in his predecessors. What say you, Mr. Chairman, of my venerable colleague? Is he not a good Whig in principle, and a plain Republican in manners? And yet he received whatever benefit resulted from the appropriation of $20,000, during the four years of his Presidency, added to the large expenditure made by Colonel Monroe. But think you my honorable colleague would have consented to this, with a consciousness that it was intended for mere empty display? or that, by doing it, in the language of the member, he was robbing the Treasury and fleecing the people? Sir, my colleague has no occasion to make professions of honesty or regard for the rights of the people, to entitle his course of official action to the confidence due to eminent public services and distinguished private virtue. Of all men, he would be the last to indulge in displays of ostentation and vain show.

[Mr. Ogle. I deny that either Adams or Monroe ever had such trumpery as Van Buren.]

Mr. Lincoln. And I undertake to say that, during the Presidency of Mr. Monroe, more "trumpery," as the member is pleased to term it, was carried into the Presidential mansion, than under every other Administration, to this time, put together.

Mr. Chairman, it was not my wish to enter at all into this subject. But upon the denial of the member now, I feel bound to refer the committee to the fact, apparent upon the bills, that many of the very articles which have been pointed out as most objectionable, were purchased from the appropriation of $50,000 in the time of Mr. Monroe. In point of truth, they were purchased by him, and for his own account, while Minister in France, and were afterwards taken for the Government, by appraisal, on his accession to the chair of State. Ay, sir, this famous golden plateau, and most of those gold spoons, and knives, and forks, and vases, which have so bewildered the imagination of the member, and shocked the simple virtue of his heart, were the purchase of the Republican Monroe! And, in application to these even, there is a lesson of infancy, which may profitably be remembered, that "all is not gold which glitters;" for, if I am not greatly misinformed, the plateau, and spoons, and knives, and forks, are but silver gilded, and the golden vases but china painted!

But the monstrous extravagance of such things! exclaims the member. What is done with the vast amount of these appropriations? he inquires. Sir, I have not peered into the windows of the palace, or mounted through the kitchen or the garret, to see whether the people have got their money's worth in the purchases which have been made. This is not the province of the committee of which I am a member; nor, if it were, would I perform the service. Does it require, he asks, such large amounts for mere plain and necessary furniture? No, sir, no; nor is it to be supposed that, by the large appropriations which have been made from time to time, Congress could intend the purchases should be so restricted. Simple, indeed, must he be (I had almost said a fool) who could imagine that, in the authority of an outlay of fifty thousand dollars, as in the case of Mr. Monroe, or of twenty thousand dollars, as in the administration of Mr. Adams, or thirty thousand, as in that of General Jackson, or twenty thousand for Mr. Van Buren, the ornamental was to be excluded. The schedules which the member exhibits may well excite his wonder. I know nothing of their fidelity. But the carpets and the curtains, the candlesticks and the candelabras, the ottomans and the divans, the tables, mahogany and marble, the tabourets (tabby cats, in the member's nomenclature) were all doubtless in the estimate. They may be names of sporting sound to an unpractised ear, but they are things of use and no uncommon appearance in many a private parlor.

One thing, above all, seems to have created amazement with the member. He has found, in his manly and dignified research, an invoice of "cups and saucers," which were in the closets of Mr. Adams! and inveighs out with astonishment at their number. What the needle he demands, of so many dozens of cups and saucers? Sir, I will tell the member. They were wanted for a purpose which he could never conjecture—the hospitable entertainment of visitors and friends. They were a means, among others, of offering the courtesies of place in the mansion called upon the President as the Representative of the people. They were used for the refreshment of the nation's guests. To such as witnessed the noble hospitality of my honorable colleague, in his high official station, it need not be told how entirely the accommodations of the house were made but mere appliances to his personal liberality. Sir, I advise the member to study better the manners of the past before he prescribes a rule of conduct for the future. The public residence of the President of the United States has been, and should ever be, in fashion, the seat of a generous hospitality; and in expressing as I do a free-hearted and liberal confidency, the incumbent in office, whoever he may be, shall never find in my vote an excuse for its neglect. If General Harrison shall succeed in the occupancy of the White House, as I trust he may, and which I shall labor as zealously as any one to effect, my speech shall furnish no argument for leaving him there with only the worn out and cast-off furniture of his predecessor.

Mr. Chairman, I think the member that he has left us in no doubt of the cause of his grievous complaints in these matters. I understand him to say that he was one of those who joined in the notorious Exit Room clamor; and by reason of the imputed extravagance of my venerable colleague, in the purchase of a billiard table, some cues and chessmen, at the cost of a few dollars, assisted in displacing one Administration, which taxed the Treasury but twelve millions a year, to introduce a dynasty which now requires more than three-fold that amount for its annual expenditure. If for such cause he would hurl from place one of the most pure and faithful patriots that ever served the country, there can be no surprise at the weapons he has chosen with which to assail the men now in power. The member once belonged to the school of those same political reformers, and much I fear, in the fault of his early lessons, gives less heed, at this time, to the alarming principles and flagrant misdoings of a vicious Administration, than personal attention to a microscopic search for minor defects in the lawful economy of its disbursements. Sir, I solemnly protest against these things being brought into the politics of the day. They can be made to have no just or proper bearing there. It may seem to us that the salary of the President is too high, and the house and its appendages too splendid and costly; but they were the appointments of wiser and better men than ourselves, in the purer days of the Republic, and they have been sustained and enjoyed as the measure of every Administration, and in turn by all parties. For myself, I am free to confess that, were they at this time original provisions, with present experience, I should be the advocate of neither. But while the salary continues and the house remains, I will not consent that the President should hoard the one or fire his a recluse and niggard in the other.

But one word more, Mr. Chairman, and I have done. If in satisfying the appropriations to which allusion have been taken, I differ in judgment from other, it is because I regard the original design of the Government in the appointment which requires them, and yet that I advocate extravagant grants, or have the slightest reference to the benefit of their recipient. Of the particular manner in which the money has been expended, I pretend to know nothing, and I have said nothing. With Mr. Van Buren personally, I have sought to do. Upon his temper and bearing, his habits and manner of living, in private, and with those of his family, whether at home or at the Court of Queen Victoria, the member may as freely descant as his taste shall prompt, or the patience of others bear, without reply or heed from me. To Mr. Van Buren politically, and to his Administration, I am opposed upon other, and, I trust, higher grounds than those which are taken in the speech of the member—upon the broad grounds of constitutional principles, national interests, and the people's rights; and I shall continue that opposition until it shall end in the restoration of the supremacy of law and representative Government over Executive usurpation and power.

Mr. Chairman, for the indulgence of the committee in their kind attention to what I have had to say, I pray leave to return my sincere thanks. For detaining them, after the fatigues of a long sitting, to so late an hour in the evening, I owe them an humble apology.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

From the Globe.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S CHARGE.

Every day brings forth some new proof to show why Harrison admitted the charge made on him in 1825, by Mr. Randolph, which he is now so anxious to deny, that he has actually endorsed a pamphlet containing a forged speech, for that of 1825, altering the sense, and striking out the admissions of that published by him in the National Intelligencer and Register of Debates in 1825. When Randolph lived, he dared not make the denial, because hundreds then existed to bear testimony to Randolph's statement. John Fowler, of Lexington, Kentucky; Mr. Mills, of Indiana; Mr. Price, of Ohio, all old acquaintances of Harrison during the days of the black cockade, are now supported in their positive statements of his having mounted the badge of Federalism, by Captain White, of Ohio, an intimate acquaintance of Harrison, then and ever since. This gentleman stands above all suspicion as to integrity:

From the Maysville Monitor.

BLACK COCKADEISM—MORE TESTIMONY:

At the meeting of the Democratic Association, held at the Town House on Saturday night last, Capt. Jacob White, one of that race of men whose Revolutionary labors will long be held in remembrance by the American people, was called upon for a speech, and in the course of his remarks, alluded to General Harrison. He said he had, for a long period of time, been upon the most intimate terms with him, and *he well knows that he has seen General Harrison wear the black cockade.* Captain White said he had lived in Cincinnati, and saw General H. upon his return from Congress, and distinctly recollects that he had mounted that badge of Federalism. Captain White's veracity is unimpeachable, and no man entertained a higher opinion of him than General Harrison himself, and of this fact Captain White has abundant evidences in a number of letters and other papers from under General Harrison's own hand. Here then is another undoubted evidence of General Harrison's devotion to the odious principles of the administration of John Adams. Will men who profess to be the followers of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, obey the promptings of a base and ambitious faction of office seekers, and give their support to such a man?

When Capt. White addressed a large meeting of the Democratic party a few weeks ago, at Slickaway, Ohio, the Maysville Eagle, in derision of that venerable patriot, asked: "Who was that old soldier?" For its information, we quote the following extract from a report made to Congress by the Committee of Revolutionary Pensions, on the 25th of February, 1839:

"The petitioner, Jacob White, the committee are informed by the Commissioner of Pensions, is now in the receipt of a pension granted to him on his application. He now applies to Congress to have that pension increased.

"From the examination of his papers, it appears that Capt. White was a brave and meritorious officer employed in many perilous services, in all of which he acquitted himself with high honor to himself and benefit to his country."

Extract from a letter from a distinguished American now in Europe:

"Notwithstanding the shouting of the Opposition papers which I receive and read, I cannot believe so intelligent a people as ours will ever sanction, by the election of General Harrison, the fatal doctrine which is involved in it, that a set of interested men, merchants and bankers, shall be entrusted with the tremendous power, through the instrumentality of the currency, of stretching or contracting at pleasure, the measure of value for the property of all the rest of the community. In spite of all the dust and smoke which a violent party contest always raises, a majority, at least, before the election, must be made to see that such a measure would be, in essence and effect, the same as to entrust the power to the same set of interested men to fix for the present the price of their lands, and the products of them, and afterwards, to suit their interest, to alter it at pleasure. A naked proposition like the latter, every man, however dull or excited by party feeling or prejudice, would be alarmed at and reject, without a moment's hesitation; and yet what is the difference between having the price of your land, your wheat, your cotton and tobacco, fixed and unfixed at pleasure by the purchaser, and giving the purchaser the power of fixing and unfixing the chain, or the bushel, or weights, by which they are measured?

"Such is the light in which the question involved in the Presidential election is viewed by disinterested and intelligent men in Europe. The majority of bankers and merchants, to whom the opposite doctrine would give the control over the fortunes of the rest of the community, side with the opposition to the present Administration."

No more bursting of Boilers.—A Model has been decreed by the French, to M. Cousmont for an improvement, rendering the explosion of Steam Boilers utterly impossible under any circumstances. Let Monsieur come to the United States and make us an improvement to prevent the *Explosion of Banks*, and we shall freely give him one thousand Wenis.—*Kanawha Jeffersonian.*

"Five hundred dollars per month is paid to the chief cook at the U. S. Hotel, Saratoga Springs."

Here's a first rate chance for the *Hon.* (!) Mr. Ogle.

Bust of Harrison.—Enrico Fucelli has just finished a bust of Harrison. They might have saved the expense. The Democrats will burn him in effigy.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

OUR FLAG.

In justice to all parties concerned, we copy from the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, the following statement relative to a flag exhibited in Salisbury on the 4th of July, as the one belonging to the Petersburg Volunteers at the siege of Fort Meigs. We are not disposed to be uncharitable, nor, on slight grounds, to attribute to improper motives the conduct of others, but the exhibition of the flag for exciting a political enthusiasm in favor of Gen. Harrison looked rather suspicious; and this exhibition being made in a parade, where log cabins, cider barrels, coonskins and gourds were used to "chise" the people out of their votes, fully justified us in looking upon it as a perfect humbug. As, however, Mr. Jones disclaims any intention to deceive, we gladly acquit him of a design to humbug his audience on the fourth.

The history of the Salisbury flag seems to be enveloped in as much mystery as the late conduct of the Hero of Fort Meigs itself, and the tradition of its having belonged to the "Canada Volunteers" has arisen, like most traditions, in an inexplicable manner. Of one thing we are convinced, that the flag exhibited in Salisbury never did belong to the Volunteers.

[The statement of Mr. Jones, here alluded to, was published in our last.]

All this may be true—we have no reason to doubt a word of it—but it does not, by any means, prove the title of the Salisbury flag to the high honor claimed for it. The following account of the enlistment of the "Canada Volunteers" and of their flag, may be relied on as substantially correct. It will, if necessary, be substantiated by the affidavits of at least a portion of the survivors of the Volunteers, and of other old inhabitants of this place.

When the news of the surrender of Hull reached Petersburg, "WHO IS FOR CANADA?" at once burst from the lips of Virginians, indignant, as they should be, at the disgrace inflicted on their country's honor. Steps were immediately taken for raising and equipping a Volunteer Company for the service. A flag was displayed with the words "Who is for Canada?" From stores and from workshops Volunteers eagerly poured out. Every tailor and every saddler was immediately busied in making uniforms and accoutrements. The ladies of the town were all employed in making knapsacks. In the course of six weeks from the time at which the news of Hull's surrender reached here, the company was ready to march. The company then assembled on Centre Hill to receive the flag, which was presented by the ladies of Petersburg. On this occasion Benj. W. Leigh addressed the Volunteers in behalf of the ladies. This flag was carried to Fort Meigs, and when the company returned, it was brought back by one of their number, and for a few years was in possession of Mr Chieves, but for the last twenty-four it has been in the possession of Col. Scott, and is displayed on all great occasions. This is a brief history of our flag as we received it from several who have the best right to know. They all assert that the Volunteers never had but one flag. If the company had been in existence previous to their volunteering to march to Canada, there would be some plausibility in the supposition of their having two flags, but the fact of their having formed themselves into a company expressly for the service in which they were afterwards engaged, renders such a supposition improbable, and the positive declaration of the surviving Volunteers establishes the contrary beyond a doubt.

Hard Questions for the Feds.—We find in the "*New Era*" the following questions addressed to the Feds, which will, we think, puzzle them right smartly to answer satisfactorily. We hope our Democratic friends will put these questions to the Feds, and insist upon full, fair and explicit answers.

Why did real estate, which cost, in 1817, $1,500,000, bring only, $500,000 in 1819? Was it the want of a U. S. Bank?

Why was it that flour sold for from twelve to thirteen dollars per barrel in 1817, and only four and a half in 1819? Was it Gen. Jackson's tinkering with the currency?

Why were our imports sixty millions more than our exports in 1816? Was it the "specie humbug?"

Why were thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1818 and 1819? Was it the "Sub Treasury?"

Why was it that in 1816 and 1817 wild and reckless speculations were engaged in, and wanton extravagance and luxury the order of the day? Was it the "want of paper money?"

Why was it in 1818, '19, '20, and '21, our banks, our merchants, and our manufacturers, from Maine to Georgia, were all involved in common bankruptcy? Was it caused by the "Administration of Martin Van Buren?"

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1818, and the three subsequent years, than they were before, or have been since? Was it the "want of a great regulator?"

Point no Point.—"It is my opinion that no pledge should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the people.

Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs.

Per Contra.—"I will not veto any bill which Congress may pass."—*Gen. H. at Cleveland, same tour.*

Put that and that together, and a fair sample of Harrison politics—Harrison consistency, is furnished. "All things to all men" that he may deceive none.

Harrison's Soldiers.—We have gathered up the names of ten persons, now residing in Derry township, Westmorland county, who were out under Gen. Harrison, and have ascertained that of the number there are

For Van Buren	9
For Harrison	1

We intend to follow out our list, and when it is completed, publish the names in full.—*Blairsville (Pa.) Record.*

The Governor of Mississippi having issued his proclamation, declaring that the Union Bank had forfeited all its banking privileges and powers, in consequence of its failure to redeem its ten dollar notes; the President of the bank has made his publication, stating that the bank feels it its duty to announce, that the proceedings of the Governor are unconstitutional.

The Governor has issued a similar proclamation in the case of the bank of Vicksburg, and the Grand Gulf Rail Road and Banking Co.

Petticoat Influence.—Several aged spinsters in Baltimore, have formed themselves into a Tippecanoe club, and are determined to exert their "feeble efforts" to elect the Gen'ral. Go it, Tip!

Boston Post.

We learn that Colonel Monroe of the Baltimore Patriot, has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the above club.

Baltimore Republican.

"TIMES" TWENTY YEARS AGO, WHEN A NATIONAL BANK WAS IN OPERATION.

The late National Bank was chartered in 1816. Let the reader peruse the following extracts, and see what "times" the people had under the reign of that British institution:

"From all parts of the country, we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction in the price of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value, and its rents or profits are exceeding diminishing. Many highly respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must 'go;' the Banks are refusing the customary accommodations; confidence among merchants is shaken, and three per cent. per month is offered for the discount of promissory notes which a little while ago was considered as good as 'old gold,' and whose makers have not since suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore."—*Niles' Register, April* 10, 1819.

"It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia; in New York, 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering about the streets, looking for it, and, if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000; in Baltimore, there may be about 10,000 persons in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business. We know several decent men, lately 'good livers,' who now subsist on such victuals as, two years ago, they would not have given to their servants in the kitchen."—*Niles' Register, August* 7, 1819.

"Never," says the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, "within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has the aspect of the times, as it respects property and money, been so alarming. Already has property been sacrificed in considerable quantities, in this and the neighboring counties, for less than half its value. We have but little money in circulation, and that little is daily diminishing by the universal calls of the Banks. Neither lands, negroes, nor any other article, can be sold for half their value in cash, while executions to the amount of many hundreds of thousands of dollars are hanging over the heads of our citizens. What can be done? In a few months, no debt can be paid, no money will be in circulation to answer the ordinary purposes of human life. Warrants, suits, and executions will be more abundant than bank notes; and the country will present a scene of suffering, for the poor remnants of individual fortunes, which the world has not witnessed."—*Niles' Register, June* 7, 1819.

"It has become a serious affair to the laboring man to purchase himself a new garment—his wages, on an average, do not purchase him half as much as they did, and he is continually uncertain as to obtaining even that. Many of the mechanical professions have equally declined; though our population is one half greater than it was ten years ago, it is certainly a fact that the printing of books is not now half so extensive as it was then. The desire to read is not lessened; but the means of purchasing are denied—the most common school books are a drug. Hatters, shoemakers, and tailors, and even blacksmiths, whose work seemed to be indispensable, have lost in general much of their former business—from a fourth to one-half. This is the result of necessity; and those who might purchase, abstain, in looking to a fearful future."—*Niles' Register, April* 15, 1821.

"A gentleman in Western Virginia directs the Register to be stopped, because he used to pay for it annually with one barrel of flour, but that three will not do it now. Another, a miller in Ohio, on paying his advance to my agent, observed that he had sold four barrels of flour to obtain the note of $5 which was remitted."—*Niles' Register, Sept.* 15, 1821.

"Corn in Cincinnati, 10 cents a bushel; wheat in Harrison county, Ohio, has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and in some instances to 12½ cents. A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 3, states that wheat was sold at 12½ cents a bushel, and that whiskey was dull at 15 cents a gallon."—*United States Gazette, (Philadelphia.) May* 23, and *June* 23, 1821.

"A late Pittsburg, (Penn.) Mercury, says: "Flour a barrel $1; whiskey 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 30 cents a hundred feet; sheep and calves $1 a head. Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; a barrel of flour will buy a pound of tea; twelve and a half barrels will buy one yard of superfine broadcloth!"—*Niles' Register, May* 19, 1821.

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States of Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever."

For the foregoing Resolution, at the late session of Congress, 38 of the Whig party voted, while 70 of them voted against it. Of the nine members of the Whig Executive Committee appointed early in the session, to disseminate electioneering documents, and arrange the plan of the Presidential campaign, six voted against the Resolution, and another would have so voted had he been present. But one single member of the Whig party, residing in a non-slaveholding State, gave his vote for the Resolution. It was adopted by the votes of the Southern members, aided by the Administration members from the North. Does not this prove which of the two is courting the Abolitionists?

John C. Clark, Laverett Saltonstall, and Truman Smith, three of the above named Committee, are avowed Abolitionists, and were selected, no doubt, to conciliate the lunatics. Their opinions are on record, and the second named has characterised Mr. Van Buren's declaration that he would veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, as "the most objectionable sentiment ever avowed by a Chief Magistrate of this nation." Yet these men are selected out of a large number of members of Congress (almost a majority,) to bear the conspicuous part of "Executive Committee," in advancing the election of General Harrison!

Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

Massachusetts has disbanded her militia throughout, and repealed the whole old system. Volunteer companies are hereafter to be relied on, stimulated by a small annual stipend to each man.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been requested by the late Benjamin Austin, deceased, to act as Administrator on his estate, takes this method of informing those concerned, that he will apply to the next County Court for Rowan county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased; and requests all those having Books, Periodicals, Papers, selections from his Cabinet of Minerals, or any other description of property belonging to the said Benjamin Austin, dec'd., to return the same without delay, or give such information as will insure its recovery. CHS. K. WHEELER.

August 21, 1840. tc

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western steam packet reached N. York at 8 o'clock, A. M., Sunday, in 14 days and a half from Bristol, which she left on the 23d ult. We received by the Northern mail, extras from the Sun, Express and Brother Jonathan offices, from which we give extracts below.

The Great Western had 100 passengers, among whom was Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.

There is but little news of importance to the American reader. The weather has been very unsettled in Great Britain, and some anxiety exists as to the crops. American Flour at Liverpool is 28s 6d to 30s free, and 28s 6d to 29s in bond. The arrival was large. The Cotton market (Liverpool, July 23) states the demand moderate. Sales 4,000 bales American 5d to 7¼.—Prices were lower on that day than on the previous 1-d. From the United States 70 vessels arrived within the week.

The state of the weather in England is calculated slightly to advance the price of Flour here. Money seems plenty here. The Manufacturing districts are yet in distress.

Colonel Thornton, who went to England for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the State of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

There is nothing new from China. The second division of the English squadron was to sail on the 13th of May, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Duke of Wellington had, on the 15th of July, another of his attacks of illness. He had, however, so far recovered as to resume his place in the House of Lords.

The Manchester Commercial Bank has been re-opened. Money was easy, and business dull. The uncertain prospects of the crops made trade heavy, and depressed stocks. The wheat average was about 70s; duty 16s 8d.

Regency Bill.—The Heir expected, has now become the subject of legislation; a fact which officially announces to the liege subjects of Queen Victoria, what their newspapers have been long promising.—On the 13th of July, Lord Melbourne delivered the following loyal speech—the first since her accession that the Queen has not delivered in person:

"V. R.—The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of my duty to my people, render it incumbent upon me to recommend to you to take into consideration the contingency which may hereafter occur, and make such provisions as the circumstances may seem to you to require, for the exercise of the royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities and protect the rights and liberties of my people."

On Tuesday, the 14th July, Lord Melbourne moved an address.

It was ordered that the address should be delivered on Wednesday, which was done. The contingency alluded to in the Message of her Majesty is her death in childbed. The Lord Chancellor on Thursday, the 16th July, brought in a bill making Prince Albert Regent, in the event which the bill provides for—an event which the Chancellor said would not occur if the prayer of the nation were heard. The bill was read a second reading, some debate arose upon provisions for every possible contingency, which some of the Peers wished to introduce—for holding the Regent's second marriage without office, &c.—These were overruled, however, as unnecessary, and the bill passed to a second reading, which was consented, went through a Committee, and was reported without any opposition or any alteration from the original draft. It imposes only the customary restrictions upon the Regent.

Some parties would have been glad to have associated colleagues with Prince Albert; and it is rumored that the Duke of Sussex aspired to the honor. Queen Victoria, who always has her own opinions and wishes, would not permit it. The principal restrictions in the bill are to provide for the inviolability of the English and the Scotch Churches. The making Albert sole Regent, has procured the peaceable passage of the bill, probably through both houses.

Oxford has been tried and found guilty, but the jury coupled with their verdict that he was insane at the time he shot at the Queen. He was sentenced to pass the remainder of his days in Bethlehem Hospital.

The Ecclesiastical Duties Bill, equalizing the emoluments of the Clergy has passed the Lords.

The King of the French had been sick, but was recovering.

About 20,000 men were out of employment in Paris by strikes and otherwise.

Italian letters represent the Pope as still unwell, and mention that several arrests had taken place in the Roman States of persons connected with the Society of Young Italy. The Prince de Canino, Lucien Bonaparte, died of the same complaint as his brother, the Emperor Napoleon, in the stomach.

Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg is to marry the third daughter of Louis Philipe.

Cabrera is in Paris. There has been some emeutes in Spain among the Carlist refugees suppressed, however, without shedding blood. 3,000 more of them had entered France. No more guerilla chiefs held out in Spain.

All the leading malcontents are now out of Spain and the great bulk of soldiers. The struggle, after lasting about 7 years, is at an end.

A Revolution had broken out in Syria against Mehemet Ali: and another in Ispahan against the Schah of Persia—both formidable.

Anecdote of Elephants.—Mr. Williamson tells an anecdote of an Elephant who used to be called the pangel, or fool; but who vindicated his claim to another character in a very singular manner. He had refused to bear a greater weight upon a march than was agreeable to him, by constantly pulling part of the load off his back; the quarter master of brigade irritated at his obstinacy, threw a test pot on his head. In a few days after, as the animal was going from the camp to water, he overtook the quarter-master, and, seizing him with his trunk, lifted him into a large tamarind tree, which overhung the road, leaving him to clung to the boughs, and get down as well as he could.

A whig paper in the West, says: "Let the loco focos lie as much as they please, it will not affect General Harrison."

True enough—*lies* will not affect him—but the *truth* will.

Buer, the Buckeye blacksmith, proves to be a customer for the locos.—*New York Sun.*

If we are to judge by the lithographic portrait of this worthy whig, we agree with the Sun—he must have sadness over an eaglet plan, except that of our friend of the Patriot.—*Baltimore Republican.*