From the New York Herald, 2nd inst. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

ENGLISH LOAN TO SANTA ANNA-INVASION OF TEX-AS CERTAIN.

way to Liverpool, we have received highly important intelligence from Mexico by a private correspondence from that capitol and of the most authen-

\$15,000,000-for a period of fourteen years without the payment of any annual interest, until the period of reimbursement, when the holders of the stock will receive \$140 for \$100, out and out. The agents for this loan in London are James Morrison & Co. of London. The British government become the guarantee for its repayment to the English stock-holders, and in consideration thereof, all English manufactures are to be admitted into Vera Cruz and other ports of Mexico, at a nominal duty, for the same period at which the loan is taken.

We have also learned some particulars of the history of this loan, which we now give, and shall add

At the close of last year, or the beginning of the present, an agent from Santa Anna proceeded to London for the purpose of effecting a loan, on any terms or conditions. After a great deal of negotiation in London, an agent of the great banking house of Morrison & Co., of London, proceeded to Mexico, by one of the West India steamers. On reaching Mexico, after some negotiation, the terms of the loan were arranged, according to the statement we have given. On this being effected, Santa Anna, being almost like to burst, wrote and published the recent letters to General Houston, President of Texas, and to General Hamilton the Texian envoy to Europe. It was the union of the English abolition and Mexican influence in London, that prevented the success of the Texian loan attempted by General Hamilton-and the same union that was successful in the Mexican, aided by the Mexican mines and trade. In the mean time, about six or eight weeks ago, the agent of the Morrisons, accompanied by an aid de camp of Santa Anna, whose name we believe is M. Escandon, left Vera Cruz, reached Havanna in time to take the steamer Medway, which touched at this port on Friday last. The names of both are in the list of passengers. They were also accompanied by M. A. Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister at Mexico, on his return to Spain. By these persons the intelligence was brought to this city and several commercial letters were also received here, stating positively the facts as we have related them.

We further learn that the intention of the Mexican government, as soon as they shall have received steamships, muskers, and other munitions of war from England, and brought to them under the English flag, the proceeds of their loan, that a terrible invasion of Texas will be made both by sea and land, that a number of British navy and army officers will be engaged to lead their troops to battle. The loan will take no money from England, but simply ships, steamers, and munitions of war. In Mexico they have men, provisions, every thing except good officers and munitions of war. Santa Anna is furious for the invasion of Texas-and it he should succeed in driving the Texians into the United States, he intends to invade Louisiana and Arkansas-besides threatening the whole valley of the Mississippi with his vengeance.

Of the general accuracy of thees important facts, No doubt England would like to get that country, ince and jealousy of Russia in the north west interposes insuperable obstacles to such a purpose. The British policy is to bring Mexico and the United States into conflict, through Texas, and by keeping both in a state of war, to weaken them, so as to be able to govern and control the poliey and interest of both. It is very evident that at the first step towards the invasion of Texas by Mexico, a "tumultuous army" will rush from the valley of the Mississippi across the Sabine. This fact will furnish to Santa Anna, in the event of victory, a pretext to invade the United States, and to refuse o liquidate the indemnity agreed upon by his commissioners at Washington. It is, however, not so very certain that the Texians, assisted by the Anglo Saxon race of this continent, will not carry the war into Mexico, and plant the standard of the "lone star" in the palace of the Montezumas.

At all events, a war-fierce and bloody-between Mexico and Texas, is now certain. Let us prepare

From the Washington Globe.

ENGLISH OPERATIONS IN MEXICO.

The facts given in the extract below, by the New York Herald's writer of the money article, we be lieve, were obtained from reliable informants---per sons of character, and some of official standing. The aid of England thrown into the scale of SAN-

TA ANNA and Mexico, may possibly bring that of the United States as a support to Texas. The interference of European nations in the conflicts of this continent must, necessarily, have more or less influence upon the destiny of this country and its in-

"It appears that Santa Anna has concluded arrangements for a so-called loan of £3,000,000, on terms which place it upon no other footing than that of a subsidy. These are, that the loan is to run tifteen years without interest, to be reimbursed, at the expiration of that time, with forty per cent. advance, and to be guarantied by the British Government. British goods to be received into Mexico duty free in all that time. The proceeds of the loan, which are equal to \$15,000,000, will be sent to Mexico in the shape of arms and munitions of war. for the conquest of Texas. The bonus of forty per cent., to be paid at the expiration of fifteen years, is about equal to an annual interest of three per cent. The interest, in fifteen years, would amount to £1,-200,000. The present Mexican debt due in Lon-

Capital 5 per cents, £2,769.650 4,096,170

3,116,909 Arrears of interest due.

£6,865,820

£9,982,729 Total due in London,

"These stocks are selling now in London at 35 a 40 cents on the dollar; and yet that disgraced and dishonered Government is to receive £3,000,000 render a fugitive from justice of this State, charged more, at a rate less, by two per cent, than the British Government itself can borrow at this moment. It is evident, therefore, that this is a subsidy, and

This whole movement is fraught with the gravest matter of reflection to people of this country. The very professions of the English Government, recently manifested, to remove every other cause of difficulty between the two countries, except that growing directly and indirectly out of the slave question. are evidences of the dangerous position of matters on that ground. An Anglo Mexican war against Texas, on the basis of Santa Anna's preclamation, which held out the suppression of slavery as its object, cannot but involve the United States in the quarrel, with the moral influence of slavery aganst her. We think it right to make these suggestions, on the increased importance which the Mexican and Texian

dence in a continuance of the peacful relations be it. They say "it is too long-it would fill up our tween this country and Great Britain. We cannot, papers," But we guess if it was creditable to His however, shut our eyes to the fact that the position of England on the subject of negro slavery is anta-By the British mail, Medway, which arrived here gonist to that of the United States upon the same if it filled a dozen papers. from Havana on Priday last, and suited for Halifax subject; and any movement of the former power, on Saturday, to connect with the Brittania, on her directly or indirectly, in the matter, has a direct and immediate tendency to bring the two countries into

West Point. The Madisonian says :- The fol-Santa Anna, at length, positively presured a loan west Point.—The Madisonian says:—The following named gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the Annual Examination of the cadets at the Military Academy, to commence on the first Monday in June next:

Thomas A. Deblois, Esq., of Maine. James J. Austin, Esq of Massachusetts. Gen. E. P. Walton, of Vermont. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D. of New York. Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, of Pennsylvania George P. McCulloch, Esq. of New Jersey. Gen. George H. Steuart, of Maryland. Col. Josiah W. Ware, of Virginia. Gen. Alexander Macrae, of North Carolina. Richard W. Habersham, Esq. of Georgia. Dr. Churchill J. Blackburn, of Kentucky. Gen. Robert Macafee, W. S. T. Dennison, Esq. of Ohio. John G. Floyd, Esq. of Indiana. Hon. A. S. Brown, of Mississippi. Dr. Benjamin W. Maclin, of Alabama. Frederick W. Curtenius, Esq of Michigan. Dr. Frederick Hall, District of Columbia. Capt. Beverly Kennon, U. S. Navy. Col. J. J. Abert, U. S. Army.

Capt. P. H. Salt, We will also state, for the information of the pub lic, that the Cadet appointments for this year have been made. The next selections will be made in February or March, 1843.

OUR VICTORY.

The Republicans are very naturally elated at their success in this State. They rejoice that their own beloved Virginia is still true to herself and to the country. They rejoice that her voters are too intelligent to be humbugged, and too honest to be bribed by the leaders of Federalism. But they will enjoy their victory with becoming moderation. The result is exceedingly gratifying to the Democ racy of the whole country-but they will not be so extravagant in their demonstrations of joy. as were their opponents after the Presidential election. They will not celebrate their victory with "bonfires and lluminations;" nor will they evince their joy in any other than a rational manner.

We cannot but regard the result as a great moral as well as a brilliant political triumph. Our adversaries in the canvass appraied to the worst passions of the human heart. They hoped to gain the day, by making the voters of the country believe that their pockets would suffer seriously by the refusal of the democratic Senate to receive the State's quota of the distribution fund. The increased taxes of the present year, and other burdens upon the people, "too grievous to be borne," were attributed to the non-reception of the land money. we have detailed, there can be no mistake. The large thought the yeomanry of Virginia too igno-idea published in New Orleans, that to England had rant to understand the plain proposition that, for evbeen ceded the Californias, is without foundation. ery dollar received under the distribution law, they would be compelled to pay back a much larger sum. But how completely are the hopes and expectations against them on joint ballot! This is indeed decisive-overwhelming.-Lynchburg Republican.

> Go from home to hear the news from home .- In casting our eyes over the pages of a New York paper, (whig) several weeks ago, we noticed a letter from North Carolina, in which the writer anticipates a considerable change in the opinions of this ton Factories amongst us, whose owners desire protection. In other words, they go for taxing the people that their Factory proffits may be enhanced.

our Banks had loaned considerable sums of money to these Cotton Factories; and he might have added, that our public Board of Money Lenders had loaned the Factories a large portion of the State Money too. We know not where the writer got his information from. The above is the substance of the Letter, which we will insert in full, if we ing the Delegates to one Convention at half price, again lay our hand upon it.

Sure enough, the "Badger Convention" in April, nominated the great Tariff Leader, (Clay) for President; the owner of one of our Cotton Factories (Morehead) for Governor, and came out openly for a National Bank, besides!

Raleigh Standard.

Meeting in Hillsborough .-- We have received the proceedings of a meeting of our friends in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 7th inst. They came too late for insertion this week, but will appear in our

A committee was appointed at this meeting to invite Mr. HENRY to address the people of Orange on Friday of May Coart, the 27th instant, it being the day which Gov. MOREHEAD appointed to be there. We rejoice at the prospect of seeing the candidates of the two parties brought together, and hope no previous arrangements of Mr. Henry's will prevent his complying with the wishes of the glorious Democracy of Old Orange. This has been called the Pivot County—the county upon which the elections are to turn. If this be the case, the Whiggery have nothing to hope for-the Democracy nothing to fear--if our accounts from that quarter are correct .- Raleigh Standard.

Governor Morehead of North Carolina .-- Governor Morehead of North Carolina is the candidate of the Whig party for re-election. The Governor is the candidate of the party which claims all the talent and decency " of the county. He is no logcabin and coon-skin advocate, but is a genuine Whig, opposed to the common people. In a correspondence which he had with Governor McNutt of this State, during the past year, he refused to surwith negro stealing, on the plea that the offender was entitled to such privileges, as one of the "rich and well born;" he begged of Goveror McNutt to reconsider his demand, alleging that the fugitive was highly connected in North Carolina, belonging, as he said, to one of the most respectable families in the State. The Democracy of North Carolina should procure this correspondence. It would show to the people that his Whig Excellency is capable of distinguishing between rogues in ruffles. and rogues in rags-that the Governor, a genuine Whig, is conscientiously of the opinion that stealing is one of those privileges which a "low-born fellow" should not exercise, except at the risk of prosecution and punishment; but a GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABLE CONNECTIONS may exercise the light fingered art" at pleasure.

Mississippian, (Jackson, Missp.)

Excellency, it would he forth coming pretty quick,



JEFFERSONIAN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations;

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville. STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate-JOHN WALKER. Commons-JOHN KIRK, DR. JOS. W. ROSS, CALEB ERWIN.

Election the 1st Thurse, 1th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER. The candidates now before the people for Govern-or are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Repub-lican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A Democratic Republican means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of

A Federal Whig means one who is on the outside, for the people, and on the inside, for himself. Or, who is for the People before the election, and for himself afterwards. Which will the People choose ?

The following Card was in type for our last week's paper; but owing to sudden indisposition, explanation is rendered necessary by a pittiful falsehood in the last Charlotte Journal, that we had re-

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. GALES: I observe in the Register of the 26th instant, an extract from an editorial article publishde in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" in which the following passage occurs:- "What a proper set of fellows these Federalists are! They lavish the Legislature, and will involve the State in deep pethis Rail Road offers a passage at half price to all Delegates who will attend." Although the Corporate name of the Road to which the Reliance of the Road to which People's money on a Bankrupt Rail Road; and cuniary embarrassment, and will require some ac-when they wish to get up a Political Convention, tion on the part of your Honorable Body to protect ate name of the Road to which the Editor alludes is not given, it is evident he intends the remark to He certainly will not attempt to gainsay the asserapply to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road-that ing the only one leading to the Capital of the of the humbuggers put to flight by the results of State. What the Editor means by the charge that that this Company is about to stop operations and the elections! A clear majority of FORTY-FOUR | the Federalists lavish the People's money on a bankrupt Rail Road, is not for me to say. I have one remark, however, to make in regard to it, and that is, that the Federalists nor any other political party have ever lavished either directly or indirectly, brass farthing of the People's money on the Ral eigh and Gaston Rail Road. As to the second charge, that of conveying Delegates to the late Political Convention in this City at half price, I have only to observe, that it has been a uniform practice State upon the Tariff, because there are some Cot- ever since the Rail Road went into operation, on all occasions of large assemblies at any point on the Road, whether Political or otherwise, to convey persons going to and returning from such assemblages at half price, or in other words, to give them return This Correspondent, likewise, stated the fact that | tickets. The Delegates to the late Democratic Convention which met in this City in January last, (of which body the Editor of the Jeffersonian himself, I believe, was a member,) or such of them as availed themselves of Rail Road facilites, were conveyed at half price, in accordance with the usual custom, and surely the Editor of the Jeffersonian would not have us guilty of the gross injustice of conveyand charging the Delegates to the other, full price -both Conventions being assembled under similar circumstances and for similar objects. Believing that the Editor of the Jeffersonian would not willingly or knowingly do injustice even to a corporation. I trust that his perceptions of right and fair dealing will not allow him to hesitate in giving this note an insertion in his paper, it being perhaps the most ready mode of evincing that sense of justice, which he no doubt possesses.

Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't, S. F. PATTERSON, Prest. R & GRR Co. April 28, 1842.

It will be seen, Gen. PATTERSON admits our charge, that Delegates to the late Whig Convention were conveyed at half price by the Rail-Road Co., of which he is President. He justifies this conduct, tom of the Road to carry persons " on all occasions of large assemblies" at half price, or to give them return tickets. This, as we before said, may relieve, in this particular instance, the Company from the charge of partisanship; and we should be tempted to pass the matter over in silence, had not Gen. P. made the broad and positive denial, "that the Federalists nor any other party have ever lavished, either directly or indirectly, a brass farthing of the Road." What Gen. Patterson means by the assertion, that "not a brass farthing" has ever been lavished on this Road, is not for us to say. But one thing is certain; the people's money, and not a few "farthings" of it, either, has been lavished on this Raleigh and Gaston Road, and that by the Federal Whigs of the last Legislature, too.

We ask attention to the proofs upon which we nake this assertion, as it is a heavy charge against our political opponents, and if proven, we think, is sufficient to banish every man of them from the confidence of the people and their seats in the Legisla-

On the assembling of the last Legislature, this Company, already heavily indebted to the State for loaned money, (\$300,000, we believe,) presented a petition to each House, praying relief from the State Accordingly, Mr. Barringer in the House, on the 10th December, 1840, reported a Bill granting the renief prayed for-to wit: that the State should become sand dollars they were to borrow. Before, howevstated, because very much of the late buoyancy of for this correspondence; but the Whig organs of er, the House would take any action in the matter. State for the benefit of corporations will again be Boundary Question.

the markets has been owing to the acquired confi- our Governor will not publish it, or any portion of a Committee was appointed to examine into the affairs and test the solvency of the Company. This The people may look out; we intend to point them Committee performed their duty, and what was out in due season. their report?-That the revenue received on the Road was not sufficient to pay expenses; that the Company were in debt, and the Road about to be sold for its debts, and that the mortgage to the State for the money already loaned, in consequence of a defect in drawing the papers, was null and of together with the Public Treasurer and Governor. no force. This was the substance of the Report, dodged an investigation that was called for in relathough not the precise language, as we are inform- tion to the moneys belonging to the State, and which ed by members of the Legislature, (the Journals had been loaned out by the Internal Improvement merely say a report was made.) Does not this and Literary Boards. Since that time, several of show something like a "bankrupt rail-road?" the Federal papers have been endeavoring to gloss But we have still stronger evidence.

In consequence of the report above named, the Bill of Mr. Barringer was defeated. Consternation then seems to have seized upon the Company. Cut off from the hope of feeding from the State Treasury; in debt and about to be sold out, and the revenue not sufficient to pay ordinary expenses, they were about to stop all operations in despair, and let the State whistle for the money loaned them, and also pay the bends for which she was security for the Company. At this crisis of the subject, Gov. MOREHEAD, (our present Whig Governor) sent to the Legislature the following message:

"Executive Office, January 9th, 1841. To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

"GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your honorable body a communication, this day received from the Public Treasurer, to which I invite your immediate attention. Upon reference to the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled an act for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, I do not perceive that the Legislature contemplated the happening of the event apprehended by the the payment, &c.; and the names of the several indi-Treasurer, viz: the discontinuance of operations viduals and corporations, who are indebted to the upon the road; and consequently made no provision State, by loans from the Literary and Internal Im-

for such an event. "Should the corporation cease their operations, the power of sequestration, given in the 9th section of that act, will be altogether nugatory; consequently, your Honorable Body will necessarily have to provide the Public Treasurer with the necessary means to meet the accruing interest as it falls due, by the provisions of the 5th section of said act, or a violation of the pledge of the credit and the Editor was unable to superintend the putting faith of the State must ensue—a violation that no the last form to press, and it was omitted. (This Department of this Government will permit, if it days delay, he sends an answer (it was published

"This corporation is yet in its infancy, and struggling for existence. The last Legislature extended fused to publish this Card, "though requested to do a fostering hand to it, and backed its credit by that about them than any other individual! It is the of the State, whereby the State is deeply involved

"The success of this enterprize cannot be well ascertained until it has more time for its develop- deposite them with the Treasurer for safe keeping ment, and should it now be abandoned, and its operations cease, the event will be one greatly to be deplored, as it will be one not anticipated by the last

tions of Gov. Morehead, who tells the Legislature leave the State in the lurch; -that if it does stop, it will " inrolve the State in deep pecuniary embarrassment," and that some provision must be made to raise money to avoid it, " or a violation of the pledge of the credit and faith of the State must ensue." Speaking of this Company, the Governor says:

"The last Legislature extended a fostering hand to it, and backed its credit by that of the State, WHEREBY, the State is DEEPLY INVOLVED ON ITS ACCOUNT." Gen. Patterson denies that the people's money has ever been lavished on this Road-Gov. Morehead says it has, and the records say so too .-Here we have done with Gen. P.

But in the face of this notorious Bankruptcy of this Road, what do the whig majority in our Legislature? Do they take the shortest and most prompt way to secure the State against loss for its liabilities, and be careful to incur no farther embarrassments for the Company? Oh, no! Mr. Bar ringer brought in a bill with the deceptive title-"A Bill to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same.' The real substance of the Bill was, to authorize the Company to borrow three hundred thousand dollars, the State to be security for its repayment. Recollect, Gov. Morehead in his special message, said the State was already "involved in heavy pecuniary embarrassments" for the Company, and the Committee of investigation had reported that the revenue would not Resolution annexed referred to your Committee, in pay the expenses of the Road, and that the mortgage however, by announcing that it is the uniform custo the State for former debts was null and of no force: - yet this Bill of Mr. Barringer proposes, that if the Company will make a sound mortgage on their road, (which they, as honest men, should have voluntarily done, when it was found the first mortgage was defective,) the State should go their security for three hundred thousand dollars more and thus double her "pecuniary embarrassments for this profitless work, without any additional security! Was ever such folly witnessed on the part people's money on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail of a grave legislative assembly? But this Bill was not brought in until near the close of the Session. And on the last day the Legislature sat, when near one-third of the members had gone home, expecting no further action would be attempted in the matter, this Bill was again sprung upon that body. The officers and stockholders in the Road had been beseiging the members in the House, in the lobbies, and at their rooms ;-every possible influence was brought to bear upon them, and with this thin House, at the heel of the session, this Bill to "secure the State" was rushed through the Legislature by the Whig majority! The State was "secured," by doubling her pecuniary liability for the Company, and the Company was "relieved" by getting three hundred thousand dollars on the faith of the State-and what was the indemnity to the State?-The Company agreed to renew an old mortgage that was found to be defective as first drawn! What better was this than an outright robbery of the people's treasure, to be lavished on a bankrupt Rail-Road Company? And yet we have no doubt

THE STATE BONDS.

Those who heard Mr. HENRY's speech here on the 26th ultimo, will recollect his account of the manner in which the Whigs in the last Legislature the matter over, and assert that Mr. HENRY shame fully misrepresented the whole affair. As usual we can just turn to "the record" and show that Mr. Henry was entirely correct in his charges, and that his assailants themselves are misrepresenting the facts to screen their own party Governor, Tren. surer, and members of the Legislature from the reproach they merit.

The Boards of Internal Improvement and Litera. ture have loaned out of the people's money upwards of two millions six hundred thousand dollars. It is right and proper at all times that the people should know how their funds have been disposed of, whether in safe hands, &c. Therefore, at the commencement of the last Legislature, or on the 24th December, 1840, M. Barnes, a Democrat in the House of Commons from Edgecomb County, offered the following Resolution

" Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be instructed to report to this House, when the Bonds due the State, from the Raleigh and Gaston, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road become due, and what security has been taken from said Companies, for provement Funds-the several amounts due by each when such debts fall due, and the security taken for their payments."

Here was a plain order to the Treasurer, to report the names of those who had borrowed the people's money, the amount of each loan, when duc, and what security had been taken for repayment. And what does the Treasurer do? Why, after several in our paper of the 5th ultimo,) that the bonds are not in his possesion, and that he knows nothing more duty of the two Boads, of both of which the Goternor is President, Ex-officio, to take these Bonds and therefore, if they had not been placed in the Treasurer's hands, the Governor had neglected his duty and the Treasurer knew where to find the bonds -and if he and the Governor (their offices being within twenty-five feet of each other) had have been desirous of furnishing the Legislature with the information called for, was it not easily done? The matter then rested thus: The Treasurer either had the bonds and refused to give the information required by the Legislature; or the Governor had them, and refused to comply with his duty by handing them to the Treasurer to enable him to answer the call made for information. Either conclusion indicates plainly that there was something "rotten in Denmark." Convinced that the people would not submit to such a bold attempt to keep from them light on a most important subject, the whig leaders in the Legislature, after a few nights of caucusing, put forward, through Mr. Barringer, the following as an amendment to the Resolution of Mr. Barnes:

"And that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the loans made by the Board of Internal Improment and Literary Fund; that they examine into the solvency of the borrowers, and report to this

Mark the adroitness of this movement: The Governor and Treasurer had refused to give up the names of the borrowers from the Literary and laternal Improvement Boards, and this Resolution of Mr. Barringer seems to be intended as a remedy; -but what does it command the Committee to do? Simply to examine as to the solvency of the Bonds -but not to report names, so that the people could see and judge for themselves! The Committee of five was appointed .-- Mr. Barnes Chairman, who soon reported as follows:

"The loans to individuals are secured by personal securities. Your Committee are entirely unacquainted with a large portion of the debtors, but from the representations of the Public officers, they have no reason to doubt their solvency. As the structs the Public Treasurer to report the names of the several debtors, and the amount due from cach, your Committee did not consider it their duty, and have therefore taken no list thereof, and your Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

No doubt when this Report was read, the Whigs in the Legislature chuckled at the adroitness of the manoeuver by which they had eluded the investigation first called for by Mr. Barnes. He reports that the Committee knew nothing of the persons whe owe most of the money; but "from the representations of public officers, (the Governor and Treasurer, we suppose,) they had no right to doubt their solvency," and that they had reported 10 names, because by the first Resolution, the Treasurer was instructed to do that himself. Here the reader can see the object of Mr. Barringer's amendment-it was to get the Governor and the Treasurer out of an ugly scrape, and throw the blame on this Democratic Committee-by saying, why did they not report the names?

The true secret of this whole transaction is, that the moncy, or most of it, was loaned to the political friends of the Governor and prominent members of the Legislature, and rumor says, some of it not so very well secured either; - and it was determined upon in caucus that the facts called for by Barnes Resolution should not come out. This, in our opinion, explains why the Treasurer did not have the bonds, and why the whole investigation was stifled.

Maine. - Gov. FAIRFELD, by Proclamatian, has convened the Legislature of Maine, to meet in extra session on the 18th intant, to act upon the pending