

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.
From the Columbus Herald, April 19.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Massacre of the Georgia Battalion.

The distressing news has reached us of the horrible massacre and butchery of the entire command of Col. Fanning, by the tyrant monster Santa Anna and his forces. Col. F. commanded the Georgia Battalion, and his fall must consequently carry deep distress and anguish into the bosom of many a bereaved family. Our last advices stated that Col. F. was empowered by the Mexicans, demolished his fortifications and fled before the superior foe; and that in the effort to regain the main body of the Texas Army under Gen. Houston, on the east side of the Colorado river, he had been intercepted by the Mexicans and driven to the flats. A letter received in this city by Gen. Bethune from his friend Mr. Lambkin who had retired from that country with his family, and wrote from on board a vessel bound to New-Orleans, gives a full and detailed history of the barbarous and inhuman affair. The men under the immediate command of Col. Fanning, were all killed but five. Among those who escaped were Richard Rutledge formerly of this place, and David I. Holt, from Macon. A party of about 70 under Col. Johnson were cut off, and all put to the sword but four; our fellow townsman John Love, was so fortunate as to make his escape from the party; Reuben Brown and W. J. Mitchell of Harris county, Capt. Wadsworth and Maj. Ward, were among the slain—all perished doing desperate battle.

The letter further states that Col. Fanning capitulated upon the promise of Santa Anna, that himself and soldiers should be treated as prisoners of war. But no sooner had the find of hell fastened them in its clutches than he secured their arms, and early next morning ordered them all to be shot.

Nero was a merciful man compared with this monster, and the Autocrat of Russia, will blush to read his history.

P. S. Since writing the above, Gen. Bethune, has very politely tendered us the letter referred to, for publication. The following is a copy.

On board schr. DeKalb,
Mississippi River, April 7.

Dear Sir—You are no doubt somewhat surprised at the heading of this page; but a few words will explain all. I am on board of one of a number of vessels that are laden with the unfortunate, who are flying from the terrors of war. You have perhaps heard of the storming of St. Antonio, and massacre of the Texian garrison. All without an exception perished, save a woman and 2 negroes. Davy Crockett was among the number. He had fully sustained his great character for intrepidity, during an unsuccessful attempt of the enemy to storm the Alamo, just one week before the massacre. A short time previous to this, a party of sixty or seventy under Col. Johnson, were cut off, save four. John Love was among the number who escaped—Reuben Brown fell here, and young Mitchell fell in the Alamo. The taking of the Alamo was followed by the retreat of the main army from Gonzales, and by the extermination of Fanning's regiment, 500 strong.

Major Ward, and the Georgia Battalion (Capt. Wadsworth's company included) had been detached by Col. Fanning, then at Bahia, to protect some families who were flying from the enemy; when they were attacked, and after fighting retreating for nearly two days, were at length overpowered by numbers, and all put to the sword, but five who escaped, and only two of them Georgia; one Richard Rutledge, formerly of Columbus, and the other David I. Holt.

In the mean time Fanning had received orders to abandon the fortress of La Bahia, which he immediately executed and returned towards the main army with the balance of his troops, 350 men, and seven pieces of artillery, where they were attacked in an open prairie by a large Mexican force, mostly cavalry. A small advance guard having been separated from the main body saw the fight, but could not tell the result. The termination of this unhappy affair, was explained by three men who escaped about the time of the catastrophe. Fanning sustained a great many charges in quick succession, sustaining some damage by doing much execution; and kept retreating during the fight, which lasted the greater part of a day, until he gained some post oak woods, when the Mexicans ceased their charges, but closely invested the place on all sides. Here Fanning received propositions from the enemy and capitulated upon the promise of the Mexicans, that they should be treated as prisoners of war. Their arms were immediately secured, and the next morning they were all shot, save the three who escaped. Mrs. Fanning just arrived in Texas, but not in time to see her husband.

Many other barbarities have been committed.—The army of Texas after making a stand for a short time on the Colorado, has retreated to the east side of the Brazos. San Felipe is burnt (by the citizens) and there is a probability that Brazoria and Washington have shared the same fate. I do not expect that there are half a dozen families West of the Brazos. The enemy is known to be marching into the country into two divisions of 2000 men each; one through the interior upon San Felipe and the other along the coast towards Velasco. They were constantly expected at the latter place when I left it, and the advance of the other division had reached San Felipe. The Indians had begun to be troublesome, and many negroes had run away—in some instances whole plantations of them have gone off in a body, but had done no further mischief. Very many families and negroes were going eastward, some for the U. States by land and by water—others are making a stand in the east covered by the army.

SHOCKING NEWS FROM TEXAS!

Slips from one of the newspaper offices in New Orleans, brought news last evening, (which was brought there by the Levant,) of another horrid butchery by the Mexicans in Texas. Colonel Fanning and his command, consisting of about three hundred and fifty men—whom it was for some time feared had been cut off—have been most inhumanly murdered by the Mexicans. Only four, a Mr. Wm. Hadden and three others, escaped to tell the sad news.

It appears that Col. Fanning was stationed at Fort Guadalupe, whence he was ordered by Gen. Houston to join the main army under his command. About eight miles east of the Fort, he met the Mexicans, 2000 strong, infantry and cavalry. An engagement ensued. Col. Fanning's advance guard of 25 men was cut off; he fought until late in the evening, with a small loss, the Mexicans having 190 killed and a great many wounded. Fanning succeeded in retreating his forces by falling back to the prairie. In the morning the Mexicans presented a white flag. Terms of capitulation were held. Fanning was told that his numbers were known—that he was without water—and that he would lay down his arms and fight no more, and his men should be forthwith sent to New Orleans. The terms were accepted. Fanning and his men remained at Fort Guadalupe 6 or 8 days. On the 9th, they were ordered to march to Compa to take a vessel for New Orleans. After proceeding about five miles, with a large number of Mexicans on either side, the latter were ordered to fire upon the Texans. The order was obeyed, and every man was killed with the exception of the four above alluded to, who in the terrible scene, succeeded in getting into the grass and making their escape.

Gen. Houston, at the last dates, was encamped in the Brazos bottom, 20 miles from San Felipe, or at Gonzalez. He has 2500 men with him, and is daily receiving reinforcements. The Mexicans were at the Beacons, on the Colorado.

In addition to the above heart-rending news, it is also stated that, as was to be feared, the Indians on the American side of the Sabine have gone over a thousand strong to assist the Mexicans. General Gaines, however, has gone after them with seven hundred men to prevent their joining the Mexicans, or taking a part in the war.

The foregoing news is certified to by the following persons at Naugoches, viz. E. Thurn, H. Riggold, J. Roberts, C. H. Simms, D. A. Hoffman, and N. A. Hotchkiss.

Mobile Advertiser.

Very Late from Major General Scott.—We were put in possession of some interesting information from Florida, by a gentleman of the Louisiana Volunteers, who left Fort Drane on Monday last. Gen. Scott marched to the Outhatche on the 25th inst., with his whole force. The Louisiana Volunteers had proceeded to Tampa Bay, where they were to be disbanded. We regret to learn that 100 of this gallant brigade were on the sick list. It is not generally known, that 28 of the New Orleans Greys were at the fall of San Antonio. So little have the perils of Indian warfare affected these brave fellows, that they go directly to Texas, when they are discharged by Gen. Scott. It was generally believed when our informant left that the Indians had retreated to the rear of Gen. Scott's army.—It was pretty well associated that Osella alone, of all the Indian Chiefs, was for continuing the war. No hope was entertained of getting the Indians to stand another regular engagement. [We postpone some curious particulars of Gaines, battles, and Indian fighting in general until our next.]

[Darien Telegraph.]

We commend to our readers the following extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Mangum, a Senator in Congress from North Carolina.

Sir, I pronounce it as my deliberate and solemn conviction, that if the People, in the pending contest, shall not rise in their strength and rebuke Executive interference, and the odious dictation of a successor, unless convulsion shall produce a new state of things, we shall never see another President freely chosen. *Not more surely did the emperors of Rome, backed by their Praetorian bands, in the worst periods of her history, dictate the succession, than will this organization, headed by the President, appointed, from term to term, his successor.* If this organization shall prevail at this time, where is the ground of hope for defeating it in the future? Will the people ever have a stronger case, or can the "powers that be" will have a weaker one.

Is there no nominee either eminent for talent or illustrious for public service? Where are the fruits of his ability, or the monuments of his Statesmanship? Where the proof of elevation of principle, broad, statesmanlike views, decision of character, or pure political integrity? Where? Where? And yet, without pretension to distinguished public service; without evidence of ability, or least of all high public virtue, he is a powerful and formidable competitor. Who can estimate the power and influence of "The Spoils" Party? Look to the entire South. You see their candidate holding a doubtful struggle in every State, save one, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, against an eminent citizen of their own, with identity of views, identity of principles, and a common interest. You see him borne on without a feeling in common, a principle in common, or an interest in common, with the great body of our people. You see him borne on in despite of his having been against them upon odious tariffs; against their views upon the profligate squandering of money upon interval improvements; against their every essential view touching the pure and economical administration of this government.

Sir, what individual popularity, necessarily local, can contend against this factitious popularity, endowed with ubiquity, and supported by the keenest selfish interests? Sir, the only hope is in the virtue and intelligence of the people. And yet the people, scattered, dispersed, without unity of purpose and concert of action, can make but feeble head against a corps, powerful, disciplined, active and controlled by a single will. The truth is, organization must be met with organization as far as practicable, or the freedom of election is gone forever.

They are in the nature of a great military encampment in the midst of a peace full community, living upon the fruits of honest men's labor, fearful, hated, and yet for the most part implicitly obeyed.—Their discipline is exact and their strategy masterly. They occupy every important post throughout the Union. They are moved by a single will. An impulse at the centre is felt throughout the extremities. They are endowed with a sort of political ubiquity. A single word from head quarters brings upon foot more than a hundred thousand office-holders and expectants dispersed throughout the Union, animated by one spirit, and intent upon a single object. Reinforced by a subsidized press, they simultaneously utter a spurious coinage of public opinion, which is borne from the extremities to the centre, whence the reflux sweeps over the entire Confederacy. By this process, a man of straw, or certainly a John Den or Richard Fen, may be presented as a Presidential candidate with high claims and commanding popularity. To

consummate the scheme, another order issues, for a great Baltimore Convention "fresh from the people," to determine precedence between the rival pretenders to the throne. The trained band instantly assembles, delegates are sent, some with and some without constituents. They take their seats in convention, with cap in hand, ready to register the edicts of their chief—the dispenser of the spoils; and these edicts are sent to all the ends of the earth, as the collected will and wisdom of "The great Democratic Republican party."

It is easy to perceive that no merit, however exalted; no public service, however illustrious, can contend, single handed and alone, against this stupendous array of power and influence. It is easy to see, if the President for the time being shall place himself at the head of this organization, bringing his official power, patronage, & influence to bear upon freedom of opinion & the freedom of suffrage, that successful resistance will be difficult, nay almost impossible. It is easy to see that if the people shall not rise in their might, while it is yet time, and brand with scorn all arrogant interference with their rights, and impudent attempts to dictate the succession, the day is not far distant when they will surrender in despair and abandon all hope of ever seeing another President freely chosen by the unbiased suffrage of the people.

BYNUM'S THREAT.

To call on the Executive, to March into Congress and put down the Minority.

The Baltimore Chronicle thus indignantly comments on this threat of Mr. Bynum's:—

"PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—We yesterday gave an interesting sketch, from a Washington Correspondent, of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Saturday night and Sunday morning. In violence, they were unexampled in this country—and for the honor of the nation we hope never to have them repeated. Our readers may judge of the excitement and desperation which exists with those who were endeavoring to perpetrate an act of injustice and iniquity, from the fact that Mr. Bynum had the audacity to threaten, the use of military force against the minority. The epithet used by Mr. Wise was not misapplied to the man who would dare to use such a threat—and the contemptible wretch, for presuming to intimate that the military should be called in, deserved, and would have received, from an honest House of Representatives, an immediate vote of expulsion.—The times, foretold by the prophet Bynum, have indeed arrived—and representatives, who would be secure from outrage, must legislate, as he predicted, "with pistols in their belts." To so low a degrading condition has the country been reduced by the base spirit of faction and slavish subserviency. And in what is all this violence to result? It requires not the prophetic eye of Benton to foretell. Every man in the least conversant with history can give response. Unless there be virtue enough in the people to check this career of madness, and to expel from the councils of the country the cringing slaves who are sapping the foundations of liberty, the Union cannot continue. Public indignation must be aroused against the vile and heartless minions of party, who seek their seats in Congress, to make their meanness and servility more conspicuous. It cannot be tolerated by an intelligent or a virtuous people, that representatives shall be threatened with the chastisement of military power. The spirit of the people, without distinction of party, will revolt at the intimation—and regard the Robespierrean disposition which made it, with loathing and abhorrence. Mr. Bynum may yet discover that the PEOPLE of this country are not prepared to submit to military despotism, however some of their representatives may require its use to sustain their own insignificance. And who is Mr. Bynum, that he should assume to back his opinions by military force? A traitor to southern feelings and to southern interests—a cringing, fawning sycophant, who glories in the badge of his degradation—a soulless anatomy, who would prostrate the flag of his country in the dust, for an additional smile from his superior. Fought we despise and detest the disgusting thing too much to continue our comments on its subject. Let him only attempt to carry his threat into execution—let him parade his military force in Congress Hall, and he will find that the spirit which animated our fathers is not yet extinct, and that even insignificance will afford him no protection."

We speak warmly upon this subject, because we feel the indignity that has been offered to the country—and the necessity of using plain terms in condemning an outrage upon public liberty.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

RAIL ROAD TO THE WEST.

Mr. Editor: Strong motives to immediate action on the subject of internal improvement, can scarcely be found in any community, than exist at present in our own. The hand of foreign enterprise is already at work in our State, and our neighbors are anticipating in prospect, the rich harvest which their energy and our criminal inactivity will enable them to reap from the fertile regions of Western N. Carolina. It certainly needs but little foresight to discover, that their anticipations will assuredly be realized, unless we arouse from the lethargy into which we have fallen, on a subject of such vital importance to ourselves.—Of the physical practicability of constructing such a work, no one at the present day entertains the slightest doubt, and a single glance at the Map of the State, is all that is necessary to reveal its importance. The Waters of the Yadkin, traversing an extensive and fertile district of country, are rendered useless for the purpose of navigation by an insurmountable obstruction. But if connected with the Cape Fear by a rail road would afford a channel of commercial communication almost to the borders of Tennessee. A branch of the road extending along the valley of Rocky River would secure the trade of the rich counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Rutherford, and thus, the Commerce of the richest portion of the State, which is at present scattered in many directions, might be concentrated at Fayetteville.

The scheme not only holds out the prospect of increasing our trade to an indefinite extent but affords the only feasible means of retaining that which we now enjoy. For as certainly as we suffer others to anticipate us in opening a channel of trade with the Western part of our State, so surely will we be doomed to witness the loss of a great portion of the trade which we at present possess, and be left with the mortifying reflection, that it was attributable solely to our own want of energy.

Our fellow citizens of the West, almost without exception, are well disposed towards this undertaking and many of them are doubtless ready to unite with us in its construction, as soon as we shall have evinced a becoming spirit on our part. Indeed they have given us assurances of their willingness to operate with us, and are justly chiding us with our supineness and inactivity to our own interests. But unless they are furnished with good reasons for believing that our efforts will not be heretofore evaporate in words, what right have we to expect them to embark in the scheme? Give them substantial grounds for the belief that we are in earnest and they will probably not be backward in contributing their aid.

Thus by a united effort, (which must however originate with us) this enterprise, so essential to the prosperity of the State, and of such paramount importance to this section of it, may and thus only can it be accomplished.

That a praiseworthy spirit does exist at least to some extent upon this subject, in our community, is perfectly certain. As an evidence of it I am authorized to state that a responsible firm in this place are willing to pledge themselves, to take as many shares of stock, as may be necessary to complete a mile of the said road, provided a sufficient number of shares shall be subscribed within six months to ensure its completion to the distance of hundred and fifty miles from this place in a westerly direction.

If all who are interested in the prosperity of Fayetteville would evince a corresponding liberality, the success of this noble enterprise would be ensured, our languishing commerce would be revived, trade would receive a new impulse and we should no longer be subjected to the well merited reproach, of blindness to our best interests.

CLINTON.



The Watchman.

Salisbury, May 7, 1836.

Watchman! Watchman! what of the night?
And the Watchman answered "all is right"
For the morning cometh! HURRA FOR WHITE!!!

THE WHIG TICKET.

For President,
HUGH LAWSON WHITE.
For Vice President,
JOHN TYLER.
For Governor,
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

AGAINST OFFICIAL DICTATION!!—AGAINST CAUCUS NOMINATION!!—AGAINST PERSECUTION FOR OPINIONS SAKE!!—AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION!!—AGAINST MANWORSHIP—ADULTION AND HUMBUNGER!!

White Electors.

ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
COL. AND. MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
HON. W. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.
HON. JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
HON. JUDGE SETTLE, of Rockingham.
CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

There will be divine service held in the Lutheran Church, by Rev'd E. A. BOLLES, on to-morrow, at half past 10 o'clock; and then not again, until the 5th Sunday, it being Trinity Sunday.

Erratum—Among a good many other mistakes that appeared in the last Watchman, was one, where East was written for West, and West for East, in the article concerning Fayetteville. Should our friends, the Observer, or our Enemy, the Journal, (politically we mean to be sure) think proper to bring this article before their readers, which we hope they will do, we ask of them to reverse the course for us.

Our friends at Washington have, among other valuable papers, sent us Mr. Bell's speech on the Naval Appropriation Bill. It is an *Excoriator*, with it for ability. We have received also Mr. Rencher's speech on the contested election, and shall make a large quotation from it next week. It justifies the very flattering account of it which preceded its publication. We will say of it with confidence, that it is among the clearest and strongest arguments we have read on any subject since the beginning of this session of Congress.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The elections for members to the State Legislature have terminated—the result is not yet entirely known, but it is conceded by the Whigs that the Van Men will still have a majority on joint ballot. It is conceded by the Constellation, a warm party paper, that that majority is less than it was in the last Legislature: so Virginia is certainly convalescent. The Whig papers of that State claim a large gain in the popular vote in the State—in which estimate, they reckon the reduction of the Van majorities from last year and the increase of the Whig majorities. We are now thoroughly satisfied that Van Buren cannot get Virginia.

MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL, has passed the Senate by 25 to 21—Mr. Mangum of our State voting for and Mr. Brown against it. We have some hope that either that or some other disposition, will made of the surplus revenue for the benefit of the people. Benton's policy to squander it upon useless fortifications is so manifestly exposed by the Secretary of War, Mr. Cass, it is in fact so narrow and selfish, being in truth designed to monopolize the whole public land to the new States, that we have strong hopes that many of the faithful will not go with him even in the "faithful commons." Some think that Mr. Calhoun's plan of leasing to the States with out interest, will be the successful one; and that the Van Buren party will adopt it as most likely to promote the ambitious views of their Chief.

From the Fayetteville Journal.

Courtesies of the Opposition Press.—The last Salisbury Watchman, in two articles on the subject of Newland and Graham's case, and the appointment by Gov. Spaight of the new election in their district in August next, says "Graham was elected, and it was a RASCALLY thing to turn him out." Of Gov. Spaight having the election in August he says "we never heard of a more high handed and flagrant abuse of power, for a more shamefully corrupt purpose." The tendency of such a bare faced and reckless assault is, to bring the character of the Press into social degradation and our republican institutions into contempt. What more could the enemies of a free government want?

What a sudden fit of courtesy has come over the "By authority," *gentles* of the Journal! In the very article preceding this we have copied, the Journal "pitiless" the venerable Judge White "as a shrivelled old man, oppressed with debility and premature old age." This is courtesy forsooth: not content with canvassing the principles and the moral qualities of this worthy and talented Senator, whom many of the best men of the nation think qualified for the first station in the world, these very courteous Editors must even criticize in terms not very civil, it must be confessed, his *personal appearance*. We never knew before that personal beauty was an essential requisite in a President: Nor did we ever hear that Judge White was more than ordinarily ill-favored: But if this fastidious regard for courtesy came over these Journalists of a sudden, it certainly left them just as suddenly: for in the very next paragraph of the one above quoted, they hold this language of the contemporary presses in the opposition, "all their petty *Sweep Newspaper*, *Tray Blanche* & *Sweet heart* are knapping upon him (V. B.) the vilest and basest slanders and abuse." We have not time to search for further examples, but it happens that we lighted on another quoted from these Pinkos of courtesy by the Observer, in which, speaking of Judge White, they say the Whigs "will use the foolish old man for a time and then throw him away as worthless." Here then, we have the Phenomenon of three political paragraphs: the first and the last are gross and vulgar denunciations of the Whig party, and coarse ridicule of a worthy gentleman who happens to be named by his fellow citizens as a candidate for the Presidency—the middle one however, (*in medio tutissimam ibis*) is a grave lecture on this press for making "reckless assaults." They are pretty ones truly, to talk of bringing the character of the press into social degradation! The Journal must be trying experiments either on our patience or our gravity; and as to the last, we confess it has had finally to give way before the ludicrous inconsistency and pompous arrogance exhibited in these three articles. Why they would have us believe that they had an intellectual measuring rod with which they had gauged the understanding of Judge White, and found him a "dull," "slow," "plodding," "foolish old man" and *shrivelled* at that (Do our brothers remember the fate of the naughty children that cried in derision to the "old man" "Get up bald head"?)

As to our self, we feel no compunctions for any thing we have said concerning the contested election from North Carolina: the conduct of the party itself, in refusing to give Newland the place after having vacated it, is an admission that the expulsion of Graham was unjust: Their own mouth-piece in North Carolina has declared the course of the party inconsistent in this: and there can be but one inference as to the motive; it was to serve the party at the expense of the rights of North Carolina Freemen. It was a most foul invasion of the elective functions of the people and but for the panic that overtook some of the party at the crisis it would have ended in entire usurpation of the majority's power to elect. But this is not all:—the Governor of the State lends his office to carry out the measure which the nerve and energy of the whigs had checked and thwarted notwithstanding the application of the gag-law.—In contempt and disregard of his sworn duty, he refuses to issue a writ of election to the 12th Congressional District. Why was all this? Can any man doubt, but it was because JAMES GRAHAM WAS NOT A VAN BUREN MAN? Believing that the majority in Congress had forgot what was due to the constitution & the laws, in their blind devotion to party—that they trampled upon the rights of State Representation and grossly misused a peer as justly entitled to a seat as they were who combined to turn him out, Believing that our Governor, at the instance and request of that party, prostituted his office to keep out this misused gentleman, and thus for a time *disfranchised the State* of a portion of her political rights—are we to select savory and holiday phrases to characterize such courses? Shall we not rather speak out and call things of this sort by their plain and English names? It may not be so agreeable to the "ears polite" of these courteous Journalists of Fayetteville,

but we shall nevertheless do it on all suitable occasions.

Note.—Last Fall Judge Martin had resigned his purpose to resign during the session of the next Assembly; his resignation did not come in quite as soon as the *hurry* of the seekers of the party wished it, and they very unceremoniously charged Judge Martin with thus delaying in order to serve his friends; and they made strong use of what they called *official electioneering* much to the prejudice of the Whig cause: It is known to S. Siliman Esq. & we believe to Burton Craige Esq. who was of counsel in the matter, that Judge Martin kept back his resignation at the request of a gentleman of the bar, whose client had in pursuit of pardoned property, and whom it was thought an immediate sequestration would be necessary to him from great loss. To prevent great justice from befalling an individual, Judge Martin was prevailed on to keep back his resignation, though it was written, and to be put in the Post Office. But Judge Martin was not bound to resign at all, less was he bound to surrender his commission whenever a squad of party expected at the seat of Government might agree to it. But Governor Spaight was bound to this election within a reasonable time, was sworn to do it—his office was sworn to him, fairly and truly for the benefit of the whole people of the State, and not for the benefit of Martin Van Buren; his not doing so, and the flimsy pretexts used to cover the design, deserve the heavy censure of every friend of official purity, at any rate, the party cannot complain, if they judge their Governor by their own standard, though they misapplied it in the instance referred to above.

Note 2nd.—We were not able to refer to the precedent of Governor Martin's resignation to give the date. It was that Gen. Blair died about the 1st of Dec. The Governor of South Carolina resigned his office on 3d of June. How long it took to compare the polls and make out candidates is not shown, but we know that Governor Martin got to Washington in time to attend to concerns of vital importance to the nation & of course to his constituents. The Fayetteville Observer reminds us of a fact that ought to be remembered.—The Jackson party which happened to be prominent in the Camden District, at the time came down upon the Governor with great bitterness, because he did not order an election sooner after the happening of the vacancy. So important was the change, that his Excellency felt bound to explain, and he did so, by showing that he was not officially notified of a vacancy until a month after the event. This was of course a *factory*. Here is a vacancy that happened two days sooner in the session than that in South Carolina: Here is a Governor several hundred miles nearer to the seat of Government;—that admits through the fact that he has notice—the whole people of the district watching and prepared for the native—fired and animated with zeal on both sides—and yet he will not order a writ, because, forsooth, the election is not to be full enough!—and—*of—the—expense!* Was there any trifling with official duty?

Note 3rd.—The Standard and Fayetteville Journal, both undertake to excuse Governor Spaight, for not issuing a writ of Election to the 12th Congressional District, because the Senate had passed a resolution to adjourn on 24th of May, so that it was probable Congress would adjourn about that time. Whether these Editors were aware of the fact or not, we cannot say; but it is not a *fact*, well known to Governor Spaight, nor well informed person about Washington City has ever believed that Congress would adjourn till late in June. The probability is, from the mass of important business of the Speaker's table, and the important subjects before Committees, that it will be of July before the adjournment.

THE PUBLIC MONEY.—There is a *Really* the charges and allegations concerning the management of the public treasury come so thick and heavy, that it is impossible to be lulled with the delusive "well," as was done in the case of the Public Department till the establishment of the Bank. In that case, the opposition proclaimed the abuses—the *corrupt* plundering of the Department by Connor from our State—good man told the people it was no such thing, and it was well! He knew all about it, Congress until he had almost grown old, he had to change his tone—the Senate went to the bottom of it, and it was found that all was as what then? Why nothing. This delinquency was rewarded with office and a fatter salary, and the man say, he was a good easy man, and was no guilty. The opposition are doing foul dealing and corruption in the Banks—was full extraneous and the of the public funds. Mr. W. a Resolution to enquire into the conduct and management of the Banks, public treasurer: But the Van Buren him down. Mr. Peyton of Tennessee introduced a Resolution to fix a day for the question of regulating the tenure of money in the pet Banks. The Standard money in the pet Banks. The Standard him down also. Mr. Robertson introduced a general system of questions the collar men from our State with the majority.

It is true, that afterwards, finding the matter becoming a little introduced Resolutions to the party, offered by Mr. Wise and the party.