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From Washington.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster, from the committee on Finance, reported a resolution, which was ordered to be engrossed, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the bank of the U. S., on the terms named in the late memorial of that bank. The Senate unanimously adopted the resolutions, requesting the President to demand a redress of grievances from Mexico.

The House was engaged in appropriation bills for the civil list, diplomatic, &c. and at about 1 o'clock *at night* found itself without a quorum—a large number of members having taken the liberty to go home and to sleep, thinking, no doubt, that it was high time for honest men to be in bed. A call of the House was ordered—the Sargent at arms and his boys were sent through the streets, arousing the sleeping honorables and bringing them to the bar of the House. Among the sleepers was R. M. Johnson, who gave an excuse that he found it necessary to abstract himself from the House in order to prepare himself for his new station in the Senate. Something like a dozen were fined $2 each, and at about 6 A. M. the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

In the Senate, the fortification bill (from the House) was considered, the question being on a proposition of Mr. Wright, from the Finance committee, *to strike out the clause for a distribution of the surplus*, which had been inserted by the House, on motion of Mr. Bell. Messrs. Wright, Buchanan, Rives, Cuthbert, Niles, Brown and Benton (all V. B. men) supported the motion to strike out, opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden and Ewing (of Ohio.) The amendment was adopted, by a party vote, 26 to 19, and so the Senate *refuses to distribute the surplus among the states.*

In the House, the bill making appropriations for civil and diplomatic matters was up, and Waddy Thompson (of S. C.) moved an item of $10,000 for the Minister to *Texas*, when the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that it has become an independent republic: agreed to, 121 to 76.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

A correspondent writes as follows, enclosing the bill from Senate repealing the Treasury order:

"The inclosed bill has just passed the House of Representatives, by a large majority, and only wants the approval of the President to be a law. I think he will sign it."

From the papers we learn that the vote was more than two to one in favor of the bill, Cambreleng's amendment having been cut off by the previous question. Mr. Garland, from the *Whitney* committee, made a report for the majority, six V. B. men—and Peyton made a counter report from the minority of three anti-V. Buren men. The majority report that Whitney was employed by some of the pet banks to give them information from the Treasury Department, and for other services. Peyton moved that the minority report be committed to a committee of the whole with instructions to report a bill to prohibit the transmission of secret intelligence, by the Treasury department, to the deposite or any other banks, which concerned all banks alike: Peyton supported the motion.

In the Senate, the independence of Texas was chief matter of discussion.

Correspondence of the N.Y. Daily Express.

WASHINGTON, March 1st, eve.

The way business is done now in Congress is by steam;—and the Secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House are but two locomotives to carry bills from one part of the capital to the other. Vain are all attempts to keep up with it now, or to make calculations. You must wait for the end which is beginning to be!—but in the mean time I wish the people of the United States could look in to the Hall of the House of Representatives and mark the manner in which the most important measures are shuffled off—without ceremony now—without form, when all along before this, there would be the most fiery debates even upon the crossing of a T.

The Distribution Principle was voted down in the Senate last night [ayes 27, noes 19.] Four or five of the friends of the distribution were absent (among whom was Mr Clay) while all the Van Buren unflinching men were at hand, which turned the tide so decidedly in his favor. Thus the Bill with the amendment out goes back to the House. The House, it is said, will adhere to their amendment, but the bill, as it is, as I wrote you last night, can never become a law.

I have not time to comment on this high-handed exercise of power by the Senate as it deserves. The simple question was, "Shall the Surplus Revenue remain in the deposit banks at two per cent. per annum, or in the pockets of the people, where it is worth from 7 to 30 or 40 per cent?" The Senate decided to give it to the banks, and by a party vote! Thus, we see, it is the determination of Van Buren to have the use of the public money at all hazards—and the sum that will be thus at his use till 1839, if the Land and Tariff bills do not pass, and the appropriations are not enormous, it is estimated, will amount to SIXTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!—Think of the value and power of this at two per cent. a month! Who does not start back from such corruption with affright.

The Treasury Circular Repeal Bill, and without Cambreleng's deceitful amendment, passed the House to-day by more than a constitutional majority of two thirds. Cambreleng's amendment nullified in effect the whole bill. In his speech he pretended it did not, and he endeavored to make the House believe him, but the House would do no such thing. He is very much chagrined to be thus cast off. This two-thirds vote saves this bill from the "veto"—but I learn from good authority today, that the President will pocket it, and thus snatch it from the action of the House, and its constitutional majority. We shall see.

THURSDAY, March 2.

A busy day—next to the last—all of the most important measures of the session, with hundreds of bills of minor importance on the table; of course, every thing must be done, and quickly done. In the Senate Mr. Morris presented abolition petitions—on the table; appropriation bills for civil and diplomatic expenses and for harbors were passed. A resolution, *acknowledging the independence of Texas*, was *passed*, 22 to 19, last evening, and Mr. Ruggles of Maine, moved a reconsideration, and Mr. Walker moved to lay this motion on the table—negatived, 25 to 23; and the motion to reconsider was *not* carried, ayes 24, noes 24, so the resolution stands, and one branch of Congress has actually, and the other virtually, acknowledged the independence of Texas.

The House having returned the Fortification Bill with a resolution disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate, by which the distribution section was stricken from the bill, on motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of that bill.

Mr. Wright moved that the Senate insist on its amendment.

Mr. Clay expressed a hope that the amendment would not be insisted on. The Land Bill it was now ascertained would not become a law, and other bills (among them the Tariff) were likely to be in the same condition.—There was now no doubt that there would be a large surplus, and was that money to be left in the Deposite Banks? He rejoiced to see the change in the House, to see light breaking in from that glorious quarter, represented by those who knew the feelings of the people.—He called for the yeas and nays which were ordered.

The question being about to be put, Mr. Clay said the question is to insist, so that those Senators who intend to vote with the House and the people could vote in the negative.—The question was then put and decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Dana, Ewing of Ill., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Geo., Linn, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Page, Parker, Rives, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright—28.

Noes—Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, McKean, Moore, Morris, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—22.

So the Senate insist on their amendment.

The House, after passing a very large number of private bills proceeded to consider the FORTIFICATION BILL, returned from the Senate. That "aristocratic" body (we give credit to Rives for the term,) had *stricken out* the clause providing for distributing the *surplus money* among the states, in Jan. 1838, by a strict party vote, in which the V. B. men voted to keep the money in the pet banks, while the Whigs voted to distribute it to the states.

Mr. Bell said, he would not now enter into further debate, because he believed that all the arguments which could be presented on the subject were already before the country. Nothing he could say could strengthen these arguments. He intended, however, to submit a motion which, but for the late period of the session and the vast number of important bills before the House, he should not think either proper or expedient. He would merely suggest that as an additional argument, why the House should disagree to the amendment of the Senate, was to be found in the fact that, since it was acted on here, the course which would be taken by the House in relation to the public revenue was known. The Land Bill had been laid on the table by a definite vote. He moved that the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate.

The Chair said, this motion, if it should be rejected would be equivalent to a motion to agree to the amendment.

Mr. Mercer spoke in favor of the amendment, and entered into some statistical statements to show that, unless some extraordinary expenditures should be made there would be a surplus in the Treasury on the first of next January nearly equal to that in the Treasury on the first of January last.

Mr. Vanderpool said, he believed every gentleman had made up his minds, and he therefore demanded the previous question.

A call of the House was demanded and refused; yeas 71, nays 113.

The previous question was then seconded, the main question was ordered;—and the main question being, "Will the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate" was taken and decided in the affirmative; yeas 111; nays 94.

So the amendment of the Senate was DISAGREED TO by the House.

The House agreed to an amendment of the the Senate to the navy bill, appropriating $100,000 to launch the ship of war Pennsylvania. In the evening the fortification bill again up, the Senate having *insisted* on the striking out of the surplus clause; several amendments to the amendments of the Senate were offered, but the House REJECTED the whole, 110 to 72. The resolution from the Senate to settle with the U. S. Bank was concurred in. Other matters occupied the House until 11 o'clock at night, when there was *no quorum!!* We have but a single comment to make on these proceedings: the House has now by *three distinct votes* on the surplus, given a decided majority *against* the policy of Van Buren,—it has by a decided majority also killed Walker's *land bill*, another administration measure—and still another administration measure, Wright's *tariff bill*, is buried in the committee of the whole, we hope never to be resuscitated. On the other hand, the Senate has gone with and for the administration through thick and thin. The *House*—the representatives of the people—we now hope for, indeed, we believe, that the next session will not close without proving to the world that Mr. Van Buren has but a *minority* of the representatives of the people, as well as but a *minority* of the people themselves to support him.

FRIDAY, March 3.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

The House having insisted on its amendment to the Fortification bill, for a division of the *surplus*, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wright, asked a conference, and Messrs. Wright, Parker and Webster were appointed the committee. Stephen Haight was voted $300 for extra services. Blair & Rives were elected printers to the Senate, 28 to 22. In the evening Mr. Wright reported that the committees of conference were unable to agree on the fortification bill.

A message was received from the House stating that the House adhere to their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the Fortification Bill.

Mr. Wright moved that the Senate also adhere to their amendment. The ayes and nays were then ordered.

Mr. Calhoun hoped the Senate would not adhere. The Senate would be responsible for the loss of the Fortification Bill if they adhered.

Mr. Webster followed soliciting the Senate not to adhere to a vote which would defeat the Fortification Bill and again subject us to the burdens of enormous Surplus.

Mr. Benton said, whenever the tariff should again be brought forward he would vote for protection. In the present state of the bill he was determined to adhere and refer the matter to the People.

Mr. Walker said that he should adhere to his former vote and oppose the amendment of the House.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio, said, that the effect of a distribution on the 1st of January next, would be to induce the Banks to make their arrangements in time, so that the withdrawal of the revenue deposites from them would be attended with no injury, and to act as a restraint on accommodations for the benefit of speculators. He said the amount of surplus this year would be twenty millions, and he knew no good reason why the measure should not be repeated.

Mr. Clay spoke with much warmth against adhering and was followed by Mr. Wright, who animadverted upon the House for the part they had taken in introducing their amendment.

Mr. Cuthbert censured Mr. Clay upon a charge of inconsistency.

The question was then taken on the motion to adhere and decided as follows: Yeas 27—nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after about twenty minutes the doors were re-opened.

The usual resolution was then adopted to inform the House that the Senate was about to adjourn.

Mr. Webster having taken the chair,

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. W. R. King, President pro-tem, for his faithful, impartial and dignified deportment.

And at one o'clock the Senate adjourned upon the 4th of March.

In the House, Mr. Wise made a report from the minority of the investigating committee.

The Fortification Bill as amended by the Senate was then taken up. The amendment by the Senate strikes out that portion of the bill providing for a distribution of the surplus revenue on the 1st of January next, among the several States. This amendment had been rejected by the House yesterday, whereon the Senate sent a message to the House insisting on this amendment.

Mr. Bell alluded in strong terms to the conduct of the Senate in insisting on the amendment after it had been rejected by the House. At the close of his remarks he moved, "that the House insist on its disagreement with the Senate." On motion, he demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. Huntsman, in order to save time, moved the previous question. On the motion of Mr. Bell, the House determined that the previous question be now taken; which, being put, resulted Ayes 104, Noes 88.

A committee of conference was appointed on motion of Mr. Bell, to meet the committee from the Senate, on the subject of the amendment to the fortification bill. The committee consists of Messrs. Bell, Cambreleng and Lawrence.

Mr. Bell after a time returned from the conference committee & announced the disagreement of the committees. He moved that the House adhere to their former decision. Mr. Johnson of Tenn., moved that the House recede, and asked for the yeas and nays.

The motion to recede being entitled to priority, the question was taken and decided in the negative—Yeas 82, Nays 92.

The question was then taken on the motion to adhere.

Some debate followed, when Mr. A. Mann moved the previous question, which the House seconded—Ayes 134, Noes not counted.

The main question was ordered to be now taken:

And the question on the motion to adhere, was taken and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 108, Nays 87.

The bill was then laid aside and LOST.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing their determination to adhere to the rejection of the Fortification Bill as amended.

The following bills from the Senate were acted on in Committee of the Whole, and were subsequently read a third time and passed by the House.

An act in addition to the act to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, passed July 4th, 1836.

An act to regulate the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

An act amendatory of the act granting pensions to widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the U. S.

Here ended the business of the Twenty-Fourth Congress.

The Speaker at about 12 o'clock, delivered his valedictory, at the termination of which he was greeted with loud applause.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. Smith, chairman of the committee on the part of the House, returned, and reported that the joint committee had waited on the President of the United States, in performance of the duty assigned to them; and that the President had returned for answer, that he had no further communication to make to either House, except to express to the close of his official connexion with the members of this Congress, his best wishes for their prosperity in this life, and for their eternal happiness in the life to come.

Mr. Patton, of Virginia, then moved that the House do now adjourn.

And thus ended the proceedings at 20 minutes past 1 A. M. upon the 4th of March.

RICHARD K. Crallé, Esq. late editor of the Telegraph, has established a new daily and weekly at the seat of government, called "The Reformer," and will advocate a total and radical reform of the false system of government by which our constitution has been misconstrued and violated, until the liberties of the country are nearly subverted. We like to see the press coming into this sound doctrine. A Convention of the whole Union, and an amendment of the constitution, and retrenchment of executive domination, can alone save us from shipwreck.—*N. Y. Star.*

Honest men in office, from the President down, who will regard their oaths to support the constitution as something more than a dead letter, will prove better conservatives of the nation. What are conventions or amendments to the constitution worth, when the President, having brought both Houses of Congress under the yoke, or even a cabinet secretary, or a hireling clerk, can overleap every barrier of the law, and trample even upon the constitution itself, with impunity? There point indeed be a radical remedy for the evils of the times—but it must begin with the people: let them cast off the chains of party servitude; and, no longer grasping at the shadow of democracy or of republicanism, while they lose the substance, let them withhold their support from demagogues and choose, not masters, but *servants*, to do their will. The late President,—or rather the late administration, composed of Andrew Jackson & Co.—has done more to uproot the constitution and revolutionize the system of government than can be repaired in twenty years; and the only safety from a total subversion is for the people to abandon the men and the things tending to that fearful result. There must be a different course, a different policy, on the part of the new administration—entirely different from that pursued the last eight years; government must act for the people, and not for Mr. Van Buren, the officeholders and the party; or else the people must act *for themselves.*

Starvation! It is said that 1200 persons in Trois Pistoles, near Quebec, are in a state of actual starvation! It is not this place alone that has a suffering population: we have no maner of doubt that almost every Canadian village abounds with a population, destitute, not only of the means to sustain life, but of the means of intelligence and religion. One reason of the poverty in Canada is the want of intelligence *here* to make a living.—Were the farmers of Vermont no better taught than are the laborers and farmers of Canada, we verily believe our population would soon be nearly as miserable as our northern neighbors. Another cause of much want in the Provinces is the immense emigration there, and the criminal conduct of agents in Great Britain who, by false and deceptive stories, hurry off thousands every year without preparing for, or even knowing any thing about, the rigors of a northern winter. This evil may be remedied, and in a great measure by the *presses* of England, if even but a few of those presses will dare to tell the truth.—Let them tell the farmers and laborers of Great Britian what they must encounter in coming to Canada, or even to the Northern states of the Union—a cold climate and a people already supplied with laborers; tell them to come penyless, if they will—but to expect to be *houseless* when they arrive, miserable, and resigned to stand a most slender chance for an unhappy life between *cold* on the one hand, and *starvation* on the other.

A carriage, made entirely of the timber of the old ship of war constitution, has recently been presented to the President. Were we to judge from the manner in which the President has for eight years ridden the *Constitution* of the *country*, we should predict a short and a hard life to the vehicle. The battle will be, however, *Hickory* vs. *oak*; and the oaken constitution may stand a better chance for existence than the *paper* one—or even than "old Hickory" himself. He is much shattered.

Tobacco. Dr. Muzzey estimates the expense to the U. S. from the use of tobacco, at 25 millions per annum! Nearly 100,000 hhds. were exported in 1835.

Mexico. Reports now are that Bustamente is at the head of affairs, and that Santa Anna is extremely unpopular. Arrangements are made to arrest his friends, and the General himself on his arrival. In the mean time, 5000 troops are marching for Texas.

For the Watchman and State Journal.

The principles of "Agrarianism" and the much vaunted and imaginary principles of "liberty" and "equal rights," which added so much to the sanguinary horrors of the French "reign of terrors" are began to be taught in this civilized and enlightened country;—the press has become the medium of promulgating principles and ideas of social life, alike absurd and ridiculous to a candid and reasonable mind—the people, bewildered by high sounding titles, and puffed up by ideas of their own importance, are to be led along imperceptibly from one step to another until they are made to recognize principles totally inconsistent with the moral and social relations of life. These remarks are suggested by perusing an article in a late number of the Vermont Patriot, headed "things as they are." After lamenting over "things as they are" the gentlemanly editor breathes forth the requiem of 'aristocracy' and talks about the frankness, liberality, &c. of the democracy. He then deprecates the existence of "monopoly," and among other things which he says "portend no good to our country and her free institutions," he remarks, "We allude to the disposition so extensively evinced, to obtain a livlihood and get rich without manual labor,—by art, invention or speculation to avail themselves of other people's industry, to be scholars and gentlemen and learn to despise the tillers of the soil, the real authors of the whole wealth of the country." The influence of this, and like remarks upon society, is ever deleterious and lasting—they become engrafted into the political and moral creeds of the ignorant and superstitious, and create at once a state of society deplorable in its condition and unhappy in its effects:—Suspicion becomes the grand main spring of human action, and turns the sweet fountain of social life and friendly enjoyment into the bitter current of jealousy and unworthy prejudice. The abstract principle in itself, to a candid and intellectual mind, is absurd and ridiculous, and it becomes a matter of astonishment that persons of the intelligence which the editor of a *Free Press* ever ought to be possessed of, can put forth to the world, principles which the experience of Ages have taught us are vain and imaginary, and utterly inconsistent with the operations of a free government. W.

For the Watchman and Journal.

Celebration of the 4th of March, at Barre lower village. According to arrangements the animated champions of the "true democracy," collected with their usual materials of party dissension and selfish triumph; the sacrifege of worth, contempt of principle, the boasts of power, the ravings of ambition, the chidings of conceit and the flickerings of vanity. After some bustling preparation, accompanied with exorbitant subscription drafts on the scanty funds of boys,—which, on this occasion, served in no small degree to depress the market of [illegible] powder was accumulated,—a party salute—falsely called national—of some twenty guns was fired, accompanied with toasts, in which the venerable shades of the fathers of our country were scarcely noticed! Wreaths of fame were alternately bound with the lavish hand of party servility around the brows of Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Tom Benton, William C. Rives, and Richard M. Johnson, in all of which they most unpoetically stuck the *expunging pen.* Many ponderous bodies of patriotic energy were so inflated with the *spirit* of the day, that they almost lost their *gravity*—at least its *center*,—and were probably unable to remove their "deposits"!

A REPUBLICAN.

Barre, 7th March, 1837.

The celebration of the 4th here was not so formal, there being no guns on the occasion, other than the cracking and popping of the *wine bottles.*

A high minded Virginian. Mr Rives, of Virginia, in a recent speech, said that "he regarded slavery in the abstract, and as it existed among us, as a great evil, moral, social and political, and that if he had the power he would abolish it in Virginia immediately." Mr. Rives denied having used these words;—the Telegraph affirmed that he did. The speech as reported in the Intelligencer, a whig paper, was referred to, when lo! no such language was used. Now mark the result: on calling for the notes of the reporter, these words were found to have been uttered by Mr. Rives, and in pursuing the subject, it was ascertained that he himself revised his speech for the Intelligencer and had EXPUNGED! his own language in regard to slavery. We presume, after this mean and miserable subterfuge, we shall hear no more of the little expunger as a candidate for President. He has shelved himself.

N. Y. Star.

There is a good story going the rounds here in relation to the President elect. A parcel of "loafers," clerks of the kitchen chiefly, who have had a good deal to do with the old hero's administration, sent the "little man from Kinderhook" a gold-headed cane—a fifty dollar fellow—which the donee respectfully *sent back*, with his compliments, saying, in effect, that he should not have need of a hickory stick in his new station—and he hoped he should not, in any station, for a good many years yet. Quite a rebuff, Messrs. Cuisiniers.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Star.*

Gov. Boggs of Missouri, and Mr. Jameson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, have had a very serious quarrel. The Governor, in consequence of it, has since refused to address his legislative communications to the Speaker, and addressed them directly to the House. That body, very properly, has laid them upon the table by a unanimous vote, and is determined to do so until His Excellency shall see fit to mend his manners.

Hon. Thomas R. Mitchell, a distinguished son of South Carolina, died recently at his residence at Georgetown in that State.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says—

Gen. Jackson, after mature deliberation, has settled a great *legal question.* He has solemnly decided, that from 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d of March, until 12 o'clock the next day, the United States is without a President! Having come to this conclusion, he has caused it to be announced, that after that hour he will sign no bill. On being appealed to by a friend he replied,—and what do you think he replied? Contract the muscles of your face and hold your sides, while I repeat to you *confidentially*, his answer. "Why sir," said the hero, "if I should sign a bill after that hour, *I should consider myself a usurper!!!*"

Important Political Meeting in Pennsylvania—General Harrison and the Anti-masons.—A highly interesting and important political meeting was held at Harrisburg, on the 22d ult. It was composed of the [illegible] of Dauphin county, and members of the Legislature, and many citizens from other counties of the commonwealth. It was called together as an Anti-masonic meeting, and the doctrines of that party were affirmed in the most positive manner.

We regret we have not space for the entire proceedings, and annex the concluding resolutions, together with the editorial notice of the Pennsylvania Telegraph, in which it will be seen that the editor states it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, "*that Gen. Harrison would be nominated by a General Convention—that no other would be seriously thought of—that the voice of the party was too well known upon the subject to admit a doubt of it.*"

6. Resolved, That a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for national offices, is in accordance with Democratic Anti-masonic usages, and a proper means by which we can give confidence to our friends in the purity and permanency of our principles and party organization, and extend their influence throughout the Union.

7. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the several counties in appointing delegates to the State Anti-Masonic Convention to be held in May next, to instruct their delegates upon the subject of a National Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

8. Resolved, That we sincerely hope that all opponents of Secret Societies, throughout the State and Union, wherever they may have been found, and however scattered at the last Presidential election, will reunite with us in the holy cause which first detached us from other parties, and brought us together; and [illegible] perseverance and energy, [illegible] unembarrassed by our distractions, and once more emblazoned openly to exhibit its crosses—[illegible] aprons, and badges.

9. Resolved, That while we invite the virtuous and patriotic of all parties to join our standard, yet we will be seduced by no inducements, however plausible, to form any coalition or amalgamation tending to merge our party, or obliterate our principles; for we believe that ALL the great interests of the Nation can and will be fully protected and promoted by the triumph of the Anti-masonic party, but that many of those vital interests will be sustained by no other party.

10. Resolved, That any attempt to form a new party upon the wreck of Anti-Masonry, is calculated to overthrow the present State Administration, and re-establish the supremacy of the Lodge, and ought to be discountenanced by every friend of his country.—*N. Y. Express.*

Horrid Suspicion.—John Dellivier, a rich settler at Tariff, Ohio has been committed to prison there, for the supposed murder of a family consisting of four persons, named Gorgas, in the year 1834-5, whose property he took possession of, reporting they had emigrated to Missouri. Two of the bodies had been discovered; and plunder is supposed to have been the only incentive to this outrageous and bloody deed.—*Star.*

New Grenada.—Late information via Baltimore, says that Russel, the English Consul has been released from prison at Panama, and was hourly expected at Carthagena, when he would no doubt succeed in producing an amicable arrangement with Commodore Peyton, who was maintaining a strict blockade of all the ports, with a large fleet.

Alabama Prices.—A correspondent in Alabama states that a Judge there "gets only $1,500, while a head cook of one of the principal hotels, or a steward on board a steamboat receives $1,750." This only proves that the good people of the Cotton Paradise have more respect for the *laws of digestion* than for the *digested laws.*

NO DECEPTION.—Some time ago a professor of Legerdemane entertained an audience in a village of Scotland, which was principally composed of colliers. After "astonishing the natives" with various tricks—metamorphosing wine into water, &c., he asked the loan of a halfpeney from one of his admirers. A collier with a little hesitation handed out the coin, which the juggler speedily exhibited, as he said, transformed into a guinea, 'An' is that my bawbee?" exclaimed the collier, 'Undoubtedly," answered the juggler. "Let's see't said the collier; and turning it round and round in examination with an ecstasy of delight, thanking the juggler for his kindness, and putting it into his pocket, "I'se warr't ye'll no turn't into a bawbee again.'

Genuine Wit.—An Irishman being told that the price of bread had fallen, replied promptly, "Well, that's the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend."

"What's the matter of your eye?" said a gentleman the other day to an honest emigrant, who looked as if he had been playing at fisty cuffs.

"Och, it has been put out, knocked out, annihilated, *expunged.*"

"How can that be?" replied the other, "Can't you see with it?"

"Oh yes, I can see with it, but for all that it is *expunged.* Don't you see the *black lines* around it?"

Capt. Joseph Wyman, who was one of the guard of Andre on the night previous to his execution, died at Woburn, Mass. lately, aged 75.