dividual industrient to that of others, as we a morronder the judgment which the Con intution and the laws enjoin apon the House to a Committee of its members; and in my opinion to falsify and violate both my personal duty and my official oath. This, sir, I will never do.

It may not be proper to anticipate the course which I may be compelled to take unless excused from the vote; but this I will say, that whatever a sense of duty and the dictates of conscience shall prompt, in a matter so serious in principle, and so mo-mentous in its results to the Government and the People, I will pursue, at any peril of consequences to myself, from the censure of the House.

The question being put on excusing Mr. Lincoln, it was decided in the negative: Ayes 34, noes 89.

Mr. Lewis Williams, for the same rea sons given by Mr. Andrews, asked to be excused, but the House refused leave.

H Mr. Dawson asked to be excused. said he never had directly 'or indirectly evaded any vote in that House for party purposes or political effect, and he would unhesitatingly discharge the duty of voting now if it were practicable, but it was not, for various reasons. He had not had an opportunity of getting that information which was indispensable to his voting either one way or the other. The testimony in this case had not been printed and laid on his table, nor had it been read before the House. He was called to decide, judicially on a question resting on testimony which he had had no means to examine. He considered the whole proceeding as unwarranted by the Constitutution and contrary to the rules and practice of the House, and as impairing his right to decide for himself. The two reports, one from five members of the committee and the other from four, gave conflicting accounts of the facts of the case, and to compel him to decide be-tween them without having heard the evidence was such an act, as despotism itself, alone could perpetrate. By yielding to such a requirement he should sacrifice the fundamental principles of the free government under which he lived. An imperious sense of duty, therefore, compelled him respectfully to ask to be excused. At this point, Mr. Turney called Mr

Dawson to order.

The Chair pronounced Mr. Dawson to b in order.

Mr. D. said the attempt to call him to order and to shut his mouth from giving his reasons was of a piece with the whole pro-ceeding, and was but a part of that tyranny by which it was attempted to force him into an act which he could not perform without the grousest injustice to the parties concerned, to his own self respect, and to his duty to his constituents.

The question being put, the House refused to excuse Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Monroe said he would be glad to be able to say, as the gentleman had who just now resumed his seat, that he had never violated the rules of the House. 'He had often violated them, and in all human probability should do it again on this occasion. (Laughter.) When neither the Constitu-tion nor the law of the land nor the usages of this House called upon him orpermit-ted him to vote, he would not ust to be from voting. Mr. M. did not ask it. He would assume the responsibility of refusing to vote. He would assure the House they had heard the last of him on this matter; but as an independent Repre-

law and the facts of the case, and, in pro- | gentlemen claiming the same at fore they are printed, and when there is no in such circumstances this privilege. opportunity to examine them, or to exam. 2d. Because he considers the House in ine and compare the evidence, all opportu-

The question being put, the House re lused to excuse Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Bond also asked to be excused, but what he said in support of the request was totally inaudible to the Reporter.

which the members are called to vote. the State of New Jersey. This proposition involves many complicated questions of law, and is founded on a vast mass of evidence; and I am called on as a judge in the matter, under the Constitution, to decide thereon. I cannot decide these questions of law without opportunity for consi. deration, which has not yet been given to me. I cannot decide the questions of fact without hearing or reading the evidence, which, however, has not yet been submitted The chair pronounced be now in order. He thereupon took an The question was jum to me for that purpose. Under such circumstances, I cannot conscientiously vote either yea or nay; for I do not and cannot know on which side the truth lies. I am in the condition of the Roman judges, when

they returned a verdict of non liquet. Thus situated, I cannot and will not vote on the question; but out of respect to the House I ask them to excuse me, for the reasons I have assigned.

Mr. Cushing was not excused.

Mr. Proffit referred to the contradictory intements of the two reports. He had attentively listened to them both, and his mind had been balancing on the subject, and for this reason he had this morning called for the reading of the testimony. He asked to be excused, but if the requst was rejected, he should refuse to vote. If this were a question of dollars and cents merely, the House could not refuse; how much less when it involved such great principles and such serious consequences?

Mr. Proffit was not excused.

Mr. Calhoun said: I asked to be excuse from voting, for three reasons, and in three words. The reasons are, that I profess to be guided by my conscience, by the Constitution, and by evidence; to all of which I should do violence should I vote under existing circumstances on either side of this mestion.

Mr. Calhoun was not excused.

Mr. Bell said he could not ask to be ex cused, for he was utterly unable to vote. and as it was not his duty to vote under such circumstances, there was nothing to be excused from,

Mr. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, said wholly unprepared to vote on the resolution, and without any fault or neglect of my own. The House will recollect that I took of the judges; my associate judges require or eight months ago, as to the right of the regularly returned nembers to seats. Since submit to your tyrannical dictation of per. likely to set a most pernicious precedent of the future. Whenever high party times of the for the future. that time I have known nothing of the progress of the controversy. I have not read any statements upon the subject, and have not had ten minutes' conversation with any tive falsehood. And the most charitable member of the committee upon the evidence in the case, or the questions which it presented. How, then, can I now vote? How can I undertake to decide who are entitled to scats? What is the state of the case? Several nonths ago the subject was referred to the committee: they have been ever since en. be consecrated by martyrdom for the laws gaged in its examination. This morning they have presented majority and minority reports, the reading of which has occupied several hours. These reports refer frequently to the evidence and to their own ournal. The volume of evidence which you, sir, have just informed us contains nearly 700 pages, was laid upon your table with the reports, this morning. It has not yet been placed upon ours; neither has the journal, another large volume. We have had no opportunity to read a word of either. This is a most complicated case, presenting very important legal questions upon which an able committee, composed of professional gentlemen, are divided in opinion. After a careful and laborious examination, they have come to different results-a bare majority deciding that certain persons are entitled to seats in this House which the minority of the committee are of opinion belong to other gentlemen. I listened attentively to the reading of the re-ports, until I found that it would be utterly impossible to form an opinion upon the merits of the case without examining the evidence, not doubting that an opportunity would be allowed us for that purpose. I cannot vote understandingly upon the res-olution. I cannot undertake to decide a case which I have had no opportunity to examine, without the hazard of doing flagrant injustice. I therefore respectfully ask hat I may be excused from voting

per cases, having heard the parties. The sirous to be heard at the Bar of the House in support of their right; and it has been a tely upon the coming in of the reports, be. universal usage to allow geatlemen placed ed. Though he could not promise himself or a part, are founded has not been published or are founded has not been publish

passing on said resolution to be acting as a portunity of reading and examining the ev-idence bearing upon the points which arise in the case. If a judge of an ordinary court were to proceed to render a judgment un-der such circumstances, I think he would

Mr. Cushing asked to be excused from voting on the question for the following reasons: The Committee of Elections (said be) present to the House a resolution, on ing an act which he would consider as cor-That resolution affirms that certain gentle, rupt, and an impeachable offence if com-men are entitled to seats in the House from mitted by a judge of a court. Mr. Davis was not excused.

Mr. Stanly hoped no more excuses would be asked for. He should ask for none. Let the party consummate their work. Mr. Mason, of Ohio, moved that Mr Halstend and his colleagues be now heard

The Chair pronounced the motion not to

He thereupon took an appeal.

The question was immediately put, and the decision of the Chair was sustained without a count.

Mr. Evans demanded the yeas and nays on the main question.

Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, asked t be excused from voting on the resolution, because the majority had refused to permit the evidence on which it was predicated to be read. He said that the evidence was in the possession of the House, but that the members of the house had no opportunity to read it, or hear it read, since it was communicated in the morning; that the question he was called on to decide by his vote was a judicial one; that he could only vote intelligently upon it, after he had been made acquainted with the facts, and that, if he voted without a knowledge of the facts, he was voting in the dark; that, under such circumstances, he could not vote conscientiously, and did not see how the majority could justify themselves to their

consciences or to the country, for voting upon such a question, or compelling others o vote upon it, in entire ignorance of the facts. He therefore hoped the House would excuse him.

Mr. Cooper was not excused. Mr. Alford, of Georgia, asked to be ex cused from voting on the question before the House He said the rudest nation of savages never dishonored the name of man

of sounds by condemning a fellow being without hear ing the evidence. It has been reserved (he said) for an American Congress, who claim to be civilized and intelligent men, to set an example essentially violative of every principle of justice. You demand a decision of this question and refuse the could not. It is now produced for the first must judge for himself. time. This is a judicial trial. I am one

sats are de. jorder! "Yes, yes! let him ask!" "No, Jersey are elected ; the other declares that a better fate than those who had preceded

to the House to excuse him. If the majori- scannot decide which set of claimants is enine and compare the evidence, all opporta-nity for discussion and amendment being at the same time cut off by the previous question, would be, in my opinion, to pro-nounce a judgment without knowledge, and a violation of the dictates of conscience my vote by being deprived of my vote by being deprived of the opporta-nity of informing myself how to vote. The question being myself how to vote. respect to follow them. Gentlemen might in a judicial capacity, under the selemn ob- tery up to which Van Buren be content with sinking their own character and the character of this body, without insisting on dragging others after them. How would they stand in the view of the nation? To try the rights of a State of the Union of the parties con-cerned by giving my vote for or against the resolution now before the House. Mr. Campbell was not excused. Union on testimony never read, printed, or heard? and judge it upon a single vote given in a committee? Two hundred and fort free Representatives surrendering their judgments to the keeping of one committee nan

Mr. H. was called to order, and concluded by saying he would have no part in so detestable a farce.

Mr. Hill was not excused

Mr Rariden asked to be excused from the grounds following : That the only evidence which has been laid before this House, or that he had ever seen, pertaining to the rights of the claimants to the N. Jersey seats, is the certificate of the Gov. ernor of New Jersey, with the seal affixed, certifying to the rights of five gentlemen to the seats. Nothing has been laid before the House as evidence to impeach the certificate, or the right of those five gentle. men. Common rumor has impeached it on one hand, and the same common rumor sustained it. Five of the members of the com this House, impeach the certificate of the Governor, and affirm the right of five other gentlemen to the seats, upon evi- Jackson, Jameson, Joseph Jahnson, Cave dence which they affirm was brought Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, before them. Four others of the same committee vindicate the certificate of the Governor and re-affirm the right of the first named gentlemen upon the same evidence; and he could not decide between menter, Parris, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickens, these conflicting claims and conflicting re. Prentiss, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, Edward ports, and affirm the right of the now sit. ing members,'in the absence of all evidence except the Governor's certificate, which certifies the right of five others.

Mr. Rariden was not excused. Mr. Rives wished to make a proposal

to the House. The Chair said it could be done only by

general consent. [Loud dissent. Cries of "No, no,

down, not in order."] Mr. Rives endeavored to proceed, but

his voice was drowned in the Babel-like din

Mr. Ogle said he wished to vote on his own judgment, and not on that of other men. The committee were evenly balanced, four against four, until, a week or two ago, Mr. P.-F. Thomas, of Md. had been added. Mr. Ogle with all respect for that ing to-day only for the purpose of winding gentleman, was not to be bound by his sol- up the Session. be felt impelled by a sense of duty, to ask hearing of the proof. I demand the right itary vote in committee, nor by the report to be excused from voting. I am, said he, to hear it. I have not heard or seen it. I of any committee under Heaven. He

Mr. Ogle was not excused.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson asked to be excusa lively interest, and had a decided opinion me to decide this question, and refuse to ed. He thought the whole proceeding allow me to read or hear the proof. You fraught with the most alarming evils, and ed. He thought the whole proceeding

the five Whig claimants, all or a part, are printed, nor has it been read to this House. him, yet he deemed it respectful to appeal I have not seen or heard the evidence, and ligation of an oath, I cannot do justice to not been able to swagger. Let the my own conscience or to the parties con- of the Whig cause abroad count w

Mr Fillmore appealed to his friends to prefer no more requests to be excused ;

they were utterly vain. Let gentlemen complete their work, and then answer it to the nation. Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, moved to adjourn ; but the House, by yeas and

nays, refused the motion : Yeas 75, nays 107. The question was now, at length, ob-tained; and being put upon agreeing to the report of the committee, (which declares the members now sitting to have been duly from Washington, of the same tenor, elected, and entitled to seats.) was decided frequently identical in language, repr

as follows : Yeas-Messrs, Allen, Hugh J. Anderon, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Blackwell, Boid, Aaron V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, Wm. O. Butler, Bynum, John Campbell, Carr, Casey, Chapman, ttee of this House, in their report to nance, Galbraith, Hammond, Hand, John Hastings, Hawkins, Hill, of N. C. Hillen, Keim, Kemble, Ledbetter Leonard, Lucas, McCulloh, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Newhard, Parish, Par-Rogers, Sameuls, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweeny, Taylor, Francis Thomas P. F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpoel, D. D. Wagener, Watterson, Wick, Jared W. Williams, Henry Will-

iams, Worthington-102: Nays-Messrs. Botts, Briggs; Carter, Chinn, Chittenden, Mark A. Cooper, Cranston, Fillmore, Goggin, Green, Hawes, James Mason, Morgan, Ogle, Osborne, Pope, Ridgway, Truman, Smith, Toland, Thos. W. Williams, J. L. Williams-22. So the report was adopted.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION .- Yesterday was the last day upon which, accordng to the Rules, any bill could pass either House of Congress, the two Houses meet.

Our reports of proceedings bring up the doings of both Houses to the hour of recess. Of all that was done in the afternoon and night Session, it is impossible to inform our readers intelligibly this morning. They shall have it all in our next. We are ena bled to state, however, that the General their efforts is within their reach?

## (From the Albany Evening Jo

lish below a Circular from the Se tral Committee to the Whigs of the It exposes and baffles one of the sive and organized sch tation and fraud by which the pe certainty and confidence on the State

## TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNIO

ALBANY, N. Y. JULY 20, 184 The Whig State Committee of the of New York have ascertained that multaneous effort has been made h Administration members of Congres by others at Washington, to produce pression that this State will cast her toral vote for Mr. Van Buren. In tion has reached us that letters have b received in different and distant St frequently identical in language, repre-ting Mr. Van Buren's success in this 8 as beyond all reasonable doubt. The manner in which these representation got up and circulated is of itself suffic indicative of their character. The the last desperate resort of a ru and of an Administration tottering downfall, to deceive a people whom have so long beguiled. Well may dread the consequences of acknowledg or omitting to deny the fact, that Mr. Buren is discarded by his own Si What candidate for the Presidency of before dared to come before the Peop his own State against him. It was, th fore, of vast importance that this or whelming fact should be denied, contrad ed, explained away, or disposed of in a mode

This we suppose to be the explanati this audacious conspiracy to deceive and lude their own followers ; we say their lowers, for we cannot believe for a mo that there is a generous Whig in the D who would doubt the untiring perse ance of his political friends, who have three years, under circumstances the I adverse, maintained the conflict with oppressors, and in each year have victorious

In 1837 the people of this State burst party shackles in which they had been ten years spell-bound, and returned a la majority to the popular branch of the Lislature. In 1838, when Pennsylvania tered and Ohio gave way, when the d ness of the political horizon cast she of gloom through the land, New York lied to the rescue, and elected a Whig 6 ernor and a Whig House of Assembly. 1839, under circumstances of diffi which must be familiar to you, every bra of the State Government was placed Whig hands.

Is it to be believed, then, that, afters contests and such victories, the freeme New York will falter and prove recrea their principles when the great object of edge that their exertions only are need hurl from power those who have so gr abused the trusts confided to them ? lieve it not. But we are not content with these gen al conclusions. We demand the evide on which can be founded the most rea expectation of a change in the sentim of the People of this State. Is it to found in the embarrassment of our c merce and the desertion of the streets our commercial metropolis; in stores up for want of tenants: in the coun multitudes thrown out of employ; or, i to be found in the reduction in the value our agricultural products, and in the pr of labor? Are these evidences of prosp ity for which our State is to be thank and express its gratitude by continuin power those who have produced them ! Where is the evidence of reaction w is to reduce a majority of at least 7, and convert it into a minority ? The e tion of 1839 was merely for Senators Assemblymen; and in those districts wh the Whig ascendency was undisputed there was no occasion for effort, such as 7th and 8th Senate Districts, our frie contented themselves with electing th candidates without caring for the major The most moderate estimate of our kno strength in those districts, added to the tual returns in other districts, gives real majority in 1389 of more than 7,0 votes. How is this to be changed into majority on the other side? The to elections held in the spring of 1840 evin no falling off on the part of the Whi and, on the contrary, they and the chi elections in the villages and cities have sulted in a gain. The great contest in of New York sorely disappointed the o culations made at Washington, and o vinced the friends of the Administration that the "reactions" had not then

ive from the State of New York, I do ask the House to hear this: "I refuse to vote because I have never seen the evidence of the report of the committee; I therefore cannot decide which of the claimants are entitled to seats on this floor."

Mr. Waddy Thompson said: 1 ask the House to excuse me from voting on the resolution. It is in no wanton disrespect to the House that I say I cannot and will not vote upon the question. This is not an ordinary matter of legislation; it is a case where in the very terms of the Constitution I am to act as judge, and under all the sanc-tions of that sacred character. The case which I am to decide is purely a matter of evidence : that evidence is comprised of six hundred pages of manuscript, to-day, for the first time, presented to the House, and up to this moment it has neither been read nor printed. The resolution may be right: how am I to know it is not? I cannot therefore vote no. It may not be right: I cannot vote ay. There is but one judge of whom either history or poetry informs us, whose habit was to decide before he had heard the evidence: he was the Judge of Hell. I shall not adopt him as a model I know no case in which an issue can be more properly made, none that will better show to the People the extent to which the reckless insolence of power has carried the majority than this; and it is for that, and not as an idle vaunt that I tell you that I was in my seat when my name was called. I did not vote, and I will not. I defy the power of the House to make me vote. Mg. Thompson was not excused.

Mr. Pope, in some remarks which could arce be heard amidst the noise, stated his inability to vote without hearing the testimony: he had not prejudged the case, but wished to give an honest vote upon it: but how could he, as a sworn judge, do this, when he had not heard a word of the evidence? He appealed, with much feeling, to the majority, for the honor of the House, and the honor of their party, that they would not perpetrate so great an act of op-pression. Such a thing had never been witnessed since the foundation of the Gov. ernment. Never before, in any legislative body in this country had persons claiming a seat been denied the privilege of being heard: never had judges been called on to decide without hearing either parties or testimony.

Mr. Pope was not excused.

Mr. Sergeant said: I cannot vote upon and I deem it my duty never to render a case, but for the following reasons, viz: judgment without being informed of the 1st. Because he understands the other

Mr. Saltonstall was not excused

Mr. Slade asked to be excused from yoting in this case, because it is morally im possible to render a judgment without being in possession of the case.

Mr. Slade was not excused

Mr. G. Davis, of Ky. respectfully asked the House to excuse him from voting on the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee of Elections in favor of Mr.

Vroom and the other four gentlemen associated with him as entitled to seats in the the question, for the following reason: the House as Representatives from the State question is of a judicial nature, to be decid. of New Jersey, not from any disposition ed according to the evidence and the law, to avoid the responsibility of adjudging the

jury against my conscience. He that conceals or suppresses the truth under oath is as guilty of perjury as if he swore to a posiconclusion, under the circumstances, is, that the evidence is against you. This is despotism with a vengeance. But I will not submit to its rude and insulting enforce-ment against me. I would suffer death be-fore I would submit. I prefer that what little is known of me in the future should

and Constitution of my country, than it should be said or written I yielded for a moment to the tyranny of a despotism so unreasonable and unjust.

Mr. Alford was not excused.

Mr. Evans inquired of the Clair whether the testimony had been read?

The Speaker. It has not.

Mr. Evans. Is the testimony reported to the House, and now on the Speaker's table/

The Speaker. It is.

Mr. Evans. I will thank the Chair to tate of how many pages it consists. The Speaker, (taking up a printed ame.) It consists of over 600 pages.

Mr. Evans. Will the Chair state when the testimony was laid-upon the table? The Speaker. To-day.

Mr. Evans. As I am required to vote upon this question, and am utterly unable to do so understandingly, without reading the testimony, I ask it may be read.

[Several voices in all parts of the Hall-No; "no."] The Speaker. It cannot be read but by

onsent of the House.

["No. No," from all parts of the Hous Administration members. " Read ; read," by Whig members.]

Mr. Evans. If I cannot be permitted to hear the testimony, I shall not vote upon it. After what has occurred, I do not ask to be excused. I will not vote.

Mr. Botts. In order to correct any misapprehension that may arise from the statement of the Speaker that the testimony was laid upon the table to-day, I desire to state that it was laid upon the Speaker's table to day, but has not yet been laid on the members' tables; nor has it been seen by more than nine members of the House, and they the members of the Committee.

Mr. Bell. I have never seen it.

[" Nor I, nor I," from all parts of the House.

Mr. Lewis wanted to ask a question from Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Stanly objected. [Great confusion, and cries of "No, no!"

rights of a sovereign and patriotic State reedom.

Mr. Haws and Mr. Triplett asked to be excused from voting on the resolution reported by the Committee of Elections, for the following reasons: 1st. They are not informed of the facts of the case. 2d. They have had no opportunity of gaining any information as to the facts of the case. 3d.

That every usedge of this House, so far as they know, is overturned and violated by the whole proceedings in the case. They state that the only information they have had an opportunity of gaining of the facts of the case is from the reading at the Clerk's table of the report of five of the Committee of Elections in support of the resolution, and four of the committee in opposition to the resolution, both of which reports are long, both of which take many and contradictory positions, both of which reports differ widely in facts and arguments, and both of which refer to testimony which they have neither seen nor had an opportunity of reading, hearing, or considering. That they consider it their duty, in sitting in judgment between the parties claiming seats in this House, that the following proceedings should be observed, to wit: 1st. That the evidence taken by the parties to support their respective claims should be read or printed, so as to afford a fair and reasonable opportunity to each member to understand it. 2d. That the

parties should be heard at the bar of the House, by themselves or counsel, in such reasonable manner as to enable them to present the facts and arguments of their ease. In consideration that they neither know the facts of the case, nor have had an opportunity of knowing them, and that the entire proceeding violates all the forms, usages, and principles which should, in their judgment, be observed, they respect fully ask to be excused from voting.

Mr. Haws and Mr. Triplett were no excused.

Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, asked to be excused from voting on this question, for the following reasons : That two reports have been made to-day, one by the majority and the other by the minority of the disgrace of a protest! the Committee of Elections-five members | Verily this sub-treasury system we agreeing to one report and four agreeing to the other. One report declares that the five Administration members from New

occurred, this case would be called up as ion in the House at 11 o'clock, when the sanctioning the abuse of power. The paper was put to press.

Previous to taking up the Fortification were involved, and, as a State Rights man, Bill, Mr. William Cost Johnson moved a he never could yield his assent to such a suspension of the 16th joint rule to allow proceeding. It was not only a violation of of the reception of the joint resolution State rights, but an infringement on every passed by the Senate to continue the char. principle of justice and every safeguard of ters of the District Banks, on condition of their resuming specie payments; but, it requiring a vote of two-thirds to sustain the motion, it failed-ayes 73, noes 53-the members evincing a disposition to give precedence, in the order of business, to the

Fortification Bill. The bill providing for the support of the West Point Military Academy was passed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence-a substitute offered as an amendment by Mr. C. H. Williams proposing a different arrrangement for the military instruction of officers and cadets having been first rejected.

The amendment of the Senate to the Navy Appropriation Bill, appropriating the sum of \$30,000 for the survey of the Southern Coast from Appalachicola to the mouth of the Mississippi river, having been dissented from by the House, it became the subject of a conference through committees on the part of the two Houses, and resulted in a reduction of the appropriation to the sum of \$10,000, to be expended under the direction of the Navy Commis sioners.

The amendments of the Senate appro priating \$6,000 for outfit to the Minister resident at Constantinople, and \$12,000 for the purchase of an island at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi ri-vers, were also disagreed to by the House, and the Senate receded from its said amendments.-Nat. Int.

NEW OBLEANS, July 15.

terday two more drafts, drawn by the Postnaster General on the Postmaster of New Orleans, were protested for non-payment -one is No. 9,018, dated in March last, igned by Amos Kendall, for the pitiful sum of \$157 75; and the other dated May 27, 1840, drawn by the new Postmaster General, John M. Niles, No. 689, for the sum of \$1,012 11. How disreputable how disgraceful to the Administration, that for a draft of \$157 one of their sub-trea. surers, there should be no funds even for

most beautifully, and will prove a p blessing to the people, and particularly to to the public creditor .- Ame

menced. Since these elections have been what has been the evidence of public op ion? By what party have those multitude been assembled which are counted by acre? What mean those Log Cal which sprinkle the face of the State fr one end to the other? What is indica by the hundreds of social songs of Hat son and his noble deeds, which you hear every corner of the streets and at ev gathering of the People? Are these marks and signs by which to distinguidesponding and disheartened people, re

to forego the fruits of four years strug and willing to kiss the rod that scout them ?

We have extensive corres ans of information from every part