

DEMOCRATIC WHIG TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, SILAS H. JENISON. FOR LIUT. GOVERNOR, DAVID M. CAMP. FOR TREASURER, HENRY F. JAMES.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Whig Committees of Bennington and Windham Counties, after due consultation, have agreed to call a Convention to be held at East Townshend, on the 17th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported at the ensuing election as Representative of the First Congressional District of Vermont, in the Congress of the United States, for two years from the 4th of March next.

We therefore invite the friends of the several towns composing said First District, who are opposed to the measures of the present administration, whether Whigs, Conservatives, or by whatever name they may choose to be designated, to be present by themselves or their delegates, at the time and place above mentioned.

CALVIN TOWNSLEY, for said Committee. Brattleboro, June 20, 1838.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Windham County and all other freemen of said county, who are opposed to the Jackson Van Buren policy, are hereby invited to attend a Convention to be held at East Townshend, on the 17th day of July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. to make a nomination of three persons as candidates for Senators for said County, in the State Legislature the ensuing political year.

A full delegation from each and all the towns in said county is desired. CALVIN TOWNSLEY, Chairman County Committee. Brattleboro, June 20, 1838.

FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION AT MARLBORO.—Agreeably to an invitation from the Whigs of Marlboro, a large number of the citizens of this county assembled at that place on the 4th inst. to commemorate the independence of the U. States. Hon. John Phelps was appointed President of the day; and Messrs Simcox Adams, Wm. H. Williams, and John Smith, Vice Presidents. At 11 o'clock, A. M. a procession was formed at Higley's Hotel, under the direction of Maj. Geo. H. Peck as Marshal, and Col. Thayer, assistant Marshal, which proceeded to the Meeting-house, where, after prayer by Rev Mr. Peabody, & the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. J. C. Holbrook, Dr Dana Hyde delivered a highly interesting and appropriate address, to a numerous audience.

The orator glanced at the great characteristics of the administrations of the several Presidents of the U. S. who preceded Gen. Jackson, and caustically commented on the sayings and doings of the "second Washington," and the "successor to his illustrious predecessor," and showed the leading features of the last two national administrations, in striking contrast with those which preceded them.

The procession then returned to Higley's, where a goodly number sat down to a collation prepared for the occasion, which being despatched, the tables were cleared and the following toasts read by Col. Townsley, were drunk in sparkling cold water amid cheers and the firing of cannon.

- 1. The Day—Ever devoted to Liberty and Independence. 2. The U. S.—Cemented by the Blood of Patriots, may a Union so constructed be perturbed. 3. George Washington—May our future Presidents "follow in his footsteps." 4. The men who bled for their Country's Liberty—The sacrifice was great; the boon was priceless—a great nation venerates their memory. 5. The State of Vermont—Without fear and without reproach. 6. The Governor of Vermont—An independent farmer, and an appropriate chief magistrate for an agricultural state. 7. Common Schools—The basis of our free institutions. Let them be cherished by both government and people. Liberty without knowledge is a curse rather than a blessing. 8. The sovereignty of the people—Exercised only in the acts of voting; and when neglected liberty is surrendered. 9. Public Confidence—When the rulers of a free people justly forfeit public confidence, their fall is certain, swift and terrible. 10. The next President of the U. States—May he be one whom the Whigs and his country delight to honor—and who delights to honor his country and her constitution. 11. The People of the U. S.—They are recovering the spoils. 12. The Democracy—The old was governed by the will of the people; the new governs the people against their will. 13. The Whigs of Maine, N. York, Connecticut and R. Island—They have achieved a revolution, second only in importance to that of '76. 14. New Hampshire, in 1838.—The whole state a second political Bunker Hill.

The following Resolutions were then presented by A. Birchard, Esq. and supported by him at length. He dwelt particularly upon the importance of exercising the invaluable right of voting and remarked that at our last election there were probably several hundred freemen in this county who neglected to exercise this high prerogative and urged the Whigs to make an effort this year to bring out the whole strength of the county. New Hampshire this year, with about the same population as our state, polled about 52,000 votes, whereas there were only about 40,000 thrown at our trial, last fall.

Resolved, That the persevering efforts of the late and present Administrations to place permanently under the control of the Executive, the great monied power of the nation, by means of specie circulars, pet Banks and Sub-Treasuries, whereby the President would become the great centre of power and influence, we consider an attempt to concentrate absolute power in the Executive and establish "whatever the form of government an absolute despotism over those States."

Resolved, That we are confirmed in this opinion when we reflect, that for the last

eight years the whole power, influence and patronage of all the executive departments of the government, have been exerted to subsidize the press, purchase support, conflict with the freedom and purity of elections and usurp the authority of the legislative branches of the government.

Resolved, That in further confirmation of this opinion we instance the wasteful extravagance of the administration, by which the expenses of the government have increased from 13 millions to over 30 millions annually, under a solemn pledge of these officers, to retrench its expenses, and reform the abuses of executive patronage.

Resolved, That we can never place any confidence in officers who have thus wantonly abused their trusts, falsified their pledges and grasped at absolute power. We therefore pledge ourselves to use all constitutional and honorable means to remove them from office and fill their places with men who will reform the insufferable abuses, and retrench the extravagant expenses of which we complain.

Resolved, That the best possible way to accomplish this object is, for every Whig to sacrifice self-interest and personal preference so far as may be necessary, on the altar of public good; ever mindful that the elective franchise with which he is invested, involves a high and solemn duty to be exercised not for himself merely, but for the good of his country.

Mr. Townsley then moved the following resolutions, which after a suitable and able discussion were adopted by the board.

Resolved, That we recognize as one of the duties enjoined upon the national legislature by the constitution, the establishment of a sound and stable currency of equal value in every part of our common country; its destruction by the executive we view as a usurpation, showing a tyrannical disregard of the interests and wishes of the people.

Resolved, That we consider the national executive as a mere agent, whose duty it is to execute according to the provisions of the constitution, the will of the people, as by them expressed in their primary representative capacity. Therefore, the course of the present executive in endeavoring to dictate to them what they shall do, instead of doing what they desire to have done, we declare to be a violation of the spirit of the constitution and of the first principles of republicanism.

Resolved, That we recognize and declare the Whig principles of '38 to be the same as those of the Whigs of '76, viz: opposition to all acts of executive usurpation—to all and every exercise of arbitrary power—to all violations of the constitutional compact, and to every species of tyranny and oppression.

The following Resolution was then presented, and, after debate, was adopted:

Resolved, That it is duty of this government and people to deal friendly and kindly with the Indian tribes, placed as they are by Providence under our protection, to defend them in their rightful possessions, and to instruct, and elevate them in the scale of human beings. We cannot therefore view the perfidious, and exterminating treatment of the present administration towards them but with feelings of unmitigated humiliation, pain and sorrow.

The following volunteer Toasts were then presented.

By John Harris, a Revolutionary Pensioner. May the Sons and the Daughters of those Revolutionary Veterans who, by their United Patriotism, Industry and Progress, gained the Liberty and Independence of these United States.—Be United, Valiant and Industrious.

While each himself lies To his own occupation, And every one tries For to will fill his station; And all be so wise As to honor our nation, And the whole gain the prize Of endless Salvation.

By Wm. Briggs. Our Diseased Government.—May the people continue to apply their never failing Sanative until the whole system is perfectly healed.

By M. Smith. Henry Clay—Our next President.

Written by Mrs. Emma Willard, Principal of the Troy Female Seminary, on request, and sent by a friend. Patriotism.—May it revive in our country pure as the element in which we this day celebrate it, alike free from the alcohol and the acid of party spirit.

By a Guest. Mr. President—I hope I may be permitted to tender the respectful consideration of this board to the distinguished Lady, who has so happily contributed to the social festivities of the occasion, by sending us the patriotic and amiable sentiment just given; and beg leave to offer in return.

Mrs. Emma Willard—Her successful effort in the cause of female education has erected a monument to her memory, which will be perpetuated in the noble sons of the virtuous daughters she has educated.—The future patriots, heroes and statesmen of our country.

By Wm. H. Williams. Jackson Van Burenism.—May it be abolished by the Votes of the Freemen of the United States; and may Tyranny and Usurpation cease on the 4th of March, 1841.

By a Guest. Levi Woodbury.—A paragon of financial skill! Only 20 millions of unavailable funds in the Treasury, which deficiency he supplies with Van Buren shipplasters in the shape of Treasury notes.

By a Guest. The Tory Lawyers of Windham County.—Their extensive gambling and stock-jobbing transactions—in buying over to Van Burenism all the headlers who make their politics a marketable commodity, have involved them in the meshes of political bankruptcy: And the miserable dupes who bartered with them their political principles for promises of preferment and political consequence, have not a "loop left to hang a hope upon."

By Watson Crosby. From Van Burenism and Sub Treasuryism and Negro Slavery, may we be delivered.

By M. Smith. The principles which led to the removal of the Deposits and issuing of Specie Circulars, may they find their grave in Jackson's tomb.

By Nathaniel Whitney. The Disciples of Van Buren.—May they speedily repent and turn Whigs, lest they are tempted to go away and hang themselves as did Judas of old.

By a Guest. James Madison, James Monroe, Albert Gallatin, Jonas Galusha, Ezra Butler, Mark Richards, &c. &c. &c. When all the Democratic patriarchs of the republic have been found in opposition to Martin V. Buren

and all his works, his supporters can have no claim to the title of "the Republican party."

By a Guest. John C. Calhoun.—"Vaulting ambition has over-shot its mark, and fallen on the other side."

By a Guest. Martin Van Buren.—The man is an imposition.

By a Guest. Richard M. Johnson, the Vice President.—There are many unmentionable traits in this gentleman's character, which commend him favorably to the Van Buren party.

By a Guest. The late national administration.—They promised us an age of gold; they have given us one of brass.

By J. Reid. The Spirit of '76—Universal Freedom.—May the Crowns and Sceptres of the earth be broken, and Republican Banners wave o'er land and sea.

By Calvin Olds. Party spirit and the spirit of alcohol.—May they be placed together upon the head of the scape goat ignorance, and be driven by the united voice of a free and enlightened people into the wilderness of non-existence.

By L. Ames, Jr. American Industry.—The spirit awake and successfully progressing—may it never be discouraged by neglect—grow drowsy by inaction—tired by exertion—halt for want of means—nor blasted by Nullification.

The Spoils Party.—Now the spoiled party. Jackson and Van Buren's Currency.—Not entirely metallic, though a hard currency indeed.

Old Bachelors and Old Maids.—Let them forthwith join hands—go to work—and by diligence, make up lost time.

18. The married and single.—Wives as they are, Maids as they would be—Bachelors as they should be.

The Orator of the Day.

The Resolution in relation to the Indian Tribes elicited an animating debate. A gentleman present from the state of Georgia, one of the guests, defended the course of measures pursued by that state, with all the fervency and ardor that southern feelings, sharpened with the desire to be rid of their Indian neighbors could inspire. He was answered by a young gentleman, a Mr. Stark, from Halifax, who discovered a respectable degree of political information, as well as talent for debate. The Georgian perhaps had the advantage of popular eloquence; still as often as he rose his young antagonist was able to rise higher, so that little if any advantage was gained over him. We had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Stark, but from the specimen he gave us of his talents and moral courage, we should judge the town of Halifax would do well, one day to remember him.

To conclude,—the day and its festivities passed off respectfully for the town and the guests assembled. The best feelings characterized all present, and the exercises and enjoyments of the occasion were conducted in accordance with the established character of the Town for order and sobriety. It has been already intimated that the celebration was conducted without exhilarating drink of any kind. We had therefore no accident of any kind to deplore.

We believe that there are but few, if any, who did not feel that the burning of powder also was superfluous. Genuine American feeling,—a sentiment of true freedom and independence, cannot require forced stimulants of any kind, to make the festivities of this anniversary, social and joyous. The spontaneous cheers of the guests, with the music of the fine band present would, in all probability, have been all that could have been desired for the occasion.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. We all can well remember when a "Fourth of July Celebration," was but another name for a scene of revelry and debauch, unsurpassed in dissipation on any other public occasion in the year. The tables through the land, groined under the bottles of wine and other strong drinks, and all who attended seemed for the time to abandon themselves to drunkenness and debauch. Mistaken and unseemly mode of commemorating the day sacred to Liberty! We are gratified in being able to contrast with these scenes of former times, the late celebration of the 4th at Marlboro. No liquors were provided for the occasion, stronger than that with which the father of our race was wont to refresh himself, known familiarly as "Adam's Ale." Nor did we see a drop of intoxicating drink upon the festival board. The toasts were drunk in pure and sparkling cold water drawn from the mountain spring—a beverage unequalled by any which the art of man has contrived. We cannot but think that every one who was present on that occasion, returned home better satisfied with himself, and has since looked back upon the scene with more complacency by far, than he would have done, had the habit of other days been revived and he made a beast of himself—nay, degraded himself beneath the brute, by "admitting that into his mouth which would steal away his brains," and which even the brute would turn away from in disgust.

AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION. All who were at all familiar with the politics of the day, (and those who were not will find it all in Bond's speech,) when such efforts were made by the friends of Gen. Jackson to overthrow the administration of Mr. Adams, well remember, that one of their principal arguments was, that a reform was needed in the expenditures of the government. Nothing could surpass their zeal for reform, and nothing according to their showing could exceed the profligacy of the then Administration. They succeeded in their efforts, and Gen. Jackson and his conjudors came into power, and have now for more than nine years controlled the political affairs of the nation, and what have they done? According to the statements of Mr. Bond they have increased the number of office-holders and the expenditures of the government to an almost incredible extent and have involved the country in calamity worse than that of a four years war, prostrating for the time the energies of the nation and annihilating the property which once reigned to such an extent thro' the land. By the following official statements made to the House of Representatives it will be seen that Mr. Bond's statements are corroborated, and that in no respect has he exaggerated the picture of political profligacy which he has so ably drawn.

Expenditures of the Administration.—The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives last Thursday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House, showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year from 1824 to 1837 inclusive. In 1824, the last year of Mr. Monroe's administration, the expenditures were \$15,330,144 71. During the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, the whole amount was \$49,726,311 26, or an average of \$12,000,000 per annum. Under Gen. Jackson's administration the amount was increased to \$18,000,000 per annum, or \$145,792,737 30, for the whole eight years. For the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration we find the enormous amount of \$33,554,351, after deducting the trust fund and indemnities! Truly Mr. Van Buren is improving on Gen. Jackson's system of reforming and economizing the expenditures of the government.

Well may the people of this land congratulate themselves, that the reign of a party whose policy has produced such fruit is so nearly at an end. Had it continued a little longer who can estimate the evils which would have ensued.

THE CELEBRATION AT MARLBORO. We should be wanting in gallantry should we omit to mention in our notice of the Celebration of the 4th inst. at Marlboro, how much the interest of the occasion was heightened by the presence of thirty-six young ladies dressed in white, who graced the van of the procession. We doubt whether any other town, in any other state, could produce an equal number of fairer and worthier descendants of those matrons who cheered and supported our fathers of the revolution, in those patriotic efforts for liberty, which are annually commemorated on this day. May each of these young ladies who have espoused the cause of the Whigs, and countenance and sustain their fathers and brothers in their efforts to preserve those rights for which their ancestors bled, soon be so fortunate as to be espoused to one of the numerous band of patriotic young Whigs of their town, and perpetuate in their descendants, those great principles of liberty, which were held by the Whigs of '76 and are now advocated and sustained by those '38.

INDEPENDENCE.

The 4th of July inst. was celebrated at Chesterfield, in the following manner. The Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at the Academy Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M., where they were formed in procession under the direction of Col. E. P. Pierce, Jr. Marshal, and marched by music to the Meeting-house, where several pieces selected for the occasion were sung by the Choir conducted by Mr. Ford. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. F. B. Cressy and an Oration pronounced by Mr. C. B. Holbrook. The performances at the Meeting-house were highly creditable to all concerned in them and were listened to with deep interest by the audience. The occasion was rendered more interesting by the presence of several veterans of the Revolution. From the House the gentlemen repaired to the table under a bower built for the occasion on the Common. At the table, L. G. M. Esq. presided, assisted by E. P. Pierce, Esq. as Vice President. The usual number of spirited Toasts were drunk which without the aid of ardent spirits were responded to with most hearty cheers, accompanied by the discharge of cannon. Several sentiments were prefaced by addresses. At the table the company were much gratified by several songs of Revolutionary days sung by Mr. William Clark, a soldier of Saratoga and Monmouth. These songs were sung in the spirit of the times in which they were written and were received with the most deafening applause. The party separated at an early hour highly gratified with the manner in which they had spent the day.

Independent Treasury. The bill has been defeated by a vote of 111 to 125. We regret extremely this decision, but are confident that it will be reversed by the people, by another Congress. Vermont will throw one vote more at least on the side of the democracy at another election.—Bennington Gaz.

Truly, Mr. Gazette, you are very confident on a point which all your party leaders give up. We recollect you and your friends had something of this same confidence, as to the result of our state elections the last two years just before they took place, and with about as much reason!

But, prithee, which of the Green Mountain Congressional Districts do you predict will send a man to the next Congress, who will cast another vote for this bill of abominations, for this state? What if our solitary loco foco representative Mr. Fletcher should be reformed out of the northeastern district!

*We hope the Gaz. will not forget to answer.—We are curious to know.

Kidnapping. A man by the name of Wm. Thompson, who it appears formerly lived in the neighborhood of Mobile, and now under sentence of death in Mississippi, has confessed that he assisted four others, namely James and John Elliot, Archibald Moffit and John Gates, to kidnap three negro boys belonging to Wm. De Forest and Col. Baptiste, in the summer of 1837, while said boys were proceeding in a sail boat to the boarding-house of their master at the mouth of the Pascagoula. The negroes were put on board of the schooner belonging to the Eliots and carried to Texas where they were sold. We learn from Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, that until this confession came out it was the general impression that the negroes were drowned. The example of this poor wretch Thompson ought to prove a warning to the evil disposed, as it adds another evidence to the thousands upon record, that "the wages of sin are death."

The President's house was not opened as usual on the Fourth of July, the President having lately lost by death, a near relation.

Further Particulars of the Wreck of the Pulaski.—Among the survivors of the frightful disaster which befel the steambot Pulaski, was Mr.—Merritt, of Mobile, who reached this city on Thursday evening from the South, and proceeded eastward yesterday morning. Mr. M. embarked on board the Pulaski with his wife and child, and by this most melancholy event, which has brought bereavement and grief to many a heart, he was deprived of both. When the explosion took place, Mr. M. indulged the hope that the boat would continue to float, and after hastening to his wife and child in the ladies' cabin, returned towards the middle of the boat, to ascertain more distinctly the extent of the damage, and take such measures as might be within the power of the passengers to adopt, in order to prevent the water from coming on the side where the boiler had exploded. A few moments, however, served to convince him that the boat must sink. He found the water entering on both sides, and also apparently through the bottom, and all hope of checking its ingress was abandoned. He then hastened back to the ladies' cabin, and on requesting them to dress themselves and be in readiness to meet the impending peril, a scene of terror and anguish ensued, which was well calculated to melt the stoutest heart. Women clung round him with entreaties that he would save them, while mothers as importunately begged not for themselves, but for the preservation of their children. In a short time the inmates of the ladies' cabin, together with a number of gentlemen, were assembled on the promenade deck, whither they had taken refuge, in consequence of the continued settling of the hull in the water. The further sinking of the hull, and the parting of the promenade deck, as have been heretofore related, threw those who were on it into the sea, and among them Mr. Merritt, his wife and child. Being an excellent swimmer, he was enabled to sustain both, although the difficulty of so doing was greatly increased by the close clinging of the mother to the child.

While thus engaged, a boy of twelve or fourteen years caught hold of him for help, and he too was sustained, until Mr. M. proposed to him to mount a fragment of the wreck floating near. The boy accordingly mounted on it, and seemed to be so well able to maintain himself, that Mr. M. asked him to take his child on the fragment, which he readily acceded to. Mr. M. was now able to bestow his whole strength in sustaining his wife—when, to his horror, he felt himself chucked from behind, around the lower part of his body, by the iron grasp of a stout athletic man, evidently struggling for life. An instant was sufficient to satisfy Mr. M. that the grasp of the man would drown them all; and telling his wife that this would be the case without he could extricate himself, he asked her to rally her strength for an effort to reach a piece of the wreck close by, to which she consented. Giving her a push towards it with as much power as his peculiar situation would allow him to do, he saw her gain it. In the mean time, his own case called for immediate relief, but he found himself, on making the effort, utterly unable to gain a release from the powerful hold which was fastened round his body with an iron firmness. There was but one hope left, and there was not a moment allowed him to deliberate on it. Mr. M. had been an expert swimmer and diver when a boy, and to sink under the waves with a man clinging to him was the last, the only resort remaining. They went down together, and the man relaxed his hold before Mr. M.'s breath became exhausted. On rising again towards the surface, he struck against pieces of the wreck which were now floating over him, and after some difficulty cleared them so as to breathe again; but on looking around he could discover neither his wife nor child, nor the boy! What had occurred during the brief space that he was beneath the waves, he knew not—but he neither heard nor saw them any more.

Soon after, he reached what he supposed was a hatchway, and this sustained him pretty well. While thus floating he discovered near him a man on a smaller fragment, evidently much exhausted. He called to him to come to the hatch a place of greater safety, and after no little effort his "fellow sufferer" was placed upon it. The weight of the two, however, was found to be rather too much for the hatch to sustain, and subsequently, when they fell in with a larger fragment, they drew the hatch upon it, and thus were enabled to float without being immersed. On this the two remained from Friday night until Sunday, having on Saturday experienced a heavy gale which for hours threatened to destroy their frail float, and engulf them in the ocean. On Sunday they neared land, and were finally cast ashore on the beach, on the North Carolina coast.

Mr. M. left his companion on the beach perfectly exhausted, and, although himself nearly worn out, went forward to discover a house. He had not proceeded very far when, to his inexpressible joy, he descried a small hut, the sight of which renewed his strength and hopes. Bracing himself for a final effort, he pushed forward, although with tottering steps, and arriving at the door, found it to be a fisherman's hut—but empty and apparently deserted! Overcome by fatigue, hunger and disappointment, he fell listless to the ground, and when he came to himself found at his side three fishermen, who had arrived at the hut soon after he had entered it, and having kindled a fire, had warmed and restored him to animation. Mr. M. immediately informed them of his comrade on the beach, and indicated, as well as he could, the direction, but the search proved ineffectual although prolonged until dark.

On the following morning, however, a farmer who had heard some rumors of the wreck, in riding towards the shore on an errand of mercy—if possible he might find any who needed it—discovered an object crawling over one of the sand hills on the beach, which on a nearer approach he found to be a human being. It was the companion of Mr. W. who had lain on the beach all night, too much exhausted to move. He

was immediately conveyed to a place of shelter, where every kindness was shown to both the sufferers.

*Mr. Stewart.—The two gentlemen here spoken of are part of the thirteen who were last ascertained to be saved.

CONGRESS.

ANOTHER SUB-TREASURY BILL. Another Sub-Treasury Bill passed the Senate on Saturday which leaves the custody of the public money in the hands of the President. Mr. Wright introduced a bill to modify the latter clause of the fifth section of the Deposit Law of 1836—so that the effect would be the same as proposed in Mr Webster's bill, except that it suspends the five dollar restriction only till next October.

Mr Webster moved an amendment to the bill, suspending for the same period the prohibition in the act of 1836, against the selection of such banks as depositories of the public money, which, after the passage of that act, should issue or pay out bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr Wright then moved an amendment repealing the whole of the deposit act of 1836, except the section relative to the disposal of the surplus revenue, and the clause of the fifth section as above amended. After considerable debate, Mr Wright's amendment was agreed to.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

BURIAL OF THE SUB-TREASURY!

The funeral obsequies of the defunct Sub-Treasury Bill have just been celebrated here with great pomp and solemnity. A procession formed not far from the White House about two o'clock; by whom the tried, condemned, and dead Expedient, closed in a black coffin, with the inscription "SUB-TREASURY" emblazoned on different parts, was received with all due ceremonial.

Bearing this coffin aloft, its inscription illuminated by lamps on each side, and carrying torches, banners with such significant mottoes as "Glorious Exonion!" "Solitary and Alone!" "Following in the Footsteps, &c. &c. and various other paraphernalia, the procession moved through the principal streets, to the sound of funeral dirges, performed by a very good band. The crowd was very great but there was not the slightest approach to a disturbance of any kind. They halted at the foot of the Capitol, where the band struck up its most lugubrious melody; and then the procession turned off to the Canal, and halting again at the bridge, they proposed to consign the "Sub-Treasury" to a watery grave. An oration "suitable to the occasion" was pronounced: A thousand torches immediately afterwards waved in the air; and amidst the acclamations of the multitude, and the roar of artillery, the "Expedient" was launched into the Canal! Fourteen guns were afterwards fired in honor of those who gave the death blows; and the whole party broke up, and retired peacefully to their homes. J. M. S.

In Senate, July 2.—The Vice President having on Saturday given notice that he would not again take the chair during the present session, the Senate this morning proceeded to ballot for a President pro tem. and on the first ballot Mr King of Alabama was elected to that station. Having been conducted to the chair by Mr Knight, he returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

FIVE DOLLAR RESTRICTION. Mr. Wright's bill having for its object to remove the above restriction, and to allow the receipt of notes of banks which have issued bills of a less denomination than five dollars, and for a general repeal of the Deposit System was then taken up. Mr Webster and Mr Preston opposed it at much length, Messrs Benton and Strang supported it.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative—ayes 27, noes 22. So the bill passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Light House bill. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SOUTHERN REQUEST. Mr Cambreleng from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to provide for the investment of the late James Smithson of London. It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr Cambreleng, from the same committee, reported a bill providing for the payment of salaries to officers of the customs for disbursing the appropriations of 1838—Read twice and referred.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.—The Select Committee to whom had been referred certain documents relating to foreign pauperism, reported a bill to prevent the future importation of foreign paupers into the United States.

Also a bill to amend the several acts for establishing a uniform rule of naturalization. They were severally read twice, referred to a committee of the whole, and with the accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

ARMY BILL.—The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for increasing the army. The question pending was on the motion of Mr Bronson to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been ordered to a third reading.

After some debate the Previous Question was called for and seconded. The question being taken on motion to reconsider, it was rejected—Ayes 112, Noes 95.

The bill was then passed.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Express. Washington, July 4th, 1838. The House killed the last Sub Treasury to day—that is, the section which passed the Senate to repeal several sections of the Deposit Act. The House struck out by an overwhelming majority. The Senate concurred in the amendment AND SO ENDS THE SUB-TREASURY, IN ALL ITS FORMS.

Washington, July 5. The House to day passed the appropriation Bills for Indian Annuities, West Point Academy and Fortifications. It also passed the Senate's bill for the better security of the lives of passengers in the