

In the House, on the same day, Mr. McMillan of Virginia introduced the following Joint Resolution, which was read and postponed until the 2nd January, 1837.

**Resolved**, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit: First, The President of the United States, from and after the 4th of March, 1841, be elected for the term of six years—Second, no person who shall have been elected President of the United States shall again be eligible to that office. Third, hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the several States, in the manner following: On the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday in the month of September, 1841; and the same days in every six years thereafter, an election shall be held for the President and Vice President of the United States at such places and in such manner as elections are held by the top of each State for the members of the next session of the Legislature thereof. And the citizens of each State, who possess the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature shall then and there vote viva voce for the President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; and the superintendents of persons conducting and election in each election district, shall immediately thereafter make returns thereof to the Governor of the State. And it shall be the duty of the Governor, together with such other persons as shall be appointed by the authority of each State to ascertain the result of said returns; and the persons receiving the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President shall be held to have received the whole number of votes which the State shall be entitled to give for President and Vice President; which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor, and sent to the seat of government of the United States to each of the Senators in Congress from such State; to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The place and manner of holding such elections, of canvassing the votes, making returns thereof, and ascertaining their result, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof.

But Congress may, at any time, make or alter such regulations. Congress shall have the power of changing the time of holding such elections, but they shall be held on the same days throughout the United States. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year 1841, and the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, as soon as convenient and practicable, proceed to open the certificates of returns, and the electoral votes of the State shall be thereupon counted; the persons having the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given, but if no person having the majority, or if the persons having the majority of the whole number of votes given, shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a second election shall be held on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday in the month of December next ensuing, which shall be confined to the persons having the two highest number of votes at the preceding election. But if two or more persons having the highest or an equal number of votes, then to the persons having the highest number of votes which are a majority of the first election there were but two persons voted for, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes, then in the second election the choice shall not be confined to the persons previously voted for; but any person may be voted for who may be otherwise qualified by the Constitution to be President and Vice President of the United States, which second election shall be conducted, the returns made, the votes counted, and the result of the election in each State certified by the Governor, in the same manner as in the first, and the final result of the election in each State shall be ascertained in the same manner as in the first, at such time as shall be fixed by law or resolution of Congress. And the person having the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President shall be President and Vice President of the United States. But if two or more persons have received an equal and the highest number of votes, or if the persons who shall have received the majority of the whole number of votes given at the second election, and shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a third election shall be held on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday in the month of January next ensuing; and if an election of President and Vice President shall, from any cause, fail to be made, an election shall be held on the 1st Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday in each succeeding month until an election shall be made by the people according to the provisions of the constitution. In case of the removal of the President from office, of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act as President and Vice President, and such officer shall act successively, until the disability be removed, and a president shall be elected by the people.

Fourth, no Senator or Representative in Congress shall be appointed to any civil office, place, or employment, under the authority of the United States, during the term for which he was elected and for three months thereafter.

Mr. Ewing has introduced a joint resolution, to amend the Treasury order requiring specie payments.

Mr. Benton has introduced a bill granting 500,000 acres of Land to the State of Missouri, for internal improvements. Also, a bill granting a township of the land to the University of Missouri. [To the victors belong the spoils.]

Mr. Grundy has introduced a bill to make two additional Circuits, and appoint two additional Judges of the United States Courts.

Judge Strange and Judge Parker, the new Senators from this State and Virginia, have taken their seats.

Mr. Clay has given notice of his intention again to introduce the Land Bill.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Morris, to prohibit the sale of public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities.

**Post Offices, &c.**—Appointments of Postmasters: James Britton, White River, Boone Co.; Robert Williamson, Green River, Rutherford Co.; Caswell C. Blackwell, Lanesboro, Anson Co.; Thomas O. Black, Surveyorsville, Mecklenburg Co. New Office: Harrisville Montgomery Co. Nelson Harris, postmaster.

**The Rail Road.**—Col. McNeill's corps of engineers arrived here some days ago, and have proceeded to the Yadkin, to commence the survey of the route of the Rail Road. We understand that the survey is commenced at the Yadkin with a view to select the best route for avoiding the high hills in the neighborhood of the Uwharrie river. On the lower part of the route there is known to be no difficulty. The gentlemen composing the party are, Messrs. Cushman, Cunningham, Bennett, Lee and Nolan.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

Monday December 19, 1836.  
SENATE.

Mr. Gidger, from the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Cherokee lands, to whom that part of the Governor's message which relates to this subject was referred; reported a bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the same, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Polk, from the Finance Committee, made a report, stating that said committee find from a thorough examination of the books and papers of the Treasury Department, that all the requisitions of the act of 1827, have been complied with; they further reported that they had counted and burnt Treasury notes to the amount of one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eleven cents, which they recommended be allowed in the settlement of his accounts. The report was concurred in and ordered to be transmitted to the Commons.

Mr. Polk, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Revenue and Revenue laws of the State, recommended that it be referred to a Joint Select Committee of two on the part of each House, with instructions to report a bill. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The Pension certificate of Martha Thomson of Mecklenburg, was received from the House of Commons, and on Mr. Fox's motion ordered to be counter-signed by the Speaker of this House.

A message informing that the name of J. R. J. Daniel has been added to the nomination for Judge, to supply Judge Norwood's vacancy. The two Houses then proceeded, according to previous agreement, to elect a Judge; which resulted in the election of Frederick Nash. The vote in this House was as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Nash, are Messrs. Waddell, (Speaker) Allbright, Baker, Barnett, Bryan (of Carteret and Jones) Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Edwards, Gidger, Hall, Hargrave, Hawkins, Jones, Joyner, Kelly, Melchor, Moody, Mosely, Moyer, Morehead, Moore, McCormick, Myers, Polk, Reding, Reinhardt, Sanders, Spruill, Taylor and Williams.

Those who voted for Mr. Daniel, are Messrs. Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cooper (of Gates and Chowan) Cooper (of Martin) Egan, Fox, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marshall, Montgomery, Reid and Whitaker. Messrs. Mohan and Skinner voted for Mr. Arrington for Mr. Edward Hall.

Received from the other House a message informing that they do not concur in the amendment of the Senate to the bill increasing the salaries of Sheriffs. The Senate receded from this amendment, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Bryan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill heretofore referred to that Committee, ascertaining the mode of paying bank debts, with an amendment which was concurred in; and the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the revised bill concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, with amendments, and asking the concurrence of this House. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Fox, it was ordered that a conference with the Senate be asked on the disagreement.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the revised bill for the report of the prior, with amendments; and asked the concurrence of this House thereon. The amendments were agreed to.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the engrossed bill, incorporating a general Mining and Manufacturing Company, with amendments, and asking the concurrence of this House. Agreed to.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Braswell, in relation to private bills, was now taken up and rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Jas. J. Tradwell, of N. York, proposing on behalf of certain Banks of that city to take that portion of the surplus revenue which will be allowed to this State, upon certain terms specified. The communication was referred, the committee raised on the appropriation of surplus revenue.

Mr. Hoskins presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Inasmuch as there is no reasonable probability that the wants of the Public Treasury will ever become sufficient to justify a demand on the States for a repayment of their several portions of the surplus revenue therefrom, therefore,

**Resolved**, That the Joint Select committee, on that subject, be directed to enquire into the propriety of devising some plan by which the portion of this State shall be set apart as a permanent fund for the support of common schools; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Walker,

**Resolved**, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of vesting in the County Courts, the power or right of having county dividing lines run out, and distinctly marked; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

A message from the Senate, proposing that the two Houses adjourn sine die, on the 5th day of January next. Mr. Graham moved that the message lie on the table, which was not agreed to, yeas 51 nays 35. Mr. Fisher, moved that the said message be postponed to the 31st day of January next, which was agreed to yeas 57, nays 43.

The bill limiting the term in which certain officers shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors, was read the third time, and the question shall be taken on its third reading, was decided in the negative—yeas 48, nays 56.

The following revised bills were severally read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, viz: The providing for the appointment of notaries; the bill concerning coroners; the bill concerning the drawing of lands; the bill for restraining the taking of excessive murr; the bill concerning the officers; the bill for the relief of such persons as have been disabled by wounds, or rendered incapable of procuring subsistence for themselves or families, in the military service of this State, and providing for the widows and orphans of such as have died; and the bill concerning the currency of this State.

Tuesday's proceedings omitted.

Wednesday, December 23, 1836.  
SENATE.

Mr. Baker presented sundry memorials, praying the Legislature to repeal the Act of 1833—34, entitled an act to appoint Commissioners to lay off a road from Morgantown to Burnsville, so far as Burke county is concerned. Referred.

Mr. Bryan, from the Judiciary Committee, made a detailed report on the Resolution directing them to define the difference between Public and Private Acts, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Polk, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the bill to make compensation to the Treasurer, reported it and recommended that the blank be filled with \$9000. The question on concurring therewith was decided in the negative; Yeas 12, Nays 36.

Mr. Edward moved to fill the blank with \$1800. This was decided in the affirmative, Mr. Houder demanding the Yeas and Nays. Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. B. K. Barnett, Bryan of Carteret, Carson, Cooper of Gates, Davidson, Dockery, Edwards, Gidger, Hargrave, Hawkins, Jones, Joyner, Marshall, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Moore, Myers, Polk, Reinhardt, Skinner, Taylor and Williams—25.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Albert, Arrington, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Egan, Fox, Hall, Houder, Hussey, Kerr, Kelly, Lindsay, Mosely, Moyer, Morehead, McCormick, Reid, Redding, Sanders, Spruill and Whitaker—23.

The bill passed its third reading, Yeas 28 Nays 20. Messrs. Fox, Morehead and Spruill, who voted in the negative on the second reading, voting in the affirmative on this.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Political Resolution, heretofore introduced by Mr. Edwards; when that gentleman took the floor, and advocated its passage at length. When he had concluded, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

**EVENING SESSION.**

Received from the Commons a message that they had indefinitely postponed the bill relative to the appointment of Controller.

Received from the House a message concurring in the Senate's amendment to the General Mining and Manufacturing Company. Also agreeing to the Senate's amendment to Norfolk and Edenton Rail Road bill. Ordered to be enrolled.

Received also a message, stating that they had passed the bill authorizing Clerks and Clerks and Masters to make titles to real and personal estates, sold by decree of a Court of Equity, with sundry amendments. The amendments were concurred in and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

The following revised bills from the Commons were received, read three times and ordered to be enrolled, viz: Concerning idiots and lunatics and concerning corporations. The bill concerning the election of electors to vote for President and Vice President of the U. S. passed its first and second reading. Mr. Jones proposed an amendment, the effect of which was to keep the polls open two days, when the bill was laid on the table.

The Speaker presented a Communication from Louis McLane, Esq., on behalf of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, proposing to borrow the sum of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of raising the debt of the said company. It was sent to the Joint Committee.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

On motion of Mr. Boon,

**Resolved**, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Select Joint Committee of Five from each House, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary in this State.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that they had referred the engrossed bill to the assessors of land alien upon the Crisis of their lands for the payment of the rent, reported negatively thereon, whereupon, said bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. C. H. Matthews presented a Resolution in relation to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Law, as proposed in that in the Mountains section, they may be made of less width than is now provided.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

**Resolved**, that the Committee on the Surplus Revenue be instructed, to enquire into the expediency of vesting a portion of the same in the State of the following Rail Road Companies, viz: The Fayetteville and Western; the Raleigh and Gaston; and the Wilmington and Halifax Roads.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

**Resolved**, that the Committee on Emigration be instructed to enquire into the expediency of directing the Commissioners of the Lottery Fund to appropriate a portion of that Fund to draining Swamps in this State.

On motion of Mr. Gales, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that at 12 o'clock on Monday next, the two Houses proceed to vote for seven Councillors of State. Mr. Gales nominated the following gentlemen, viz: Johnston, Bustle, Chas. E. Johnston, Willie Perry, Alfred Jones, William A. Blount.—Mr. Crawford added the name of Abram Melton; Mr. McLean, the name of Samuel McCombs, George Williamson, Daniel Turner, Allen Rogers, Jr., W. B. Ashe, John Haywood and Archibald McDermid.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1833 to erect the county of Yancy, was read the second time.—Mr. Byrd moved its indefinite postponement, and gave his reasons for it.

Mr. Erwin replied and stated that some legislative action on the subject was absolutely necessary, and went into a detailed statement in relation to the matter.

On the question of indefinite postponement, it was decided in the affirmative.

The bill to create a new Judicial Circuit in the West, was read the second time. Messrs. Patton and Hoke urged upon the House the importance of passing the bill, and demonstrated to its satisfaction, that the Court system as now established, amounted to an absolute prohibition of justice to the people of that region of country. After which the bill passed its second reading.

**Thursday, December 22.**  
SENATE.

Mr. Dockery presented a Preamble and Resolution on the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Revenue to enquire into the expediency of adding thousands of dollars to the Literary Fund; and also of distributing the interest of said fund among the several counties of this State, according to their federal population, for the purpose of educating its indigent youth. Referred to the Committee on the Surplus Revenue.

The name of Edward Jones was withdrawn from the nomination for Councillor of State, and the Senate informed thereof, on Mr. Mosely's motion.

Received a message, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary. Agreed to, and Messrs. Joyner, Dobson, Taylor, Jones, and Fox, appointed the Senate's committee.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, made a report recommending that the seat of William Harris, a member of this House from Montgomery county, be vacated, he having been a Postmaster at the time of his election.

Mr. Hawkins moved that the Report lie on the table.

Mr. Graham preferred that its consideration should be postponed to a day certain, that the members might be apprised when it would be taken up.

Mr. Gilliam took it for granted that no gentleman would call up the Report for consideration, without previous notice of a day or two; and with this understanding, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. McCrae, a bill concerning the Superior Courts of Moore, Montgomery and Anson.

**Friday December 23, 1836.**  
SENATE.

Received a message, stating that the Commons do not agree to elect Councillors of State on Monday, but proposing Wednesday next. Agreed to. And was informed by the Senate that Alfred Webb, William A. Blount and Joseph T. Rhodes, are withdrawn from nomination.

Mr. Jones from the Committee of Finance, reported the bill directing the Governor to convey to the Justices of H. Wood, certain lands, and recommended its rejection. The bill was rejected.

The bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the land acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians, passed its second reading.

Received from the Commons the following revised bills, which were severally read three times and ordered to be enrolled, viz: Concerning mines concerning weights and measures; Concerning tonnage; Concerning Strays; Concerning partition.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, was taken up at its second reading.

Mr. Braswell called for proof that the necessary advertisement of notice had been made, as required by the Constitution in the case of Private bills.

Messrs. Graham and Fisher stated the reasons when induced them to consider all Rail Road bills, as public bills.

Mr. Braswell, not being satisfied with the explanation given, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and demanded the Yeas and Nays.—The yeas stood: Yeas 24, Nays 69. The bill then passed its second reading.

The Congress bill to increase the salary of Public Treasurer, to \$1800, was read the second time, and rejected, 70 to 31.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication addressed to the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly:

**RALEIGH, December 23, 1836.**

I have the honor of receiving your communication of the 13th instant informing me of my election as Governor of the State of North Carolina for two years, commencing the 1st of January, 1837, and that it would be acceptable to the Legislature to be informed at what time it would be convenient for me to appear before the two Houses, to take the Oath prescribed for the qualification of a Governor.

I will do myself the honor of appearing before the two Houses of the General Assembly, on Saturday the 31st instant for the purpose, unless it shall be the convenience of the Assembly to name some other day.

With very high respect,  
I am, gentlemen,  
Your obt. servant,  
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

**Ordered**, that the foregoing communication be transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition to appoint a Joint select Committee of two, on the part of each House, to wait on the Governor elect, and inform him that it will suit the convenience of the two Houses to assemble for the purpose of his qualification on the day indicated in his communication, and that said Committee make suitable arrangements for that purpose, and report to the two Houses.

The Senate having concurred in the proposition from the Commons, the following Committee was appointed, viz: On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Bryan of Carteret and Jones, and Hab. On the part of the House, Messrs. Hill, of Brunswick, and Hoke.

**Saturday, December 24, 1836.**  
SENATE.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from the Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention at Knoxville from this State, praying that the State will aid in the construction of a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, and that Banking privileges be granted to said Company. Read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The bill providing for the survey and sale of the Cherokee Lands was taken up. Mr. Houder moved that it be printed.—Not agreed to. On Mr. Gidger's motion, the 1st Monday in October was stricken out, and the 1st Monday of September inserted. He further moved to fill the blank in said bill by inserting \$1000. Agreed to. Whereupon, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill in favor of George Timpon and his family passed its third reading—Yeas 29, Nays 16. Gives them (who are native Cherokees) the rights of white citizens.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

A message from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House to raise a Joint Select Committee of two, on the part of each House, to take into consideration the Revenue Laws of the State. The Committee consists of Messrs. Polk and Mosely of the Senate, and of Messrs. Hill and Guthrie of the Commons.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill to lay off and construct a Road from the town of Franklin in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to the Georgia line. Read first time. The bill appropriates \$50,000 for this purpose.

The bill, yesterday passed, establishing a new Judicial Circuit in the West, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Thomas, and laid on the table until Tuesday next.

**JUDICIAL RESIGNATIONS.**

We submit the Letters of Resignation addressed

to the Legislature, by Judges Norwood and STRANGE, on retiring from their Judicial stations.

HILLSBOROUGH, Dec. 9, 1836.  
To W. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq.  
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir: Permit me, through you, to tender to the General Assembly, over the branch of which you preside, my resignation of the Office of Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for this State. Whilst I have had the honor to hold that important trust, it has been my endeavor, by a mild, though firm and impartial discharge of its duties, to render the administration of Justice not only satisfactory to the parties directly concerned, but acceptable also to the whole community; and thus, in far as it was in my power, to increase and strengthen that commendable disposition evinced by the people of our State, of respectfully submitting to the constituted authorities of the Law.

Respectfully,  
Your obt. humble servant,  
WM. NORWOOD.

**RALEIGH, December 9, 1836.**  
To the Honorable the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—I had the honor yesterday, of receiving your communication, informing me of my election to fill the unexpired term of one of the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States.

By the favor of the General Assembly, I am already the holder of an office highly honorable, and affording me a support, with which I must necessarily part by accepting the temporary appointment tendered me in your letter; and, did I listen only to the dictates of private interest, I should prefer remaining in my present station. But I am too much a debtor to the State for the many favors I have already received at her hand, and am too deeply affected with the new work of the public confidence, to pause upon considerations merely prudential.

I have, therefore, to ask of you the favor to communicate to the bodies of which you are respectively the presiding members, my resignation of the office with which I have been heretofore entrusted, and my grateful acceptance of the one now offered me.

In the discharge of the duties of my new Office, I must invoke the same kind indulgence which you have for ten years in the fulfillment of my Judicial functions, excused that the flattering distinction has fallen upon one having little to recommend him save integrity of purpose, honest zeal in action, a warm philanthropy for mankind in general, and especially that portion of it, comprehended in these cheering epithets, my country.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your obt. and obt. servant,  
RO. STRANGE.

**From the Northern Republican, Dec. 1.**  
A CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

When Judge WHITE's name was first submitted to the American nation, in connection with the grand body of the People of Tennessee, and, so far as count gather, in common with the more temperate and wise of all parties, we looked its appearance as the harbinger of a momentary political calm, as the promise of a short respite from the frightful strife which had divided and deeply embittered the public mind, and which in its corrupting influence fearfully threatened the purity, if not the permanency of our institutions. The private walk and public character of that distinguished Senator, and his political creed, (as indicated times sealed by his votes and his speeches in Congress) gave full assurance that under his sanction the fundamental principles of the Republican party, as they had not been devoutly avowed, would not be hypocritically evaded. In the winter of a busy, active, and laborious life, blessed with a mind still vigorous, bold, discriminating, and equally less accessible to flattery than many who inspired, and some who had reached the first office in the Government, the list of exalted station nor the selfish and hollow address of the hatered race of parasites who have prostituted the "emblems" of the great, could have led him to forget that he was the President of the Republic, and not the leader of a powerful faction.

In support of his claims to these favorable opinions, Judge WHITE has, within the last eighteen or twenty months, given the most signal and convincing proofs. Fearful, and not more susceptible than intrepid, he has spurned alike the offers and the threats of a party, which he was unconsciously possessed the power to make good bargains, and enforce its denunciations. Lured with bright hopes by one, who, in the language of Caesar to the Tribune, (Metellus) might almost with equal truth have exclaimed, "this is hard for me to say this to do," he was given to understand from the GREAT PERSONAGE that his indecision should be rewarded with a seat at the head of the Senate, second only in dignity to the Presidency, with an estate in remainder, that great office, when the term of an illustrious career should expire. And here let us not be misunderstood. We do not treat these alarming bids in haste or ill-tune. We write them down deliberately, and stand pledged to produce the proof whenever contradiction shall come from that responsible quarter we ever intended to receive. We re-assert the charge; these offers were conveyed to Judge WHITE by the instrumentality of the President of the United States. The contents of this paper, and many others beside, know to be true. An instant and patriotic report, aborted the scheme, and, as we shall soon see, the projectors upon the last and foulest weapon of the party. Judge WHITE's political honor and self-interest on this interesting occasion of his life has not, we are sorry to say, been in parallel in the ranks of his rivals. Unfortunately for us, as it is in all other Governments under the sun, two or despotic, our great mind, most of all are too fond of office to scruple about the means by which it may be acquired. Rarely amplex to the contrary become, therefore, the memorable, and are more frequently advised than limited. But we must continue the subject.

Unexpectedly foiled in this attempt, the effort of the party was to vindicate a patriot who could not purchase. From friendly flatterers, intimations, and rebukes, the press, daily increased the harshness of its tones, finally poured forth his devoted head unmeasured torrents of calumny and abuse. Facts were perverted; falsehoods were revived or invented, and the integrity of an old citizen, who, without blot or blemish, had spent gray in the service of his country, was stained