

Politics of the Day.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

"For ourselves, and speaking only for ourselves we earnestly hope, and most implicitly believe, the real genuine, single-hearted Democracy will never submit to be led blindfold into the contest which is impending, that they will neither 'pave all discussion,' of major or minor points, nor acquiesce in the mean and cowardly policy of making no declaration of principles 'for the public eye'; much less tolerate such dastardly dissimulation. They will rally round the man, whoever he may be, whose previous conduct has demonstrated that he is indeed 'one and indivisible' with the Democracy, and devoted to those great principles which, as they have never hesitated to avow in the face of friend as well as foe, they will never cease to maintain. It is not enough merely to put down the 'common enemy,' without knowing who is put up in his place. It is not enough that we conquer. We must reap the fruits of victory in the re-establishment of that great system of policy, without which success will be but an empty name."

"We concur altogether with the sentiments above quoted from the late Washington Globe. Let the declaration of our principles be kept ever prominently before the public eye, that they may never be lost sight of, and that all candidates for the favor of the people may be held strictly to them, in all their words and breadth, without compromising them, in any one point in the least degree. Let those principles be always inscribed on our banner: 'FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION;' and let us be content with no victory which is not a certain unimpeded triumph of each and all of them."

"To assure this, we are not of opinion that it is the policy of our press to avoid expressing their several preferences for men—as is suggested by some of our contemporaries. We would prefer that each press should speak out and name its man—that the people may have full time to decide, who best will adhere to and maintain these principles—and that each State should do likewise, through its legislature or a State Convention, and at once—that the prevailing sentiment of the Democracy may be early known, and the claims of the several Democratic Candidates be freely and fully discussed before a joint nomination is made. There is more security against division, in such a course than any other."

MR. CALHOUN IN MICHIGAN.

"The Constitutional Democrat, a paper published at Detroit, and edited with great ability, makes the following observation in relation to Mr. Calhoun: 'John C. Calhoun.—This distinguished and talented individual is mentioned in various portions of the Union, as a candidate for the Presidency; this accounts for the virulence and abuse which is lavishly heaped of late, upon his devoted head, by the opposition press. That he possesses talents of the highest order all will admit—and that his long experience in public life, and his steady and unflinching devotion to principle, pre-eminently fit him to fill any station, however elevated, within the gift of the American people, candid men, of all parties, will readily admit.'"

"It becomes us not at the present moment to predict with certainty that Mr. Calhoun will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing canvass; but it is perfectly evident that he is rapidly gaining ground in the affections of the people in all parts of the Union. The success which has in times past, existed in various portions of the man, and the immutable principles which he has ever been his pride to advocate is rapidly subsiding every where; and whether he should or not come before the people as a candidate for the Presidency at some future period, it will be some satisfaction to the numerous and devoted friends of the distinguished and talented statesman that his motives, his character, and the principles of which he has been and still is the unwavering advocate, are beginning to be duly and properly appreciated by the Democracy at large."

"It may be proper to remark, that here in Michigan, Mr. Calhoun is not without friends and admirers—and we are anxious to express the belief that should his name be brought tangibly before them, such a nomination would meet with a heavy response from a respectable portion of the Democracy of Michigan. 'While there may be, and doubtless are, other distinguished individuals mentioned as probable candidates for the Presidency, who, from personal and local considerations, are equally prominent in the minds of our Democratic fellow-citizens—all are willing to admit that Mr. Calhoun is a sound exponent of the great principles which we all advocate at the present period—and that his honesty of purpose, his settled devotion to the great principles of Constitutional Democracy, and his long experience and distinguished abilities, are fully and properly appreciated by all who are willing to practice as well as profess, the principles of Democracy.'"

"Mr. Calhoun.—We are every day more and more convinced that the nomination of this gentleman by the democratic party is amongst the inevitable events of the day. Mr. Van Buren seems to have been entirely lost sight of in the growing enthusiasm for the 'spokesman of South Carolina.' With a clear field, and Messrs. Clay and Calhoun as the rival champions, it will be a glorious contest—something to make the blood of the opposing armies flow with a fiercer and more generous impulse, and to keep out of sight, for the time being, the mean-ness of partisan warfare.—N. Y. Aurora."

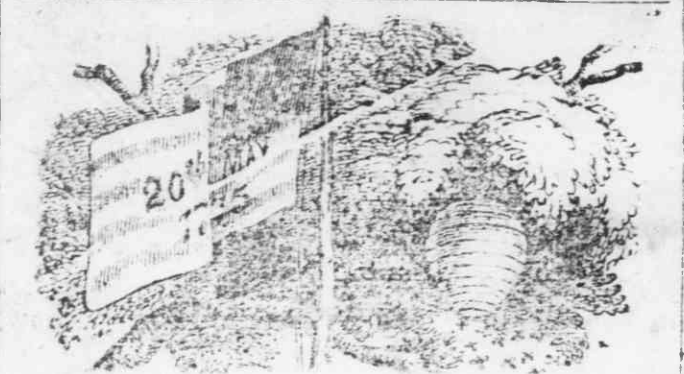
"Mr. Calhoun in North Alabama.—From the Democratic Herald published in the town of Huntsville, we find the following just eulogium on the great South Carolinian. The Herald, we take great pleasure in stating, will be an able and judicious in the cause of State Rights, of which Mr. Calhoun is the great champion."

"We recommend to the attention of our readers an article republished in this number from the Alabama Tribune, entitled 'John C. Calhoun.' It is well written, and places the character, views and sentiments of 'the great Southern' in a proper light. In reading this tribute of merit, what Southern man will not feel his bosom swell with pride when he reflects that its subject is at present not only the acknowledged spokesman of the Democracy, but 'the able and eloquent upholder of the constitution, the unflinching champion of State Sovereignty?' The South may well be proud of him. He is peculiarly our own; a native of the soil, and the living embodiment of her morality, her chivalry and her genius. We make not these remarks in disparagement of the claims of any other Democrat whose name has been mentioned in connection with the next Presidency. Neither are we tied to the car of Mr. C., nor any other man, but mean to speak what we think. 'The South is determined to sustain her peculiar institutions, and in order to do so, she must uphold and cherish her native sons when they manifest ability, genius, and an ardent devotion to her cause. Such an one is JOHN C. CALHOUN; and no Southern man, whether Democrat or Whig, but is proud of his being a native of the South.'"

ONWARD!

"The New York Morning Post has the following. It is a pregnant sign of the progress of our cause: 'Mr. Calhoun's Policy.—The free trade association of this city on Friday evening took possession of their new hall in Broadway. Their meeting was well attended, and great enthusiasm was felt by the members. Much business of an important nature was transacted, and preparations are making for a vigorous fall campaign. We are glad to learn that a high minded and generous devotion to principle and justice, characterizes the association. We are inclined to believe that it will exercise a great and salutary influence among our people. It will create new and vigorous relationships and dissolve many old decrepit ones. It will purify the atmosphere of party politics, and afford new and fresh supplies of freedom to the citizens. Preparation is making to enlist the talent of some of our ablest countrymen in a series of lectures, and nothing but a generous support of its friends is wanting to make it a formidable adversary of the restrictions of the age in which we live.'"

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JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina, TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States: JOHN C. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to a final triumph. The few that still be will soon be rallied under its ample folds; on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country.—John C. Calhoun."

TEMPERANCE.

The next monthly meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County, will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening the first of December next. Punctual attendance on the part of officers and members of the Society is urgently requested. The public generally are also respectfully invited to attend.—An address or two may be expected on the occasion."

"Democratic National Convention.—We have before stated, that at a meeting of the Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature, the 23d of November, 1843, was proposed as the time for the assembling a National Convention of our party in Baltimore, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President. We like both the time and place, and hope to see our party generally give a favorable response to the proposition, and take immediate measures to have a representation from every State equal to their representation in Congress."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The article in another column from the Standard of Wednesday last, will inform the reader of the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature. We kept our paper open until Saturday, hoping to receive the Governor's Message to lay before our readers, but as that document was not laid before the Legislature until the third day of its session, we will receive it barely in time for our next paper. We are highly pleased with the organization of the Legislature; the whole proceedings show our friends firm and united like a band of patriots should be. The Speakers of the two Houses are men of talents and business habits, and the Clerks every way qualified for their duties. The Register sets up a most doleful howl over the defeat of Messrs. Manly, Freeman and Miller, Clerks to the last Whig legislature. But surely no sane man could have expected that either of these men could be elected to any office by a Democratic Legislature;—indeed we think it showed a great lack of modesty in them to ask such favors at the hands of a party whom they each have abused and denounced as devoid of principle, sense, and honesty. Mr. Manly and Mr. Freeman have both in former years been elected to Clerkships by Democratic Legislatures, and their gratitude was shown by the increased virulence with which they abused our party, and the increased industry with which they labored in the cause of Federalism. And now, because our friends in the Legislature have declined re-electing these men over the heads of honest and true Democrats, equally capable, to say the least, of filling the offices, the cry of "proscription" is set up, and the Register exclaims, "injustice!" "cruelty!" "We call on the press of the State to speak out fearlessly. Silence at such a time would be worse than cowardice—it would be moral treason of the deepest dye!" Whew! does taking away the seat of State pap so hurt the Whiggies? We, as one of the presses of the State "speak out," and say to our friends in the Legislature—go ahead; you've made a good beginning. Your constituents will support you."

"By yesterday morning's mail, we received from one of our members a pamphlet copy of Gov. Morehead's Message. It is very lengthy, occupying about eight columns in the Raleigh Register. Of course; we could not get it into this week's paper, nor have we even time to read it before our paper goes to press. The Legislature was busily engaged in completing its organization up to Wednesday, our latest date. On that day, after several ballottings, Mr. Robert Cochran of Fayetteville was elected one of the Engrassing Clerks."

"Winter seems to have come upon us for good. For the past ten days, the weather has been very cold—ice standing throughout the day thicker than we had it at any time during last winter. Our devil gets in a very bad humor when persons come in and don't 'shut the door!'"

"Mr. Calhoun in Ohio.—Several of the Democratic presses in Ohio have declared in favor of Mr. CALHOUN for President, and it is said Gov. SHANNON is a warm Calhounite. Both the Senators in Congress from Ohio, we understand, are also for Calhoun."

"Col. S. W. Trotti has been elected to Congress from the Columbia, S. C., District, by a large majority over his opponent, Col. Carroll. Col. T. fills the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Butler, and is, of course, a Democrat."

INSTRUCTIONS.

We reluctantly set up our opinion on any subject at any time in opposition to the views of our friend of the Raleigh Standard; but of late we have felt compelled to do so on several occasions. In his last paper, we regret to see the Editor of the Standard take ground against instructions to our Senators in Congress, by the Legislature. Strange to say, the Standard comes out for the Whig doctrine of merely expressing the opinions of the Legislature on the great questions which have already passed or are yet in agitation before the present Whig Congress. It is not for us to say what the Legislature should or should not do; but we are for standing first by the good old Democratic doctrine of INSTRUCTIONS, without which our form of representative government would be a mere mockery. And we differ from the Standard's opinion, that there are no questions on which our Senators need instructions. A portion, at least, of our party in the State, expect Mr. Mangum to be peremptorily instructed to vote against any scheme for a national bank, to vote for the repeal of the distribution and bankrupt laws, for a repeal of the protective features of the tariff law, for restoring the \$1,000 fine to Gen. Jackson, and to carry out the policy generally of the Democratic party, or resign his seat. These questions, in connecting with instructions, were agitated before the election, and we believe the Democracy of the State will be disappointed if the Legislature fails to give these instructions, by merely expressing an opinion."

"Are you there, old true penny?"

The Asheville Messenger takes us to task for what it insinuates is a misrepresentation of Mr. Clay's views on slavery and abolition, as expressed in his speech at Richmond, Indiana, a short time since. The Messenger says there are no such sentiments as those attributed to Mr. Clay by the correspondent of the New York Tribune, from which we copied, in an authentic copy of that speech since published in all the Southern Whig papers. This is a fact to which we wish to call the particular attention of the people. It shows the adroitness with which this great champion of Federalism is holding up one set of views upon this vital question to the people of the north, and a different set to the people of the South."

The New York Tribune is the organ proper of the Clayites and abolition whigs in all the Northern States. Hence we see a letter written for its columns, making Mr. Clay avow the rankest abolition doctrines: Is this letter copied by any of the southern Clay papers? Oh no! But we have published here an entirely different version of the same speech, written, or at least revised, by Mr. Clay himself, from which all these abolition doctrines are carefully excluded. Is this speech copied by the northern Clay papers? Not by a single one, that we have seen."

This is the way Mr. Clay tampers with a momentous question which threatens to rise asunder the Union of these States: such are the means he is using to gratify his undying lust for office. Is such a man fit to fill the seat occupied by Washington?"

SUCCESS OF FREE TRADE DOCTRINES

The result of the recent elections at the north indicate a strength of attachment to the doctrines of Free Trade and Equal Rights, on the part of the Democracy there, we had hardly dared hope ever to see. Particularly is this the case in the great State of New York: there it seems the battle was fairly made up between the Democrats and Free Trade, against the Whigs and a protective tariff; and the victory is a glorious one for Democracy and Free Trade."

To show how the contest was carried on, we copy the following, which appeared in the Albany Evening Journal (the State organ of the Whigs) a few days before the election:

"A Fair Field!—The issue is fairly made up in one at least of the congressional districts of this State. The Locofocos of Orange county have nominated James G. Clinton, an open and avowed enemy to all protection, direct or incidental; and one who, throughout the late session of Congress, voted steadily and uniformly against every tariff bill that was introduced. The Whigs, on the other hand, have put up Mr. Wheeler as a thoroughgoing tariff man, and take their ground boldly and manfully as the friends of the protective system. To make the matter still more clear, the Independent Republican, the organ of the Orange County Locofocos, thus replies to an article in the Goshen Democrat (the Whig paper) charging upon the Locofocos hostility to a protective tariff: 'We advise our friend, (of the Democrat) therefore, to treat us as the enemies of protection, and save himself all further anxiety?'"

"Here, then, the battle is fairly set. Let the friends of American industry give their votes accordingly."

"Here was a fair battle between Free Trade and Protection; and the Hon. James G. Clinton, the Free Trade candidate, was re-elected by over 800 votes majority. And such was the contest throughout the State. That this great victory is viewed by even the Federalists, as a triumph of Free Trade doctrines, is evidenced by the following paragraph from the New York Express, a leading city Whig paper: 'Hurra for Free Trade.—The city of New York has gone for the free-trade party, and so has the State. The great commercial emporium of the Union is for the free trade, and so is the Empire State. The whigs have fought a battle in defence of protection to American labor and American skill, and have been defeated; and we suppose, now that this great contest is over, if we are to draw any inference from the result of the election, it must be one in favor of free trade. The people—the democracy of numbers—if the ballot-box does not lie, are for free trade, against protection and revenue duties for the support of the Government.'"

"Here we have the admission from a leading Whig press, that upwards of 20,000 majority of the people of New York, (the hot-bed of the manufacturing interest) are opposed to protection and in favor of free trade. And there are southern whigs and whig presses that still advocate the exploded doctrine of protection—that still advocate a tax upon their neighbors to fill the coffers of northern manufacturers, when the mass of the northern people themselves are renouncing this monstrous system of plunder, and rallying under the banner of Free Trade."

ANOTHER GREAT REVOLUTION!

Verily, TRUTH is powerful and will prevail. Even in Massachusetts, the very hive and stronghold of Federalism, the Democracy have achieved a noble victory. To constitute an election to an office in Massachusetts, a candidate must have a majority of all the votes polled. In consequence of this, there is no election for Governor by the people; but MARCUS MORTON, the Democratic candidate, is ahead of "honest John Davis," the whig candidate, 2,335 votes, and his election is only defeated by the scattering vote, amounting to 5,151. This is a great victory indeed, for Harrison carried the State by 29,930, and Morton's gain over his vote of last year is 11,164! For Congress, the Democrats have elected two members, the Whigs four, and in four Districts there is no choice. It seems to be conceded that the Delegation after a new trial, will stand 4 Democrats and 6 Whigs. The Democrats now only have one member from this State. Whigs elected: John Q. Adams, R. C. Winthrop, Osmyrn Baker, and Barker Burnell. Democrats: William Parmenter and Henry Williams. The Senate of the Legislature is composed of 40 members: the Democrats have elected 14, and the Whigs 7, and in 19 Districts there is no choice, owing to the scattering votes. The House is composed of 356 members. Of these the Whigs have elected 97, and the Democrats 87, and there is no choice in 76 Towns. As it is probable on a new trial a majority of Whigs will be elected to the House, and as the vacancies in the Senate are filled by a joint vote of the two Houses, and the Senate afterwards elects the Governor from the three highest candidates voted for by the people, it is probable "honest John Davis" will be again put in the Governor's chair, though against the wishes of a majority of the people of the State. But what care the Federalists for the will of the people! The Democrats have gained 71 members of the House since last year's election. The Boston Post says: "These results indicate that the last days of Federalism in Massachusetts are at hand." And the Pennsylvaniaian, noticing these wonderful changes, says: "In John Davis' own county, Worcester, where Gen. Harrison had a majority of 4773, which is more than he received in any other county in the Union, "honest John" is now 200 votes short of a majority, and the whig senatorial ticket is defeated. "In Essex county, which gave Harrison a majority of 3543, the democrats are now ahead and are believed to have elected their ticket for Senators. "This great change, exceeding in proportion to the size of the state, those of Ohio and New York, is presumed to be owing in part to the course taken by Gov. Davis and the whig party against popular principles, in reference to the Rhode Island controversy. So viewing it, the result is a matter for heartfelt congratulation, inasmuch as the Rhode Island question involved principles more important than any others which have been connected with the politics of the present year. It involved the great question whether the right of sovereignty resides in the people, as alleged in the Declaration of Independence, or in an oligarchy, as asserted by the upholders of the corrupt and oppressive system of Europe."

The Boston Post, speaking of the general result of this election, says: "The extent of the real triumph of the Democracy here in the recent glorious election, is not to be estimated by the numbers we have elected, but by the numbers we have defeated. We have done as much as Ohio; and when the old Federal substratum we have had to work upon is considered, Massachusetts is not behind New York even, in the glorious revolution her Democracy have effected in this last strong hold of old Federalism and modern Whiggery. Had a plurality elected as in those States, we should have chosen our Governor and Lieutenant Governor, six out of the ten members of Congress, twenty-four out of the forty Senators, and a decided majority of the House. As it is, the Abolition votes have come in aid of the Whig voters to save them from an entire rout. Out of ten members of Congress, the Whigs have barely saved three. Of the Senate, which in former years was uniformly without a Democrat, they have elected but nine, and the Democrats probably sixteen, and our chance is so far better than theirs for the House. Which party is to have the Legislature and Governor, depends upon the Representative vacancies to be filled by the towns on the two days next following the general election, and on that our chance is equal with, if not better than theirs. If the impulse that has carried us thus far so gloriously, is but rightly felt in the unrepresented Democratic towns, and the charge upon the enemy is vigorously and unitedly made, a victory will assuredly be ours in detail, as it has already been in the general rout of the main body of the foe."

"And the Democracy have achieved all this with clean and open hands. No false issues, no amalgamations, no yielding of principle to expediency, but all has been a fair stand up fight on the great doctrines of Government and popular rights."

P. S. By the last mail, we received the Dedham (Mass.) Democrat of the 18th, which gives full returns from the whole State. Morton's majority over Davis is 1,689, and the 6,600 scattering votes defeat the election of a Governor. Messrs. Adams, Winthrop, and Burnell, (whigs) and Williams, (dem.) are elected to Congress: in the other six Districts there is no choice. The Democrats have elected 16 Senators to the Legislature, and the Whigs 10—no choice in 14 Districts. Of the House, the Democrats have elected 149 members, and the Whigs 133, and no choice in a number of Towns."

MICHIGAN.

"More Coon Skinning! Next to South Carolina, Michigan is the most unanimously Democratic of any of the States of the Union. At the late election for members of her Legislature, every Senator elected is a Democrat, nearly every County in the State gave a Democratic majority, and about four to eight coons only slipped into the House from Counties where local questions affected the election. Ninety-nine cheers for the Michigan Democracy! Messrs. Woodbridge and Porter, the Federal-Clay Senators from that State, must feel rather blue at these results."

DELAWARE.

"In this State, the Federalists have probably elected a majority of the members of the Legislature, and Rodney (fed) beats Jones (dem.) 8 votes for Congress. Over this result, the coon papers are making as much noise as if they had really gained a victory. It should be recollected, that the coon majority in Delaware in 1840 was over 1,000. The nature of their victory now may be guessed at from the following remarks of the Delaware Gazette, in relation to the poll for a member of Congress: 'We understand that several votes were cast in some of the hundreds of this county for Mr. Jones, in which his name was misspelt, and consequently, were thrown out by the Whig judges; but which, no doubt, will be given to him by the return judges. Hence, it is impossible to say whether Mr. Jones or Mr. Rodney has succeeded, until the official returns are received.'"

NEW YORK.

The final official results of the late New York coon-skinning are—a majority of 21,849 for Col. BOVCK for Governor, 22 Democratic to 19 Whig Senators of State Legislature, and 93 Democratic to 35 whig Assemblymen."

ARKANSAS.

The majority for CROSS, (dem.) for Congress, is 4,098 over Cummins, (whig.) and over Cummins and Evans, (neutral) 2,412. The Legislature stands—Senate, 15 dem. to 6 whig. House, 46 dem. to 30 whigs—democratic majority on joint ballot 35."

INDIANA.

In this State, an election in one of the Counties to fill the seat in the lower House of the legislature vacated by the death of a democratic member, has resulted in the election of a whig. This affords a little comfort to our opponents, though it leaves the Democratic majority in the legislature four on joint ballot, which secures the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Smith. Gen. TILGHMAN A. HOWARD is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Senator. We cannot imagine how the Editor of the Standard took up the impression that we were opposed to the Legislature filling the offices at its disposal with Democrats. Certainly not from anything which has ever appeared in our columns. On the contrary, we expressly stated, in the paper previous to that in which we copied the article from the Fayetteville Carolinian alluded to by the Editor of the Standard, that all we could assure our opponents on this subject was, that "none of their tribe would be permitted to fill any office longer than a new election could be made." Yes, we go for "a clean sweep;"—we don't believe in the policy of an administration, State or National, giving the posts of honor, trust, and influence to its enemies to be used to its own destruction, and to prevent a fair administration of the government upon the principles of the party in power—that is, when political friends are to be found equally as capable of filling these offices as political enemies. This is our doctrine and we never professed any other on this subject. We do not advocate "proscription for opinion's sake;"—far from it. We would not turn out of office a worthy whig before his term of office had expired. And a refusal to re-elect a man to an office he formerly filled, is not "proscription," unless the Federal doctrine is to prevail, that offices ought to be filled only by the "rich and well-born," who should have a life-time estate in them. It would seem by the following from the Madisonian, that all the gossip in the northern papers about changes in the Cabinet at Washington has no real foundation: "The Cabinet.—Many rumors being abroad of expected changes in the President's cabinet, we feel it to be our duty to state, as we are able to do, that no changes in the offices of heads of departments are likely to take place before or during the approaching session of Congress; and that whatever changes may, after that time, occur, (if any,) will be in the spirit of most friendly relations between the President and all the present heads of departments." The President has appointed Major JOHN BEARD, Jr. formerly of Salisbury, N. C., United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Florida. Mr. Tyler could not have made a better appointment. Major B. is a sterling Democrat. Daring Rascality.—The cotton-gin house of Mr. Jacob Stirewalt of Cabarrus county, was broken open on Sunday night the 20th inst., and the burglars, after carefully taking down part of the gin, hiked out the cylinder containing the saws and carried it a distance of one hundred and fifty yards and threw it into the mill pond. The missing property was found on Tuesday afterwards, damaged only in the bending of a few of the teeth of the saws. The owner, we understand, is much obliged to the scoundrels who did it, for the workmanlike manner in which they took to pieces his gin, and the care they took not to injure the part they threw into the pond. Friday, the 18th ult., was the day set apart for the execution of John C. Colt, in New York, for the murder of Saml. Adams. On the morning of that day, he was married in his cell by Dr. Anthon, to Caroline Henshaw, the woman he had kept as a mistress, and being left alone a short time before the hour of execution, he committed suicide, by stabbing himself in the heart with a bowie-knife. The affair produced great excitement in New-York. New Members.—Isaac Dockery (whig) has been elected to the House of Commons from Richmond county, in place of Mr. Eastwick, deceased, and Gen. Jonathan H. Jacobs (whig) to the Senate from the Perquimons district in place of Hon. W. B. Shepard, resigned. No political change. Mr. Hiram C. Brauley, formerly of this County, has been appointed Postmaster at Chesterville, S. C., in place of Thomas McLure, resigned. Worthy of Imitation.—The business men of Columbia, S. C., in public meeting, have resolved that they will in future receive and pay out ten and five cent silver pieces only at their real value. The business men of every community should adopt the same resolution, and thus put a stop to a vast deal of swindling on a small scale. Gen Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.—A statement has got into the newspapers, originating with a Vicksburg paper, to the amount, that friendly relations have been restored between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun—the first advances to a reconciliation having been made by the veteran patriot of the Hermitage."