transfer forward this measured. The Senator from South Cartanus, to being still further and more strik-ingly the characteristics which histograf to hom, and that in consequence of his (Me C's.) remarks this very day, all obligations towards him on the part of himself juit Caliboury of im State of the State of South Carto-ins, and the whole South, were cancelled. And what right had the South to get up and assume to apenk of the whole South, are used of South Cartolina herself. If he was not, omtaken in this judgment of the political angue of the times, and if the information which cance to him was to be relied on, a day would come, and hat not wird distant meither, when the Senator would not not very distant neither, when the Senator would n dare to rise in his place and presume to speak, as he and this day door, as the organ of the gallant pro-ple of the State ho represented. As to cancelment of obligations, he was not one of those looking out to see what would entire to him in consequence of them; but be content d himself with having performed his duty the best of his ability, and that was the highest reto the best of his ability, and that was the highest re-ward that his ambition over a nueds. His race was nearly ran-ran by the course of nature -ran, if you ploase, by the course of political events; and he had mothing to ask for from South Carolina, the South at large, or the whole country-nothing. But he should go, when he chose to do so, into retirement, with a consciousness that, during the period of a long and eventral his, he had served his country flathfully, soal-ously, without being influenced by hope of reward, or any other motives than a sincere desire to promote its any other motives than a sincere desire to promote its best interests; and whatever the Senator from South Carolina might say as to the cancelment of obligations, he could not deprive him of that delightful conscious-

Mr. CALHOUN. The Senator brings against me the vague charge of egotism. He would appeal to the Se nate, in order to repel it, whether there is any membe of the body more exempt from speaking of himself than he was, unless when attacked. How stands the fact ? The Senstor has made it has practice of late to give all his discussions with him a personal turn. What was he to do 1 If he repelled his attack, he was forced to speak ut himself, and to expose himself to the charge of egotism from the Senator ; or, if he remained silent to stand convicted of his charges. Is that fair ! He has another practice, not less unfair, to make an attack on him, and to turn round and accuse him of making the attack, when he simply repelled it, as in the presen instance.

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He accuses me of reverting to the part he took in the transactions of 1825. He mustakes my object entirely in referring to those old transactions. It was not to make a charge against him, but to make him feel that he was the last man who ought to make the accusation he has on the present occasion. The course of the Senator, and that of myself, is directly the opposite. He has a land bill of his own. He brings it in; he refers it to what committee he chooses, without any interference on my part, or any personal attack on him but I cannot make a move without his interference and ttack. But enough of this.

I rose sumply to supply some remarks which I in tended to make when last up. The Senator said, as understood him, that it was matter of history, that I preferred the candidate on whom he cast his vote for the Presidency in 1825. I know not if there be a page of histry to that effect. I have never seen it, as there be, it is false. The troth of the case is, that I was opposed to Mr. Crawford, for reasons which I need not now state, as were Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. When or name was withdrawn from the list of can-didates for the Presidency, it was placed on the ticket of both those candidates for the Vice Presidency; and between them I took no part, as in decorum I ought not. Whan I was elected Vice President, the same, and even higher considerations, prevented me from using any influence as between them, when the election went to the House. Mr. CLAY wished to add one word more. He made

the inquiry of the Senator from South Carolina, to know whether this great measure which contemplated the cession to the new States of such a vast do main was connected with, or had received the sanction of the Administration or not. Un merely made the inquiry, and if the " galled jade winced," it was not his fault. He made no allusion, for the purpose of wounding the feelings of the Senator from South Carolina. He said that new relations had arisen between that gentleman and the Administration, and therefore, he made the inquiry of him. Was it wrong in him to ask if this great easure had the support of his new friends ? The S nator, instead of answering this plain inquiry, flew in to a passion, and cancelled all obligations he was under toward bin; but if he had only said, " Aknow nothing of the views of the Administration; I introduce my own measure on my own responsibility," there would have been no controversy between them. The Stor, therefore brought this controversy on himself. The Sens

Mr. Watsen observed that it was only necessary to look back to the stage of the business when the bill of the gentleman from South Carolina was introduced, to show how the controversy between him and the Semitor from Kentucky commenced. The latter in his, opening speech, commenced with an inquiry from the former, as to whether his bill was or was not an Executive measure. Now, he apprehended, if the Senator from Kentucky had directed his attention to the time and circomstances under which this bitl was originally introduced, his question would have been snewered. Il now introduced was not a new measure. It was first proposed during the session of 1886-'7, more | than two years ago, when none of the rumors in regard to a change of position by the Senator from South Carolina were in agitation. It was when that gentleman was regarded by many as an opponent instead of a friend of the Administration ; and he (Mr. W.) thought that this circomstance of itself was sufficient to furnish an answer to the inquiry propounded by the Senator from Kentucky.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, January 17, 1840.

OF We are authorized to unnounce Col. Rica-ARD W. LONG as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

627 We are authorized to announce Jours H. Han-pin, Eq., as a Candidate for re-election for the clines of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

Congressional Reports .- Under thus need in today's paper, our readers will find a synopsis of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Report of the Postmaster-General-the latter document at length. For the synopsis of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report we are indebted to that excellent paper, the Charleston Mercury.

We need scarcely invite attention to these docunients, as their general importance, we are confi-

has resigned his office of Judge.

Gen. Saunders passed through this place yester- dollars." day, as we learn, on his way to Tennessee.

07 We are compelled to defar our synopsis of notice of the Secretary of War's Report is necessarily crowded out this week.

" Caucus among Coucus Haters."-The last Watchman contains an article headed as above, giving, or pretending to give, a description of a political meeting, which was held week before isst. of a portion of the friends of the Administration party in this County. In that article the Watchman save :

"These ' Republicans' were brought together chief-Carolinian, who was known to be uncommonly basy in not an Abolitionist himself, is yet the candidate of fixing the prelimination on the evening previous, and was the Abohtionists, a set of enthusiasts, who in their either schusly present in person, or within call.""

In reply to the above, we shall a mply state, that there is not the first particle of truth in itand we do not rest the declaration on our own assertion, but we have the concurrent testimony of every gentleman who attended the meeting. So far from the assertion of the Watchman being true, from the Washington Correspondent of the Peters-the Senior Editor (his associate being absent) of barg American Stateanon. It shows the public this paper did not suggest, advise, or arrange the feeling at Washington city, in regard to the Press getting up of the meeting, (which, by the by, as dent's Message : we learn, was only a casual assemblage of a few "We learn, by a late letter from Washington, that "We teach, was only a casual assumpting of a text friends of the Administration on the spur of the moment,) was not present when the meeting was held, or within call, but, on the contrary, was in his own office, engaged in his own business. For further particulars of the "candor" and "For further particulars of the " candor" and

"spirit of fairness" with which the Watchman The War upon Mr. Calhoun. In to-day's pa-

But will his do phan ? Many ask the question and many below he will me. As for one sucht will at least Attended II, shill say fairs in this we inter they all his sunderings, before called to the press dentral chair, from what we have detuned the path of duty, he will now direct the beim of state with an eye single to the good of his country. We believe he will do so, for these remous :

1st, from necessary. He cannot be extravagant without money ; and, as the reduction of the fariff and the distribution of the susplus have left but lit. the money in the treasury to squarker away, inte cessity, therefore, will induce aconemy. The secoul reason is, that a course of economy is the only one that will scoure Mr. Van Euren's re-election. The Anti-Massage, the Turalites, and the Abolitronists have thrown him off, and taken up Gen. Harrison ;- be must now throw himself on the republican farmers and mechanics of the country, by acting up to what he has thus openly professed. As an evidence that he will carry out these principles, we may refer to the part, stated in the Measage, that the expenditores of 1839 were six mil lions less than 1838; and the expenditures of 1840, will be over fier millions loss than those of the last

"Independent of the reference of the public debt deut, will secure to them a careful perusal by all our reders. They are handsomely written, and show each Department to be in a most flourishing condition. May they long remain so. The Nominution.—The Democratic Republican Convention, or caucus, held in Raleigh on the Sth instant, manyimously nominated General Romman instant, unanimously nominated General ROMPLUS M. SAUNDERS as the republican candidate for Go-verner at the next election in this State. We understand General S. accepted the nomination, and est scratiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839 by over five millions of

All this is good news, and shows us better pros pacts shead. What we now want to see, is, that our Government shall return to what our forefathe Comptroller's Report until our next ; also our there intended it to be ;- what it was under Washington and Jefferson. No one carried it further out of the true tract than Gen. Jackson, and as Mr. Yan Baren promised to "tread in his footsteps," the only way in which he can redeem his promise, and at the same time save the Government, is to take the back track, and do what Gen. Jackson pledged himself to do,-that is, reform abuees, reduce expenditures, and practice economy.

If he will set faithfully on these principles, who can doubt that he will receive every State South by the agency of the Senior Editor of the Western of the Potomae, in preference to Harrison, who, if zeal to protect and defend human rights, would destroy the Constitution itself; break up all the elements of event relations, and re-cuact the bloody scenes of St. Domingo in all the Southern States.

Views at Wushington -- We copy the following

treated the subject of the meeting alluded to in the per we publish the debate between Mr. Clay and above extract, we refer our readers to a communi- Mr. Calhoan, in the Senate on the Bid inst. How cation in another part of our paper, signed " One Mr. Clay fared in this trial of strength, we leave the reader to judge.

we also the strain of which for transmond with the many reaction of another than the post of curry, fighting her battles, beating back the fact, when most of the mera who now charge her with reaction, since touch lending their courts withing and anxious to imbrue their hands in the blend of Mr. Californ, and all who dured to cry blend of Mr. Calhoun, and all who dured to ery out against the oppressions of Mr. Clay's Tariff i buy in getting on the meeting of the Bot, is as wide They cared not for their country then - they went They cared not for their country then — they went for party ; —they do the same now. And do these men now have the assurance to charge this grey-headed vetoran in his country's cause—this chumpion of popular rights, who has shown himself to be such, or heated particans. ONE WHO WAS TILLEE. not by words, but by deeds - with a desertion of the principles which have grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength, until they have become part of his nature? Charge him with truck of Florida' Territory now overrun by hostile In-ling to power ? He who knows no power on earth dians, which was made the special order of the day greater than his own gigantic intellect, guided by for Munday last.

eventful political career, been the MAIN FILLAR in ed upon, be again taken from the files of the House evential political career, been the MAIN FILLAR in the structure of Southern Republicanism. He has changed none of his principles, although now friendly with the President. He stands where he friendly with the President. He stands where he

to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions, the following :- "No person who shall hereafter it is said will reduce the expenses of the Government, he elected, and shall serve the term of four years nearly ONE MILLION of dollars, and make a great as President of the United States, shall be egain curtailment in Executive pationage. That is, the which has heretofore cost the Government a great bursement of the public revenue. sum of money annually, while it will abolish the Mr. W. also, from the same Committee, to which proditures of the Gavernment and curtailment of dered to be printed Executive patronage, is what Mr. Calhoun and his Mr. W. said that he was directed by the Com-Calboun for this effort to perfect so desirable an after that date. object. Is there not, is such a course, a greater Mr. Benton introduced a string of Resolutions soow of personal hatred and party rancor, on the denying the constitutional power of Congress to as-

part of Mr. Clay and his friends, than of clevated sume the debts of the individual States, contracted at patriotium? We think so decidedly. Another "Dark Coalition."-"Rumor mys" that Henry Clay " made his how at the White

Rouse," on the occasion of the President's Levee reading, read a third time, and passed : on the lat inst., and actually held friendly converse and damning coalition"? May we not expect soon for admission into the Union. A bill to prevent the counterfeiting of any for-

Pennayloania - The Legislature of this State other coin. met on the 7th inst. In the House, Wm. Hopkins, Nothing of importance was done in the House the late Democratic speaker, was re-elected by a vote of 59 to 15. In the Senate, Gen. W. T. Ro. gers, Democrat, was elected speaker, by a vote of private and also of a public nature were introdu-

The charge that one of you, Meanry, Editors, was

Congressional. - In Senate Jan. 2d. Mr. Benton, from the Commit's o on Military Affairs, reported a Bill for the around occupation of that portion

an honest heart in support of a righteous cause ? No; John C. Calhoun can never truckle to power, or become an office secker; -he can never secome a gambling politician, and these are his sins in the eyes of those who are now crying out In the House on the 4th, Mr Evans introduced against him. He has, for nearly the whole of his vorbly received by the last Congress, and not acthas stood for years, and from this lofty eminence ed tor the House. The motion created cousidhe cannot be driven-hence he must be abused, erable debate. It was sustained by all the admin-Was not Mr. Jefferson subjected to the same ava istration members, which ta the first good evidence Was not Mr. Jefferson subjected to the same system of federal abuse ? And what was the issue ? Mr. Van Buren's friends in Congress to carry out Let the honest yeomanry of the cobotry mark the his views in regard to economy and retrenchment. progress-it is they who at last have to pass final The motion to reconsider was carried by a large majority and the Resolution hid on the table. Mr. Calhoun's Bill -The Bill introduced by Mr. of the Constitution, to be submitted to the Legis-Calhoun on the 3rd inst., to cede the Public Lands atures of the several States for their ratification. Brown of Tenn., (Ad) introduced as an amendment

eligible to that office." In Senate, on the 6th, Mr. Wright, from the new States under the Bill will have to bear all the expense of surveying the lands, making titles, &c., for the collection, sofekeeping, transfer and dis-

necessity of having such a host of Land Officers was referred the bill more effectually to secure the and others appointed by the President and dependent of the Government, and to punish public defaulters, upon his bounty. Now, this reduction of the ex- reported the same with amendments, which was or-

political friends have ever contended for. Mr. mittee to give notice that they would, on Monday Clay and his friends have been clamorous in the same cause, and note turn about and abuse Mr. same cause, and now turn about and abuse Mr. would feel it their duty to press their consideration

home and abroad, to carry on works of State Im-provements, and made an able speech on tha sub-

A bill to relinquish to the State of Mississippi, with little Van! Does not this small of "a dark the Two per cent fund arising under her compact

to hear the federal trie calling upon all the powers eign copper, gold, silver, or other coin, and to preof earth to arise and crush this coalition in its bud? vent the bringing into the l'aited States, or insu-ing any counterfest foreign copper, gold, silver or

The vote was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and lost-yeas 15, navs 28.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this Town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rey Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOHN L. SHAVER to Miss MA-RY E. LEMLY, daughter of Col. Samuel Lemly, all of

Salisbury. In this County, on the 7th inst., by John Kerns, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER KEISTLER to Miss MATILDA

BUTNER All for the Raif Road. In this County, on the Sist alt, by John Fealey Esq., Mr. THOMAS PINKSTON to Mrs. CATHARU' BRIGGS.

BRIGGS. In Davidson County, on the 12th ultimo, by George Riley, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL SHOAF to Mass ELIZA-BETH POWELL. In Iredell County, on the 26th alt , by the Rev. N.

II Phart, Mr. WILLIAM BARR of this co unity, to Mrs. DORCAS SHELTON of Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this Town, on the 8th inst., very suddenly, Mr. JA-COB WEAVER, aged about 82 years. The deceased his been for some time passed a member of the Lutheran Church

La Surry county, on the 18th of December, 1630, Hon. MESHACK FRANKLIN, in the 67th year of his age. At Hillsborough, very suddenly,"on the 9th inst, Mrs. MARY A. PALMER, in the 60th year of her age.

13 SILK-WORM EGGS. EB

PILE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents pe E20, carefully raised by herself and in a good Mate of preservation. MARTHA D. FRONTIS.

Salisbury, Jan. 17 1840. A VERY superior bob tailed North-and gentle in single and double harness,

and a fast traveller, For sale by C. B. WHEELER. Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840. . .

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS HAS removed his Office to No. 1. Tel, Intely occupied by Dr. B. Austin. Tanary 17, 1840.

8

who was there."

and farmer like style, the condition of every Department of the Government, so that the plainest farmer or mechanic of our country can read and understand it. As we remarked on presenting it to our readers, there is no " non-committal"

doctrine in it. It comes out boldly and candidly on every subject of a national character, and if there are objections to any of the views laid down intrigues," " unboly alliances," " damning coaliin the Message, they may be easily discovered by tions," dot, and then barst forth, " Mr. Calhoun the plainest farmer.

For ourselves, we must confess that there are last link to the chain recessary to damn him to some principles laid down in it that we very high- everlasting tame !" We ask, have not those or ly approve, and must be apparent to every true rumors and charges similar in their imputt, brea. Regultions; such, in truth, that the most plus again and again roog agained Mr. Calibran by his Foderalist cannot disapprove,

Speaking of the necessity of avoiding both loans gromms, that he has descried his long professed and taxes, he says :

"To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duly, second only in importance to the preservation of our national character, and the disgrace the name, are indecently called) to his protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation in time of peace of a debt, like-

Again, while upon the same subject, he remarks: interests of the country, and the cause of populas.

have demonstrated the mavoidable and fearful rapids for years 1. And for what I . To gain the smiles of to fire years ! And for what I To gain the smiles of the formation of the president, and for what I To gain the smiles of the President, and to be appainted in the miles of the President, and to be appainted in the miles of the president and the formation of applying its supposed accessions by new sion, say the formation latter writers, and the formation of a specific of a spec mans. The stragg! cen-ful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effortive, severa scohorny is becausry. This is the solet provision for the national welfare ; and it grasp I-could be not have been elected President is at the some time, the best preservative of the princi-ples on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to consistent and invigurate Republican principles, while these have been as surely subsected by national profi-gality, under whatever specious preferats it may have sality, under whatever specious pretexts it may have been introduced or fostered." These are sentiments and doctrines which we blind friends, might have towered in the glaries of

most cordially approve, and if Mr. Van Buren will this world. He preferred duty and the welfare only put his shoulders to the wheel, Hercules-like, and happiness of his country, to the absurd and and carry into practice what he has thus openly pro- quick fading inurels of the political gambler, as posed, he will throw off from his character much of every honest man would have done. that political distrust which has long rested on it, and shine forth in a new and botter light. Again ; in 1832, shen the dark cloud of Tariff tyranny was lowering over the South, and her;

It should be home in mind, and will be, we have The President's Message-Every day's mail no doubt, by all who prefer their country to party. brings us papers both North and South, containing how unseesally Mr. Cathoun has been subjected to commissis on the Message of the Presid at ; and so this species of attack by a certain party - its leaders far as we have yet heard, it meets with general and presses. Every important measure broached commendation from all parties, both Whigs and Democrits. It no doubt is one of the best and ife-and more especially of tate years-has been most important documents Mr. Van Buren has the signal for hoisting the flood gates of party vira ever communicated to Congress. While it exhibits in a clear and foreible manner our foreign of all the bitter epithets to be mund to the party relations, it, at the same time, presents in plain wocabulary. Mr. Clay has shown himself a worthy and vigilant leader in this petty basidess.

Mr. Calhoun's rumared changes of political view and party associations have been mug in the public ear, until if what has been suit of him be true, he certainly could hardly tell houself what are new his principles or position. The party organs of the federalists will begra with -" ?nmore of new has gone over to the carmy," " he has added the

enemore ? Here, now, we have it senio. It is We will present, for example, the following .- and, with mostry drop and bort, (but hypocrifical) "To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within principles, sold himself and his "tail," (as the old enemies, " has made his how m Court, and ly to becaue permanent, is an evil for which there is kissed the hand of the Mosarch." Cap it be so ! John C. Colours download the Mosarch." John C. Calhoun deserted his principles and the

"Our own experience, and also that of other nations, rights, of which he has been the proof champion therefore, on our part, to be suc- eral editors ! Impossible !-- it cannot be so. Did

The second second

gers, Democrat, was elected speaker, by a vote of eed, but not having been acted on, we do not no-16 to 0, over Charles B. Penrose. The Demo-tice. Mr Linn introduced the following resolucrats have a majority on joint ballot of the two tion, which was agreed to : Houses, of (wenty-three. A United States Senator | Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be

into the election of United States Senstor on the 231 mst. Mr. Rires will be run by the Whige, tories. and Joo. Y. Mason, by the Republicans. Mr. Rives, says the Ecquirer, cannot be elected.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met on the 1st inst, and was organized by the election of Dan iel P. King, President of the Senate, and Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House.-It is now re- Resolution : duced to a centeroty, that Marcus Morton, (Dem.) is elected Governor of Massachuserts by the peoale .- The votes more counted, and the result is as Vorton's majority over, all, 4.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINEAS.

Musses. Entrone: Nover was the trath of the adage, that " wounded birds are known by their flattering," more strongly illustrated dear by the "flistfa" tion " which was last week so manifest among the " covey " that hover around the " pigeon holes " of the We chosen Office "A hawk in a hear-roost" could'es-have caused more frigzling of leathers, than the re-spectable and quiet assemblage of Republicans at the Manmon Hotel on the 3rd mat, seems to have created smoog the

"Bipeds of a feather "" "That congregate together,"

in and about that establishment. In a paronysm of af-fright, they "fly" in your free, Mr. Sensor Editor, and fore the House, fright, they "fly" in your free, Mr. Sonsor Elitor, and charge you with adding and abering in this peaceable meeting of the people, - because, forsooth, 'oo had the independence to publish, as every liberal-minded Re-publican Editor would have done unter similar circum-stances, the proceedings of the meeting of Republi-cans i Can that Press be called "free," that refuse, no metter from what motion, to publish the measure respectable citizens, assembled together to express their sentiments in relation to public men and public men-sarve, particularly where those proceedings are couched in terms the mest mexceptionable, free from even an affuring to them a more particans, bai to dear with theirs 1 Professing to be no particans, bai to dear justly by all prittes, you would in centry tare register.

with theirs 1 Professing to be no perficance, but to deal justify by all prities, you would in reality have remidered for and honesty." Insight, and the Watchman, decline publishing the proceedings of respectable people in its own neighborhood, because the soutiments expressed, although in language per-tectly courteous, may not accord with those of the Edi-tors 1 Such a Press is justify liable to the charge of be-ing prostatized to the perposes of a faction, and being the gender of indivitual ambition, rather than the ex-pensent of public entities, the columns of the Watchman, with mis-representations of the Watchman, with mis-representations of the meeting, and abuse of those pre-

is to be elected by this body, and it is thought that directed respectfully, to request annually of the Mr. Dallas, late Minister to Russis, will be chosen. Governors of the different States and Territorica of the United States to furnish, for the use of the The Legislature of Virginia has decided to go Congressional Library, all reports and documents in their possession in relation to the geology and mineralogy of their respective States and Terri

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Benton in regard to the assumption of the State debts were ta-ken up and referred to a Committee of seven-consisting of Mesars. Gruody, chairman, Lompkin, Smith of Ias, Young, Hubbard, Allen and Merrich.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, chairman of the committee of Elections, introduced the following

Resolved, that all papers or other testimony in ossession of or within the control of this House, in relation to the late election in New Jorsey for Repfollows : of the 102,066 given in the State, Morton United States be referred to the Committee of resentatives in the Twenty Sixth Congress of the received 51,035 ; Everett, 50,725 ; Scattering, 308. Elections, with instructions to inquire and report who are entitled to occupy as members of this

House, the five contested seats from that State, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Considerable debate spring up on this Results. tion, which was cut off by a motion to adjourn. In Segate, J.m. 8th, the hill for the armed occupation of Florida passed to its third reading --Much other private business was transacted.

In the House, the Resolutions of Mr. Campbell of

South Carolina, to refer all the testimony in relation to the New Jersey disputants to the Committee of Elections, and Mr. Bell's substitute for said resolutons, declaring that the Democratic claimants have

In Senate, Jan. 9, nothing of great importance

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Campbell,

and the proposed amendment, were taken up. A general discussion upon the merits of the New Jorsey case arose, in which several gentle-inen participated. Mr. Raddolph of New Jersey bud the floor on the case when the House adjourned. Jan. 10, the Senate did not eit this day, and the House was engaged all day upon the New Jersey

107 Several articles, the publication of which was representations of the moeting, and abuse of those pre-

and a second and a second and a second