

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Roscoe, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, 12th March, we have very late and interesting news. The Calcutta, Capt. Graham, of the 31st, from Liverpool, and the Utica, Capt. Depoyster, of the 25th February, from Havre, have also arrived.

In addition to our regular files by the Roscoe, which are London to the evening of the 10th, and Liverpool of 12th, inclusive, we have, through the politeness of Capt. Delano, a London paper of the 11th March.

After a long interval, we have intelligence from Europe, and that too of an important character. In England, the Whigs have triumphed in the election of Speaker, and also in the discussion of the address.

The majority, however, was so small that the Tory Cabinet, it is said, mean to attempt to carry on the government in defiance of a Whig House of Commons. This was before attempted, and successfully, too, by the younger Pitt. The circumstances are not so similar as to justify the determination now adopted, and we are inclined to believe that the attempt will prove unavailing. The appeal has been made to the people of England, who have decided against the Administration.

England is in the midst of difficulties, and it will not be an easy task for the utmost prudence to extricate her from her hazardous position.

In France, the aspect of affairs is not such as to warrant the expectation of an immediate adjustment of the difficulty with this country.

The Ministry have been broken up, without the immediate appointment of another. Difficulties external as well as internal, render this a very hazardous task; and we cannot but look with the deepest interest for the next arrivals from that country. The affair of the indemnity seems as far from a settlement as at its last dates.

The Paris dates are to the 9th, from which we learn that the indemnity bill had not been acted upon. It was, however, believed that it would be, and that the result would be favorable, although it is pretended that important documents are in the hands of the Duke of Fitz James, which had not been laid before the committee.

The French Ministry is again dissolved, and it would seem a matter of no small difficulty to reorganize it.

It will be seen that the Peel Ministry have been twice defeated in the House of Commons; yet they, however, still retained their places, and Mr. Peel is reported to have said, that "he hoped and believed he should be able to carry on the Government."

A great effort has been made to repeal the malt tax.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Election of Speaker, and defeat of Ministers.

Parliament was opened with the usual pomp and formality, on Thursday, Feb. 26, by the King in person. His Majesty, on his progress to, and arrival at the Parliament-house, was respectfully, if not enthusiastically, received by his royal subjects who, whatever might have been their feelings touching the recent exercise of the prerogative in the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry, and in the dissolution of the first Reformed House of Commons, never forget, even while disapproving and condemning those acts, that to William the Fourth the nation owes a debt of gratitude for his early, and for a time, consistent support of the cause of constitutional reform.

Speaker of the House of Commons.—The Reformers carried their candidate for Speaker, Mr. Abercromby, by a majority of 10 votes, thus:

For Mr. Abercromby, 316
For Sir C. M. Sutton, 306

Majority for Mr. Abercromby, 10

On the announcement of the division, the cheers, both within and without the House, were deafening beyond precedent.

SECOND DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

In the House of Commons, February 26, after a debate of three days, an amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, moved by Lord Morpeth, was carried against the Ministers by a majority of 7.

Retreat of a Letter, dated Paris, January 26.

"Nothing is as yet decided as to the remodelling of our Ministry; and it is to be feared that this circumstance may retard and embarrass the favorable conclusion of the American Indemnity. We still hope that, for its own tranquility, and to avoid the addition of foreign, to domestic difficulties, any Ministry would now endeavor to pass the law for carrying the treaty into execution."

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his House in this city, dated 23d of February, will be read with interest, by many of our citizens:

"Don't be frightened at a change of Ministry here. Whoever Louis Philip makes a Minister he must pledge himself to make the 25 million law a Cabinet question. Mr. Livingston told me, the day before yesterday, that he felt very confident of our success. My friend, Mr. Mechin, who wrote a book lately on the American claims, and who is the only man in Paris who predicted the first rejection (which he did to me) now predicts 50 to 60 majority in our favor, as he told me."

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Monitor, of the 7th ult., contains a telegraphic despatch from the French Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria died suddenly, at one o'clock in the morning of that date.

Later accounts than those contained in the following paragraph, as will be seen, indicate a continuance of the long prevailing policy of Austria, and of the entire success of Metternich.

The Messenger says:—"We learn that the dissolution of the Cabinet was positively announced at the Chamber of Deputies, by the Ministers and their friends. M. Thiers swore by the gods that this time he would go out in earnest, and never return again into office, whatever might happen. He said, to an Opposition Member, 'The most singular circumstance attending all this is, that you will find us perhaps with you in the Opposition.' How so? It is not one to have, not a Doctrinaire Minister, nor one from the Tiers party, or from the Gauche, but a Chateau combination, a Camarilla Ministry, which we cannot agree with any more than you. The name of the Duke Decezes was mentioned as a compliment to this strange revolution."

MR. CALHOUN.

On his return to his native State, after the adjournment of the late Congress, Mr. Calhoun was invited by the citizens of Charleston to partake of a Public Dinner, as a testimonial of their gratitude to him for his noble defence of the Constitution and Liberties of his country. The following is his letter to the Committee of Invitation, politely declining the honor:

CHARLESTON, March 24, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I would indeed be lost to every honorable and correct feeling, were I not profoundly affected by the cordial manner with which I have been greeted on my arrival among you; and the warm and unqualified approbation which you have been pleased to bestow on my public conduct.—Pleased, as I have been, during so large a portion of my public life, where duty and personal considerations were in conflict, the testimony which you, who have had the best opportunity of appreciating my motives in so trying a position, have so fully and generously borne in my favor, cannot but be highly gratifying to me. You must permit me, however, to say, that in your kindness you have placed too high an estimate on my services. In the memorable struggle, in which we have been engaged, in the defence of the liberty and the institutions of the country, I have been but one of many. To the State—our gallant, enlightened, and patriotic little State—all honor is due. I and others, to whom her partial regard assigned prominent positions in her mighty conflict against corruption and misrule, to use your appropriate language, have in performing our part, but acted in obedience to her will, and have no other merit but that of being her true and faithful Representatives.

You have not over estimated the magnitude and importance of the struggle, when you speak of it as gigantic, and as involving in its consequences the institutions, character, and the very liberties of the country. Nor have you erred, in asserting that we are still in the midst of it. I fear we yet are far from its termination. Much, it is true, has been done, but much still remains to be done—much that requires all the wisdom, firmness, perseverance and patriotism, which can be put in requisition, to bring the struggle to a happy conclusion.

To understand, correctly, what has been done, and what remains to be done, we must bear constantly in mind the nature and the cause of the controversy. We must go back to the fact, that it originated in the violation of the Constitution; that sacred compact which united the States in one great Confederacy—constituted for the mutual protection of the rights and interests of the members which compose it, but which had been, in practice, converted by construction into an instrument to aggrandize one portion of the Union, by the sacrifice of another. The particular mode by which this was effected, need not be explained. It is familiar to all. Suffice it to say, that, with a full Treasury, duties were laid on duties—taxes on taxes, till the overflow of revenue, drawn from one section and disbursed on the other, became almost too superabundant for the most extravagant expenditure.—It is to this unequal and unconstitutional legislation, which enriched one section by impoverishing another, and which drew within the control of the General Government the entire capital and industry of the country, that has, by natural consequences, weakened the bonds of our Union, contaminated the political morals of the community, diffused a spirit of base subservience through the land, and created, and sustains, that numerous, compact, disciplined, powerful corps of dependents on the will of the Executive, and constituting its essential support, in all its corruption and usurpation.—It is the real source of all the disorders and oppression, against which we have contended for ten long years; and which, notwithstanding all that has been done, still threatens the most disastrous results.

Much indeed has been done, and if it has not been sufficient to remove wholly the cause of the disease, it is at least enough to show its depth and danger. In touching on this point, it is not my object to indulge in feelings of exultation, much less to revive unpleasant feelings in any quarter. It would be unworthy of the cause and unsuited to the occasion. Far different motives govern me—to stimulate to perseverance in our efforts, till the institutions and liberties of the country shall be secured, if it be the will of Providence, that they shall be secured. The success of our past labors is the most effective incentive to perseverance.

We have then, in the first place, arrested for the present, and I trust for the harmony and safety of the country; for ever arrested, that system of unconstitutional and unequal legislation, which has proved the principal source of so much evil. It may be hoped that duties will be imposed hereafter only when required for revenue, and only to the extent that the wants of the Treasury may require. This is the principle established in the Act of Compromise, and it gives me pleasure to say, that, as yet, I see no serious indication of any disposition, in any quarter, to disturb its provisions. We have, in the next place, effected an immense reduction in the revenue from the customs, and from which we begin already to realize the happy result in a visible increase of prosperity. I hazard nothing in asserting, that the reduction since the passage of the Act of 1828, exceeds twenty millions of dollars. Under its exactions, the Government collected annually a sum nearly equal to one half of the annual value of the imports; and, assuming that the importation of this year will equal eighty millions, (it will not fall short of that sum,) the revenue, under the Act in question, had there been no reduction, would have been nearly forty millions, instead of about sixteen, as is estimated, and thus showing a reduction of far more than twenty millions.

I am far from attributing the whole of this immense reduction to the success of our resistance. Many of the duties would, doubtless, have been repealed, or reduced without it; but a very large portion may justly be placed to its account; and we may safely affirm, that without it, instead of a surplus of nine millions annually beyond the just wants of the Government, there would have been one of more than twice that amount, destined to corrupt the community, and prepare the way for the establishment of despotic power.

We have thus converted a permanent into a temporary evil. The reduction, as great as it is, is still in progress, and will continue its progress until the year 1842, when, by the provisions of the compromise, the revenue is to be reduced to the economical wants of the Government; and thus, what had more than once been officially pronounced by the present head of the Executive Department, to be an event very remote, if it ever should occur, the reduction of the revenue to the expenditure, has, by our efforts, as far as law can effect it, been brought within the compass of a few years.

To realize the danger which the country has escaped, by what has already been effected, it is only necessary to advert to that to which it continues to be exposed, notwithstanding all that has been done to diminish the danger. If such difficulty is now experienced in resisting Executive power and influence, with an excess of revenue of nine or ten millions annually, what hope of successful resistance could there have been with an excess of more than twenty millions? If it be now found so difficult to unite all who are opposed to Executive misrule and usurpation in an effective system of resistance, now when the conflict between the North and South is terminated, in reference to the protective system, what hope would there be of united resistance, if that conflict still continued? And if, finally, so many of the enlightened and patriotic are despondent, and ready to yield all further resistance to power, now that the cause which feeds and sustains it is limited and temporary, how deep must have been the despair were it permanent!

But with all our success in this mighty struggle, much, very much, remains to be done before we can venture to pronounce our institutions and liberties to be safe from danger. Much as it has been reduced, the revenue still greatly exceeds the just and constitutional wants of the Government, and while this continues to be the fact, we may be assured that extravagance, corruption, and abuse will prevail. The immense corps of office holders and expectants, which live, or expect to live, by the government, will continue to control public opinion, and to sustain the Executive in all its acts, till it shall acquire a complete ascendancy over the government and people. A superabundant Treasury is essential to the existence and power of this formidable corps, that now wields the destiny of the country; and as the time approaches, when the Act of compromise will, if left undisturbed, reduce the income to the legitimate expenditure of the Government, they will, unless intimidated and over-awed, evade or repeal its provisions. To effect this, they would consider it as but a small evil, compared to the loss of office and power, to plunge the country, on the slightest pretext, into war.—To prevent, then, the compromise from being disturbed, and to make some safe disposition of the surplus revenue, while the Act is gradually reducing the income to the legitimate expenditure of the Government, is what remains to be done, in order to consummate the work which we long since commenced, and have thus far carried through successfully against so many dangers and difficulties.

The task that remains for us to perform, is a difficult one. It involves the exercise of the passive, much more than the active virtues—to stand prepared to maintain what has been acquired, rather than to make new acquisitions—to preserve our principles and doctrines in full vigor and purity, ready to be called into action when the emergency may arise, without having them actively and continuously exercised. But I feel the most perfect confidence, that whatever remains to be done, in order to consummate what has been begun, Carolina will effectually and nobly perform, be the difficulty and danger ever so great. If she has already done so much, when unfortunately weakened by division and discord, what may we not expect when harmony and concord have been so happily and so honorably restored—when her sons, no longer estranged from each other, shall be united in common council and common efforts to resist usurpation, repel corruption, and to save the institutions and liberties of the country. How fortunate it would be, to be thus united, when all who love their country, and duly reflect on passing events, must tremble for our fate.

In conclusion, I must express my sincere regret, that I am constrained to decline the invitation to a public dinner, with which you have honored me, I have, from a variety of causes, been already much longer detained on my journey than I had anticipated, when I commenced it; and my anxiety to reach home is proportionably great. I have, accordingly, made every arrangement to leave this city, by the Rail Road in the morning for my residence. Under different circumstances, I would have been happy to accept the invitation so kindly offered, and to tender, in person, my sincere and grateful acknowledgements to my fellow citizens of Charleston, to whom I am indebted for the intended honor. With sincere regard, I am, &c., &c.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

A few weeks ago we stated our belief that the Stock required to put the Merchants' Bank into operation would be subscribed for and paid. We now have the pleasure of informing those interested that more Stock has been subscribed for than the charter requires to give legal existence to the corporation.—The town will experience the beneficial effects of this new institution when the next cotton-buying season comes. It will be emphatically what its name imports—a merchants' bank—conducted by experienced and liberal men, and our country friends may rest assured that they will feel its influence in the increase of their next year's receipts.—Newbern Spectator.

The Bank of the United States has commenced the delicate and unpleasant duty of winding up the affairs of its Office in this town. The reception of the order to that effect, on Tuesday last, produced quite a sensation, almost amounting to a panic. But it soon subsided, when it was understood that the order only contemplated the refusal to make any new discounts, and the very gradual reduction of the existing debt. Some inquiry into the subject has led us to the conclusion that no embarrassment will grow out of the winding up of the Office, other than the withdrawal of the great facilities which it has afforded to all parts of the State, in the fiscal operations of the people. The debt is not large, and is scattered over the whole State, and its very gradual extinction, which it is the object of this early commencement to make, will ensure its safety, and the convenience of the public.—The loss of the institution to this town will be deeply felt; as it is apparent that the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank, the only other Banking Institution located here, will be altogether insufficient to supply the wants of a place doing as extensive a business as Fayetteville.—Fayetteville Observer.

An Indiana paper has a communication from a correspondent in the town of Laughery, in that State.—We consider this a very good name for a town, and a great deal better than they are in the habit of hitting upon at the West. We dare say they must be a mirthful community of wags who inhabit that good natured "clearing" in the wilderness; and they have given this name to their township in mere ridicule of the silly-anous congregation of cognominal abominations about them. We should think it would make the inhabitants of "Cherish," look bluer than ever.—Courier and Enq.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY.

Saturday Morning, April 18, 1835.

Conventions.—No doubt now remains on this question.—The Convention is carried by a considerable majority. We hope to be able to present a list of all the returns in our next paper. As far as we have seen the returns, the votes are for Convention 21,061
Against 10,010
Majority, 11,051

The Bankers.—We understand that one of the Van Burenites in Charlotte lately proposed to make a bonfire, a kind of "Auto da fe," of the Western Carolinians, no doubt by way of throwing some light on the subject of Van Burenism. We really feel thankful to this Van-dal for his moderation, in proposing to burn our paper and not ourselves. Of the two, we would much prefer his burning the paper.

The old Spanish Proverb says:—"One Renegade is worse than ten Turks." The reason is, that the Renegade wishes to hide his apostasy, and gain favour by the excess of his zeal. Now, we do not pretend to say that our bonfire man is either a Renegade or a Turk, but we know that he is a new convert from Adams and Clay to Jackson and Van Buren. In former years, when the Western Carolinian supported the election of Gen. Jackson, on the principles of economy and reform, this man was on the other side, and wished to burn the paper because it was for Jackson. No sooner, however, does the paper abandon him, on the ground of his deceiving his friends and realizing the predictions of his enemies, than this man comes out and wishes to burn the paper because it is against Jackson. Truly, he is the hardest character to please we ever came across;—he seems determined to have a bonfire any how. What shall we do to appease him?—we have no offices to offer—may, not even a CLEVERSHIP. Our paper, in reference to this Van Burenite, is very much in the predicament of the drunken Irishman's wife, as related in the anecdote: An Irish laborer, in one of the Northern cities, on receiving his wages one Saturday evening, "went to the grog-shop to get his skin full," as the song goes. After spending all his money, he staggered off towards home, and said to his companion who was holding him up:—"Now, Pat, by Jesus, you see, if I find my wife up when I get home, I will lick her, for she has no business to sit up so late wasting the candles;—lick-up, lick-up;—and, if she is gone to bed I will lick her, too; for what business has she to go to bed so soon, before I get home." So that the poor wife was sure of a licking at any rate; and if this new recruit to Van Buren had his way, we suppose our paper would be burnt—at any rate.

"Blow winds, and crack your cheeks!—rage! blow!"
SHAKESPEARE.
The war between the Van Burenites and the Tennesseeans every day waxes warmer and warmer. The "Globe," the organ of Van Buren and the Kitch Cabinet at Washington, begins to redouble its blows on Judge WYKE, and his supporters; and, we venture to predict, that they will be paid back with compound interest.

The Globe heads a very severe article against the Nashville Republican.—"APOSTACY, and its modus operandi."—The Republican has been a most devoted supporter of the Administration—it went for the Proclamation, the Bloody-Bill, the Removal of the Deposits, the alarming doctrines of the Protest, the Removals from Office for opinions' sake, the Post-Office abuses, and, in a word, for every thing, good, bad, and indifferent, that has been conceived or done by the Administration, or the Kitchen Cabinet,—the Van Buren intrigue against Mr. Calhoun, the Mrs. Eaton affair, and all—but, of late, it has ventured—nay, it has had the presumption to come out and prefer Judge White for the Presidency to Martin Van Buren, and for this, it is now denounced by the Globe as being guilty of APOSTACY! On the same score, all the people of Tennessee are in like manner guilty of Apostacy, for we believe there is but one paper in the State which professes Van Buren to Judge White, and that one has been recently set up in Nashville for the express purpose—under the fallacious title of "THE UNION." Not only the papers, but the PEOPLE of Tennessee are in the same way of thinking; and ergo according to the logic of the Globe, are Apostates.—Perhaps we ought to expect Parson Good and Felix Grundy.

Well, we say, let the war go on:—Lay on, McDuff, And damn'd be him who first cries—hold! enough!"
Perhaps in the contest the Constitution may come to some of its rights. One thing is certain, between the parties—Jacksonism for the dogs, or rather, we shall not much longer hear of the Jackson Party,—the name of Jackson, as a rallying point to party, will cease to be heard, and the Jacksonites will divide off under opposite banners.—Those who go for offices—for plunder—for large expenditures, and Executive Patronage—in short, for the New-York system—will fall into the ranks of Martin Van Buren;—their motto is:—"The spoils of office belong to the victors."

On the other hand, those of the party who wish to see the Government return back to economy and reform;—who wish to see the Constitution restored;—in short, those who believe that the Government was made for the People, and not that the People were made for the Government, will go for Judge White;—they will rally under the flag on which they have placed this motto:—"DRAPEAU SANS TACHE."—A flag without a stain; and, in due season, if the Whigs are forced to choose between these two, they will, to a man, go for Judge White, and give him an honest and sincere support.

The Office-holder's Caucus.—As the time for the meeting of the great CAUCUS at Baltimore draws near, we see the Office-holders every where bestowing themselves. Wherever they can induce a half dozen of their partisans to get together, they are sure to do so, and adopt a long string of Resolutions in favour of Martin Van Buren, and the "Convention," as they modestly call the forthcoming Caucus. If there be but enough to fill the offices, that is, one for Chairman, one for Secretary, and three for a Committee, they trumpet it forth to the world as "a large and highly respectable meeting" of the "democracy" of the country.

One of those "large and respectable meetings" was recently held in Hertford county, where a Mr. John H. Wheeler, an intimate of the Reverend O. B. BROWN, of Post-Office notoriety, figured "as large as life." This same Mr. Wheeler is himself an Office-holder, with a salary of \$2,000 per year; and report says that he is even now trying to fix another string to his bow, by getting the office of Secretary to the Territorial Government of Michigan. The Whigs of Hertford, however, seem not disposed to suffer Mr. Secretary Wheeler to vouch for the whole County, and they accordingly held another meeting, equally as "respectable" as the first, in which they speak out as become men, and freemen. They pull the mask off of the Caucus, declare their aversion to Martin Van Buren, and conclude by adopting the following Resolution, viz:

"Resolved, that, between Judge Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and Martin Van Buren, of New York,—an advocate of the Tariff, and Internal Improvement—this meeting decidedly prefers the former."

In our humble opinion, this is a very judicious resolution, and shows that the Whigs of Hertford have taken not only the right view of the subject, but have assumed the proper attitude;—they go for Whig, but they go for him as an alternative.

Office-Seekers.—In a preceding article, we took occasion to notice the activity of the Office-holders, in their labors to impose Mr. Van Buren on the country for next President. The Office-seekers are not less busy. Some weeks ago, we saw and read the proceedings of a political meeting, got up in Warren County to send a Delegate to Van Buren's Caucus, to be held in Baltimore on the 20th of May next. In this meeting, among those who made themselves conspicuous, we notice the name of JOHN BRAGG. It is now understood that this same Mr. Bragg, at the time of the meeting, was an applicant for an appointment in the gift of the President. He being a man of science, is anxious to serve his country in the capacity of a Visitor to West Point Academy, to the time of 85 per day. Mr. Secretary Wheeler, in possession of an office, and Mr. "Visitor" Bragg, in pursuit of one, very satisfactorily explains the Warren and Hertford meetings. "O tempora! O mores!"

Note.—Is this Mr. Bragg the same orator who, during the last Legislature, made a speech about a "washed horse"? If this "washed horse" should carry him to West Point, hereafter the annual should no longer be called the "Trojan horse," but Bragg's pony.

Since writing the above we see, from the Star, that Mr. Bragg has actually received the appointment!

Another Van Buren Meeting—not held.—We understand that the sub-agents in Mecklenburg, of the Van Buren Regency at Raleigh, gave notice for a public meeting to be held at the Court-House in Charlotte, on one of the days of Convention Election, for the purpose of taking measures to send a Delegate to the Van Buren Caucus, which meets in Baltimore, on the 20th of May. On seeing the notice, Col. Alexander, and other Whigs, declared that they would attend the meeting, not for the purpose of breaking it up, but to enter into a fair and manly discussion before the people. This they had a right to do, as the meeting was to be a public one. Accordingly, when the hour arrived, they walked into the Court-House, but behind the Van Burenites were not there—they had "come up missing." The truth is, we suspect that the Van Buren men about Charlotte are not yet up to all the tricks of the party. It is probable, however, that they will improve from the example of Hertford, Warren, and Nash. If they wish to get up a "large and respectable meeting," in favor of the Baltimore Caucus, they must not give a public notice; and, above all, if they wish it to be unimportant, they must not hold it in the Court-House, or any other public place: let them always have it in some back room—there, as in a recent instance in Louisiana, they can exclude the people, and let in only the cultivated.

Dinner to Senator Mangum.—The Raleigh Register, of the 14th instant, contains a correspondence between a Committee, on the part of many of the citizens of Raleigh, and Senator Mangum, inviting him to a Dinner, to be held on the 15th instant at the Government House in Raleigh. The letter of acceptance is written in a warm and spirited style. We will publish the letter, and the other proceedings of the Dinner in our next week's paper.

Students of the University of North Carolina.—We collect, from a letter published in the Richmond Whig, dated "Chapel Hill, April 2nd," the following facts, to wit:—that there are 104 Students at the University—that out of this number, there is but one who, in any event, would support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and only five who defend the leading measures of the Administration. These young patriots have invited Senator Mangum to partake of a Dinner, to be given exclusively by themselves. May their motto ever be—"amor patriæ!"

The next Vice Presidency.—"The Union," a new paper just started in Nashville, Tennessee, to support Martin Van Buren, says that it is reported in Nashville, on the authority of letters from Washington City, "that some time in February last, or perhaps later, some of Judge White's friends applied to Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, for leave to put his name in nomination, and run him for the Vice Presidency on the White Ticket; and that he, Woodbury, declined the intended honor, and gave his reasons at length in writing."

Without doubt this is so, and we shall ere long have Mr. Woodbury's written answer before the public. As Mr. Woodbury has declined, perhaps the next offer will be made to Isaac Hill. Are the Whigs ready to take honest Isaac!—We would advise Judge White's leading friends—the movers in these matters—to let the Vice Presidency rest awhile.

Delegates to the Legislature and Members of Congress, are now going on. So far as the returns have reached us, the results are decidedly in favor of the Whig cause, and against Van Buren. If Van Buren is driven out of Virginia, he will not receive a single vote South of the Potomac; his only hope is there, and present prospects make that hope extremely gloomy for him.

Connecticut Elections.—There is strong reason to apprehend that Connecticut has gone for the Regency.

Tennessee Convention.—The new Constitution formed by the Convention recently held in Tennessee, has been ratified by a very large majority of the votes of the People.

The votes for the New Constitution were 42,644
Those for the Old Constitution were 17,061
Majority, 25,583