of retaining the rule. We find the following sketch hundred times.

justified by the argument that this rule was mees be ready for almost any act of insubordination. sary for figilitating the business of the House.

Congre's (said the Constitution) should not have power to spridge the freedom of the press; and yet laws were made on that subject, with which the House was familiar. But it was said this rule violated the right of petition, because it did not allow petitioners to be heard here, and their petitions to be deliberated upon. In this there was a great error. A colleag e of his had said the House could not know wheher the petitions prayed for a constitutional or at unconstitutional act, or indeed for any im- few." Party organization is unknown to the Conproper ac voless the petition were heard; and a stitution, and cannot be justified but as a means of gentleman from Onio, [Mr. Duncan.] had said that producing harmonious concert among those who the inhabi mits of this District could not petition for entertain the same political opinions, in support of gether for the purpose of consulting upon whom it the aboliti a of slavery in this District, unless this their common principles and interests. In a Gov. is their duty to unite as a means of consolidating rule was r pealed. In all this there was great fall enment like ours, founded upon, and to carry into lacy. Te House knew what the rule was. It effect the will of the People, we should consult and analysis of the seven States given above, to illustrate was that t e petition, memorial, resolution, or other reason with each other, and when the will of the injustice, the fatal injustice, of adopting the prinpaper praying the abolition of slavery in the Dis majority is ascertained it becomes the minority to ciple asserted by the Syracuse Convention, for we triet of C lumbia, or any State or Territory, or the acquiesce. It is the tendency of power to run into candidly believe that Mr. Van Buren, (the candidate slave trade between the States or Territories, of the abuses, and hence it is incumbent on the People to recommended by that convention, and who, if its ceived by his House, or entertained in any way them. To us, the great body of the People, it matwhatever. That was the rule which the Speaker, ters not who administers the government, provided in the seven States, thus making the nomination. to enforce and he could not enforce that rule until Constitution. We pay our taxes and contribute our the power and patronage of the Government, and the agent 6 the petitioners had announced the pur. means for the support of Government, that we may yet these seven States, with the exception of Virgipart of the petition which he rose to present. The be protected in our persons and property. Our Go. nia, now giving a majority of the electoral vote, all House we then informed of the purport of such per vernment is a trust created for our use, and that it voted against him. Who can name an elector, opthe petitioners were then shown by may be administered for our benefit the Constitution posed to him in 1840, who will vote for him now? the preference of the people, upon them and not upthat rule, but the House had considered the subject reserves to the People the choice of those to whom and given is judgment. Here, then, the facts were the Administration is given. If we preserve our delusion, in the face of these facts and the radical ascertained the prayer was heard, and it we then control over that choice we are freemen—if we sur and conclusive objections to the organization of the Baltimore Convention, can believe that he can be the servants is this. We support the Government brings us to consider what we should do m this brings us to consider what we pay the taxes, they are supported by it; we pay the taxes are supported by it; we p enterposed this rule as the judgment of the House was right ind proper. He understood the gentle receive what we pay: our money goes out of our man from New York [Mr. Beardslev] to say, the pockets into theirs: we are the many, they are the other day, that the petition asking the House to in- few. It is our interest-can we safely surrender terfere win slavery in the States, was to ask Con- our control over the choice of those who make our gress to de that which it could not do; and that he laws and administer our Government into the hands would not receive such petition. Why? Because of a minority? Will not the inevitable consequence it asked or an unconstitutional thing. But the of doing so be to beget combinations dangerous to same genteman said, when a petition asked Con our liberty among those who make politics a trade in harmony with, and to preserve the integrity of, gress to a olish slavery in the District of Columbia and who live on the public offices? Is it not obvi that was a different question, and it became a matter of expediency whether the petition should be more intolerant, more corrupt, and more absolute received nd acted upon. Now, he intended to than the monarchies of Europe? And if this be meet the rentleman from New York on that pro- so, would we not be recreant to every sentimen: of position. Who was to decide on the constitutional. patriotism and of public virtue, if we thus betray my or unconstitutionality of the subject prayed for? the trust reposed in us by our republican ancestors? It must be done by a majority of the members of We have said that when the will of the majority this Hous. Now he (Mr. S.) asserted that Con is fairly ascertained, it becomes the duty of the mi nority to acquiesce. We now proceed to show that District Columbia, Congress could not expend the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention in this of the owners of slaves to that species of property more Convention is to be organized, are in violation was admitted to be as conclusive as the right to any of this principle, and cannot be acquiesced in withother preserty. The right to this property was out surrendering our rights as freemen, and sansrecognized in Maryland in 1715-Maryland being tioning a precedent fatal to public liberty. then a colony. He showed what were the laws on this subject in eleven slaveholding States, and re plied to some remarks made by the gentleman from majority is 138. Massach setts [Mr. Hudson] on this branch of the subject; and he proceeded to say that the Constitution expessly provided that Congress should not take privite property unless it were for public uses, then only on making compensation to the owners of the property. The gentleman from New York admitted that slaves were private property; he said.

of the p wers of Congress: but no gentleman could Th tell him that it contained any such powers. The operable gentleman went into a long argu ment to prove the position he assumed; in the course of which, he took occasion to show what had been done by Congress heretofore in relation to this class of petitioners, and how the gentleman from Massac asetts [Mr. Adams] had voted thereon .--He rea various resolutions of the House adopted in the jeats 1836 and 1838.

likewise that Congress might emancipate the

slaves; lu: he did not say whether Congress should

make compensation for those slaves. He dodged

that quistion. But he (Mr S.) contended that

Congres could not take the public money for any

such pu poses. The eighth section of the 1st ar

How stood the question in 1838? Then they had the famous resolution declaring that Congress had no power to interfere with slaves in the States, and the such interference would be a breach of nization of the Baltimore Convention is, that 19 candidate, which was contemplated by the Constitu

that, in his opinion, the expedient and proper course rights, interests and preferences thus to be trodden 7 States to control the votes of the other mineteen was to end them to the committee most favorable under foot, be of one or of sixty-four districts. countr' to do under the cucumstances.

now to by that he had made up his mind that slave. DENCY in the Democratic party. For, says one of and the manner in which the Baltimore Convention lice that will be given on the subject

was not misrepresenting the gentleman. All that and it is perhaps undeniable that no party can be proceedings which are an utter abandonment of our "Judge SAUNDERS took the floor, and after the gentleman desired was that the petitions should long permanent and paramount in the Union, un principles; which enable a minority to control the some prelimity remarks, went on to say, that he be received and laid upon the table; he did not de less it has the support of some or all of the larger majority—and we protest the more earnessly, beshould proteed at once to reply to the objections should be considered: Why? Be- States." that lad ben urged to the 21st rule. We have cause his mind was made up upon the subject. To (said he) r peatedly asked those gentlemen who are what? Not to abolish slavery. He admitted, that most solemn protest. The effect of it will be to be the 21st rule, what it was they mean! if the majority there thought that they ought to a get a system of corrupt political bargaming among by the sac ed right of petition, when they talked of bolish slavery, they ought to receive and consider the party leaders in the larger States, and to establish slavery. its being volated? Where did it commence, and the petitions; but it was because the majority were lish in each of these larger States a secret political where did it end? If they said that the people had not in favor of the abolition of slavery that the 21st junto, charged with the distribution of the honors the right of petition when and where they pleased, rule ought to be established. When the petition and emoluments of office, controlling the selection and on any subject, for the redress of grievances, was laid upon the table, it was an answer, and show of candidates and dictating the measures of government. The minority of the party, however much there was no necessity for their travelling up to pose a petition were presenten to that House asking they may disapprove, must throw their weight and Magna C arta to support that position, for no one to apply the torch of destruction to the capitol, influence in favor of men and measures adopted and questioned it. He would go one step farther than ought such a potition to be received? No; because it put forth by their party leaders, or unite with their some of these gentlemen had done. He admitted was asking us to commit a felony. And did not these political opponents to resist them. The effect therethat the p ople not only had the right to petition, petitions ask the destruction of the temple of liber- fore of yielding our support to this principle, will but the ight to an unqualified answer from this ty itself? Where was the difference, therefore, be- be to encourage these party leaders to select their Even on this admission, he was perpared tween receiving such a petition us he had alluden candidates and adopt these measures in reference to to sustain he 21st rule. What was the language to, and receiving abolition petitions, which pray for their own selfish purposes of individual aggrandized of the Co stitution, on which gentlemen relied in a thing which all admit ought not to be done? The ment, regardless of the interests of the great body their opp sition to the 21st rule? It was, that 21st rule, so far from being wrong, was, in fact, of the people, or of the principles of the party. "Congres shall make no law respecting an estab perfectly right in itself. It was the judgment of the Such a party organization is dangerous to public lishment c religion, or prohibiting the free exercise House upon the subject; and so far from being pro- liberty, and it is the duty of every man, whatevtherof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of ductive of injury, it had been productive of good; er may have been his previous party associations, the press; or the right of the people peaceably to why? Because it had kept off that continual claim to unite with us in resisting it. assemble, and to petition the Government for a re- or which would otherwise have prevailed, about the dress of grievances." Now, the rule passed by abolition of slavery. He must be permitted to say practice is to elect the electors by general ticket, Congress, called the one hour rule, which limited to the gentleman from New York, in good feeling, and they say that they believe it would violate the the speed is of members to one hour's time, was an that he was deceiving himself by supposing that the creed, and change the practice of the Democratic abrilgement of the freedom of speech. But the discussion which was going on there produced no party to choose delegates by districts, while the a lyocates of that rule contended that there was an mischief elsewhere. Yes, the very proclamation electors are chosen by general ticket. We do not existing a ass impeding the transaction of the bu- which the gentleman from Massachusetts had made, feel ourselves called upon now to discuss the ques siness of the House, which equired correction, and that he had triumphed upon this question, was althe rule was passed for that purpose. The rule est ready producing muschief elsewhere. As soon as most in accordance with Democratic usage and prin tablishing he previous question was not only an a the colored population were led to beleive that they ciples. The choice of electors to carry into effect bridgemen of the freedom of speech, but a total would receive especial encouragement and protection the will of the democratic party after that will has

ADDRESS

By the Committee appointed by a General Meeting of the the issue between us and our political opponents. racuse Convention.

is the mainess of the many for the benefit of the aid the Democratic cause in such issue. For a vees an which it now exists, shall not be re. be vigilant in detecting, and resolute in resisting principle prevails, will no doubt be nominated at of the party; but if they are resolved to rule or ru the presiding officer of this House, was required in the spirit and purpose of the

money for such a purpose. The right State, and the manner in which the proposed Balti-

There are 26 States-a majority of which is 14.

didate to be nominated by 275!

ticle of he Constitution contained an enumeration an analysis, showing the effect of the principle.

ne following St				The mi-
		Eelectors.		nority is
New York	to	36	19	17
Pennsylvania	44	26	14	12
Virginia	4.5	17	9	8
Ohio	15.	23	12	* 1-1
Tennessee	11	13	7	6
Massachusetts	16	12	7	6
Kentucky	46	12	7	- 5
				ation at
Making.		139	75	64

on their, as he himself had always been in such that it will rarely, if ever happen, that the districts

to the prayer of the petition, to the end that they The reason assigned by the Syracuse Convention might ee what such committee would advise the is no less objectionable than the principle itself. It is that this conc ntration of the power of the LAR their resolutions:

of the remarks of Judge Saunders in the Globe of Mr. Saunders said he was glad to fine that he the ascendant, and in union and harmony in itself, own behalf, and in the name of public liberty, against

Against the principle here asserted, we enter our

It was urged in the Syracuse Convention that the suppression of it, as it cut off debate; but that was from the Congress of the United States, they would been fairly and properly ascertained and expressed is a disposition entirely distinct from the choice of delegates to a convention, whose duty it is to consult, and after a due consultation to select a candidate to TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE U. STATES. | be voted for. The selection of the candidate makes Democratic Republican Electors of the City and county of and we may fully admit that when that selection is New York, assembled on the 14th of September, 1843, in fairly and properly made, it becomes our duty to the Park, to hear the Report of their Delegates to the Sy- sustain the selection thus made, and that it is a question for the Democratic party in each State to deter-Fellow-Citizens! It has been said that "Party mine for themselves in what manner they can best ry diffeaent question is presented in a Democratic Convention. The question there is between persons of the same political faith and principles, met totheir strength; and we need not go further than the elected? It is preposterous-impossible. This rule us, but ruin us they cannot. Truth and pubtriguing and interested persons, who see no prospect of being restored to office but in the re-election of a candidate whom the people have rejected, and by Abm. D. Wilson, doing so, abandon our principles, or shall we rally George E. Baldwin,

in their support as freemen? For ourselves, we are resolved. We desire to act umph of our principles, by selecting a candidate nominated in such a manner as to unite and arousits energies in his support. We cannot concur in Samuel A. Lawrence, any nomination to be made by the Baltimore Convention, because we cannot acquiesce in the principle on which it is to be organized. Charged, as we have been, by the Republican voters of the city and county of New York, with recommending measures for the preservation of their free and unbiassed right of suffrage, we have deemed it expedient to ascertain, as far as practicable, the public sentiment of the party as to the best and surest means of preserving harmony and of securing the success of our candidate, and as the only hope of accomplishing these desirable ends, after due deliberation and consultation, we propose that the voters in each Congressional district in the United States shall, at The whole number of electoral votes is 275: the such time and place as they may deem fit, elect one delegate to a convention to be holden in the city of Of the 29 States, 7, to wit, New York, Pennsyl- Philadelphia, in the State House, where our fathers vania, Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Massachusetts, declared our independence, to nominate on the 4th and Kentucky, give 129 votes, and the majorities day of July next, (the anniversary of that day on of electors in these seven States added together, which we became a free people,) a candidate to be make but 75. The principle adopted by the Syra- supported by the democratic party. The delegates cuse Convention, that the delegates shall be elected thus chosen in each State to choose two others for in a State Convention, and vote per capita, gives to such State and all of them, when in Convention, to these 76 votes the power to control the other 200. vote per capita. That the candidate of the party, That is, 7 States control 26, and 75 delegates to the if thus nominated, will be elected, is as certain that Baltimore Convention control the choice of the can- the candidate nominated by the Baltimore Convenvention will be defeated. On the one hand is union That this may be made more manifest, we submit | harmony, and success, because the nomination would will be in violation of the spirit and letter of the

Constitution. We have seen that the proposed organization the Baltimore Convention is urged, as a means of preserving the controlling influence of the large of the States but those in which the democratic can didate will receive a majority, admit into the Convention, delegates from other States, which cannot send a single democratic electoral vote into the ejec toral college, and why do they do so? Is it not because they desire to give to each part of the demo-It is thus apparent that the principle of the orga- cratic family, that influence in the selection of a votes in New York are to be counted as 36; 14 in tion-which gave to N. York 36 votes, not because Mr. Beardsley said the gentleman has misappre Pennsylvania, as 26; 9 in Virginia, as 17; and State, but because New York as a Mr. Beardsley said the gentleman has misappre Pennsylvania, as 26; 9 in Virginia, as 17; and State, contains a population, which, as compared case, h cared not whether they were laid upon the in these seven States will be so divided as to make 34 representatives in Congress, give but one vote in table o not, the reception was sufficient to meet the the case here presented, does not meet the issue, be- 36, thus negativing the principle asserted by the Sy require news of the Constitution. He had added cause the principle remains the same, whether the racuse Convention, which would enable the vote of

But it is not only as advocates of the rights of the people of this and the other States that we protest Mr. So inders said be und stood the gentleman GER States is indispensable to secure their ascen. against the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, session of a collecting officer. This is the last no-

spoke the remainder of the morning boar to favor | Mr. Beardsey said he had so declared, perhaps a | "It is important to the Democracy of the Union | faith with the whole democratic family—who wish our dissensions, have constituted their convention by a distinct representation, on the democratic basis.-Names are things, and when we remember how often the federal party have changed their name, and that but for the act of God, their change of name and Mr. Van Buren's want of popularity, would have enabled them to impose upon us a National Bank, with other measures most prejudicial to our interests, we are admonished of the necessity of adhering to our principles and preserving the democratic platform, not only for this, but for every other contest, with our political opponents. We would urge an immediate and energetic organization. The SATURDAY, EVENING, FEBRU RY 3, 1844. time has come, when the people must act together and for themselves-to do this they must organize- Democratic candidate for President of the Inited States: let no one put off until to morrow, what should be done to day. Meet together-organize committees -- select your delegates to the democratic convention, and, as you value public liberty, exert yourselves in support of the candidate whom they may nominate.

We have said that our political opponents, taking advantage of our dissensions, have constituted their convention by districts, on the Democratic basis; it is proper that we should add that, as a party, their proceedings, and especially the measures adopted during the extra session of the late Congress, as the test questions of their party, are liable to the objections we urge against the proceedings of the Syracus Convention. It is well known that those mea sures ere discussed and adopted in caucus, and that members of Congress, elected by and responsible to the people; sworn to preserve and protect the Constitution; bound to discharge their duty so as best to promote the welfare of their constituents, have surrendered their judgment and their votes at the dictation of an irresponsible body, sitting in conclave who hide their proceedings from the public eye, be- byterian Church on Tuesday eventry next, at the cause their deeds being evil, they dare not perform ringing of the bell. them in open day. It is the duty of the people to rescue the Government from such a despoism; and we call upon you to raily with us in sending dele gates to Philadelphia, there to declare our independence of King Caucus upon the spot, and on the anniversary of the day on which our ancestors declared their independence of King George. Let it not be said that this is a proposition to divide the party. The party is alreay divided; and they are so divided because a few unworthy men seek to rule or ruin us, and because in their attempt to do Republican in the County is respectfully invited to this, they have abused our confidence and deserted our principles. So far from intending to divide the party, we propose this measure as the only means of producing union and concert.

If the advocates of the Baltimore Convention desire the election of a Democratic candidate, let them abandon their caucus dictation and unite with us in giving a fair and unbiassed expression to the will sertion of our principles and dividing our party, defeat us new; they may place power in the hands of on political opponents; they may thus, for a time, he virtue are ternal; and it is for its fellow citizens, the tax-paying people, to raily upon the principles of the Constitution, and thus to preserve and perpetuate the free insulutions of our country.

Edmund S. Derry, Medad Platt. Stephen Hasbrouck, Robert Berney. Joseph Le Count, Charles Smart. Thomas S Gibbes

COMMITTEE. Charles A. Clinton, J. L. H McCrackan, John Murphy, William Francis. Samuel R. MacNeven, F T Ferris, . Abm. T. Hillyer, Eccles Gillender, Henry Arcularius, sen. Emanuel B. Hart, George Dixey.

Five Negroes FOR SALE:

INTEND to sell at public auction in front of the our party. Court House door in the town of Charlotte, on day of our Superior Court,) FIVE LIKELY NE- ren is doomed to inevitable defeat; nominated at GROES belonging to the estate of M. T.C. Kenne- Baltimore. If he comes out as he's ould do, and dy, dec'd. viz.,

and wagoner; CHARLES, 16, " a good-field hand; LUCINDA, 22, " " a first rate cook and

CAROLINE, 14, " " a field hand. Terms, nine months credit, with interest from date note and approved security. MARY KENNEDY, Executrix.

January 30, 1844. JOSEPH HOLLIEIELD,

CHIDENTIST! AVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his pro-

be a fair expression of the party; on the other is fessional services to the citizens of the village and disunion, discord, and defeat, because the nomination the surrounding country. Having been engaged in in the the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is repectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. States. Now it might be well objected, that none H. may at all times be found at the Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge. February 1, 1844.

SOLD OUT!

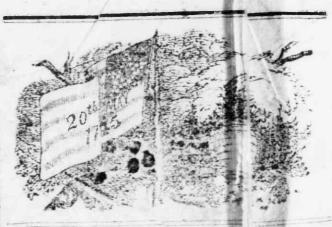
Lercy Springs

hended him upon this question. He had not said that the 75 votes in the seven States controlling the State, contains a population, which, as compared Charles E. Moss & Co., and has retired from basi- Wing. that all he desired was that these petitions should be nomination, are enabled thus to control it, because that all he desired was that these petitions should be nomination, are enabled thus to control it, because with the population of the other States, entitles that ness. He tenders his sincere thanks to a generous population to 36 votes. The 36 votes are given to public for the very liberal patronage received at derve, and multiple the House was ready to act up as Secretary of War, and the Hon John C. Spen.

The nominations of the Tion 3 x and would respectfully recommend his former friends and customs that, if the House was ready to act up as Secretary of War, and the Hon John C. Spen.

The nominations of the Tion 3 x and would respectfully recommend his former friends and customs that it will rarefy, if ever happen, that the districts deed, when the State, comes to vote as a State, the error to call on his successors. C. E. M. & Co., who are heart of the respectfully recommend his former friends and customs that it will rarefy, if ever happen, that the districts deed, when the State, comes to vote as a State, the error to call on his successors. C. E. M. & Co., who are heart of the respectfully recommend his former friends and customs that it will rarefy, if ever happen, that the districts deed, when the State and not to the bargains as can be had in this country.

from business, it is positively necessary to close up impression is, that neither will be confirmed. his books without delay. Those, therefore, who are indebted to him by book account, must call and settle immediately. It would be extremely painful to have to force collections; but those who do not settle in a short time will find their accounts in the pos- nate. Surely Mr. Wise will not accept this petty



JEFFERSON AN:

Charlotte, North-Carol aa,

JOHN G. CALHOIN, OF SOUTH-CAROLINA

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of incoln.

"The great popular party is already ralled around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be lifted under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed Fr. Trade; Low Duties; No Deet; Separation from Bars; Economy; Retrenchment, and a Strict adherence to the constitution. Victory in such a cause will be great and gloudy and if its principles be faithfully and firmly idherence after is achieved, much will it redound to the do or of those by is achieved, much will it redound to the holor of the hy whom it will have been won; and long will perpetuate it iberty and prosperity of the country." - Job C. Calhoun.

Temperance.

Those members of the Mecklenbore Washington Temperance Society, who desire to ee this Society revived, and all other citizens feelilg an interest in the cause, are requested to assemble in the Pres-SEVERAL WASHING 'ONIANS.

REPUBLICANS OF UNION!

You are requested to assemble in public invetting, at Labatt's Cross Roads, on Tuesday of the ensu-Superior Court, (it being the 13th day of February next,) to consult upon measures of organization for the approaching political contest. Ever Democrarie

ROBT. LEMONDS. JEREMIAH CIRCTON, JR., THO. C. WILSON, JOHN STEW RT, WM. F. STEELE, JAMES G. I LAIR, JAMES A. DONN, ELI MCCO: KLE. Jan. 27, 1844.

We observe in the last Fave teville Obserby a Convention, organized upon a principle which ver, a communication from Davidson College, pre-The character of the communication s too contempciple which gives ful! effect to the will and secures tible to receive serious notice. It is tissue of false hoods from beginning to end; and if any responsible man will endorse its statements, ve stand ready to prove the author a har in at least! ur of his prins cipal charges. We dare the dastare y slanderer to throw off his disguise.

MR. CALHOUN.

It is now certain that this distinguished and virtuous statesman has written a letter, xpressing his determination not to permit his nan a to go before the Baltimore Convention as a cand late for President. We have not seen the letter, but we under stand it has appeared in the Charlston Courier. We suspend all comments, until ex can see the views of the writer. It is an import at move

THE ADDRESS

To the democratic Party of the Union, from the New York Democracy, will be found in our columns to day. We ask for it an att ntive perusal. Some of the signers to this address re among the staunchest and most consistent democ ats in the Union, and their views are autitled to con deration from

We disagree with the address, the Mr. Van Bu. did in 1840, and plants himself upon he great prin-SAM, 50 or 60 years old, a good Farmer; ciples of democratic liberty, he can usily be elected, in despite of all the powers of Relevalism.

> Retrenchment - It will be seen by the followings that the excellent Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Gen. Mckay of his State, Jas set about retrenching the expenditures of the government. We knew he would do c dit to hinself and great service to the country in his present situation He is a working, not a talking men,ber:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 8445. Mr. McKAY, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Nav Fortification, and Pension Bills this morning. The appropriations

Navy bill amount to about Fortification bill Pension bill

\$5,570,000 GIADOO \$6,957,000

These, with the appropriation bills heretofore introduced, will make the appropriations reported by the Committee for the service of the year, something below fifteen millions of dollars Spectator of Jan. 19.

The Hon. Alexander Porter, U. 3. Senator from Louisiana, died recently at his ref dence in that State. He possessed talents of a high order, and in all the relations of life was very highly esteemed. It may be that a democratic senator will be NNOUNCES to his customers and friends, ed It may be that a democratic benator will be that he has sold out his stock of goods to returned in place of Judge Partir, who was a

The nominations of the Hon. Jan is M PORTER, L. S. would also state, that, having now retired Senate at our latest dates from Weshington. The

> Mr. Wise has been nominated 28 Minister to Brazil, in place of Mr. Proffit, rejected by the Seoffice The Globe says Mr. W. vill warmly sup-46mm. | port Mr. Van Burn against