

**TUESDAY, JUNE 28.**  
**RESCINDING RESOLUTION.**  
 In Senate.—On motion of Mr. White, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by him, some time ago, rescinding the resolution of the Senate of March, 1834, declaring that the President had transcended his authority in reference to the removal of the deposits.

Mr. White addressed the Senate at length in explanation and support of his views, for nearly three hours, when he asked the yeas and nays on his resolution.

Mr. Walker then expressed the grounds on which he should vote against the resolution.

The yeas and nays being taken, the question was taken on the rescinding resolution, and decided as follows:

Yeas 2, Nays 28.

So the resolution was negatived.

Mr. Wright presented instructions he had received from the Legislature of New York on this subject; which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay suggested the propriety of taking up the expunging resolution, so as to dispose of the whole business.

Mr. Clayton moved to take up the resolution, as he had received instructions to vote against it, and wished to record his vote.

After some conversation between Mr. Wright, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Clayton, it was fixed that the resolution should be taken up about 12 o'clock to-morrow.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 30.**  
 In the Senate, the Vice President announced that he should not resume the Chair, during the present session, after this day.

**EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.**

Mr. Benton, in reference to the cause which prevented him from calling up the expunging resolution yesterday, said he left it to the Senate to act in reference to it as they might think proper.

After a few remarks from Mr. Preston, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Benton, the subject was dropped.

The bill from the House to change the time for the annual meeting of Congress was taken up, and indefinitely postponed.—Yeas 24.

The resolution from the House to change the Joint Rules so as to continue all unfinished business in both Houses over to the next session, was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate took up a bill to establish a foundry, an armory in the West, and one in the South, &c.

Some of the items contained in this bill being also in the fortification bill, which had been recommitted.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out these items, but the motion requiring, on the passage of a bill, unanimous consent, and objection being made, it was not persevered in.

A debate ensued on this bill in which Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Walker, Mr. Benton, Mr. King, of Geo., and Mr. Calhoun, participated, when the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows:

Yeas 24—Nays 15.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Evening Session.**—On the Speaker's resuming the chair, at 4 o'clock, he announced the following Message from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of James Madison, Ex-President of the United States.

He departed this life at half past six o'clock, on the morning of the 28th instant, full of years and of honor.

I hasten this communication, in order that Congress may adopt such measures as may be proper to testify their sense of the respect which is due to the memory of one whose life has contributed so essentially to the happiness and glory of his country, and to the good of mankind.

**ANDREW JACKSON.**

Mr. Patton and Mr. Adams spoke very feelingly upon the occasion in the House, and Mr. Rives in the Senate.

A joint resolution was adopted, raising committees to consult on the best mode of expressing the deep sensibility of the nation upon the reception of intelligence so interesting to the republic.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the adoption of the following resolution by that body:

**IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,**

June 30, 1836.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States.

Ordered, That Mr. Rives, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Tallmadge, be the committee.

Attest: **WALTER LOWRIE, Sec'y.**

The House concurred in the resolution, and, according to a previous order of the House, the committee was ordered to consist of one from each State in the Union.

**TEXAS.**—Amongst the business in the Senate, yesterday, was the discussion and unanimous adoption of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of the recognition of the Independence of Texas.

The sentiment expressed by this vote of the Senate is in substance this and no more, viz: that the United States will, in regard to Texas, act upon the principle established by the action of this Government in all cases of civil war among foreign People. That is, it will recognize the actual Government, whenever it is satisfied of its being entitled to the character of an independent Power, and it will readily recognize the independence of Texas when it shall be made apparent that it is an independence in fact, as well as in name.

[Nat. Int. July 1.]

**CONGRESS.**—Within the last two days, several important bills, whose fate was considered to be doubtful, have

passed, among the enactments of which are the following measures:

The great Cherokee Treaty Appropriation;

The Delaware Breakwater;

The Port and Harbor Improvements;

The new Patent Law;

The erection of a new Patent Office;

The erection of a Treasury building;

The continuation of the Cumberland Road;

Reorganization of the Land Office;

Supplementary public deposit bill, with divers others of lesser consequence.

Among the measures which have not ripened into laws are the following: the increase of the Army; the reorganization of the Navy; the extension of the Judicial System for the benefit of the West, with a host of other bills.

It is barely possible that a quorum of both Houses may be rallied this morning, and, by suspending the joint rules, pass a few more bills.

[Nat. Int. July 4.]

**TEXAS.**

From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 16.

The Texian Commissioners, Messrs. P. W. Grayson and James Collingsworth, of whose arrival by the Independence we have already given notice, left this city for Washington yesterday evening in the steamboat Southern.

The object of their mission is generally understood to be for the purpose of negotiating the acknowledgment of Texas as an independent nation by the United States. We will, we trust, have ere long to announce the complete success of their patriotic and high-minded endeavors.

We are authorized to state, on the authority of the Texian Commissioner, just arrived from Velasco, the present seat of government in Texas, that on the 1st day of last month an agreement in the nature of armistice was entered into between the government of Texas and Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the substantial stipulations of which, on the part of the latter, were, that all the Mexican forces then in Texas should forthwith evacuate the country, passing beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte, that all property owned by any portion of the Mexican army from the Texian citizens, at any time since the commencement of the late invasion, should be forthwith restored; that all Texian prisoners in the hands of the enemy should be immediately set at liberty; for and in consideration of a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners in the hands of the Texians;—and finally, that there should be for the present a cessation of all hostilities both by land and sea.

Among the minor stipulations of the agreement was one given by Gen. Santa Anna personally, that he would not himself take up arms, or cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during their struggle for independence.

Gen. SANTA ANNA has published a document, in which he endeavors to exculpate himself from the odium justly attached to the murderers of Fanning and his troops, by ascribing the act to the orders of his government. This effort might have some force, if it could be forgotten that he himself was in fact the government. The effort to escape is a puerile one. No doubt he feels like Macbeth, when the ghost of Banquo appeared. In vain he cries "Thou canst not say I did it." He cowers beneath the reproaches of his own conscience; but he cannot wash his skirts of the blood of his victims.

[Richmond Courier.]

**Colonels Crockett and Bowie.**—The following facts, characteristic of these brave and lamented men, which are well authenticated, are extracted from a letter recently received from a friend residing in Natchitoches, Louisiana:

"During the siege of the Alamo, the Mexicans planted a piece of ordnance within gunshot of the Fort, with the intention of commencing a brisk cannonade. Five men successively stepped forth to fire the gun, and were each marked down by the unerring fire of Crockett.

The consequence was that the gun was abandoned.

A characteristic fact is also related of Col. Bowie, who formed one of that ill-fated garrison. When the fort was carried he was sick in bed. He had also one of the murderous butchery knives which bears his name. Lying in bed he discharged his pistol and gun, and with each discharge brought down an enemy. So intimidated were the Mexicans by this act of desperate and cool bravery, that they dared not approach him, but shot him from the door—and as the cowardly approached his bed over the dead bodies of their companions the dying Bowie, nursing himself for a last blow, plunged his knife into the heart of his nearest foe at the same instant that he expired. Such are a few of the facts I have learned connected with the fall of San Antonio."

[Xenia (Ohio) Gazette.]

**Conspiracy of Santa Anna to Escape.**—Extract from a letter received this morning from New Orleans, which may be fully relied on.

[N. Y. Star.]

**NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 16.**

The Independence, Com. Hawkins, arrived a few days since, and brings intelligence which has not been made public as yet. It appears that the cunning Santa Anna had or was about deceiving the credulous Texian cabinet. He had made a solemn treaty to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, and to use all his influence on his arrival in Mexico to recognize it. A Texian cutter was to convey him to Vera Cruz instantly.

He told them his object in going to Mexico was to get it recognized, and he could accomplish more by his presence than by writing. Com. Hawkins of the Independence was commissioned to take him to Vera Cruz; he refused to comply; then he was put on board the Invincible, Captain Brown. Upon Brown's learning it, he threatened to blow up the vessel, and upon the people hearing of the resolutions of the Cabinet, they became so enraged that the Cabinet were obliged

to tear up the treaty, and convey him (Santa Anna) to Velasco, and put him in irons. The indignation of the people was so great that had they not complied with their request, they would, no doubt, have massacred Santa Anna and the Cabinet; and we sincerely hope Texas will be annexed to the U. States. The farmers are all busy on their plantations, endeavoring to make up lost time. They will make about one half a crop of cotton, but most of them are planting corn."

**Col. Fanning still alive.**—The Peninsula Gazette of the 18th ult. states, on the authority of Capt. Tresvan, of the Texian army, that Colonel Fanning was not among the slain, but, with a physician of his own force, was preserved and is still a prisoner with the Mexicans.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**THE CREEK WAR OVER.**

Intelligence from Major Gen. Scott's Headquarters in the Creek nation, received by the last mails, justifies the belief that the Indian campaign in that quarter must have terminated, if not finally closed, before this day. One thousand hostile Indians have surrendered; and, if they are prisoners of war without the discharge of a musket, or the loss of one brave soldier, the bloodless triumph is not less acceptable to a Christian community. The number of hostile warriors which yet remains to be taken is variously estimated at from eight hundred to twelve hundred; and if they should hold out, contrary to what may be reasonably calculated, the judicious and efficient measures adopted by the distinguished and gallant Scott, as we see by his recent General Orders, must ensure their speedy capture by force of arms, either in action, or (hemmed in as they must be by the plan of operations) by unavoidable surrender. All the passes are said to be effectually guarded by the troops, and their escape to Florida, heretofore asserted as probable, is deemed to be impracticable.

[Nat. Int. July 4.]

**THE DEPOSITE BILL.**—The subject of the late extract from the Globe is sufficient to show what use the Government designs to make of the Deposite Bill. It is to be handled as a weapon of offence against the currency of the country, and the Globe is already giving out predictions of its effects, which we have no doubt the Government will use all its means to fulfil.

[Balt. Chron.]

The late act of Congress which is hailed as "good news from Washington," and the passage of which, it is said, is to be celebrated by the "whig merchants of New York, in a public way, is imperative. It leaves no discretion to the head of the Treasury Department. In the execution of that act, twelve millions of the public money will have to be transferred from the present to other depositories; and of the twelve millions now in the deposite banks in the city of New York, seven millions and a half must be transferred to other institutions as soon as they can be selected. The act itself will prevent the deposite banks from directing their "operations in order to prevent hasty and ineffectual curtailments."

"We fear that in the first step necessary to execute the law, the New York merchants will find any thing else but that which generally succeeds "good news," and in the second step, next January, when all but five millions of dollars must be taken from the Treasury, and the city of New York is left with but its proportion of that sum, we apprehend that the consequences will be such as to lead to any thing else than public rejoicings. It is inconceivable how much the execution of the law, it will be the fault of the authors of the law, deposite banks, or the Treasury Department."

[From the Baltimore Gazette of Thursday last.]

**BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.**—Yesterday afternoon, the resignation of PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq., as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, which had been presented to the Board of Directors early in June, was very reluctantly accepted.

We learn also that Mr. Woodville, the Superintendent of Transportation, and Mr. Weaver, Superintendent of Construction, have retired from the Rail-road. Mr. Woodville having resigned in his resignation to the Board in March last, to take effect this day.

Each of these gentlemen has performed the duties of his office with distinguished ability—and has deserved the esteem and gratitude of every friend of the Rail-road.

**A PRESIDENT AT LAST.**—The New York Board of Aldermen have, at last, succeeded in electing a presiding officer. On Friday evening, Alderman Varian was chosen President, by a vote of 7 to 9, one of the Whig members voting for him. Alderman Varian is a Van Burenite.

[From the Williamsport (Md.) Banner, June 23.]

**PACKET BOATS.**—A company has been formed in this place, to establish a line of packet boats, to connect with the line now running from the District to Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown. Two boats, well adapted to the purpose, are now fitting up to be placed on the line, and it is expected that they will, in the course of a few days, be ready to transport passengers. They will be connected with the national road by two stages, one running to Clear Spring, the other to Hagerstown, thus affording every convenience and accommodation to travellers eastward and westward. The enterprising individuals who have shown their public spirit by embarking in this business, deserve, and will no doubt receive adequate encouragement.

The people of Vicksburg, Mississippi, have subscribed \$22,000 to build a Theatre, and \$10,000 to build a Church.

**LIEUTENANT SHERBURNE.**

We do not know that we can better comply with the wish of the writer of the annexed note, than by publishing it entire. The erroneous statement was taken, by us, from the Washington correspondence of some eastern print—the United States Gazette, we think.—[Balt. Chron.]

WASHINGTON, JULY 2, 1836.

Gentlemen.—Yesterday a notice appeared in the Baltimore Chronicle, (which I regret to observe copied into other papers,) stating that the "President had stricken the name of Midshipman SHERBURNE from the rolls of the Navy, for having killed Midshipman Key in a duel."

On reading the notice, I immediately called on the President and stated to him the remark in the Chronicle. He replied, that it was not true, and that I had his authority for saying it, and also that no complaint had been made to him on the painful subject.

I will also take the liberty to remark that my son (who is of mature age) was the challenged party, and endeavored, as far as an officer and gentleman of honor could do, to avoid the painful meeting which proved so unfortunate to his opponent, and so truly afflicting to his bereaved parents. You will greatly oblige me by stating the above facts in your next paper, and requesting those who have copied the notice to make the correction, which, in justice to my son, (who is now absent on duty) I hope will not be denied.

I am, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant.

**JOHN H. SHERBURNE.**

Editors Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. Eaton, Minister of the United States to Spain, (late Governor of the Territory of Florida,) has arrived in this city, on his way to his European destination.—[Nat. Int.]

Brigadier General J. E. Wool, has been appointed to the command of the regular, volunteer, and militia force that may be called into service in the Cherokee nation, and has left Washington for Tennessee to enter on the discharge of his duties.—[Id.]

In reference to the reported matrimonial infidelity of the great English Poetess, Mrs. Norton, a New York paper observes: It is a little singular that one of the best of Mrs. Norton's productions, a tale entitled the "Deserted Child"—is upon the subject of a wife abandoning her husband and child for the arms of a seducer. She will now bitterly realize the miseries so forcibly portrayed in that affecting story.

**City of Lowell.**—The Lowell Courier gives the result of a census just taken by order of the city government, from which it appears that the population of the city is 17,632, of whom 6,315 are males, and 11,318 females. The number of aliens is 2,661, and colored persons 44. The number of school children between the ages of 4 and 13, 2,777.

The monument raised in honor of the Emperor Alexander, at Warsaw, is an obelisk, and bears on one of its sides this inscription:—"To Alexander I., Emperor of all the Russias, the conqueror and benefactor of Poland!" We have heard of lying tomb-stones before, but don't believe that ever a stone lied like this.—[Boston Post.]

[From the New York Post.]

**Accident on the Providence Rail-road.**—We have received the following letter, briefly relating a most distressing accident:

"At half past 12 o'clock on Wednesday, about three miles and a half South of Bristol, a most serious accident happened to the train of cars going in. We had 115 passengers in the forward cars. The two trains, one proceeding towards Providence and the other towards Boston, both going at the rate of twenty miles per hour, came in contact, and such destruction ensued as was never before seen. There are from fifteen to twenty legs broken, and many persons dreadfully injured. I can hardly hold my pen in thinking of the accident."

**VALUABLE MACHINE.**—We were invited on Saturday last, by Mr. James Luckey, in company with others, to inspect the operations of an ingenious machine, at work under his charge, at the Nail Factory of the Messrs. Haxall in this city. This machine is for the purpose of sawing, jointing and smoothing the staves of flour barrels, and preparing them for the hands of the cooper—and most admirably does it perform its task. It gives the exact bulge and bevel desired by the workman, and brings into use all sorts of stuff—oak, pine, or hickory, straight or crooked. Even the "poorum up his gum tree" is no longer safe—as we learn the latter tree, hitherto of little value, is converted by this machine into excellent staves. It brings into service such portions of the tree as can not be worked by hand, and therefore greatly enhances the value of timber land. Those who feel an interest in mechanical ingenuity, will be gratified with an examination of this improvement.—[Rich. Com. June 27.]

Mr. Randolph's Will of 1821, will be before the General Court this day. It is understood, we believe, that such of the written testimony taken in the former case as will be applicable to this, will be admitted without a new examination of the witnesses. Messrs. Jones, Cooke, Taylor, Johnson, Stander, and Robertson, are counsel in the case.

[Richmond Com. July 2.]

Extract of a letter from the Receiver of Public Money at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to the postmaster at Lawrenceburg:

"I am receiving from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per day, and have been for the last 30 days in my office as Receiver of public moneys. I am worn out attending it. \$500,000 has been received since the 7th of March last, and it is said that the Eastern folks have only begun to come. I believe that this office will take \$1,500,000 during the year."

**THE FREE PRESS.**

**CHARLESTOWN.**

**THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836.**

**DEATH OF MR. MADISON.**

From the National Intelligencer, July 1st.

James Madison is no more!

The last of the great lights of the Revolution, the brightest of those great minds, which, like the pillar of fire of old, conducted the American Israel through the trials of the scarcely less important era following the Revolution, and gave to his country the repose, security, and happiness of a wise, regular, stable, and consolidated Government; this pure and beautiful and benign light has at last sunk below the horizon, and is quenched forever in this world. Glorious indeed has been its long course, and though no more to be seen, it has left a radiance in the firmament at which his country will long gaze with admiration and gratitude.

For more than thirty years, the name of JAMES MADISON has, more than that of any other living man, been associated, in the mind of United America, with the principles and the fabric of our Government. He was the principal architect in its construction; he did not lay its cornerstone, he lived to see it endure many trials, survive great dangers, and to promise endurance for ages.

He died on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th of June. He was born on the 16th of March, in the year 1751; and was, of course, when he died, of the patriarchal age of more than eighty-five years.

His end, visibly approaching for some days before, was such as that of a good and great man ought to be. His faculties undimmed till his latest hours, he expired without a struggle, free from pain, free from regret, and from cause of repining.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY passed here, in the Rail-Road Cars from Harpers-Ferry to Winchester, on Monday last, bound for his residence in Kentucky.

**CONGRESS.**

Congress adjourned sine die, on Monday last, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Col. LEXA, our Representative, reached home yesterday, by the Rail-Road Cars from Baltimore.

**MEXICO.**

The latest news from Mexico states that Gen. Ureca had been appointed generalissimo of the Mexican army against Texas, and that an expedition under Gen. Cortes, consisting of 5000 men, had arrived at Saltillo, and another of 3000 under Gen. Valencia, was to have embarked at Vera Cruz for Copano, early in June, but had delayed in consequence of 400 Texians having taken possession of the latter place.

Gen. Filisola had received positive orders from the Mexican government to cease retreating, to recruit his forces, and again oppose the Texians in conjunction with Ureca.

**RECALL OF GEN. SCOTT.**—The Washington papers state that the President has recalled Major General Scott from the command of the army in the South. The measure, it is intimated, "was rendered necessary by the unfortunate acerbity of feeling, operating to an extent prejudicial to the public interest, existing between this distinguished Officer and several other branches in the service."

The command of course devolves upon General Jeser, who at the last dates, occupied a post in Alabama, near Fort Mitchell.

Governor Cass, at present Secretary of War, has been appointed Minister to France. His nomination to the Senate was unanimously confirmed by that body. The Metropolitan states that "immediately after the adjournment of Congress the Secretary will proceed to Detroit for the arrangement of his private affairs,—but will probably remain in charge of the Department until October, as it is understood that the nomination is prospective."

This arrangement will enable the President to fill the office under the provisions of the act of February 13th, 1795, which provides for any vacancy that may occur in the executive departments, not exceeding six months. With respect to the appointment of Gov. Cass, his own reputation renders a single word of comment unnecessary. It will be received throughout the country with that general and entire satisfaction which is the surest indication of the public feeling and confidence that the national interests will be faithfully guarded, and the national character and dignity most worthily represented in this important and delicate station."

The appointment of Gov. Wray as First Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Anderson, resigned, is announced in the Globe. In view of Pennsylvania politics, this a strange appointment, and it is rather humiliating to see one who had presided over the destinies of a great State, sink into a Bureau at Washington.

**DEADLY ACCIDENT.**—The steamboat Roy burst her boiler on the 9th ult. a few miles above Columbia, on the Mississippi, killing eleven persons, and wounding ten others. The cabin passengers escaped without exception.

**RAIL ROADS.**—The rail road from Richmond to Petersburg is about to be commenced. Provision for the line between Fredericksburg and Alexandria will follow in due course, and thus complete the entire chain from Baltimore to Roanoke.

**LIBERITY.**—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, received an anonymous donation last week of 15,000 dollars, with the direction to expend two thirds in the valley of the Mississippi, and one third in Foreign Countries.

**THE CROPS.**

There is no doubt, says the last Staunton Spectator, that the Wheat crops in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia generally, will be very light, but all who remember the gloomy forebodings last year in this Valley, and know any thing of the quantity of Flour still in the country, notwithstanding the good prices it has borne in the markets, cannot reasonably indulge the apprehension of a famine, as some of the newspapers predict. Last year the crops in Maryland and Pennsylvania were generally excellent, particularly in the latter—while in the Valley of Virginia they were quite the reverse—This year we believe there will be a full average crop in August. It would be singular indeed, if in a country so extensive, so sparsely populated, and so generally agricultural, we should have, (as some editors recommend,) to resort to England for a supply of bread stuffs.

The Alexandria Gazette notices a rumor—that some intimations have been given out that the President intends, after the adjournment of Congress, to proceed to the Southern frontier and direct, in person, the operations against the Indians in that quarter."

Forty-two acres of land in the outskirts of the village of Syracuse, in the western part of New York, sold lately for \$42,000. Seven rail roads terminate in this village.

In Cleveland, Ohio, possessing a population of 30,000 persons only, there are no less than three daily and five weekly papers.

"A READER" has been received, and shall receive due attention.

Of the eight Senators elected this spring, but one of the former Senators—Major Ogle—is re-elected. Of the 134 members of the next House of Delegates, 64 are new members.

A Patent has been taken out in England, by a celebrated tanner, for tanning with blackberry bushes in lieu of oak bark.

The company of volunteers from this city, under command of Captain Robinson, arrived in Augusta, Georgia, on the 23d June, from Charleston, and passed on to the Creek country.—[Nat. Int.]

**POLITICS OF VIRGINIA.**

The following facts and statements respecting the late elections in Virginia were prepared by a highly intelligent gentleman, whose leisure and opportunity have enabled him to pursue the investigation with critical accuracy.

**RESULTS OF THE LATE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.**

There were eight shires in 1634, and out of them have grown the present counties of the State. Of these eight shires there is only one which has given its vote in favor of the expungers, and the Missouri restrictionists, and that is the county of Isle of Wight, the remaining seven, viz. Northampton, Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, James City, Charles City, and Henrico, have gone the other way; the first six with almost unexampled unanimity, the seventh, the county of Henrico, by a large majority.

Every town having the right of separate election has gone with the shires. Thirty-two out of the sixty-six counties below the Blue Ridge of Mountains, and the boroughs, making thirty-six in all, have done so; while the remaining thirty-four counties have sustained the expungers, and submitted to Executive dictation. The thirty-six boroughs and counties return thirty-eight—thus giving a majority of two members to the Whigs. But while their majority is thus small in the Legislature, the popular majority is large and decided.

According to the lowest estimate exhibited by the returns, the Whig majority is 1-3, which estimate is founded on erroneous details operating greatly to the injury of the Whigs. The result of one believed to be much more accurate, is the following: