sent from the Senate, and an addition \$900,000, making, in all, instead of \$439,-000, which the Executive had asked, \$1, 669,000. Here the question recurs, whose fault is it that this was not done? Unquessionably not that of the Senate. Its conferees had acted promptly, and promptly made their report. The Senate could go no further; it could take no vote, as the bill and other papers had been carried to the House by the conferees on the part of the House. This was entirely wrong. When the conference ended, it was the duty of the conferees on the part of the Senate, who would have presented them when they made their report; the Senate could then have sanctioned the report by a vote which I have no doubt would have been unanimous, immediately sent the bill to the House, which could have given its sanction, and the bill become a law. stead of this, the House conferees kept the the whole bill.

The rule upon this subject is so perfectly plain it cannot be mistaken. It is this: in all cases where a conference is asked before a vote of disagreement, the conferees of the House asking the conference, when it is over, must take the papers back with them, because their House is entitled to the next vote; but in every case where a conference is asked after a vote of disagreement, then, when the conference is over, the conferees of the House asking the conference must deliver over the bill and papers to the conferees of the other House, because that other House is entitled to the next vote.

In this case the Senate had voted to adhere to their disagreement to the amendment. The House had, after this, voted that they would not recede, and then proposed the conference; therefore, as the House and given the last vote, the Senate was entitled to the next; and to enable them to give it, it was the duty of the conferees of the House to have given the papers to the conferees of the Senate, and, if they would not receive them they might have been left in the committee room.

This doctrine, so reasonable in itself, is laid down in Jefferson's Manual at 187, title conferand it has been practised on by Congress in the cases with which I am acquainted. (See the case of the bill for the relief of Mr. Menroe, in Sen ate Journal, page 374, of the session 1825 and 1626; and House Journal of the same apssion; pages 616 and 628

Let it not be supposed that the conferees of the two Houses were equally to blame for permitting the papers to remain with the conferees not entitled to them after the conference ended, because the conferees of the Senate did not know,& had no means of knowing, that the House had voted not to recede after the Senate had voted to adhere. Strange as the fact may seem, the truth is, that the House, in its message to the Senate proposing the conference, omitted to state the fact, that a vote not to recede had been taken after the House last received the bill. (See the

message, Senate Journal, page 236) The conferees on the part of the House knew the fact, because their Journal shows they were present and voted. (See the House Journal, pages \$18,519.)

The conferees of the House, having improper y taken the bill and papers, and thereby put it ut of the power of the Senate to take any step whatever, are answerable for all the consequent

I do not state this omission in the message by way of censure on the Clerk for any intentional wrong. All these matters relative to this bill wok place in the night, in the confusion which occurred at the end of the session; and it is very seldom that the most temperate and prudent are as well qualified to do business or have their wits as well about them; after a comfortable dinner, as they have in the early part of the day.

Mr President, let us now see what the con ferees of the House did with these papers after taking them from the conference room. They returned to the House, and the chairman made no report whatever; the Senate waited from one to two hours, and, being able to hear nothing, sent a message respectfully calling the attention of the House to this subject (See the House Journal, page 530.) Then the chairman stated that the committee had returned at the time a vote was taken on a resolution providing for the payment of Mr. Letcher, by which it was ascer tained there was not a quorum, and that the constitutional term had expired, and that for these reasons he had declined making a report. Mr. Lewis, another member of the committee, then took the papers and made the report, which was never acted on, and thus the matter ended.

The first reason assigned for not having made the report was the want of a quorum: this, it is said, was ascertained by the vote on the resulution just mentioned

The chairman ought to have put the House in possession of the report, as he found the House in session. Had he done so, no doubt it would have been acted on. The Johnnal shows that much business was done afterwards, and a resolution reported by Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson was adopted by the House. (See House Journal, frim page 524 to 530.)

Now, if there was a quorum to go other business, to adopt other resolutions, how is it that there was not a quorum to receive and act on this

reason assigned is, that the constitutional term for which the members were elected had expired. In other words, it was after 12 o'clock the night of the 3d of March.

How can this be? There must have been to do the other business I have mentioned, how did it happen to be too late to make this report?

Again; the most certain information we have as to time is derived from the statement of the honorable Senator from Virginia. He tells us he looked at his watch when the conferees left the Senate chamber, and it then wanted fifteen minates of eleven. When they returned and made sheir report, he was not in, but returned shortly afterwards, and it was then twenty minutes after even. We may therefore, suppose the confer-

had returned about one quarter after eleven. posed of this bill before the hour of twelve o'clock

There was, therefore, ample time, if the report had been made, to have disposed of this be fore our constitutional term expired, according to the strictest construction.

Mr. President this is the eleventh session have been here, and until last session I never knew of an important measure having failed because #2 o'cleck had arrived.

So far as I knew, the universal course has been, if the business necessary to be done could complish it if it took till daylight.

lodging place it was broad daylight.

There always have been some members who had conscientious scruples about sitting after 12 o'clock. I always have, and shall respect men who act on such scruples, although i may differ with them in opinion.

For myself, I have never felt any hesitation about voting after 12 o'clock, when the business

By the Constitution, members of the Hous are elected for two years; the President and Vice President for four, and the Senators for six. The only difficulty is to ascertain when the term commences. The Constitution does not fix it, but authorized the old Congress to do so. That Congress fixed the first Wednesday in March, 1789. That happened to be the 4th day of the mouth. Now, if we believe the first Congress met in the night at 12 o'clock the 3d of March, 1789 then our constitutional term will expire in the night at 12 o'clock of the 3d of March every second year, and the terms of the President and Vice President at the same hour every fourth year. But if we suppose Congress bill and papers, and, by so doing, defeated did not assemble earlier than 12 o'clock on the 4th of March, 1789, then, in truth, our constitutional two years, &c. do not expire till the same hour of the 4th of March, and we have our constitutional day as it was when light and darkness were first separated, and it was said the evening and the morning should be the first

> I submit to gentlemen who have these scruples whether it is not worth while to reflect mature ly on this subject. If the term of Congress expires the night of the 3d of March, so must that of the President & Vice President. This will always leave an interval of several hours, when we will have no President or Vice President. It appears to me thuse who framed the Constitution did not so intend. It is easy to think of cases which would bear very hard on such a construction: Suppose, shortly before the expiration of a Presidential term, a man to be sentenced to be be ascertained to a certainty that the person was innocent, and a messenger is sent for a pardon, out cannot reach the President till after 1: o'clock on the night of the 3d of March: is the man to be hanged because there is no President until a successor is aworn in? This ought not to be the construction

I appreheud the whole difficulty originates from our perplexing our minds with a legal fiction that there can be no fraction of a day. This, like every other fiction, must yield to fact when justice requires it.

A man sells a tract of land for a full considertion in the morning of the 4th of March and conence, in language too plain to be misunderstood, veys it. In the atternoon he sells and conveys the same land to another person; both vendees cannot hold; and yet, according to the idea produced by this fiction, both deeds were executed the first minute of the day, and are of equal date; but every man knows that this fiction would yield to fact, and that the first vendee would hold the land

Whether these reflections be altogether accurate or not, they have always satisfied me that I did not act unconscientiously, or assume powers the 3d of March, after 12 o'clock.

The honorable member from New Hampshire will perceive that the resolution he has read which was adopted in the year 1790, does not remove the difficulty. That resolution only says the term expires on the 3d of March but still the question recurs, when does the 3d of March end according to the meaning of the Con-

To Senators on all sides I submit whether this crimination and recrimination for past acts or omissions is likely to produce dispositions now to act together harmoniously, and to endeavor devise and perfect such measures as will most promote the interest and welfare of the

Mr President, in every view I have been ena bled to take of this whole subject, it has appear ed to me that this bill was lost in the House, not in the Senate; that the Senate were right in the votes which a majority gave as to this sum of three millions. I was satisfied with my votes when I gave them, and am yet satisfied -more, am proud of them. I feel that the author of my existence will approve of them, and, to use the expression of a distinguished man, now no more, " I wish they were recorded in the centre of Heaven, in characters as bright as the Sun, that the whole world might read thein."

The following extract is from the Speech of Mr. Ewing of Ohio, on the Surplus

"I know we may make appropriations for fortifications and the Navy to any extent we please; but I am perfectly certain that, if they be very large, they cannot be expended advantageously to the country. Skilful and experienced engineers are wanting; naval architects, superintendents, master-workmen, mechanics, and laborers are all wanting, and cannot be procured for some years to come, to apply advantageously a much larger expenditure than that which we usually make for these objects. For the purpose of setting this matter in its true light before the Senate, and the Public, I propose to offer, by way of an amend- do what we will, years must elapse before we ment, an additional resolution of inquiry to this effect :

" Also that the President be requested to inform the Senate what sums can be advantageously expended on each of those several objects within the current year, and thereafter annually on each of those several objects, taking into view the practicability of procuring skilful and experienced engineers, naval architects, superintendents, and master-workmen, and also mechanics and some mistake on this point. If it was not too late laborers; taking into view, also, our means of procuring and preparing materials fit to be used in works of a substantial and durable character : also, that he be requested to inform the Senate what are the causes which have prevented and delayed the expenditure of former appropriations for those several objects."

To this, I presume, there will be no ob- York, one hundred and fifty thousand doljection. It is information very necessary to enable us to act with knowledge on the Castle William, on Governors Island, \$50,subject. When we have an answer to this, and the several calls contained in the other Neck. \$100,000 It appears by the same ning.' resolutions, we can form an opinion not report of the Chief Engineer, (Doc. No. 2, only of what is necessary, but what can be p. 100,) that good progress was made in used; and we may avoid, what every Sen- these works in 18\$4, especially the preparatory ator would doubtless wish to avoid, the part of it He says: The mostple preparations placing of a very large sum of money in have been made; a permanent wharf will misapply. In the mean time, until we get stone prepared, and indeed every thing that

ession, we sat all night, and before I got to my | Executive communications on file will lead

The appropriations for fortifications have, for the last seven yours, averaged about \$800,000, more or less. That of 1834 was about \$950,000; and that of 1835, it is well known, entirely failed. Now let us see from the Departments themselves how they succeeded in applying and expending to advantage the ordinal ry appropriations such as we have found them; from which we can infer their ability to expend to advantage ten or twelve the construction of this fort would have been millions a year of an excess over the ordi-

nary appropriations. The first difficulty which I prepose to suggest, in my inquiry, as to these very large appropriations, is the want of competent engineers to project and prepare the plans for our works, and superintend them. This requires men of science and men of experience: have we got them? Can we procure them ready to our hand, furnished to order, whenever we may be disposed to vote money for fortications ? Bettus hearken to the President on this subject. I refer to the documents accompanying his pressage to the two Houses of Congress, of the the 2d December, 1834, (Document No. 2, pages 112. 113.) It is from the report of the Chief Engineer, General Gratiot, and refers as well to appropriations for roads, rivers, and harbors, as for fortifications. Listen to his plain, explicit, and intelligent exposition of this subject.

"Ninety-one different appropriations, mounting to more than two millions of co lars have been referred to this Department for application within one fiscal year; and hanged in a federal court : afterwards it should to accomplish this, and to meet all the responsibility which it involves, the Department is provided with only twenty-seven officers, whose services can with certainty be commanded, and of these about onethird have had no experience. The consequence is, that works of the utmost importance, with large sums of money, are committed to the hands of agents unknwon thought necessary. There was danger of to the Department, with no certainty whatever that the one will be properly managed, or the other faithfully applied and accounted for. Besides, these agents are very numerous; their compensation is drawn from the appropriations under which they are employed. Citizens acting in the responsible capacity of constructing engineers and disbursing agents, must be well paid; and hence large amounts of many of the appropriations are diverted from their proper objects, and applied to the payment of salaries. But if this was the extent of the evil, it would be comparatively unimportant. I did not possess, when I voted in the night of Large sums are lost for want of sufficient agents qualified to project and execute plans for the improvements ordered by Congress. A reference to the numerous reports on the failure of works, particularly to my last annual report, will abundantshow that this remark is not induced by any hypothetical case; it is unfortunately the suggestion of experience; so that, besides being executed badly as to durability. and as regards neatness and appearance, in a manner little calculated to do us any credit many of our public wooks gost on an average at least fifty per cent, more than they would under a different agrangement. There is certainly economy in this; enough money has been wasted within the last few years, to have supported a corps of professional engineers sufficient for the proper management of all the national improvements in the country."

> So much with regard to engineers. We have but 27; and of these General Gration tells us one-third part is without experience, and, as a matter of course, cannot be entrusted with a work which require- and that no one can doubt is the case with all our fortresses -science and experience. Both are essential to their success. No one can found, and plan, and erect, strong and durable fortresses, without both these qualities. How, then, are we to expend, in the present year, 10 or 12 millions upon fortifications, when we could not, in 1853'-34, expend one-tenth part of that sum for the same said: objects? Our engineer corps his not sincebeen increased, or rendered more efficacious. It is true there is a bill pending before Congress to increase it; but though we may pass a law very quickly, and very eastly, to that effect, yet we do not so quickly make for ourselves a more nunerous and effective engineer corps. It requires time -the study and experience of years, to make an engineer that can be rdied on. So can have a corps of engineers nuch more effective than we have at present. And if we appropriate ten millions this year for fortifications, it must either be vasted and misapplied, or 8 out of the 10 must remain on hand an unexpended balance.

But this is not all. Mechanics and lathe money that we now appripriate, much | blunderbuss. less such sums as we are called upon to appropriate to these objects. Onthis subject have looked to the Executive message at the commencement of the preent session, and, considering all the recomstances, confess I was surprised to find the state of facts to be as it really is.

By the fact of June, 1831, there was appropriated to certain fortifications near New lars; that is to say: to Fort Columbus and 000; and to Fort Schuyle, on Throg's the hands of a host of executive officers, to in readiness by the time it is required; which they could not expend for the bene- the necessary boats and machinery have fit of the country, but which they might been provided, an ample quarry of good

ing remained to be done that year but to ap- subtraction. ple the unexpended balance of 1834 to forwardness. And was this done? Could it be done? Let the Chief Engineer answer. I read from the documents accompenying the President's message of the 8th December, 1835; (Doc. No. 1, p. 101.)

Fort Schwyler. Throg's Neck. East River. New York .- It was hoped, from the ample preparations made last year, and the funds available for their application, that prosecuted the present year with much vigor. But though materials and ficilities of every description have been in waiting, it has been impossible to procure a sufficient force to carry on the work with the progress that was desired. No exertion has been Tetting parts on contract or by hired labor, and unavailing efforts have been made to scollect the necessary force in Boston, New-New York? So that the balance of the appropriation of about nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, made for fortifications in 1834, could not be expended in 1835. for want of mechanics and laborers. I would ask gentlemen here what they would have done with the regular appropriations of last year for those objects if the bill had passed? Could they have applied it; or would it rather have added another large stem to the account of unexpended balances? And more particularly what would have been done with the item of three millions if it had been accepted by the Senate and the bill had become a law? I know of no satisfactory answer to these inquiries, therefore I expect none. Of one thing, however, I am perfectly satisfied now, and it was a matter of very different solution to me heretofore. This state of things in the Depertments accounts fully for the unwillingness of the friends of the Administration to appropriate the sums to these objects which seep accomplished. we of the Opposition have heretofore causing animadversions upon the Executive Departments, for failing to apply to the de-Houses had appropriated to that object.

But let us, in passing take a single glance at the Navy appropriations, and see whether they have been as large as could be advantageously applied to their particular specified objects. We have it in a report of the Secretary of the Navy of February 3d, 1836. (Doc. No. 96.) By this it appears that the whole amount applicable to the naval service for the year 1835

\$7,314,277 The amount expended 3.600,243

Leaving a balance on Dec. 31, 1835, of \$3.714.034 Which the Executive did not cause to be expended in the year 1835, for the reason. doubtless, that it could not be expended with advantage to the service. What, then, would be done with the prodigious appropriatio is which it is now proposed to make for these objects? Why, surely remain on hand year after year as unexpended balan-

Mr. WISE.

This gentleman has certainly distinguished himself more this session of Congress, by the boldness of his course, and the pith of his remarks, than any other member, and he has had the good fortune of being admira bly geported by the lively and able correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot. Something worth remembering, and that tells. is had from him whenever he speaks. Speaking on the subject of the war, which the Jack. son party are talking against France and waging against the Treasury surplus, he said, there is a war; it is going on now: it is not a war upon France: let Louis Phil-IPPE know this: it is not a Erench war: it is a Government war up w the people's Treasury.' It is a war for the spoils.

Speaking on the Appropriation Bill, be

'The Administration and the Navy Commissioners have recommended hundreds of of thousands of dollars to fit up the Navy Yards at Washington, Pinladelphia, New York and Portsmouth, where not a dollar was actually needed, and given to the whole South, Norfolk, Charleston, and all along the Gulf of Mexico, but sixty thousand dol-

Charleston Mercury.

A chill has come over the zeal of Mr. Adams, and the supporters of his Resolution of inquiry, and they have given it up as a bad business. The old gentleman's gun, loaded to shoot Mr. Webster and the Senate, has burst, kicked the owner over, and wounded Mr. Polk badly and the Hon borers, it seems, cannot be progured in suf- C. C. Cambreleng mortally; and the party ficient numbers to enable usto apply all will not save the pieces of the ill-omened

AN ABORTION.

A bribery humbug has been got up by the Van Burenites, at Harrisburg, against the long-lived monster the Bank. It turns out to be a quiz by a Van Burenite on an old heroite gentleman named KREBs-who taking the quiz in earnest, and pondered over the matter a dozen days, and then concluded to expose his tempter. It evaporated like the last olast of a Dutch pipe in smoke and left the autocrat Nicholas sitting in his marble palace as calm as a summer mor

EXPENSE OF WAR

The War with Black Hawk, is found to have cost the country \$1,500,000, though the force employed, did not amount to 2000 men. It is calculated therefore, that the Military force to be employed in Florida. exceeds 5000 men; the cost of the Seminole Campaign, will be near \$5,000,000. The the information which I propose to call for, may tend to expedite the work when com- 'Spy in Washington' remarks, that our adnot be finished before 12 e'clock, to go on and ac- let us make use of such as is already fur- menced, will be found in waiting.' Now we samustration will thus have succeeded by its nished, and see to what conclusion the all know that there was no appropriation to wisdom and foresight, in reducing the dread-

I well remember, on one occasion, at a short facts and reasoning which we find in the any of these objects in 1835, so that noth | ed surplus revenue by a pretty considerable

But soon a wonder came to light, Which showed the rogues they lied, The man recovered of his bate, It was the Dog that died.

The chartering of the United States Bank by Pensylvania has proved a mortifying blow to the Powers at Washington. The Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and all the Van Buren presses exhibit the most angry excitement. That the 'Democracy of Pennsylvania' should do the old work of making a ing to the W. Indies, with there Bank was nothing. But the Bank! which the that it will be necessary to encumber General had broken, it was an unkind cut to rebuild. The monster! which he had crashed, that they should revive that, and by making it a state institution, place it bespared to facilitate the operation, either by | youd the reach of the arm of 'the people,' beyond the responsibilities' of Audrew Jackson! It will never be forgiven. Van Buren will dread the influence of the instiport. Connecticut, and the western part of tution upon his election; but if the resusciated bank should use its influence against hip, as he would have had the monster use it for him, -in Presidential electioneering, be need not despair as to the pecuniary struggle, having the whole patronage of the Government to fight it with. His chance of success, however, begins to taper away sadly, and we begin to fear that Bank or no Bank, patronage or no patronage, he has lost the Key Stone Democracy, and the

> OUR COUNTRY .- With the French question settled-at peace with all foreign nations-successful in commerce, agriculture, and manufactures-prosperous in our institutions-pursuing the march of improvement with a firm and steady step, the American nation now sustains an enviable position in the eyes of the world. "The career of freedom' is indeed before us, without obstacles, and with every genial excitement to arge us onward. The American People have only to be true to themselves, to effect more for the pause of republican liberty, than the world has ever before Phil. Gaz

> > Norfolk, Feb. 19

The U.S. ship of the line Delaware, Com Patterson, was towed up from Hampton Roads fence of the country funds which the two yesterday, by the steamboats Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, and dropped her anohor at the mooring ground off the Navy Hospital, where majestically, an object of admira-

> Melancholy Shippereck .- The packet brig A riel, Capt. Banks, of Norfolk, on her way, in light ballast, from New Orleans to Norfolk, was capsized on the night of the 24th January, in a gale of wind, and every soul on board, twentythree in number, perished, with the exception of three seamen, who were afterwards taken from

Correction - The Daily National Intelligencer, of Jan. 23rd, contains the following: A Swindler among the Shakers - I'he follow

ng from the Zanesville (Ohio) G zette, present the industrious and trugal, though fanatical Shakers in a new and disagrecable light:-"Nathan Sharp, the great head of the Shaker

establishment mar Lebanon, has taken one of the sisters to wife and packeting a large sum of money, (some say \$100,000,) has put out, leaving the brothers and sieters buzzing about like a swarm of Bees which have lost their Queen. Poor fellows! they have found the truth of Burns' remark, 'mankind are unco, weak, and little to be trusted.' It is said also, that Sharp mortgaged the Shaker property to the Trust Company at Cincimutti, and that a law suit will grow out of the transaction."

The article from the Zanesville paper first me N. Sharp's notice, in the National Intelligencer. We have, at his request, investigated the charges of the Zanesville paper. N. Sharp was one of the Trustees of the Shaker Society, and their ac five business agent. He has seperated from them, and they have some difference of a pecuniary character, about an amount of money, less than ten thousand dollars, which the parties expect to adjust amicably, though, perhaps it may lead to fitigation. The Shaker property is not mortgaged to the Trust Company for one cent, either by N Sharp, or any one else. It is hoped that every paper that has circulated the imputation above quoted, against N. Sharp, will republish this response to it, for the correctness of which, the Editor of the Cincinnatti Gazette may be youch-Cin. Gaz.

The Florida Indians - The Tallahassee Flo-

ridian contains a letter dated Tallahassen, Feb 1. from Mr Wyart, to a friend in E. Florida, expressing some important opinions relative to the probable course of the belligerant Indians .-He thinks." that the Indians never intended to make a general resistence on this side of the Peninsula; that their object was, (which in all probability they have by this time accomplished,) to retire to their old hiding places in the ever glades, as they did in 1818, when Gen Jackson routed them from this part of Florida," and that in order to effect this, they commenced by murdering and pillaging the frontier citizens, on the whole Alachua settlement, and gathering and driving off large stocks of horses, cattle and hogs, to the other side of the Withlaconchee. before a competent force could be put in the field against them; intending to retreat with their families, stock, &c to the cape and everglades, by crossing the head waters of St. John's, near its union with lake Macao, and thence passing aong the belt of land between that lake and Indian River, until they finally get round to Cape Florida, and their old celeorated hunting grounds between that place and Cape Sable. The massacre of Major dade and his troops, in order to break no the communication between Tampa Ray, and the agency, and numerous skirmishes had and offered along the whole line, from With laco-chee to the Atlantic, diminishing to the West but increasing to the S. East, as they re treated, were all auxiliary to the main plain .-Mr. W. thinks that the East may be safe when the Indians all retire to the Cape-though even then only for a short time ; that the forces now rendezvousing at the present seat of war, will not finally settle the difficulty; for it will be impossible to follow the savages by land during the rainy season; and that a new expedition to the Cape and everglades is not to be looked for souner than August or September. The Government should not withdraw its troops from the present seat of war without erecting a strong line of defence from the Gulf to the Atlantic, as a security against the renewal of Indian ravages, during the barvest next fall. To erect and gar rison block houses 20 miles apart; with 25 foot and 25 mounted men each, from the Withlacoochee by the way of Weinmkee, and Picolata to some point South of St. Augustine, would not require more than 400 men, which could be really raised in M. and E. Florida, by volunteer engagements, say for 3 months at a time. Mr. W. estimates the Indian force at 4000 ef- turned from improving the

feetive warriors, including argree they occupy being about 200 miles le broad, the centre (two thirds) of which by almost endless glades, checquered and deep narrow streams, making in tions into the sea, and arched over evergreens and high grass ; the other fertile land, abounding in compty of an excellent substitute for bread, and a variety of fruits—the adjacent forest wild game, and the adjacent water. and wild fowl. Mr. W forther as opinion that the Indians, who have he tercourse and some intermatriages ren fishermen, entertain & vain hope of fin block Houses on land, and armed rese by water, so as to break up all com between them and the Spanish fisher see onr ronaway negroes, or they may petty war with us for the next-5 year



Salisbury, March 5.

Watchman! Watchman! what of And the Watchman answered For the morning cometh" HURRA PO THE WHIG TICKE

For President HUGH LAWSON WIN

For Vice Preside JOHN TYLER For Governor

EDWARD B. DURA

AGAINST OFFICIAL DICTATION GAINST CAUCUS NOMINATION! - AGAINST MANWORSHIP-ABOLTING HUMBUGGERY!!

Messrs Graham & Newland Messrs Graham & Newland, West t stated in the last National Intelligent sested election from the State of None Can have reported unfavorably to Mr. Gran whispered that Gen. Newland has give in hesion at Washington to the Van Brief although he often and again declared ala White man to the people : as theref alles stitution of Gen. N. for Mr. G. wolding majority of our Delegation to Van Erre, thus secure the vote of the State is the lection should devolve on Congres we h never entertained the least hope the Mr. ham had the least chance of retaining If the proof were as strong as holy , case as clear for him as noon day, give place : the Van Buren people with AND THEY HAVE THE POWER TO TAKE IT is enough : so they will 'hang' poor se haste and try him at leisure.'

The Vis Resolutions instructing tors to vote for Expunging the Redeposites, have at length passed the votes : and when action upon this supposed to be over, of a sudden, could not conscientiously request the violate the Constitution: wherea was occasioned by a proposition to Resolutions through the Speakers Houses, whose consciences are by der towards the Constitution, or an but Van Buren's interest : Alas! Virginia! would it were possible hour could speedily pass!!

THE EXPLANATI

Gen. Jackson swore that he on compulsion - well, we say so to care and gave three distinct explana French authorities-well, we think was due, and we think with his friend made it the proper manner and total not think as they do that he deserted & thus exposed to injury the best country. Nor can we say that did mean to call in question the the French King or to menace; disavowed any such purpose; bu was considered by all dispassion time as conveying both a threat hyporrisy, and the explanation like eating his own words, that we glorification will be attered by his "they had better let that subject

SURPLUS REVEND On this subject, we refer the te tract in to-day's paper, from the Ewing of Ohio-it is so for tifed

with facts and references, that if puted. Why this clamor and ima to have millions more appropriate tions and naval preparation, when ed that the millions appropriated years back, could not be expended of Engineers and skillful working thing is plain enough . the mose! fund must be got rid of without stall without necessity, that its applied