out advance the author in the estimation Bal, Chr. ol his countrymen

ASHLAND, 25th May, 1839. GENTLEMEN: - I duly received the letter which you did use the honor to address in me, transmitting a copy of a Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Whigs of Nansemond county, recently held.

Whilst I but too sensibly feel that they have placed an estimate entirely too high and flattering upon my capacity and upon the public services which I have been able to render, it affords me very great satisfaction to learn that I have been so fortunate as to obtain their approbation; and I request you to communicate to thos, whom you represent, my respectful and grateful acknowledgements for, the sentiments of respect and esteem with an expression of which they have honored me. -

At the session of Congress prior to the last, I presented Resolutions to the Senate, touching the institution of Domestic Slavery, embracing all the principles ap plicable to the subject, the maintenance of which appeared to me necessary to the security of property, the stability of our system of general government, and harmony among the States of the Union. At the last session of Congress, the Ultra Abulitionists had presented themselves under a new and alarming aspect. Instead of restricting their exertions to moral per suasion, addressed to the consciences of slave holders, keeping aloof from parties and politics, as they originally professed to be their intention, they had openly proclaimed their purpose to enter the politi-cal arena, and, decouncing all who did not adopt their dogmas and agree with them, to force their principles and their men by the aid of the ballot box .- It required but little foresight to discern the frightful consequences which would result from this change of their position, if they should succeed .- The union would be first convulsed throughout, and finally broken into tragments. I thought, therefore, at the last session, that the time was suitable to warn the Country of the designs and efforts; and hence the speech which has commended itself to the approbation of the Whigs of Nansemond. That speech is but an expansion of the argument embodied in the resolutions of the previous session. And I shall be most happy if it should contribute any thing towards arres-ting the mad career of these misguided men, and towards preserving the Union which is the truest guarranty of all the high privileges which we enjoy.

In the Constitution of that Union there "is not a solitary provision, fairly interpreted and fairly administered, which author-Domestic Slavery, as it exists in the UnitedStates. There is not one, relating to the subject, which does not pecognize and treat slaves as lawful property. The clause which fixes the representation in the popular bran h of Congress, establishes a ratio founded upon the acknowledged existence of slavery; and, in the apportionment of direct taxes among the States, slaves are assumed to be lawful property. On the occasion of the imposition of a direct tax, to prosecute the late War with Great Britain, slaves were taxed by Congress as slaves, and their proprietors paid the tax accordingly. - The provision which ecures the surrender of fugitive slaves to their owners, of course, admits, that they are legitimate property, and was intended to preserve peace and harmony among the States. I have seen, with inexpressible surprise and deep regret, that it has been contended not only that this conservative stipulation may be evaded, but that it is even meritorious to violate it. Meritorious to violate an express injunction of that constitution which many of us are solemnly sworn, and all are bound faithfully to support ! If any citizens of the United States, who object to a particular part of the Constitution, may elude and disregard ir, other citizens, dissatisfied with other parts have an equal right to violate them; and universal nullification of the sacred instrument would be the necessary consequence, Lagree with you, gentlemen, in most of what you say in regard to the pr sent condition of our public affairs. In contemplating it there is much to depress, but I rejoice to say much also to animate and encourage, the genuine patriot, and to stimulate his most energetic exertion. New and alarming principles, dangerous practices, great abuses and extensive corruption have been introduced into the gen-eral administration, during the few last years. I have witnessed their progress, with profound regret and deep mortification- But sentiments of despair are never to be indulged as to the fortunes or fate of the Republic. An enlightened and virtuous peop'e require only to be convinced of the evil to apply an efficacious remedy; and this conviction is forcing itself upon them, in spite of all the efforts which have been mide, and are making to deceive and betray them. I thank you, gentlemen, cordially, for the friendly and flattering manner in which you have executed the commission assign-ed to you by the Whigs of Nansemond, and request you to be assured of the seatiments of esteem and regard, with which,

to the amount of \$0,000,000 dollars. Of this amount Mr. Woodbury has issued

\$19,196,191 68 cts. There are now of Notes outstanding, that is invested,-in Bank, or in circulation, \$5,160,430 34 cts. As long as Mr. Woodbury manulactures paper money at this rate, the Globe should never denounce the redeem able manufacturers of paper money. We should like to hear the Evening Post explain to us the Constitutional difference between authorizing Mr." Biddle or Mr. Woodbury to sign Notes for the Government.

The Treasury Notes which have been sold under par, have probably been bought to pay duties at the Custom House. We

should like to know on what conditions Mr. Jesse Hoyt receives these Notes, or what he does with them when received. It is palpable by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that these Notes have not been returned to his department. Is it a fact that Mr. Hoyt deposits them in Treasury draws upon his account, so that thus the Secretary takes the benefit of "the Credit System" twice or thrice, while the Globe is denouncing every merchant who practices upon it once? Again we should ike to know, whose loss it is, when the Treasury Notes sell under par! We presume the U.S. loses.

It is sated that the banks which have received Treasury Notes as hypotheca- remove. tions, have conditionally agreed to hold on to them till October. This conditional hypothecation is made so as to give a good account to Congress, as the quarterly accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury are made up to the 30th of Septem. ber, the end of the fiscal year of the country. The condition of the Money Mar-ket is now defeating this attempt to throw dust into the eyes of Congress.

The Federal Government, it thus ap pears, lives on credit. The Secretary of the Treasury, though the Globe so often denounces Wall street, its Bankers and Brokers, is the greatest operator in it. It even hypothecates its own notes to raise Bank notes. Thus we have the speciacle of a Secretary of the Treasury pledging the credit of the Federal Government -on interest, to borrow the credit created by a State Government, not bearing interest. We should like to see the Evening Post or some other oracle of the party, reconciling this inconsistency of profession and practice. The administration, which is now beg

ing in Walt street, upon its hypothecated Breener and a well space in how turned street phrase, continues all the while denouncing the Banks, and prating of a Treasury independent of the Banks!

We do not proclaun these facts respec ting the condition of the Federal Government Treasury, with any satisfaction, for as American citizens we bear the common shame, but it is a fact. that the administration which denounces credit, lives and breathes on credit:-and it is also a fact. that now, if it were not for the banks which this administration denounces, the Treasury Department would break in twenty-four hours. The moment, indeed, deem incompetent to discharge the duties of just commencing. The Secretary of State, Mr. Woodbury abandons in his practice the "credit system," the Finances of his whole Department would tumble to the ground.

There have been three Acts for the is- 1 tudes and bent upon him a countenance of 1 eighty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p] sue of Treasury Notes-authorizing issues disdain and contempt, rejected the proffered 505.] to the amount of 50,000,000 dollars. Of hand, and turned with indignation, as if from 9th pollution itself, from the man who had reviled and persecuted her husband during his life. This indignant rebuke and "cut direct" did not change the smile on his imperturbable countenance. The lady was heard to say as she left the room, "I-I speak to the man who persecuted my husband to the day of his death!"

General Scorr is on his return to the east, having succeeded in arranging the difficulty connected with the removal of the Winnabago Indians. The Buffalo Advertiser states that in 1832, Gen. S. concluded a a treaty with the Winnabagoes, by which that tribe ceded to the United States a great portion of their territory in Wisconsin, in exchange for a liberal annuity, and a tract of land west of the Mississippi, agreeing at the same time to remove. It has since been ascertained that the tract west of the Mississippi is not as valuable nor as extensive as was supposed at the time of making the treaty of '32, and the Indians have manifested : Bank, and then that the Secretary of the disposition not to remove any where although very willing to receive the annuity punctually. To put matters straight, and to allay any hostile feelings which might exist on the part of the Winnabagoes, was the object of General Scott's mission, and, as Croix, and again about thirty miles above we have said above, he has accomplished his undertaking. The Indians have accepted a large and fertile tract of country south of had killed, at Lake Calhoun, a Sioux Brave. the Missouri, and have agreed positively to

> ILLINOIS SECRETARY OF STATE. The question of the right of the Governor of Illinois to remove, at pleasure, the Secretary of State, has been decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, against the power of the Governor. During the last session of the Illinois Legislaiure, Governor Carlin, thinking to turn Mr. A. P. Field, the Secretary of State, out of office, nominated Mr. J. A. McClernand, a loco foco. The nomination was laid before the Senate, but that body decided that the Governor had no right to create a vacancy by turning out Mr. Field. A bitter controversy ensued between the Senate and his excellency and was kept up during the rest of the session. After the adjournment, the Governor again assumed the prerogative of appointing McClernand to the Secretaryship, and that individual attempted to take possession of the keys and time. There will, no doubt, be a general papers, but Mr. Field refused to give them up. The case was brought before the Circuit Court, which decided that McClernand was actually the Secretary. Field appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, the Hail, a first rate warrior, who has been to highest in the State, has now reversed the decision of the lower Court, and decided A FILE STAFF # 28 Sta

AN APPOINTMENT IN CHARACTER.

A few weeks since Stephenson Lowell, Esq., (a Whig) was removed from the Post Office in Bangerville, Me., and Jackson Thissell, a poisy Loco Foco, was appointed in his place. His character may be known by the fact that fifty-six individuals of the town have published a card in several papers, requesting that all letters, newspapers, &c. one above mentioned. sent to their address by mail, be directed to Guilford, Me ... "the Post Office in Sangerville, say they, having been entrusted by the of the term had passed off successfully the Government, to an individual whom they day before, and the summer vacation was the same, in an appropriate and acceptable in his official capacity, as superintendent of position before it, in its triumphant march.

9th. On the same day there remained in

the hands of another set of agents attached to the Department of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, six millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 507.]

Thus you see, that while the Government was actually borrowing money, it had in the hands of its agents, unaccounted for, near FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS on the 30th September, 1833.

Of the before mentioned sums of money, it is already ascertained that about eighty thousand dollars had been lost to the Government, by the defalcation of two of the agents in whose hands it was placed, and how much more of it has been lost, and will be lost, it is impossible to tell, but that much of it will be lost, there can be no doubt."

TROUBLE AMONO THE INDIANS .- A Great Slaughter .- The St. Louis Republican, states, on the authority of a letter from Fort Snelling, dated July 10th, that a most unhappy state of affairs exists between the Sioux and Chippeways, and, that the latter have been slaughtered in great numbrys. The following is an extract of the letter:

The Sioux and Chippeways have had a brush at two different points on the St. the Falls of St. Anthony, The Chippeways, just before leaving the Pillagers, I believe, an hour or two after sunrise. The news having spread like wild-fire, the Siouxs, about two hundred strong left the Falls. Halein-he-lap, a Chippeway Chief, had pushed on with his party, and was not overtaken. The Siouxs who left the Falls, came across a party of the Rum River Band, attacked them about sun-rise the next morning, and killed one hundred and thirty-three men, women, and children. This was above the Falls. Big Thunder, a Sioux Chief, crossed the country in pursuit of the Strong Ground Band of Chippeway, and overtook and fought them at St. Croix. Big Thunder told the Siouxs not to fire where the whites were, (Messrs, Aitkins and McLoud's party) and as the Chippe ways huddled round the whites, many of them thus escaped. Notwithstanding the Siouxs killed thirty-six men of the Chippeway party, and some women and children. The country is in great excitement, and will continue so for some engagement between the Siouxs and Chippeways before many months more. Hale in-the-day is a chief not to be trifled with, and the Siouxs, are consolidating under Bad Washington.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Married, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb PHEBE OSBORNE, of Castile, Genesee coun-12, N. Y., (a pupil of the institution.)

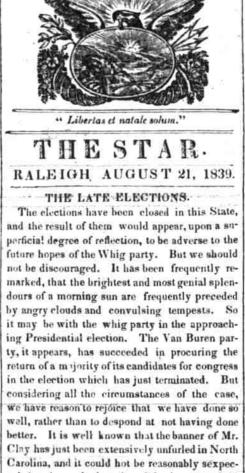
occasion of more agreeable interest than the It was a gala day at the institution. The

annual examination of the school at the close

ange, directing a decree for the Plantifis .- |ed by Northern members of Congress, from Also in Chambers v. Hise, in Equity from Macon, directing the bill to be dismissed .-Also in Pettway v. Powell, in Equity, from Halifax, declaring that only the children of on for some time past by the abolition John P. and Mary P. took the legacy under It is strange if these resolutions were called the will of Mrs. M. P.

GASTON, J., delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Hester v. Hester, refusing the application for a certionari .----Also in Lewis r. Mobley, from Diaden, ar-firming the judgment below. Also in Lewis Buren's friends in the North had united in v. Smith, from Bladen, affirming the judg-

in Equity, from Moore, directing an ac- fanatics would have been powerfully dimicount.



return of a mujority of its candidates for congress in the election which has just terminated. But considering all the circumstances of the case, we have reason to rejoice that we have done so well, rather than to despond at not having done better. It is well known that the banner of Mr. Ciny has just been extensively unfurled in North Carolina, and it could hot be reasonably sexpec- be recognized in the Atherton resolution ted that the exalted merits of his character could in such a brief space of time, be deeply engraved upon the hearts of the good citizens of North Carolina, or that the strong prejudices which have heretofore been in operation against him in North Carolina, should be instantaneously overcome. But the persevering efforts of 14 or 15 menths to come may introduce the high' character of Mr. Clay for ardent patriotism, beneficent services, splendid abilities, and genuine repub-

North Larolina. And when this object is decomplished, we may rest assured that the peaple of this State will flock to the Clay standard in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Mr. I. like bees to a genial receptacle. When the R. BURNETT, of Livingston, N. Y., to Miss people shall once have adopted the conviction that Mr. Clay, in the times which were best calculated to try and test the foundations of ones We have seldom attended a matrimonial devotion to the best interests of the confederacy, was the main pillar of his country's hopes; and when they shall be also convinced that there is no individual in this country, purer in hls democratic feelings and practices than is Mr. Clay, there is no doubt but their enthusias if fondness for his character will sweep every vestige of op-

the devout desire to arrest the efforts in on position to slavery which have been carried into existence by a spirit of devotion to the interests of the South, that they did not make their appearance in Congress previous to de opposition to the abolitionists thus far basi ment below. Also in Morrison v. McLeod, the zeal and strength and influence of th ished ere this; but it will be recollected that as far back as the last Presidential election Mr. Van Buren was exceedingly popula in the Northern and middle States, and feb convinced that he could ascend to the Presdential chair principally by the aid of Nos thern votes. He therefore considered a unnecessary to conciliate the regard of the Southern States by requiring his friends h take a decided stand against the abolition movements. He thought it abundantly at ficient too for his purpose to keep the South in good cheer by feeding it with faint and equivocal declarations of hostility to the a olition movements and doctrines, while the support of the Northern and eastern Stars would be retained by the force of his former votes which indicated a decided opposition to the institution of slavery, and by the ciscumstance of his having been born, bred and educated in a community which approved of the abolition principles. Since the las election, his interest in the north has been powerfully reduced by thede sertion of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, from his banner; and thus having lost the balk his northern supporters, in spite of quivocal course on the subject of abohuon it was necessary for him to, adopt some po litical stratagem which might make for him new allies, to supply the place of the which he had lost. This stratagem my which were put forth by members of Cos gress always hitherto opposed to the Son and to the institution of slavery, for no other purpose than that of beguiling the south in the support of Mr. Van Buren. It is, then the absurdity of all absurdities to pretend advance the doctrine that these resolution were introduced for the purpose of spreading abroad and impenetrable shield over the ir lividual will believe it.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO GET ALONG

The Standard will have it, in spite of most convincing facts to the contrary, Mr. Clay is connected with the abolit party in sympathy and in political intern, merely because a considerable number of northern abolitionists have, in consequent of his splendid abilities, illustrious services, and ardent patriotism, determined to sup port him for the Presidency, regardless of his opposition to their views and more ments. Now, by the same process of ressoning, the Standard can prove Mr. Vat Buren to be one of the rankest federalist in the Union; for he is warmly sustained,in the leading measures of his administration of the most conspicuous members of the old tion Roger B. Taney, James Buchan and Senator Wall, of New Jersey, gentlemen in this State who belonged to the old federal party.

I am faithfully. Your friend and ob't serv't. H. CLAY. Messes. Julin C. Crump, Thus. H. P. Goudwin, and John C. Cohoon, & . &c.

TROM CHE NEW YORK EXPANSE

nike in

TREASURY NOTES.

Our questations the past week indicated that Treasury Notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest, were sold under the par of Bank Notes, without interest. It is not decorous for a Government thus issuing as currency an irredomable paper under the par of codecenable Bank, paper to decry. Bank Carporations or Privileges.

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THE ELECTION.

Most of our readers have probably learn ed that our election has resulted in the complete prostration of the Van Buren party in this District. Mr. Deberry is not only re-elected, but re-elected by AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

. The vote of Montgomery is not fully asertained. A letter from Wadesborough informs us that the vote is about 900 to 200.

This result is most glorious. It has come upon the Van Buren men like a clap of thunner from a clear sky. Many of them not only supposed that they would give Mr. Deberry a close race; but some even calculated with the utmost confidence on beating

him. They brought out Mr. Morris, who resided in the largest county in the District; who had for years served that county in the Legislature; and who was a popular preacher of the most numerous religious denomina tion in the District. They resorted to every species of deception, secretly and openly to misrepresent Mr. Deberry's course. They charged him at one time with being identified with Mr. Clay, and at another with fearing to avow himself in favor of Mr. Clay. He did not hesitate at all times, to avow his preference for that distinguished candidate or the Presidency. They charged him with supporting the extravagance of the Administration, and circulated hundreds and perhaps thousands of a dastardly production signed "A Freeman," which pretended to give chapter and verse to prove this charge. The leaders bragged and betted, to give the rank and file confidence. But all would not do. The majority for Mr. Deberry, instead of being reduced from 850, is increased about 100.

We congratulate our friends in the District, on the manly struggle they have maintained for principle; and think we are justified in claiming for them the honor of being the STRONGEST WHIG DISTRICT IN THE STATE. Long may they con tinue to merit the distinction!-Observer.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

The President arrived at Saratoga on the 2d. Some parade was made by his friends upon his introduction there. The following unpleasant incident is related in the New York Times .- The President having been fairly installed, he began to play the courtier. After giving andience to some expectants, he saw at a short distance in the large public saloon, the widow of the late Governor Clinton. Instantly leaving his company, he rushed through the crowd with impress-ment to offer his hand. The lady drew her-self up to one of her firmest and laftiest atti-

manner. " Those who know him best do not intend to let him have a chance to play gentlemen of distinction, had attended the Sub-Treasurer with them.

THE PLUNDERERS.

The subjoined article, made up from offiof the Administration in reference to the public funds, and the recklessness of the band who for years have been acting on the spoils.'

"On the 30th day of September last, at a time when the government pretended to be so poor, that it had to borrow money to the amount of millions; or what is the same thing, to issue treasury notes bearing interest to that amount, there was then in the hands of agents of the Government unaccounted for, to the amount of near fiften millions of dollars, nearly three hundred wag. on loads, had it been in silver. That this statement is true, appears from document No. 2, furnished by the Government to Congress at the commencement of the last session.

1st. There was in the hands of the officers and agents of the Quartermaster General's Department, and unaccounted for, on the 30th day of September last, eight hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars.

2d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Medical Department unaccounted for, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars.

3d. On the same day, there was in the hands of the agents of the Paymaster General's Department, unaccounted for, eight hundred and ten thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 142.] 4th. On the same day, there was in the hands of the Commissary General, and unaccounted for, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 148.]

5th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Engineering Department unaccounted for, two millions ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 187.] 6th. On the same day there remaine in the hands of the agents of the Topographical Bureau unaccounted for, forty-five thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doe. No. 2, p. 851.] 7th. On the same day there remained

in the hands of the agents of the Ordnance Department, and unaccounted for one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 395.7

8th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of Indian affairs, and unaccounted for, two millions four hundred and ainety-one thousand four hundred and Lockhart v. Phillips, in equity, from Or-

schools, together with several other literary examination, and all expressed themselves highly gratified with the progress of the puthe majority of the pupils were just about moral dignity which attaches to such an exalted cial documents, will exhibit the carelessness to take their accustomed summer tour into station, and by that extensive patronage, which and supported for the Presidency, by many the country, to visit their parents and friends, is so well calculated to engage the services of and the wedding was to be the finale of the the selfish and mercenary. The fact of Mr. Van federal party. For instance, we will me term. Health, hope and happiness reigned principle that "to the victors belong the among the inmates of the youthful mute community, and the language of every countenance seemed to be "come haste to the wedding-then haste to our homes."

At nine and a half A. M. the bride and her maids were dressed and decked with flowers, and the bridegroom and several of his relatives arrived in carriages from town. young men, and two of the young men professors of the institution. Attended by these four couples, the - pair betrothed, at ten o' clock, entered the large apartment in the west wing of the institution, where, in the presence of an assemblage of two hundred persons, they were to be united in "the holy estate of matrimony." The ceremony was solemnized after the Episcopal form, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, (President of the institution,) in his happiest and most impressive manner. The interpretation of the spoken words, sentence by sentence, to the mute married pair, and the mute portion of the audience, was performed by Mr. Peet, in exhibiting the sign language.

The solemnities of the occasion were ter minated by prayers and benedictions. Then followed the usual salutations, refreshments. &c., and at 11 o'clock the bride, after taking an affectionate leave of henfellow pupils, her instructors and friends at the institution, departed with her husband and his friends, to her new home west of the Passaic.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last, Opinions have been deliv ered in the following cases: RUSFIN, C. J., delivered the Opinion of

the Court in the case of the State v. Muse, from Moore, directing that the Defendant pay the penalty and his own costs: Also in Speight e. Speight, in Equity from Greene, directing the bill to be dismiss-ed. Also in Holloman v. Holloman, in Equity, frem Wayne, remanding the cause. Also in Smith v. Blake, in Equity, from Bancombe, dissuissing the bill. DANIEL J., delivered the Opinion of the

Court in the case of Causee v. Andres, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also in Andres v. Meredith, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also in

The whigs should take courage too, from the fact that the Van Buren party was materially aided in the last elections by the circumstance of their leader, Mr. Van Buren, being now in pils, and the prosperity of the institution; the Presidential chair, and surrounded by that Buren being now in office is, itself, an advantage which will require the stoutest and most unremitted exertions, on the part of the whig pretending to refer to several distinguished party, to diminish its force with the people. They will be apt to regard him with some degree of affection, as the head of the nation, no matter how he got into office. They will also be more familiar with his name from the public and in-

Four pretty deaf mute girls officiated as posing nature of his station. Let the people once bride's maids, accompanied by two deaf mute become apprised of the fact that he was elevated his late visit to the Saratoga Springs, was to his present station by the arbitrary dictum of Gen. Jackson; once make them acquainted with the perilous tendency of the precedent which is furnished, in being promoted to such a station by the command of one man; once make them acquainted with the extent to which his adminis. tration has employed his patronage in subsidising the press, and in controlling the elections of | fered salutation. What! said the inndignal the country; and they will desert him in crowds | lady, speak to an individual who persecute and repair to the Clay standard.

The whig party should be stimulated to persevering exertion, too, by the example of the Van Buren men themselves. Never disheartened nor checked by defeat, the Van Buren parhis peculiarly elegant and forcible mode of ty buckles on its armour and prepares for a trial of strength, when smarting under the lash of a

recent discomfiture, Now, the Van Buren party not long since met with a Waterloo defeat in New York. Such a defeat, perhaps, as would have utterly paralyzed the energies of the whigs Well; have the Van Buren men surrendered all hope of obtaining the vote of that great State in the coming Presidential election? O no! instead of deserting the chase, they have only redoubled in Washington City. This is just as their exertions to obtain the vote of that great should be; for we know of no spot on earth State. The eneury has been badly beaten, too, which more imperiously requires a strong in Connecticut and Rhode Island; and they still and spacious prison, than Washington Citycontinue to bring additional forces to bear upon. We are acquainted with no institution which public sentiment in these States. If then the Van Buren party have not abandoned the hope of obtaining the vote of New York for Mr. Van Buren; in the approaching Presidential election, why should the whigs resign the hope of obtaining for Mr. Clay the vote of North Carolina? beyond all question, that the apartments of The Van Buren party has certainly been subjec- this new Jail will be replenished, a short ted to more discouraging defeats in New York, time after the completion, with tenants true

THE ATHERTON RESOLUTIONS. The Editor of the Standard professes to believe that these resolutions were introduc- from the Treasury office by Mr. Van Barris

Carolina.

LOFTINESS OF SPIRIT.

The report is going the rounds of the newspapers, that Mr. Van Buren, during thrown in contact with Mrs. Clinton, the widow of the illustrious De Witt Chinkon: and he promptly approached her, for the purpose of offering the usual respects, when it Roman matron turned contemptuously away from him, without having accepted the profmy husband to the day of his death? Mr. Van Buren, it is said, nevertheless, endured, with the most perfect composure of face, a rebuke which would have stung a delicate mind to the quick.

HAPPY ARRANGEMENT.

The Editor of the Globe, in giving an outline, in one of his late numbers, of the improvements in the Government buildings, which are now in progress. has taken occasion to give a very flattering account of the strength of the New Jail which is crecting deserves to be more liberally patronised by the Government than a good jail; and if Mr. Van Buren and his coadjutors will only discharge their duties, we consider it a matter than the whigs have ever yet met with in North planted from the Government offices.

> UNSPARING PROSCRIPTIVENESS. As was confidently predicted by the Whig papers, when Mr. Campbell was displaced