

THE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Committee to-day. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the body to say—consisting as it does of a great proportion of new members—how successfully the Speaker has called out the business talent of the House, in the formation of its committees. It is a task of great difficulty and delicacy, and must have been peculiarly so with Mr. Hunter, who is not only a young member, himself, but a young man. We think, in the main, he has been fortunate in his appointments.

As it regards the principle Committees, having relations with the executive Administration, Mr. Hunter has discharged his trust with great fidelity to all the principles which should have governed his selection. The complexion of these Committees gives assurance that every measure of the Administration will be fairly presented to the House. The chairman and majorities on each are decidedly favorable to the views which have directed the Executive, and which have received the sanction of the mass of the people, and of the States, as evidenced by the representation in both branches of Congress. The Opposition too, are fully and fairly represented in these Committees. Their strongest and most distinguished men are found upon them; and if there is any measure which that party (hitherto having nothing to propose) is desirous to bring forward, they will have the opportunity, through their ablest men, to acquire full information in regard to every subject referred to the respective Committees—to present their plans for adoption—and to prepare substitutes for all the bills to carry out measures which they may not approve. They have, however, at every session, had this advantage.

From the Harrisburg Reporter. BANK HONESTY.

The Bank of the United States has but followed in the footsteps of all great speculators, from the days of John Law down to those of the Josephs of New York. One unsuccessful enterprise has been but the parent of another, which was to repair its losses. Success has been succeeded by scheme, and debts have been paid, not by earnings or savings, or even by capital, but by new borrowings, which have of course only substituted new debts on worse terms in their place.

This is called, by those who are wise in their generation, *financing*. At first those who practice it may be honest—they may deceive themselves—but it soon ends in the entire prostration of the moral sense, which has never been more clearly exhibited than in the recent transactions of the Bank of the United States.

This Bank, having been forbidden by Hottinguer and Co. of Paris, to draw—in defiance of this prohibition, drew bills of exchange upon that firm to a very large amount, and sold these bills (knowing that they would be refused acceptance) to American merchants. Hottinguer and Co., upon the presentation of these bills by their holders, refused to accept them upon any terms, and they were accordingly dishonored by that house.

Was not this a fraud on the part of the Bank? The Bank sold bills on Europe, in Mexico, for specie, and on the 7th of October last (when they had determined to suspend on the 9th,) they sold their post notes in New York dated on that day—when, if the purchasers had known their intentions they would not have touched them with a pair of tongs.

Is this Bank honest? The State of Mississippi authorized a loan of several millions, which was to be paid for in specie or its equivalent. The Bank of the United States took five millions of that loan—and in the face of the law, and with an entire disregard of its provision, paid in its own post notes, and then sent the securities to London to raise money upon them to relieve its own necessities.

Was this honest? The Morris Canal Bank, which is a branch or agency of the United States Bank, negotiated a large loan with another State in the West, received certificates for the whole amount, and after the payment of one or two instalments, declared their inability to make any further payment. They were then asked for the stock. The reply was, that they did not have it, but it must be in the New York branch of the United States Bank—upon inquiry there, it was said to be in the mother Bank, and upon inquiry there, it was ascertained and gone to Europe, to share the fate of the loan of its sister State, Mississippi.

This of course was honest! Still further, in June, July, August and September last, the Bank knew it must suspend, and in order to prop its credit and to procure stock of an unquestionable character, they, without declaring their rotten and insolvent condition, took a part of the State loan of Pennsylvania, amounting to \$1,854,000. We charge this as a direct and positive fraud, committed by the Bank upon the people of Pennsylvania, and our conclusion must be, that she has defrauded, besides them, hundreds of unsuspecting individuals, and two other sovereign States of the Union!

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship George Washington arrived at New York on Friday evening. She sailed on the 27th Nov., and brings dates from London to the evening of the 26th.

Marriage of the British Queen.—By a "Special Message" to the Privy Council, the Queen has announced her approaching marriage. It was published on the 23d of Nov., as follows:—"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life."

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country."

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be apprized of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."—Wash. Nat. Intelligence.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

An extra from the office of the New York Sun informs us, that the Packet Ship Louis Philippe, from Havre, 5th December, had arrived, bringing Paris and Havre papers to the day of sailing.

By a royal order of the 25th November, M. de Bacourt, Resident Minister to the Dutchy of Baden, was named as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

A report has been spread at Vienna, that France will acknowledge the Pacha of Egypt as Sovereign of that country, if peace was concluded on the terms the French Ambassador was prepared to propose.

It is reported that Abdel Kader has declared war against France, and that 6000 Franchmen have already left Algiers to proceed against that officer.

On the evening of the 29th November, Paris was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the explosion of an "infernal Machine," about 9 o'clock in the evening in the Palais Royal. Fortunately it injured no one, though a large crowd was in the vicinity of it.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, January 10, 1840.

We are authorized to announce Col. RICHARD W. LONG as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARRIS, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

We are indebted to the Honors. Brown, Fisher, and Strange for various Public Documents;—amongst others, the Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the Report of the Postmaster General. A synopsis of these Documents will endeavor to lay before our readers next week. Also, the Report of our Comptroller on the Finances of the State has been received, and shall be attended to next week.

The Reconciliation.—Madam Remour states on the authority of Letter writers from Washington city, that a reconciliation had taken place between Mr. Calhoun and the President; and that Mr. C. in consequence had called on the President at the "White House."

This honorable reconciliation if true, is doubted by the Richmond Whig, and other papers, with the terms "Profligate Coalition," "Compact," "Alliance," &c., and is represented by them as being of that black and damning character, that no honest man can view it, without having his hair stand erect. What next!

P. S. The Globe of the 3d inst. refers to an interesting debate which took place in the Senate on that day. It was on the reference of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Calhoun, ceding the Public Lands to the States on certain conditions and which was referred to the committee of Public Lands.

Mr. Clay rose and stated that the reference of the Bill to the committee on Public Lands was indelicate and improper, and in the course of the debate made some personal remarks in reference to the existing private relations between the President and Mr. Calhoun.—The reply is said to be of that peculiar character that Mr. C. will probably recollect for years to come.

The bitter malignity with which Mr. Fisher, our Representative in Congress, has been, and still is, pursued and hunted down by the presses in the interest of the federal party, is almost unparalleled in the history of party warfare. They are not content with holding up to public gaze his public acts—and, in some instances, his private transactions—but they state as facts, what is totally unfounded, and then go on from these premises to harangue and deceive the people. Every effort was made by the Federal Whigs in this District to defeat Mr. Fisher's election;—he was accused of being a Van Buren man; and afraid to own it, &c., &c. After he was triumphantly elected, the federal press out of the State, and come in it, claimed him as a Whig. And now, since he has been in Congress and voted, as every independent and conscientious man should have voted,—for the People's RIGHTS versus a Governor's FRAUDS—they raise the hue and cry again, and accuse him of turning traitor to the great whig party! and to the principles he professed while before the people.

Among the assailants of Mr. Fisher, we perceive as a volunteer, the Richmond Whig, formerly a paper of high toned dignity of character; but which now, we are sorry to see, has descended to the character of the veriest party hack, and is regularly filled with a species of vituperative scurrility which must be repugnant to the good sense and better judgment of all intelligent and patriotic men. In that paper of the 27th ult., the Editors say:

"Mr. Charles Fisher, of North Carolina, goes the whole with the Tories. He represents a District which contains at least 2000 Whig majority, and obtained his election, it is said and believed, by representing himself to be thoroughly opposed to the administration. It was by this means he obtained the support of Mr. Rencher, his predecessor, and a Whig of the first water. The People, it is true, will have a stake at him at the next election; but in the mean time he will have misrepresented their wishes, and done them all the harm he can, by sustaining this corrupt dynasty."

In the first place, we do not know of any party in this country, the members of which can with propriety be called Tories; unless, indeed, it be the Federal Party, composed of those Federal Whig GENTLEMEN, whose every act goes to declare that the common people are not fit to govern themselves, or to vote intelligently, and ought to have some more enlightened Head to appoint agents to legislate for the people, and to lay taxes on them against their consent. This is what the Whig Government of New Jersey attempted to do. Now, we are informed by history and tradition, that men entertaining these views and principles were called Tories in our revolutionary war; so if Mr. Fisher has deserted to the Tories, it must be to the Richmond Whig and its party, and they should be the last to assail him for it.

But as to Mr. Fisher having obtained his election "by representing himself to be thoroughly opposed to the administration," happily we have the evidence at hand to correct this misrepresentation. In a printed address to the freemen of this Congressional District, dated June 15th, 1839, Mr. Fisher says:

"While upon this subject, I wish it distinctly understood what my course, if elected, will be towards the

Administration. I am on Van Buren's side, and never have been; I had no hand in making him President,—and I have no objection to his being so, but of all the American people, and as such I intend to do him justice. To such measures of his administration as I may suppose I will give a cordial support; such as I think wrong I will oppose with all my might. I will join no man in efforts to embarrass the administration right or wrong, merely to make it odious,—but I will, by my votes, give the President a fair chance to administer the Government for the welfare and happiness of the people."

How does the Richmond Whig's assertion harmonize with this language of Mr. Fisher? We leave the public to answer.

Whether Mr. Rencher be a Whig of the first or second "water," we will not say; but the assertion that he supported Mr. Fisher's election is positively not so. We believe we hazard nothing in saying, that Mr. Rencher was one of the most zealous and efficient opponents Mr. Fisher had in the District.

We should not have occupied thus much space with a notice of this unprovoked attack of the Richmond Whig, were it not that we know its falsehoods will be copied into its echoes in this State, whose avocation it is to hunt down and vilify every public man who has the independence to rise above party trimmings in his discharge of the people's business.

We were not less surprised than the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, when we saw the following, which we copy below:

"The Western Carolinian, we are surprised to see, in taking a very one-sided view of the subject, among other errors less glaring, says, that the Secretary of State of New Jersey is the returning officer.—We of course have not the law of New Jersey, but it was stated in Congress, and our demerit, that the Secretary has not, by law, anything whatever to do with the election. He is a volunteer on the subject, and it has been said was bribed to give the certificate he did."—Fayetteville Observer.

By reference to our file Papers, we perceive that the Western Carolinian says no such thing.

The following is what it did say, word for word: "At the opening of Congress both parties presented themselves.—The Whigs claimed their seats because they hold the Governor's certificates, and the other party claim theirs, because they have a clear majority of the people, certified by the Secretary of State, the recording officer."

Next Governor.—In our paper of the 29th November last, the name of Judge R. M. SAUNDERS was suggested as the most suitable candidate to be run for Governor, by the Republicans at the next election in this State. Since then, we have reflected more maturely on the subject, and have conversed with several gentlemen of intelligence from different parts of the State, and we are now more than ever of the opinion that Judge Saunders is the most suitable and efficient man the Republicans can run. His high and lofty bearing as a gentleman, his fine talents, and well tried and unwavering Republicanism, point him out as the man most appropriate to the times. He embraces, too, in the western portion of the State, a popularity, that no other man of the Republican party can boast of.

On this subject, we copy the following from the Lincoln Republican, with most of the views of which we fully concur.

From the Lincoln Republican. MR. EDITOR: I observe in your last paper, at the head of your Editorial, the name of Judge Saunders as a suitable person for the Republican Candidate for Governor of the State. It is a matter of cordial congratulation to many Republicans in the Western part of North Carolina, to see the course of your press.

There have been many names mentioned to the people for this high and responsible post, from amongst the Democratic ranks. Mr. Haywood, of Raleigh, whose patriotic course in the struggles of our party deserve the heart-felt thanks of every Republican, has been nominated in several counties. In a letter to the Mecklenburg Committee, and elsewhere, he has declined a nomination. Gen. Biond, of the low country, has also been nominated. But the people of this region are strangers to his name; which, I have no doubt, if canvassed will appear worthy, as a first supporter of State Rights and Republican principles. L. D. Henry, Esq., of Fayetteville, has also been named. We have not a more able supporter, or a more eloquent defender of the principles of the Administration in our ranks. But "that small and proscribed party," as Mr. Calhoun once termed his State Rights party, are no longer small, nor is its power to be despised. They are with us in many cardinal points. But will they vote for Mr. Henry?—Like the Venetian General, they may say,

"If I catch him once upon the hip, I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him."

But if the Raleigh Convention should nominate Judge Saunders, and he should accept the nomination, I should hail it as an omen of success. It is true, it would be a loss to the State, and the Bench, for him to leave his present station; but, in my humble opinion, his name would not only insure success, but he would reflect credit upon our State, our principles, and our party. The name of ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS is no new sound to the people of North Carolina. In the varied and important stations which he has held, he has reflected credit on every appointment, and has left them with reputation. Not to speak of his services in the Legislature—the lower House of which he was Speaker, in 1818, '19 and '20— but during that stormy and momentous period in the history of our country, from 1821 to 1827, he was a member of Congress, where intrigue, corruption and Federalism put Adams in the Presidential chair, and Henry Clay "in the line of state precedents" as Secretary of State. Here the principles of Judge Saunders attacked their ill-gotten power; and his resolutions on the public press, did more to pull that Administration down than any other measure that was proposed or adopted.

As Attorney General of the State, he gave evidence of fidelity to the State, of vigilance for a sacred regard for her laws, of a clear perception of her criminal code, which has been equalled by few, and surpassed by none; and when he was ostracised from this appointment by a factious opposition of Whigs and aspirants, which appointment both friends and foes acknowledged he had conducted with singular ability, he only showed the more conspicuously on another theatre; for he was at this time a Commissioner on the French Treaty at Washington. Here was an "entries state of being," a new field, unexplored by any lawyer whose reading and practice had been confined to an interior country; for questions of Maritime Law, Insurance, Salvage, the Rights of Nations in peace and war, &c., were to be adjudicated and settled; and that too, before the talents of the Nation. It may not be news to our North Carolina friends, when they are informed, that before Judge Saunders appeared as counsel, Mr. Webster, Mr. Taney, (now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,) Judge Kent, Mr. Ogden, of New York, and many other of the great legal lights of our country. And such was the patient labor and investigating character of Judge Saunders, that he soon over amid such a galaxy of talent; and in the language of the papers of that day, "won golden opinions from all sorts of men." Before he had concluded the labor of this commission, and while at Washington, his talents were so much appreciated by the Legislature, that he was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of this State, which office, after his duties expired at Washington, he accepted; and in the manner in which he discharges the duties of this most important trust, is known to all who have seen him

proceed. In this section of country, there is but one opinion as to his ability as a Judge. As an Executive Magistrate, he is peculiarly qualified, by his principles and talents. Mild, and at the same time, just and inflexible, his accurate knowledge of the criminal laws of the State, will be a safe guide in the exercise of the important prerogative of pardon. His general acquaintance from Buncombe to Currituck, will command him in the suffrages of the people; and in the nation at large his talents and reputation are so well known, that the State will be happy in the possession of such a man for her Chief Magistrate. His nomination will be acceptable to the People of the Mountains.

HARRISON IN GEORGIA.

It would seem that the Harrisburg nomination for President meets with a most ungracious reception from the Whigs of Georgia. Indeed, every development of public sentiment in that State, as well as other portions of the country out of the baneful influence of Abolitionism and Anti-Masonry, the nomination is a most bitter pill to all high minded and patriotic Whigs. Many of them have already discarded the nomination, and frankly avowed their determination to go against his election; to others (and no doubt a majority of the Whigs at the South are in this predicament) the man, his political sentiments, his incapacity, and we may add the under-current by which he obtained his nomination over their favorite Candidate, Mr. Clay, are so repugnant, and objectionable that they hardly know what course to pursue. To reverse the action of the Caucus, is impossible.—To advance is hazarding the whole Whig cause.

Thrown into this almost inextricable predicament, by this unfortunate nomination, they have not as yet been able to rally and recover from the surprise and mortification with which they were overwhelmed by the announcement of the name of poor old Gen. Harrison as their Candidate for the Presidency!

But as mortifying as it may prove to their feelings, it is even so; and judging of the tone of the leading Whig papers South of us, we believe that Gen. Harrison will not, "cannot get a vote South of the Potomac."

The Georgia Journal, the leading Whig paper of that State, pays the Harrisburg nominee rather a back-handed compliment, if such it may be called, in the article annexed:

"Harrisburg Convention.—This Convention has nominated Gen. Harrison as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and Gov. Tyler of Virginia for the Vice Presidency. To use the language of a Mississippi boatman, they have niggled it with a vengeance.—We would soon think of supporting Arthur Tappan, as this nominee of the Harrisburg Convention, for the Presidency.

We are pleased to perceive that upon this subject, the whole State Rights press of this State talk alike."

In the Weekly Chronicle & Sentinel, another Whig paper published at Augusta in that State, speaking, no doubt, the Whig sentiments in that section, says:

"The Whig Convention, recently assembled at Harrisburg, has nominated Gen. Harrison as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and John Tyler, of Virginia, as the candidate for Vice President. Desirous as we have been to support the opposing candidate to Mr. Van Buren, we cannot go for Harrison, and we think it time and labor spent in vain to attempt to elect him. He cannot possibly get a vote South of the Potomac—we presume it was not calculated that he would.

We do hope that the Southern opponents of Van Buren will take up some Southern man for President, on whom we can rally with spirit and energy. We will support neither Van Buren nor Harrison. We do not presume to suggest any man, but they are plenty enough."

The State Rights party go for neither.—The "Milledgeville Recorder," (a State Rights paper) of December 24th, publishes the proceedings of a State Rights meeting held in that place, on the 17th; among other resolutions adopted on that occasion, we find the following:

"Resolved, unanimously, On the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that neither William Henry Harrison or Martin Van Buren be entitled to the votes of the State Rights party in Georgia."

So it seems from the above Resolution, that the States Rights portion of the members of the Legislature of that State will support neither Gen. Harrison or Van Buren for the next Presidency. In this event, they will either go for no one, or throw away their votes on Gov. Troup.

The Union party, however, go in a body for Mr. Van Buren, and as the two parties in that State are nearly equally divided, the probability is, that Mr. Van Buren will get the vote of Georgia.

The following article is from the Charleston Courier, the leading Whig paper of S. Carolina:

"Harrisburg Convention.—The die is cast, and Gen. Harrison has again been nominated as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency. It is the weakest nomination that could have been made. The name and fame of Clay would have given the Whigs a banner worthy of their best chivalry—and even under the gallant Scott they might have rallied in their strength.—But this second postponement of the infinitely higher pretensions and claims of Mr. Clay, in favor of Gen. Harrison, their defeated nominee in the last contest, is well calculated to produce disaffection, and extinguish all enthusiasm in the Whig ranks. Extremely doubtful as was their chance before, we regard it as now utterly hopeless and desperate; and think the best thing they can do for themselves and the country is to make a grace of necessity and abandon the field. The country wants repose from politics to settle, in the spirit of peace and harmony, with united councils and united wisdom, its perplexing questions of finance, which will continue perplexed so long as they are disturbed by the influences of party. For the military and other public services, and for the character and talents of Gen. Harrison, we have, we think, a proper and just degree of respect—we have no disposition to belittle or disparage him—but we do not regard him, especially at his advanced age, as a suitable person to be elevated to the high and responsible dignity of Chief Magistrate of our great republic—and with his expressed and unexpressed opinions, he is justly exceptional to the South, and he will not, we feel assured, obtain a Southern vote for the Presidency."

Mr. Clay and his friends in the South.—Mr. Clay is not the only man, who has been sacrificed by the Harrisburg Convention; all his friends throughout the South, indeed, throughout the Union have been offered up as victims to pacify the fi-

ry of those two fanatical factions—the Anti-Masons and the Abolitionists.

These disturbers of the peace and harmony of society, as well as of the Union itself, are determined that neither Mr. Clay or any other man holding slaves, however distinguished for talents, public services, or irreproachable character, shall ever be President of the United States.

The notorious Garrison says, "We have faith to believe that no slave-holder will ever fill the Presidential office in this Republic."

The notorious Tappan says, "that no slave-holder is any longer eligible for the Presidency of the United States." It would seem from these declarations that, hereafter, so far at least as the Abolitionists can control the political destiny of the South, all citizens holding slaves are to be proscribed and no longer enjoy the right of citizenship in common with the citizens of the North. In their view, Abolitionism has already become triumphant. "Praise to God," says Tappan's organ, "for this anti-slavery victory;" (meaning the nomination of Gen. Harrison.) "Let the winds tell the tale."—"Let the slaves hear it!"

It is said, and not denied, that when they were told that they would drive the Southern Whigs off, by pushing their candidate on, their great leader, Thaddeus Stephens, replied "that there was no danger of this;" that the "Whigs were whip-a-ble materials, and could be whipped into a support of Gen. Harrison." Whether Thaddeus was right or not, we are yet to learn.—He is now applying the lash and the work goes bravely on. He may succeed in whipping the Whig papers, but with few exceptions, and some of the Whig politicians into the traces, but he will never succeed in whipping the people of the South into the support of any man, Hero or no Hero, suspected of Abolitionism.

Standing Committees of the House.—The following are the Standing Committee of the House of Representatives, as announced by Mr. Speaker Hunter on the 30th ultimo. We think Mr. Hunter has acquitted himself very handsomely in the composition of the Committees, and his selection seem to give satisfaction to all parties. On some of the most important Committees, we have put the names of the Administration members in *italics*, and the State Rights members in *small CAPITALS*, to distinguish them from the ultra Whigs, that our readers may the more readily perceive the composition of the Committees.

On Elections.—Messrs. CAMPBELL, of S. Carolina, Rives, Fillmore, Medill, Crabb, Broxon, of Tenn., Paine, Smith of Conn., and Bots.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Jones, of Va., Bled, Atherton, Lawrence, RHEAT, Vanderpool, Evans, Cozer, and Cooper, of Ga.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Dawson, Russell, Banks, Giddings, Williams of N. Hampshire, Gentry, Hill of N. C., Galbreath, and Mallory.

Commerce.—Messrs. Curtis, Hillen, White, of La. Burke, Toland, Habersham, Parris, Bots, and Walker. Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Cozer, Reynolds, Lincoln, Grary, White of Ky., FURMAN, Govett of Va., Hubbard, and Thompson of Miss.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. PICKENS, Cushing, Deane, Granger, Bynum, Hawes, Howard, Eaton, and Clifford.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. McKee, Hopkins, Chapman, Marvin, Lechelet, J. L. Williams of Tenn., Anderson of Ky., Butler of S. C., and Bruce of Miss.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Johnson of Md., G. H. Williams of Tenn., Belme, Clark, Davis, Graham, Cranston, Black, and Hawkins.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, Cray, Hoffman, Tenney, Mason of Ohio, Samuels, Colquitt, Stearns, in Bureau.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Craig, Rankin, Hall, Talliferro, Parmenter, Montgomery, Rogers of S. C., Ely, and Swearingin.

Territories.—Messrs. Pope, Jenifer, Ramsey, Campbell of Tenn., Stewart, Brewster, Davis of Ky., Hays, and Fine.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Talliferro, Gen. Andrews, Stearns, Rayner, E. Davis of Penn., Newby, Taylor, and Hane.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. S. Williams, Meigs, Ohio, Childress, Dana, Strong, Randall, Mansard, Paine, and Edwards.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Ogil, Graves, Condit, Hill of Va., Smith of Ia., Starkweather, Rayne, Gentry, and Blackwell.

Patents.—Messrs. Fletcher of Vt., Beatty, Potts, Newland, and Paynter.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Leach, Pettrich, Leonard, Keim, and Hastings of Ohio.

Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pitt, Parish, Jackson, James, and Dana.

Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson of Va., Lawrence, Johnston of N. Y., Marland, and Floyd.

Manufactures.—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Newby, Slado, Tillinghast, Worthington, Dringwood, Mack, Eastman, and John Davis of Penn.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Dennis, McClellan of Tenn., Smith of Vt., Hammond, Shaw, Sewer, Doig, and Hook.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, I. Williams of S. C., Alford, Cross, Chinn, Shepard, Lucas, Hunt, and John W. Davis of Ia.

Mileage.—Messrs. Williams of Conn., Williams, Mann, Morgan, Loet, and Allen of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Underwood, Bynum, Crabb, Lowell, and Trumbull.

Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Evans, Atherton, Osborne, Warren, and John of N. York.

Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Garland of Ia., Howard, Waggoner, Helms, and Cooper of Penn.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Vanderpool, Simmon, Greene, and Gentry.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Marvin, Boyd, Lowell, Davis of Ky., and Brown of N. Y.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Stanly, Formance, Gates, Henry, and Erie.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. F. Thomas, Holmes, King, Grinnell, Anderson of Ma., Robinson, Helms, and Proffit.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Casey, Garland, Ia., Calhoun, Duffett, Wick, Butler of Ky., Howard, Jameson, and White.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Tenney, Miller, Coles, Kemble, Allen, Maurice, Scott, and Goggin.

Militia.—Messrs. Keim, Carter, Griffin, Wagon, P. F. Thomas, Goods, Rogers of S. C., Triplett, and Ridgway.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Briggs, Scott, Mc, Bond, Bariden, Duacan, Crockett, Hall, Watson, and McCulloch.

The last Emancipator, the organ of Abolitionism in New York, in speaking of the proceedings of the late Whig convention at Harrisburg, says:—"Henry Clay the most popular Whig of the Union, a most talented, experienced, and able politician, the 'idol of his party,' the eloquent leader of liberty in Greece, Poland, and America, &c., &c. has lost his nomination at Harrisburg, because the Whigs in old Massachusetts, New York, &c. knew that he could not carry votes of the friends of human rights. His falling off is there, my countrymen!"