and a State Bank system unregulated by any law but the will of the Executive. Mr. Walker replied at much length, animadverting with much severity on the inequities of the State Bank system, and the detestation in which it was held by the people of his State, and repeated that he never would give any vote which would directly or indirectly sanction its revival. He concluded by expressing a belief that the fiscal agency proposed by the President if established in the District, and confined strictly to the management of the finances, would be a most eligible substitute to either a National Bank or the State Bank system. Mr. Benton said the same power which could establish a fiscality in the District could establish one in every Navy Yard and Arsenal in the Union. The question was then taken on Mr. Calhoun's amendment to Mr. Clay's proposition, and it was carried—ayes 25, noes 22. Messrs. Archer, Rives, Preston, Merrick, Ker, Berrien & Barrow, (Whigs,) voting in favor of it, and Mr. Walker (Democrat) in opposition. The question was then taken on Mr. Clay's proposition as amended, and it was lost—19 to 29. Mr. Clay and the other Whigs all voting against it. Mr. Clay then gave notice that under no circumstances would he support the State Bank system, and if the gentlemen on the other side chose to range themselves under the banners of such a miserable fleet, he did not care care under what commodore, he was ready to meet them, and had no doubt of the result. Mr. Calhoun said the Senator from Kentucky was fighting against an imaginary flag if he supposed that Senators on that side of the House meant to contend for the State Bank system. He would find that every man of them was ranged under the glorious banner of the Independent Treasury, and let the battle come when it might they would do their duty gallantly and faithfully in its behalf. As to the "miserable fleet," spoken of by the Senator, the Senate had just declared by a solemn vote, called forth too, on a proposition of the Senator himself to destroy it, that the system of which they formed a part, was to remain the law of the land. Thus failed the attempt of the Kentucky Senator to corner Congress, and to coerce the Executive. Various amendments were then offered to the bill, one of which was that the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia should not be entrusted with the deposits, but they were all voted down by the majority. The bill was eventually ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 30 to 16. Mr. Buchanan, under instructions, voting with the majority. In the House, the standing committees were announced. They have the same Clay complexion as those of the Senate. Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested upon the announcement, and several changes have since been made. Mr. Ingersoll gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote on Adam's resolution respecting Abolition petitions. The House then went into an election for a Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Dorsey an old and faithful incumbent of the office, was compelled after seven ballots, to make room for a Mr. Townsend from Buffalo. A bill was introduced for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, by appropriating to her use a sum of money, and at about six o'clock the House adjourned. In the House of Representatives, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. The Speaker also announced the names of the following members as constituting the select committee ordered yesterday to be appointed "on the subject of the currency, and the establishment of a suitable fiscal agency capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, and rendering their custody more secure."

Committee.—Messrs. Sergeant, Adams, Pope, Wm. Cost Johnson, Wm. C. Dawson, Bolts, McKay, McKeon, Rbett. The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H. THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1841. Notice.—The subscription price of the FLORENCE BOY, will be \$1.50 for a single copy, four copies for \$5, or ten copies for \$10. Persons holding lists, will please forward them to this office by the 21st of June. We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the President's Message, with the accompanying documents, from the Hon. F. H. Pickens. Congressional Election.—The Democratic candidate for Congress, in Fayette and Greene counties, Pennsylvania, General Beeson, has been elected, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hook, bearing the Whig candidate Stewart, by a majority of about 1000 votes. Episcopal Election.—The Rev. Alfred Lee, of Calvary Church, Pennsylvania, has been unanimously elected Bishop of the Diocese of Delaware. The Rev. S. B. Wilson, D. D., of Fredericksburg, (Va.) has been elected Professor of Theology in Union Seminary, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Baxter. The Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 7th inst. says:—"The diplomatic appointments are soon to be made. Mr. Stevenson will be superseded, and Mr. John Sergeant appointed as Minister to London. It has been supposed that Mr. Cass would be allowed to remain at Paris, but it is now said that, in consequence of his open avowal of opposition to the new administration, or rather attachment to the policy and cause of the party lately defeated, he will be recalled. Mr. Preston will have the offer of that mission. Mr. Tallmadge, it is supposed, will be nominated Minister to Russia. For the Austrian mission, Mr. Hoffman of Baltimore, and Mr. Jenifer of Md., are the prominent candidates." According to their own acknowledgment, (if we are to believe the Correspondent of the Courier, the principal Whig oracle in this State,) the new President, or his advisers, have determined to recall the able and much respected Minister to France Mr. Cass, for no other cause, than his being an advocate of the policy of the late administration. This is a most singular purpose of saving the people's money, but to gratify the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, with the Mission. We have no doubt that the other Hon. gentlemen, Messrs. Tallmadge, and Sergeant, are growing somewhat restless, under the Clay yoke, and the leaders have found out that it would take Missions to bring them "up to the rack."

The Charleston Observer contains the following remarks upon the non-committal Message of Mr. Tyler. "The President's Message, as it came within reasonable limits, and as it is a document which persons of different political sentiments read with interest, we insert on our last page. It will be a disappointment to many, that there is not in it the slightest recognition of the Christian religion, or even of an overruling Providence—a disappointment for which we felt ourselves unprepared, inasmuch as so recently he issued his Proclamation, inviting the nation to fasting, humiliation and prayer, on account of his predecessor's death. We should be sorry to believe that the subject did not occur to him—or that in the preparation of this document "God was not in all his thoughts." The omission, it is possible, has arisen from the fact that the irreligious, and the atheistical in the land, have somewhat annoyed him by their comments upon his proclamation of a fast; and that he cared not to encounter again from that source the infidel sneer. Our friend of the Observer deserves the thanks of the Christian part of the community for reminding Mr. Tyler of his duty, both to God and his country; but we are disposed to think this subject, with a variety of others, which he did not wish to commit himself by meddling with, has been left altogether in the hands of our legislators, who, as Mr. Tyler says, "have come more directly from the body of our common constituents." Another attempt at Bank Robbery.—We learn, says the Richmond Star, of the 3d inst., an attempt was made last Monday night, to rob the Branch Bank of Danville. After getting in and commencing operations, the villains got frightened, and put out, leaving their tools behind them. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the apprehension of the rascals. Steamboat Disaster.—The Steamer Duncan McRea on her passage up the Savannah from Charleston, burst her boiler, on Monday the 7th inst., at 4 A. M., by which two hands (negroes) were so badly scalded, that their lives was despaired of. She was freighted with a light cargo, upon which we learn there was an insurance of one thousand dollars. She sank soon after the disaster, but it is hoped she will be saved. The cargo is no doubt a total loss.—Agusta Chronicle.