

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Dec. 22d, the Vice President presented a petition from sundry officers of the United States Army for increase of pay.

DISTRICT BANKS.

Mr. King of Ala. presented a memorial from the Bank of Washington, praying a renewal of their charter. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Benton requested that the memorial would be withdrawn. He formerly stated, that it was his intention to oppose any renewal of the charters of those banks, which had stopped payment, during the panic season, until he was satisfied by the investigation of a Select Committee, into all the matters connected with their stoppage and subsequent resumption of payment.

Mr. King of Alabama, declining to withdraw—

Mr. Benton rose to assure the gentlemen who urged this memorial, that unless they attended to the suggestion he now made, they would take very little ultimately—even if they succeeded in getting their bills through Congress. They should conform, by many alterations in their charter, to the light of the age.

Messrs. Benton, Wright, Clayton, Crittenden, and Preston, were appointed by ballot a committee on the subject of the Ohio and Michigan boundary.

Michigan.—Mr. Benton modified the resolution formerly submitted by him as to Messrs. Lyon and Norvell, "who claim to be Senators, that they be received as spectators, and that chairs be assigned them on the floor of the Senate, until the final decision of the Senate." This Mr. B. said, was with the exception of the word "floor" precisely according to a former resolution, adopted when Tennessee first sent her Senators here.

Mr. Ewing moved to strike out "on the floor." Agreed to.

After a desultory discussion, in which the proceedings taken by Michigan as they affected the boundaries of Indiana and Ohio, was incidentally touched upon.

A resolution submitted as an amendment in lieu of Mr. Benton's was finally adopted: "That the same courtesy be extended to the Hon. John Norvell, a spectator in the Senate chamber, which by the rules of the Senate is now extended to the delegates of Territories and Representatives in Congress"—Ayes 22, Noes 13.

Mr. Lynn, the other Senator from Michigan, having been a delegate in Congress, was entitled by right to the courtesy here extended to Mr. Norvell by special resolution.]

In Senate, 23d Dec.—On motion of Mr. Goldsborough,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and the harbour of New York, together with the estimate of the probable cost of the same, and to report the result to the Senate.

Mr. Ewing, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to change the organization of the General Post Office, which was read, and ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

[This bill is the same as that which passed the Senate at the last session.]

Mr. Benton, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill providing for the increase of the corps of Engineers; also,

A bill granting to the State of Missouri certain lands for the purpose of Internal Improvement.

Mr. Grundy offered the following resolution, which lies over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing in one act, all the laws establishing post roads and post routes within the United States and the Territories thereof.

In the House of Representatives, a considerable portion of this day was spent on a question of reconsidering a vote of the House, referring to the committee on the District of Columbia a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Messrs. Slade, Garland, Mann, Glascock, Lane, Whittlesey, Owens and Wise, took part in the discussion, the question to be reconsidered was carried, 148 to 61; when Mr. Owens moved to lay the petition and the motion to commit, on the table; which was carried, by a vote of 144 to 67.

In Senate, Dec. 24, Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the enlistment of boys in the United States Navy; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Porter,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more regular and effectual holding of their Courts by the Judges of the District Courts of the United States at the terms prescribed for their respective districts; and that they also be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling District Judges to reside at the places where their respective Courts are held.

Mr. Hendricks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing, by law, the time of the commencement and close of every succeeding session of Congress.

After some remarks by Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Clayton.

The resolution was considered and agreed to, and the statement accompanying it, was ordered to be printed.

In Senate, 25th Dec on motion of Mr. Naudain, the petition and papers of Doctor Boyd Riley, praying Congress to purchase the right to use his improvement for the application of vapour to the human body, presented at last session, was referred to a

select committee, consisting of Messrs. Naudain, Kent, Linn, Grundy, and Robinson. Mr. Wright said he was charged with the presentation of a memorial on behalf of the citizens of the city of New York, and more especially in behalf of that portion of those citizens who were sufferers by the late conflagration in that city.

Mr. W. said the memorial was too long to authorize him to ask for its reading at the Secretary's table, and he would therefore state, in the condensed language of the memorial itself, the relief prayed for, which was as follows:

1. "A remission or refunding of duties on goods in original packages, which have been destroyed by the late conflagration.

2. "An extension of credit on all the existing bonds for duties payable in this city, and falling due after the 16th of this month.

3. "A general, temporary extension of the time of payment of cash and other duties on goods imported into the United States subsequent to the 16th of this month.

4. "An investment of portion of the unappropriated surplus revenue of the United States, in such sums and such manner as will afford relief to the City of New York."

Mr. W. moved that the memorial, without a reading, be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that the same be printed. Referred.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, to which had been referred the memorial of Dr. James T. Barclay, of Virginia, on the subject, reported a joint resolution, directing that certain experiments be made at the Mint of the United States, under the direction of the said Dr. Barclay, with a view to an improvement of the gold coins of the United States.

In the House, nearly the whole of this day's sitting was consumed in discussion on the subject of the admission of Michigan; the question being, whether the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Territories, or to the Judiciary Committee: the whole matter was finally referred to the latter committee, by a vote of 107 to 79.

In Senate, Dec. 29, Mr. Clay in pursuance of notice given, asked leave and introduced a bill to distribute for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Clay went into an explanation of the bill; in the course of which, he said it proposed a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands for the years 1855, '56, and '57, and corresponds with that offered in 1832.

Mr. C. in conclusion, took a retrospect of his past life. He adverted to the circumstance of his being left an orphan, his widowed mother, her numerous offspring, and embarrassed circumstances—unaided himself by adventitious circumstances, he felt as if he ought to be grateful to his countrymen for the high honours their partiality had conferred upon him, for which, in return he had aimed at an honest, faithful and zealous discharge of his duties.

The bill was then read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Calhoun, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced the following bills, which were read and ordered to a second reading.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for a distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States and Territories, until the year 1843.

A bill to regulate the deposits of the public money.

A bill to repeal the first and second sections of "an act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named," approved the 15th of May, 1820, and for other purposes.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 15th instant, relative to the duties that may be reduced or repealed, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to report a bill providing for the reduction or repeal of all duties which, in their opinion, may be reduced or repealed, consistently with a due regard to the manufacturing interests.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng presented the memorial of sundry merchants of the city of New York, sufferers in the late fire there.

A great number of petitions, memorials, &c. were presented, which were appropriately disposed of; among them, Mr. Casey presented the memorial of the Legislature of Illinois, praying the establishment of ports of entry on the Washash river, and at other points in said State.

In Senate, on Wednesday, 30th ult. on motion of Mr. Ruggles, it was resolved, that a committee, to consist of three, be appointed to take into consideration the state and condition of the Patent Office, and the laws relating to the issuing of patents for new and useful inventions and discoveries.

Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill to provide for the better organization of the corps of United States Topographical Engineers; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

In the House, on the 30th ult. Mr. Beardsley modified his motion for the admission of Mr. Cray, who had been elected a member from Michigan, so as to read as follows, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That Isaac E. Cray, who claims to have been duly elected a member of this House, be admitted as a spectator within the Hall during the sittings of this House.

A long discussion took place on the reference of the petitions of certain Banks in the District of Columbia for an extension of their charters. A motion having been made to refer them to the committee on the District, Mr. Thomas of Maryland moved to refer them to a select committee. Mr. Thomas said four of the Banks in the District stopped specie payments during the panic pressure in 1834; and now two of

them ask us for a re-charter. He thought it necessary their affairs should first be thoroughly investigated; and he believed a select committee were more likely to do this, than the committee on the District.

Messrs. W. B. Shepard, Bouldin, McKennon, Lane, Mercer, and Everett, spoke against the reference to a select committee; and Messrs. Thomas, Vanderpool, Beardsley and Mann, in favour of a select, and against the committee on the District. When the House finally refused to refer to the committee on the District by yeas and nays, 113 to 88; when, after amendment, the reference was made to a select committee.

In Senate, Dec. 31st, on motion of Mr. Hendricks, Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a grant of land to one or more colleges in each of the new States, for education of the poor upon the manual labor plan, and that the document herewith be referred to the same Committee.

The Senate adjourned over till Monday.

In the House, Dec. 31, on motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury transmit to this House, the tabular statement exhibiting the sums yearly paid under each material expenditure from 1816 to 1834 inclusive, referred to in his reported on the finances of the 8th instant.

Most of this day's sitting was spent in discussion on the question of referring the petitions from the Banks in the District of Columbia for a re-charter: the reference was finally made to a select committee: the House adjourned till Monday.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK FIRE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING STAR.

The Remedy.—"Be just before you are generous, is an old but true proverb.—The greater amount of the property destroyed, about ten millions of dollars, is insured at the different offices. The stockholders of those insurance companies are composed:

1st. Of rich persons, who, by the fire, may lose one-fourth, some one-third, and many of them not one-sixth of their fortunes, leaving them, after their losses, an ample competency. These, therefore, are not in want. Their amount of insurance stock is probably about one half the whole sum insured.

2d. There is another class, who are chiefly widows and orphans, many of whom are reduced to absolute beggary, their stock in the insurance companies constituting all their property. We could name several examples: One, a widow, with nine children—another, a lady from the South—a third, a widow of one of the most eminent of our deceased patriots, &c. Now the sum total of their losses is about five millions, say, which is the sum in fact to be raised by the city, on loan, from the state or general government, to be presented to these sufferers, so as to restore the Insurance Companies to their solvent condition before the fire, and to enable them to yield a dividend for the partial support of those families.

It is now certain, we think, that the new stores to be erected on the site of the ruins will be as near fire proof as can be; and taken altogether, will, as a matter of course, be superior to any ever erected in this city. As to any arrangements of streets, different from the old order, the difficulties are believed to be insurmountable. At all events, the contrariety of opinions, the tenacity of individual rights, and the slowness of the necessary legal process, would delay the new buildings from two to five years.

At an informal meeting of the two Boards of Aldermen on Saturday a proposition was made to issue a city stock to the amount of six millions of dollars to relieve the Fire Insurance Companies by purchasing their bonds and mortgages, which would, of course, put the companies in funds to meet their engagements.

There is a great embarrassment as to the disposition of the millions of loads of rubbish in and about the ruins. Would it not be advisable to increase the battery on the north end? An acre of ground may be thus made at trifling expense, and afford great relief to the public.

The estimated loss by the recent fire, is thought not over fifteen millions of dollars. The North River, City, Equitable, New York, Fulton, Bowery, Guardian, Eagle, and Greenwich Insurance Companies, will all be able to pay. We have not yet heard of a failure that has taken place in consequence of the fire, a fact to be mainly attributed to the liberality exercised by the banks. The merchants are in good heart. They will do justice to themselves. They bear up against their calamities like men. Our prosperity has been checked, but it can not be broken. Business is again beginning to assume an appearance of activity, and if we are true to ourselves, all will yet be well.

N. York Times.

The Daily Advertiser states that one gentleman who was insured for a hundred thousand dollars, had only fourteen thousand on hand; this relieves the insurance office of eighty-six thousand.

We doubt not that the great cause, and in our judgement the only cause, of this great conflagration, has been owing to wooden cornices and gutters, and the want of iron shutters.

We hope and trust the Common Council will pass an ordinance that no new store shall be put up with wooden cornices and gutters, under heavy penalties.

Daily Advertiser.

Pennsylvania Liberty.—Mr Reed has introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a set of resolutions for the relief of the sufferers in New York by the late fire. They speak of the fire as a great national calamity, and request their senators and representatives in Congress to co-operate with the general government, in affording such relief as is consistent with the constitution.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner George and Mary, Capt. Willey, in 24 hours from St. John's (E. F.) we received the Jacksonville Courier of the 24th inst., from which we have made copious extracts respecting the hostile operations of the Indians in that section of the country.

We have conversed with Capt. Willey, and learn from him, that a large portion of the territory has been desolated by the Indians, they having made a descent from that part of the territory occupied by them, and swept every thing in their route, from Valusia to Black Creek, on the main road—and also from the same point to Lake George, and down the St. John's River to Black Creek, burning all the dwellings in their course, and murdering such of the inhabitants as had not previously made their escape. The extent of the loss of life, could not of course, be correctly ascertained, on account of the confusion that existed but Capt. W. states that information reached Jacksonville on the morning of the 25th, that Mr. Woodruff, and one negro, who were on Mr. Forrester's plantation, had been killed, and that Capt. Lancaster, of the Militia was seriously, if not mortally wounded. The store and bindery establishment of Dr. Brush, at Polatka, were burnt down on Wednesday last. A boat from the George and Mary, was fired upon, while on her way down Black Creek to St. John's River.

We learn that the Indians had removed their women and children to a place of safety, and that it had been ascertained that roads were sometime previously cut in different directions, to reach the plantations, evidently for the purpose of facilitating their purposes, when the scene of destruction should have commenced.

The effect of these disturbances on the crops will be most disastrous, the planters having been compelled to abandon their fields; and the mills and buildings necessary for the manufactory of Sugars, are most probably all destroyed.

A passenger in the George and Mary has brought on letters requesting that arms and ammunition may be forwarded, as many of the troops and volunteers are without any means of defence, although every kind of weapon that could be found had been pressed into the service.

Charleston Courier.

New Orleans and Mexico.—It is apprehended by some of the merchants of New Orleans, that the assistance given by citizens of the United States to the Texians, will have a deleterious effect upon the trade of that city with Mexico. The Bee states the amount of the export trade of New Orleans to the ports of Mexico, during the past twenty months, at upwards of \$5,500,000—of which, \$3,500,000 were of the domestic manufactures of this country. The imports from Mexico, during the same period, are estimated at \$9,000,000. The import trade consists chiefly of bullion or specie, which is of immense importance to the credit of banking institutions. The same paper states, that, five or six months since, there were upwards of six millions of specie in the banks—it is now reduced to less than three millions, and is gradually lessening.

Richmond Com.

City of Mexico Nov. 14, 1835.

"The Mexicans are determined on striking a decisive blow in Texas. The Government has ordered 15,000 to march there, but I expect the people in Texas are prepared for them. If the Mexicans should get the worst of it, it will go hard with us here. They threaten to cut all our throats, and are not a bit too good to do it. A gentleman of Nashville has made a donation of five thousand dollars in aid of the Texians.

Latest from New Grenada.—By the Montilla, the Journal of Commerce has Bogota papers to Oct 11th. The Congress was convoked for March 1st. The population of New Grenada is 1,637,199. Increase in ten years 458,850. President Santander had returned from his excursion through the country, highly pleased with the zeal displayed for constitutional order and the promotion of education. Archbishop Mosquera made his grand entrance into Bogota, Sept. 21st, preparatory to assuming the government of that diocese. A letter from Gen. Alava, the Spanish minister at London, in reply to one addressed from the Secretary of State of New Grenada to Martinez de la Rosa, then premier of Spain, is favorable to the recognition of the independence of the South American Governments.

The Convention of the Republic of the Ecuador had approved the Treaty with New Grenada in all its parts. President Rocafuerte had proceeded to Ambato, where the Convention was held, to take the oaths of office, and was to return to Quito on the 13th of August.

A letter from New Orleans, says,—"A good deal of shipping is arriving but business is quite dull. Notwithstanding the great outcry last year and the present, about 'short crops of cotton,' there will be enough and rather too much for some dealers."

Disaster.—The schooner John Myers, of and from this port (Washington, N. C.) for New-York, went ashore on Squam Beach, on the night of the 12th ult. cargo saved. The Capt. (Heddy) was lost from the jibboom on the night of the 5th ult. in a gale. Capt. H. was a worthy and industrious man, and has left a large family to mourn his irreparable loss.

Washington Whig.

The President's Message has elicited almost universal approbation. We have heard of no carpings at it, except those of the National Intelligencer—which paper, belonging as it does to the United States Bank, only acts out its miserable part by finding fault with each and every act of the People's President.

Trenton Emporium.

THE TRUE DEMOCRATS.

In speaking of the rescinding of the nomination of Judge White in Alabama, the Washington Globe makes the following just and forcible remarks:

It is gratifying to observe what an instinctive feeling of Republicanism pervades the virtuous, honest landholders of this country. Cities, towns, villages, the travelling, trading, floating population, are, for the most part, as unswayed in their politics as in their circumstances. But that vigorous-minded, virtuous, and all powerful class in this country, which has struck its roots deep into its soil, and covers it with all the magnificent and richly teeming productions which constitute its glory and its wealth, are as its mountains fixed on principle, and as unchangeable in their course as its great rivers.

A correspondent of the Globe, in writing from Tuscaloosa, says the Convention had nominated Judge William Smith, of Madison; Colonel John M. Kinley, of Lauderdale; Major Watkins, of Lawrence; General Thomas D. King, of Tuscaloosa; Colonel William R. Pickett, Autauga; Judge Jno. S. Hunter, of Lounds, and Col. W. R. Hallett, Mobile, as Electors for President and Vice President. The Convention was mostly filled with the bone and sinew of the country, and had a most happy effort. Van Buren will as certainly get the vote of Alabama as Georgia.

You may imagine the enthusiasm that prevails on this subject, when I tell you that old men, upwards of sixty years old, came on horseback upwards of two hundred miles, paying their own expenses, and at this inclement season of the year—for what? To secure the election of a man who, it is believed, will carry out the principles of our glorious Old Chief, and preserve the Union of these States; and to teach the members of the Legislature a lesson in politics, that is, to mind the business they were sent to do, and let President-making alone, and leave it with the People.

Harrison and Tyler.—In speaking of the nomination of Gen Harrison for President, and Senator Tyler for Vice President, by the whigs at Baltimore, the Rich. Enq. says, the nomination affords a curious coincidence. The county of Charles City, in Va., it seems, has furnished the Whigs of Maryland with both their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. But they have missed a figure! The Whigs of Virginia have not yet taken up Mr. Tyler for their Vice—and if they were to re-echo the nomination of their brethren of Maryland, the name of their nominee will carry much less weight to their ticket than they could have supposed. We bide the event, for the verification of the prediction. We move, however, the previous question—Will John Tyler suffer himself to be run on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison—a Bank, a tariff an Internal Improvement politician? The Union would be as monstrous as the fable of the Centaur.

Indiana.—The Harrison convention met on the 14th at Indianapolis. Gen. Harrison was nominated as their candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Lockheart moved the nomination of Col. R. M. Johnson as Vice President—and the Rev. Mr. Shaw declared his preference for Mr. Leigh—but the proposition of Col. Blake prevailed—to leave the Electors unpledged with regard to the Vice. An Electoral Ticket, Central Committee, &c. &c. were then adopted—and the Convention adjourned.

Thus, the Whigs scatter their forces. White, Harrison, and Webster, are nominated as Presidents—and for the Vice Presidency, they have as many casts of character as the Managers of the Theatre in Pennsylvania, Graeger (the Anti-Mason) has been nominated—in Maryland, John Tyler—in Georgia, they have attempted to press P. P. Barbour into the fleet—in N. Carolina and Indiana, they leave the ticket unpledged. See what a motley mixture!

Massachusetts, Webster, &c. Pennsylvania, Harrison and Graeger, Maryland, Harrison and Tyler, Georgia, White and Barbour, N. Carolina, White and unpledged, Indiana, Harrison, and unpledged, Virginia, White and anonymous.

Thus, the monstrous party of the Whigs has many heads. Richmond Enquirer.

The object of the Whigs, however, is obvious—to transfer the election of the two highest Executive officers to the two Houses of Congress. The People are to be stripped of their suffrages—and the Senate, the Vice President! The Whigs are to run Webster in the North—Harrison in the middle ground—White in the South—unless Mr. Clay is to be found available, and sweeps the whole platter. Will the People fall into this device? Will they suffer the election to pass into the hands of R? Never. Will Virginia permit her great vote of 23 Electors to be frittered down to the same level with the three Electors of Delaware? Never—never.

The precipitate move of our Whigs in the General Assembly has not been hailed by their brethren even in Virginia with acclamation. It has produced some surprise—and apparently some little disgust.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Hartford Times says—"Mr. Van Buren, with every sincere Democrat, is opposed to conferring any special privilege on any class of men—he is opposed to special legislation and chartered prerogatives, and is the advocate of a plain and simple government, with but few laws, and those laws to be for the benefit of the whole people."

Gen. Harrison.—During the last summer, the ladies of Chillicothe voted Col. Croghan a sword, and Gen. Harrison a pelican. In Harrison's own district, a Van Buren man has been elected to Congress. Van Buren will walk over the course in Ohio, in 1836.—Mississippian.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions to expunge have been adopted by decided majorities of both Houses of the Legislature of ILLINOIS.

The Expunging Resolutions (which we published on Tuesday last) have also passed the House of Representatives of Ohio, by a vote of 47 to 24—nearly 2 to 1. The Republicans took the mark. The only finching and dodging was on the part of the Whigs. They attempted in every variety of form, to blick the question, and to trammel the resolutions. They proposed amendments, denying to the State Legislature the right to instruct—and reserving the right only to the People of a State—But all their manoeuvres were met and defeated by the firm advocates of the Right of Instruction. The Resolutions will unquestionably be concurred in by the Senate of Ohio.

There is also a Resolution before the H. of R. of Ohio, to instruct their Senators, &c. to oppose the admission of Michigan into the Union, until the boundary line of Ohio is established in accordance with her Constitution. Richmond Enquirer.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

The latest accounts from this State estimate the number at Jackson Van Buren men in the House at 36; Jackson White at 6; Whigs and Nullifiers 22—64 in all. And in the Senate, 9 Jackson Van Buren—two Jackson White—nine Whigs and Nullifiers. It is said that Mr. Poindexter can get only 26 votes—but *Nous verrons!* A reaction has taken place in Mississippi. The eyes of the People are opening to the manoeuvres which have been played off upon them—and the friends of Van Buren count upon the victory next Fall. 16.

The Pennsylvanian of the 30th December states, that "A large portion of the Whigs of the City of Philadelphia positively refuse to support the nomination of Harrison. At a late meeting at the Adelphi they formally denied the validity of the nomination, and declared it not at all binding upon the Whig party. Measures were taken to confer with their political brethren throughout the Union, as to the course proper to pursue, and Horace Binney was appointed at the head of the Committee of Correspondence. The two Conventions—the antimasonic head and the whig tail—are roughly handled in the proceedings; and in fact the union and harmony of the coalition is the most non-descript specimen of union and harmony ever brought before the political world. The nomination of Harrison has made two antimasonic parties, and two whig parties; four factions to be marshalled and harmonised for the Fall elections. Truly the prospects of the coalition are dark and gloomy. The spirit engendered is of a similar character, ferocious and embittered." 16.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN (MISS.) PRESS.

CHARLES LYNCH.

This gentleman claims to be a friend of Hugh L. White. In 1833, we are told he was a Van Buren man, and that his name may be seen appended to an address recommending Martin Van Buren to the Vice Presidency. What has Martin Van Buren been guilty of since, that he should now oppose him so vehemently.

The White Whig party, who lay claim to the confidence of the Democratic party by their pretensions to Jacksonism, boast loudly of the pretended Rüter victory in Pennsylvania.

Do these men recollect that the same party which achieved this pretended victory, published the coffin handbills, and are the originators of most of the vile slanders by which the Whigs attempted to traduce the character of General Jackson, when he was a candidate for the Presidency. Think of this, Jacksonmen!

Springfield (Ill.) Republican.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, that Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, was born, it is said, in Scotland, and came to this country when 5 years old, before the present constitution was adopted. Some persons allege, that on this ground, Judge White is ineligible to the office of President of the United States.

VERACITY.

The editor of the Nullifying, alias Whig, alias White Banner, Mr. C. C. Mayson, publishes an extract of a letter, the author of which, although a Whig, expresses a determination to sustain Martin Van Buren, because he voted to give Free Negroes possession of a certain amount of property, the privilege of voting and therefore thinks he will lend his influence to emancipate Negroes. The cause of truth demanded that Mr. Mayson should inform his readers that Hugh L. White, in the Convention which formed the Constitution of Tennessee, voted for giving free Negroes indiscriminately, the right to vote. If we are not mistaken, the party opposed to Mr. Van Buren in the Convention of New York, were desirous of giving to Negroes indiscriminately, the privilege of voting, and Mr. Van Buren compromised the matter with them by agreeing to confer it upon Negroes possessed of a certain amount of property, and who in consequence would be more deserving than those who were runaways and paupers. Hugh L. White voted that Free Negroes indiscriminately should exercise this right. Mississippian.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—In speaking of the incorporation of this company by our Legislature, the Petersburg Constellation says: "We are authorised to say, that the contemplated bridge over the Roanoke at Gaston will be forthwith commenced—the Rail Road route from thence to Raleigh surveyed—and at least thirty miles of it completed within the ensuing year!"

The Louisiana Sugar crop, is said to be about 70,000 hogsheads less this year than it was last—leaving a diminution of about 70 per cent.