

debate in relation to the Post-Office Department, which arose incidentally, in the Senate, upon the presentation of a memorial on the subject of the Deposites.

The Post-Office Department—including, of course, the mail-conveyance of every description—is an essential, nay an indispensable, part of our system; and no man who justly appreciates the value of facilitated intercourse in a free country, would wish to see the utility of this department diminished by a misplaced parsimony.

But facts have already been disclosed which afford the strongest presumptive evidence that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered by the Post-Office Department, under the present Administration, not for the exclusive purpose of improving mail-conveyance, but, under that pretext, to reward old political friends, or purchase new ones.

We have been appalled at the statements of extra allowances to mail-contractors. It may be all right and proper; but, until a better explanation is given than any we have hitherto seen, we must believe that there is something corrupt in the business. It seems, from a Table which we have seen, that there are twenty contractors who agreed to carry the mails for about \$94,000 per annum, but who actually receive about \$161,000—which is \$67,000, or above two-thirds, more than they contracted to do it for!

The extra allowance to some is so small, that we can readily see how it might be very properly given; but to many it is so enormous not to seem mysterious, at least. Whether there be frauds practiced or not, there is great facility for them under existing regulations. The Postmaster-General first gives public notice for proposals to carry the mails, and the contract is made with the lowest bidder. If a friend of the ruling party wants it, he runs to risk of loss by bidding too low; a hard bargain is easily changed into a very good one; all that is necessary is that the contractor should afterwards privately agree to deliver the mail at a certain place an hour or two sooner than he at first stipulated—this is quite a sufficient pretext for a good heavy extra. But, the better to show how it works, we will state a familiar case.

It is known that our County Courts appoint Commissioners to contract for jails, courthouses, bridges, &c. The Commissioners give due notice that at such a time the job will be let out to the lowest bidder. At the time fixed, two or more persons appear, and one of them being perhaps a particular friend of the Commissioners, outbids the others, and makes, possibly, a hard bargain. He afterwards comes to them, and says, Gentlemen I cannot afford to do the job for the sum agreed upon, can't you allow me something extra? Why, sir, we hardly know what to say; but stop—if you will agree to put another bench in the courthouse, or another row of sleepers in the bridge, (as the case may be) we will allow you a third, or two-thirds, or three-thirds, more than the contract price. The thing is well understood—nothing is wanting with the extra bench, or the extra row of sleepers, but an excuse to make a good extra allowance to a faithful friend.

It is true the Commissioners would be transcending their authority; and the Court might refuse to comply with the illegal part of the contract; but, in the other case, the Postmaster-General is not subject to the same check, nor is there the same facility of proving the fraud. But, if there was all this, still it would be unavailing, for the President claims the exclusive control of Cabinet affairs, and he himself is a party concerned in the transaction; of course he would keep his faithful Postmaster, as he has his Secretary of the Treasury, in spite of the Senate! What a beautiful system of "checks and balances," with a master-hand like our present Executive to regulate the whole machinery!

**ONE ACT OF IDOLATRY PREVENTED:**  
Some time since, the Frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides) was hauled up at the Navy Yard in Charleston, near Boston, for the purpose of undergoing a thorough repair; and the Secretary of the Treasury, blinded by the disgusting men-gorship which is now the order of the day with "the pack," gave directions for the purchase of a carved image of Gen. Jackson, which was to be placed at the bow of the Frigate, instead of the old figure-head. Old Ironsides is deservedly a favorite with the Yankee Seaman; and, so incensed were the operatives at the Navy Yard, as well as the citizens of Charleston and Boston, generally, at the gross act of idolatry and profanation of the Frigate contemplated by Mr. High-Priest Woodbury, that threats were made to recast the scenes of the celebrated "Tea-Party," and to throw the idol and its supporters into the river, if the attempt were made to raise it. We perceive, by the papers, that these indications had the desired effect, and we have thus been spared the mortification of having an act perpetrated as disgracefully fawning as any that has as yet disgraced our annals. One of the heathen Roman Emperors ordered his own statue to be set up in the Temple at Jerusalem, and our "Cæsar" appears to be not a whit behind the Roman, in his desire to exalt himself as the deity of our nation!

We think the suggestion in the following paragraph a very good one; for, if the worshippers must have a "Calf" to bow to, it is their duty to purchase this, and thus remunerate the People for the silly expenditure. It cost our very economical and money-saving Administration the sum of three hundred dollars!

**Old Hickory and Old Ironsides.**—We learn from the Boston Mercantile Journal, that the Navy Commissioners have concluded it best not to haul Old Hickory on to the cut-water of the Frigate Constitution, but have issued orders for the old head, which is a perfectly plain one, to be replaced. This is all very well; but what is to be done with the carved effigy of the "Old Roman," which has just been finished, at a cost of three hundred dollars? Would it be well for our Twiggyman folk to petition that it may be hung up in the Wigwag? With a little gilding it would answer a very competent purpose by way of "Golden Calf," which the bronze worshippers would find very convenient to make their genuflections before. —N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

**OHIO GOING AHEAD!**  
We give a few extracts from Ohio papers, which bring us the welcome intelligence that Van Buren political stock is going down rapidly, and that State Rights stock is on the rise.

The collar-men are trying to keep down the latter by the cry of Nullification. This terrific name may retard the progress of the old '98 doctrines, but nothing can stop them but force, or corruption, applied to the press. Last year no paper north of the Potomac, with the exception of Mr. Rague's in Philadelphia, had resolution enough to publish the Resolutions of '98, so strong and universal was the prejudice against them. But the continued and enormous usurpations of the President, backed by one branch of the General Government, have compelled the honest and reflecting to look out for some checks more to be relied on than the mere balances of power among the three Departments; and they have found it in the sovereignty and reserved rights of the States. They are now giving publicity to the memorable documents of '98 and '99, and we anticipate the happiest results.

### THE BANKS.

In this town only sixty shares have been taken in the new Bank of the State, and not one in the Bank of Cape Fear!

No objection is made to the charter of either, but some gentlemen of wealth assign the difficulty of collecting—said will they say—as a reason for not subscribing largely: others have withheld the "deposits" for reasons best known to themselves.

From the Chapel-Hill Harbinger we learn that a meeting was held at that place on the 5th instant, at which resolutions were passed disapproving the course heretofore pursued by Members of the Assembly, from Orange County, in regard to Internal Improvements—expressing a determination not to support any candidate opposed to the State's taking shares in incorporated companies—and proposing a County Convention, to be held at Hillsborough, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the next Legislature.

In order to make room for some articles on hand before they become stale, we are obliged this week to issue an extra.

If we were paid for extras as liberally as some mail-contractors, we would gladly publish them every week; but we get no compensation for them, nor do we ask any, except a generous allowance for our unintentional errors, and a regular remittance of our dues.

Without the first, our subscribers must sometimes be dissatisfied—and, without the second, an Editor is even in a worse condition than those indispensable accomplishments known by the technical, but somewhat ugly, name of "Printer's Devils."

It was our intention to publish, this week, Mr. Calhoun's late masterly speech on the subject of the Bank; but having learned, by the late mails, that that subject has been finally disposed of, at least for the present, we shall reserve this speech, which will lose nothing by time, for future publication, and have taken up another interesting topic of debate, the Post-Office.

FOR THE WRITERS CAROLINIAN.

### ROWAN COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

APRIL TERM, 1834.

#### Presentment of the Grand-Jury.

We, the Grand-Jurors of Rowan County, having discharged all the business committed to us, before separating to our respective homes, deem it our duty, as Jurors, to call the serious attention of our Fellow-Citizens to the late lawless act of the President of the United States, as well as to some other facts connected with the present alarming condition of the Government.

We present the conduct of President JACKSON, in seizing on the Public Money and removing it from where the Law had placed it, as a daring usurpation of power, which, if quietly acquiesced in by the American People, will soon lead to further encroachments, and finally (at no distant day) to the entire subversion of our Free Government, and to the loss of Liberty itself.

A brief history of the United States Bank, and of this violent procedure, will show with what disregard to the Laws of the land, and to the good of the country, it has been done.

It must be still fresh in the recollections of many of our Fellow-Citizens, how deplorable was the condition of the currency of the country at the close of the late war. There was, in truth, no general currency; the whole country was flooded with the paper of hundreds of local Banks, many of which had been put in operation on fictitious capital, and all of which refused to redeem their notes in gold and silver. These notes, however, were not in circulation by the force of circumstances, each Bank supplying the circulating medium of its own immediate neighborhood. The moment, however, that the notes of one of these Banks were taken, as it were, out of sight of their locality, they sunk beneath the current rate of those which happened to be most esteemed at the place to which they were carried, and the holders of them then became liable to a serious loss in the shape of discount. Thus, every individual in the community, who circulated any paper-money at all, so in what direction he might, was constantly subject to this discount, which operated as a most oppressive tax on his labor.

In addition to this, in some parts of the country many of these Banks, in the general effort to correct the currency, actually failed and proved to be wholly insolvent. A late Secretary of the Treasury, in an able paper on this subject, states that the whole number of Banks that failed in less than twenty years was one hundred and thirty-five. Some of these Banks, it is true, did not break until subsequent to the establishment of the United States Bank; but they had sprung up out of the state of things to which we have referred. The loss which the People of the U. States in this manner sustained, was enormous; and that which the Government itself met with was in full proportion.

It was to correct this condition of things, and to restore a sound and uniform currency to the country, that the United States Bank was established. Whether the United States Bank did not most completely correct this state of things, and restore to the country a sound and uniform currency, we submit to the candor of our Fellow-Citizens to decide.

By the Act establishing the United States Bank, it is provided that all the public moneys shall be deposited in that institution for safe keeping, and that the Bank should transmit these funds to whatever place the Government might want them, free of expense. All this has been performed by the Bank in the most efficient manner. While the funds of the Government were collected in the notes of local Banks, and the deposits made in these Banks, the loss was constant and great. Mr. Gallatin, former Secretary of the Treasury, estimated that the loss of Government, by the breakage of Banks and the depreciation of notes, was fully four millions of dollars. But, since the United States Bank has had the public funds in charge, the business has gone more promptly done—and, though millions on millions have passed through its hands, not one cent has been lost!

Why, then, is it, that the funds of the People have been taken from the United States Bank, and distributed to various local Banks, many of which are of doubtful character? Two reasons have been assigned: 1st, That the law establishing the United States Bank is unconstitutional; and, 2d, That the public moneys were not safe in the hands of the United States Bank. We will submit a few words on each of these grounds:

1st, That the Bank is unconstitutional. It is not necessary to our purpose to examine the question whether the Bank be constitutional or not. To say the least, it is a question that has been differently viewed by many of the ablest men in the nation. The Act itself was passed by a Republican Congress, and approved by a Republican President. It has, over and over again, received the sanction of every branch of the Government. But, admit that the Act be unconstitutional—still this does not justify the President in the course he has pursued. If a former Congress has passed an unconstitutional law, that does not justify him in perpetrating a lawless usurpation of the powers of Government.

When a bill for re-chartering the United States Bank was presented to the President, then he had the undoubted right to arrest the same, by his Veto, for the Constitution gives him that power. But, after a law has been in operation for nearly twenty years, and is within two or three years of its end, where did he find the right to step forward and violently seize the public money, and scatter it, as it were, to the four winds of Heaven? We answer, No where in the Constitution and Laws; and, of course, it is an act of lawless usurpation.

2d, That the public money was unsafe in the hands of the United States Bank.

Who, that has witnessed the able management of this Bank, and examined its regular reports, will give any credit to this reason? It has at this time more specie in its vaults than all the other Banks in the U. States put together, and its other available funds show that no Bank in existence is in a sounder state. Add to this that the United States Government itself is the holder of seven millions of its stock—two-fifths of its whole capital. Is it not known, too, that the condition of the Bank was critically examined into by a Committee of last Congress, and pronounced, by a vote of a very large majority, to be perfectly sound! After all this, who can doubt the solvency of the Bank!

Then this act of General Jackson cannot be justified on the ground that the public funds were unsafe. It must have been suggested by some other motive. Whether this motive was that all the money and all the monied patronage of the Government might be wielded to effect some grand political scheme, to change the form of our Government, or to control the next Presidential Election, we will not pretend to say; but, be the object what it may, of one thing we can have no doubt: it has been the cause of bringing much distress and ruin on the country—it has affected the prosperity of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, from the rich merchant whose ships ride on the ocean, to the poor laborer who daily toils for bread to feed his little ones.

II. In the next place, We present the Administration of General Jackson, as the most extravagant one that has ever yet occurred under the Government. While he was a candidate for the Presidency, he repeatedly promised that, if he should be elected, he would reform the abuses of the Government, and introduce the strictest economy into the public expenditures. How he has redeemed these pledges, may be seen from the following statement, which will show the expenditures of each year from 1822 to 1833, inclusive:

YEAR	AMOUNT	YEAR	AMOUNT
1822	\$9,572,643 31	1829	\$13,000,400 02
1823	9,784,153 39	1830	13,229,583 33
1824	10,230,144 71	1831	14,777,901 51
		1832	18,000,000 00 & upwards
1825	11,400,400 04	1833	21,075,063 00 & upwards
1826	12,502,316 30		
1827	12,058,005 03		

Thus we see that the first year of his Administration cost \$12,000,400 02, and the last year amounted to \$22,075,063 00. Is not this enormous and rapid increase enough to alarm all classes of the People, and to open their eyes to the dangers that beset us!

III. We present the condition of the Post-Office Department, as an awful commentary on the disorder and profligacy of Gen'l Jackson's Administration. What are the facts?—When the late Postmaster-General, Mr. McLean, surrendered the office to the present incumbent, he reported that the net revenue of that year was \$870,000, and that it was rapidly increasing, and very soon would reach half a million of dollars annually. Now how is it?—Why, during the last year there proved to be a deficiency in that Department to a very large amount, nearly \$1,000,000, by the Postmaster-General's own showing; but, according to the opinions of others, several hundred thousand dollars. To meet this deficiency, the Postmaster-General, without the authority of law or any other authority save General Jackson's will, has borrowed large sums of money from various Banks. Thus we see, on the one hand, that the Secretary of the Treasury, without law, is loaning out millions of the public money, clear of interest, to certain favorite Banks—while, on the other hand, the Postmaster-General, also without law, is borrowing large sums of money, and paying interest.

IV. There are still other acts of President Jackson, which we might present to our Fellow-Citizens as contrary to good government, and dangerous to Liberty, but the limits of this address will not permit us. We cannot close, however, without expressing our sincere gratification at the course of our immediate Representative, Mr. Rencher, in opposing all these acts—while, on the other hand, with pain we witness that some of the other Representatives from North Carolina are sustaining the President in these usurpations. Few Counties in North Carolina, if any, have supported the election of General Jackson with more unanimity than Rowan, and among his zealous friends were found by far the greater portion of this Grand-Jury. The People of Rowan supported him because they believed he would act for the general good, and would be guided by the principles on which he gave so many solemn pledges. Having disappointed all the reasonable hopes of his friends, however, they can no longer support him, consistently with their principles; and, as honest men, they cannot permit "party discipline" to drill them into the sanction of measures which threaten to subvert the Government, and in the end to destroy Liberty itself.

**CHARLES FISHER, Foreman.**  
THOS. MATTHEWS, JAMES JAMISON,  
JOSEPH IRWIN, BAZIL G. JONES,  
JAMES G. KNOX, DAVID FRALEY,  
JNO. N. ANDREWS, HENRY TREXLER,  
WILLIAM ROBLIN, J.C. MC CONAUGHEY,  
GEORGE GARNER, ARTHUR NEELY,  
JOHN CLARY, WM. KILPATRICK,  
RICHARD LOCKE, JACOB HUGHLEY.

ABRAHAM SECKLER approves of every sentiment and part of this Presentment or Address, but declines subscribing his name to it, in consequence of having sometime ago formed a solemn resolution not to take any part in such matters.

Resolved, by the Grand-Jury, That a copy of this Presentment be sent to each of the Salubrity papers, with a request that the same be published.  
**CHARLES FISHER, Foreman.**

### UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. ROBERT RAMSAY of Iredell, to Miss MARY M. WALTON of this county.

In this County, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev'd. A. Y. Lockridge, Mr. JOHN KERR to Miss JANE G. KNOX, all of Rowan.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. HEZEKIAH McNEELY to Miss MARY BRAWLEY, both of Iredell. In Mecklenburg County, on the 3rd inst., by John M. Ingram, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. McCAIN to Miss MILLY STARNES.

On the 3rd inst., in Calvary Church, Wadesboro', by the Rev. Mr. Marshall of Cheraw, the Rev. JARVIS B. BUXTON, Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, to Mrs. HARRIET H. JENNINGS, eldest daughter of the late Robert Troy, Esq.

In Franklin, Tenn., on the 24th ult., by John Nichols, Esq., Maj. JOHN C. HAMPTON, formerly of Surry county, N. C., to Miss ANN, daughter of James Drummond, Esq., merchant of Wilson county, Tenn.

### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this Town on Friday morning, the 18th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN C. HAMPTON, aged about 30 years.

In this County, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, Miss SARAH CORLI, in the bloom of life.

In this County, after a very short illness, on the 30th March, Mrs. NANCY W. TRAVILLION, consort of Nelson Travillion, in the 38th year of her age—she was buried at Joppa, on 1st April, attended by numerous relations and friends in deep grief. Mrs. T. was attacked with the Quinsy, which increased in violence with unusual rapidity, and, in defiance of medical aid, accomplished its mission in 54 hours. But though her sufferings were extreme, they were borne with Christian fortitude. Mrs. T. was a native of this county, the only daughter of Capt. Samuel Austin, and was possessed of many excellencies, which endeared her to a large circle of friends, and particularly to the poor of her neighbourhood, to whom she was very charitable, but more so to her family, whose loss is indeed irreparable. She has left a kind husband and eight children to mourn her early fate. [Communicated.]

In Stokes County, on the 1st inst., Mr. WILLIAM CREWSE, aged 46 years.

### VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

We fulfil our promise in part to-day, made in compliance with the wishes of many of our readers during the sitting of the Legislature, to publish in our columns the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and '99, in order to give the younger members of the democratic family an opportunity to read these far-famed documents, which are considered as the textbook of their creed. Prefixed to these Resolutions are the abominable and despotic Alien and Sedition Acts, in which they had their origin—Acts passed in what was well designated 'the reign of terror,' through the influence of a monarchical President, and by a majority of an equally despotic and compliant party in Congress. In the language of the Kentucky Resolutions of '98, the friendless alien was selected as the safest subject of a first experiment, but the citizen followed, for the Sedition law marked him as its prey; and if not arrested on the threshold, despotism, proceeding from step to step—ruthless and unlimited despotism—would have been the final result—of revolution and blood. To the firm and noble stand of the patriots of Virginia and Kentucky in those days, are we indebted for the blessings of liberty we now enjoy. To the stand taken by those States, in resisting the encroachments of the Federal Government on the reserved rights of the citizens of the States severally, are we indebted to our escape from a grand, strong, and consolidated Government—and to the bringing back our invaluable Constitution to its pristine purity.

The moral revolution carried by the people in 1800 settled the point that the doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky school constitute the true theory of our Constitution. We are persuaded there never was a time when it was more incumbent on the democratic party, than the present, to revert to original and fundamental principles. We are rapidly hurrying along to man-worship and the dominion of mere partisanship—forgetful of our principles. Free government is founded in justice, and not in confidence, and it behoves us to keep certain landmarks in view. The Resolutions of '98 and '99 form the standard of the democratic creed—the support of this or that administration is not the test—there will ever be found those who will support the "powers that be," be they what they may. How far these doctrines may carry us out it is unnecessary to discuss—it is seen in the preservation of our liberty, in 1800, and beyond the moral revolution of opinion in that day we do not look. They present a barrier against too strong a government—against the encroachment of the General Government under any and every President—and this is enough. In our next, we shall publish Mr. Madison's Report on the Virginia Resolutions.

From the Market Reporter (Ohio) Day Book.

As there are many of our readers who have never read the notorious and equally obnoxious Alien and Sedition Laws, which gave rise to the memorable Resolutions of '98 and '99, and to the able and enlightened exposition of the venerable Madison, which we published in our late numbers, we have taken the liberty of laying them before the public in our present number, to be concluded with the Kentucky Resolutions. As these resolutions have always been recognized as containing the true Democratic doctrines, we feel some solicitude, as Democrats in principle, that these ancient landmarks of Democracy should be kept in view, particularly in these days of political bereavement.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5, 1834.

**The Deposite Question.**—The Previous Question was moved yesterday, in the House of Representatives, at the close of Mr. McDuffie's speech, and carried by a majority of seven votes. The effect of this decision was to cut off all amendments; and thus to avoid a decision upon the question of approbation or disapprobation of the removal of the public deposits, and to bring before the House of Representatives, instead of it, questions concerning the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, and the restoration of the deposits. It is necessary that our readers should distinctly understand that the House of Representatives has not traversed the decision of the Senate on either of the great questions, as to the constitutionality of the conduct of the Executive, or the expediency of the removal of the deposits. In avoiding the proposed censure of the removal, there is not a doubt on our minds, that the House of Representatives have fallen behind the march of public opinion. If it have not done so, then is no faith due to human testimony.

The Representatives of the People, it will be seen, have turned a deaf ear to the cries of the People for relief—the House have declared, by a vote of 119 to 104, against restoring the deposits. To themselves alone must the People now turn for relief—there is no longer hope for them unless they come to their own salvation.

### Now's the Time!

Cash or Produce!!

**MURPHY & MOSS**  
ARE JUST RECEIVING FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, A

General and Entire New Stock OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Which have been selected with great care and attention, and bought from the latest styles for the SPRING OF 1834.—CONSISTING OF FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, HATS, SHOES, AND BONNETS, DRUGS, COMBS, SADDLES, BOOKS and PAPER, COTTON CARDS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

They would invite their friends and the Public to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—Recollect, and be sure to call where the Sign says

**NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.**

M. & M. feel grateful for past patronage, and hope, by their attention to business, to merit a continuance of those favors heretofore bestowed upon them by their customers and friends.  
Salem, April 17, 1834.—G

**Confirmation.**—On Wednesday evening last, seven persons were confirmed in Christ's Church, in this city, by the Bishop of the Diocese.—Raleigh Register.

A Public Dinner was given, at Richmond, to Genl. John Floyd, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Governor of Virginia.

The Bank of Washington, in the District of Columbia, has failed—another of the inevitable consequences of the "Experiment."

A Washington Correspondent of the Winchester "Virginian," states that "John H. Eaton has been nominated by the President as Governor of Florida, in the room of Gov. Duval, that gentleman having signified a wish not to be re-nominated."

**Cherokee Emigration.**—We learn from the Aurora (Ga.) Herald, that upwards of a thousand Cherokee Indians, chiefly from that part of the nation which lies within the limits of North Carolina and Tennessee, took up the line of march a few days ago, for their new homes west of Mississippi.



By Friday Morning's Mail.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 6th instant, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the proposition to repeal the Force Bill was taken up; and, after some debate, Mr. Clay moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which was agreed to.

The last Northern Mail brought us cheering Election News. The Idol is tottering to his fall. His legs are giving way under him; and, unless present signs are extremely fallacious, his right arm must soon drop off.

IN NEW-YORK, the very height of political idolatry, a reformation is going on; and, although we have not seen returns enough to enable us to assert that the political character of the State will be entirely changed by the late election, we have heard sufficient to assure us that a powerful change will be effected—enough, at least, to diminish materially the strength of the lawless ruling party. A private account from the City of N. York states that the Administration party have succeeded there by a majority of about 130 or 140! If this be so, it is a most disastrous victory for a party which last year triumphed by many thousands. The "Courier," of the 10th instant, says: "The Whigs of the Sixth Ward were assailed by the Jackson party as they went to the polls to vote, and one of the civil officers, an Abolitionist, stood by, pointing out to his bullies the persons to be attacked. Club-law prevailed, and will prevail every where unless the Hickory-Tree shall be speedily rooted up."

IN VIRGINIA, returns have been received from only ten Counties. In the whole of these, the Administration has gained only two friends, and the Constitution has gained one.

Albemarle, the residence of Mr.—late Senator—Rives, has elected two collar-men, in place of the two freemen who represented her last year. One of the new members is a brother of Mr. Rives, but with all the influence of the ex-Senator, and the false issue of "Bank or no-Bank," he was elected by the poor majority of fifty-eight votes! The other change for Jackson, is in Sussex, by a majority of three votes!

Rockbridge, which last year was divided in the Legislature, now sends two against the Administration. In several Counties, the friends of the Constitution have been defeated, by imprudently running too many candidates.—The votes show that if they had united on one, they might have succeeded in beating several of the Jackson members of the last year.

Upon the whole, we have good cause to rejoice at the result so far: if Virginia and New York should both go wrong now, the future prospect of the country will be gloomy indeed.

But as they both have heretofore, been strong supporters of the Administration, there will be some hope if either of them should be reformed.

IN CONNECTICUT, the Nationals (Anti-Administration) have succeeded throughout the State, by immense majorities.

IN N. JERSEY, an Anti-Administration State Convention, consisting of 200 delegates, from all parts of the State, lately assembled at Trenton.—The President elect, (Col. Joseph Warren) heretofore a distinguished member of the Jackson party, on taking the chair, gave a vivid sketch of the ruinous state of the country—the prostitution of all law—and the violation of the Constitution by the Executive and the "hoir-apparent."

From the New York Journal of Commerce we copy the following account of a disgraceful riot which took place there on the second day of the election. Several scenes of the same kind happened on the first day, but none of them so serious a nature as the following:

"A little after 12 o'clock, the Sailors belonging to the White Party, (Anti-Jackson and Van-Buren) went up Broadway with their ship, the Constitution, and whilst passing the Museum Hall, gave three cheers. They had scarcely done so, when several hundred fellows from the 6th Ward rushed up Duane street and attacked them most furiously. The Committee at the Museum Hall came to the assistance of their friends, but the disparity of numbers was so great that they were obliged to retreat into the Hall, pursued by a large number of the mob. In a few minutes, the Mayor arrived, accompanied by Ogden Hoffman Esq., the District Attorney, and a party of Police and Watchmen. As soon as the Mayor and his party appeared, they were instantly attacked by the mob; the Mayor himself received a severe blow, and the District Attorney was knocked down.

A bloody affray ensued between the mob and those who supported the civil authorities. Amongst the many who were seriously injured, were Joseph Hunt, Esq., Captain Sinclair, Joseph E. Hayes, Constable, Mr. Duques, the Police Officer.

Besides these, six men were carried to the hospital, dangerously if not mortally wounded.

The citizens during the affray got into the arsenal and obtained muskets, but no bullets were prevented from carrying them away.

Two o'clock.—The riot has been quelled for the moment, and several of the rioters arrested. There is no great reason to fear, however, that there will be a worse tale to tell before to-morrow.