

part of the State to Fayetteville, while on the other hand the scheme of running a road near the South Carolina line, in my opinion, will prove a delusion, or in some degree so; because a great part of the trade that goes from this State to So. Carolina, goes from Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, and Davidson; and another objection that should be observed by the people of Fayetteville is its running to the Narrows of the Yadkin, so that if it should run a road westward from Raleigh, which would probably run and take, say the very heart of the State.

I hold for Fayetteville as our commercial town, because there is more justice in her claims, and our produce will go through one of our own ports; therefore I wish her to take as expanded a grasp with her road as can be obtained.

The inhabitants of Fayetteville should be wide awake to the subject—for I believe it to be one on which it will stand or fall. I am willing for my system to pass for what it is worth. I have only touched upon some of the outlines of what might be said in its favor.

I am very respectfully,
J. N.

Twenty-Fourth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1837.

IN SENATE.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Calhoun, by leave, introduced, in the form of a bill, the amendment, he had last evening proposed to the land bill before the Senate, and which embraces his proposition to cede the public lands to the States respectively in which they lie.

It was read the first time, and by unanimous consent, was read a second time by its title; but after a desultory conversation on the disposition of the bill, the consent remains at its first reading; it will probably be read a second time to-morrow, and discussed on a motion to refer. The vote on reconsideration stood: Yeas 29, nays 22.

Mr. Calhoun then rose in his place and stated that he had been honored with a communication from the Chief Magistrate in reference to his course with regard to the land bill, which he should take occasion now to bring before the Senate. He then sent to the Secretary's table the following letter:

"We regret that we are not able at present to give a copy of this letter. Referring to a report of his speech in the Globe, Mr. Calhoun is charged with having asserted that the President has been concerned in speculation in public lands; that the removal of the deposits was a preparatory measure, and the Land bill its consummation. It contradicts the truth of the assertion, and calls on Mr. Calhoun to retract the charge in the Senate; in case of his refusal to do so, the President threatens to publish his letter before leaving the city.

The letter was accompanied by a certificate of a person present in the gallery during the delivery of the speech, and of Mr. Drake, a reporter for the Globe, that the report in the Globe states correctly what was said by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. C. said it was not his intention to comment on the extraordinary contents of this letter. It excited in his bosom no emotions but pity for its author, contempt for its message, and humiliation that the Chief Magistrate of the United States should place himself in such an attitude. Nor was it his intention to ask protection there as the representative of a sovereign State; he was competent to the defence of his own reputation and so far from being intimidated by such a communication from the discharge of his duty its only effect was to embolden him the more in denouncing corruption, whether in high or in low places. As to the privileges of that body, he should leave it to the body to defend its own rights. Much less was it his intention to comply with the demand of the President. Demand was a term which belonged to equals. In the public relation he sustained as a member of the Senate, he felt himself at least equal to the President of the United States. As a Senator, (said Mr. C.) I may judge him, he cannot judge me.

I rise to reiterate here in my place, and to the fullest extent, all I before said, and to afford to the friends of the Administration an opportunity to correct the error, if there was one; in which case, I am ready at once, and on the spot, to retract the error. Mr. C. then went into a recapitulation at large of the substance of that part of his speech to which the President's letter had reference.

Messrs. Grundy, Walker and Clay, successively occupied the floor in speeches which we shall present as soon as they can be written out from the notes of our reporter.

LAND BILL.

The land bill was then read a third time and the question being on its passage, Mr. Davis spoke at length in opposition to it.

Mr. Tipton, in explanation of the grounds of his vote in its favor; Mr. Ewing and Mr. Clay, in decided opposition to it on constitutional among other considerations;

When the question being at length obtained, the bill was passed by yeas and nays: Yeas, 27 Nays, 23. (Messrs. Brown and Strange, voting in the affirmative.

The title was amended by adding the words "and for other purposes."

The Senate then (at a little past five) adjourned.

[The bill provides in substance—
1. That no person shall be entitled to enter by entry, or at auction, more than two sections of the public land; and previous to entry or to purchase, must make and file with the Register and Receiver of the land district an affidavit that the lands

are sought to be purchased for his own use, and not in trust for another, nor for sale or speculation; and that he has made no contract, written or verbal, to sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise encumber the land or any part of it; that he is at least twenty-one years of age, and has not previously purchased or entered, under this act, any public land, which, together with what he now buys, would exceed two sections. He must then pay the money, whereupon he gets a receipt for it from the Receiver, with the consent of the Register endorsed on it.

2. Within five years from the date of his receipt he must prove, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, by the oaths of two competent and disinterested witnesses, that he has erected a dwelling-house on the land, and cleared and cultivated at least one-tenth of it; or that he has resided on it one year of the five. He may then get his patent. If he fails in this proof he forfeits the purchase money. If he dies within the five years, and his death shall be proved within six years from the date of the receipt, the patent is still to issue. Any sale, lease, or mortgage, or contract for sale, &c. before the patent is void.

3. Pre-emption is allowed, on proof as above, that the applicant has actually occupied and resided on any tract of the public land before the 1st of December, 1836, and has cultivated any part of it within the year 1836. There are several guards to this section of the bill to cover reserved tracts, lead mines, &c. lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and lands beyond the bounds of the States and Territories.

4. The owner of a farm may enter any adjoining land, subject to private entry, not exceeding one section. An affidavit is required that the land is sought to enlarge his farm, and not for speculation, &c. and the whole must not exceed two sections.

5. A parent, being a citizen of the United States, may enter land for his children, but not over two sections in all; and no patent to come till the child becomes of age.

6. Purchases may be made in quarter-section sections; but no one shall enter more than four quarter-section sections contiguous. All land to be taxable by State authority from the day of purchase.

7. The law to continue to the 30th of June, 1840.

From the Lynchburg Virginian. THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The letter of Gen. Jackson to the Investigating Committee, to which we adverted in our last, we perform the painful duty of laying before our readers this morning, together with the resolutions of the committee to which it is a response. It is a painful duty, because we had hoped, that during the brief period which yet remains of the President's official term, he would do nothing to provoke the animadversion of his opponents, but that, on the contrary, he would signalize the close of his administration by an effort to tranquilize the public mind, so long kept in agitation by his successive encroachments on the powers of co-ordinate departments of the government and upon the rights and liberties of the people. It is a painful duty, because we regret that the President has lent the influence of his name to a doctrine, (and thereby secured a ready reception for it in the public mind,) which we believe to be utterly subversive of the great principle of the responsibility of public officers to the people, and which consequently not only opens the door to wide spread abuses in the administration of the government, but gives perfect impunity to speculators and rogues, by enabling them to set at defiance every effort to detect and punish their delinquencies. If they are never to answer but to specific charges, then they will never answer at all. For, if Congress has no right to investigate the condition of the public officers, however strong, and well-grounded may be the universal belief that the public agents are corrupt, and that they have been guilty of mal-practices which a scrutiny would expose, they may go on in their career of crime unchecked, because it will be impossible, without such scrutiny, to ascertain the exact nature of their offences, and consequently to frame a specific accusation against them. Do we err in saying, that, if this doctrine be recognized, official responsibility is an empty name?

But this assertion of more than kingly prerogative—this claim of infallibility and irresponsibility both for the monarch and his ministers—is not only repugnant to common sense and irreconcilable with the genius of our institutions, but it is in the direct conflict with all precedent, both in the State and general governments.

Does not the State Legislatures every year appoint committees to investigate the condition of the Banks in which she is interested—of her treasury—her armory—& other public institutions? And what is this for? Surely not because specific charges are made against those who have the superintendence of these institutions—but to ascertain whether any of them have abused the trusts confided to them—if they have, to apply a speedy corrective—if they have not, to say to them 'well done, good and faithful servants.'

When the Bank of the United States was in existence, were not special committees of investigation, time after time, appointed by Congress, upon the vaguest possible suspicion of mal-practices, and in the total absence of specific charges, to ascertain whether it had forfeited its charter, or been guilty of any act which rendered it worthy of condemnation? Where, then, was the maxim, now so pompously quoted by Gen. Jackson, to shield his officers from a like scrutiny; that all should be deemed innocent until they are proved to be guilty?—(a

maxim, by the way, that does not mean, as he supposes, that if a man be suspected of crime, the supposed criminal shall not be arraigned and tried, but simply that he shall not be punished, until his guilt is established.) Where, then, was the President's horror of a Spanish Inquisition? Where, then, his indignant denial of the obligation of a party accused to furnish the evidence in support of the accusation? Then, indeed, it was contended, by his partisans, not only that the doors of the Bank should be thrown wide open to the committee,—which was never questioned by the Bank itself, or its friends,—but that the committee should take possession of its books and papers, and carry them to their own rooms (where interpolations and erasures might have been made,) for the purpose of rendering their examination thorough and effective. If ever there was a general search-warrant, on the weakest suspicion, this was the case. And yet it was demanded by General Jackson himself, through his friends, and the whole nation was electrified with their indignant outcries, when the Bank, always ready to afford proper facilities to the investigation ordered, refused to commit its books and papers to the custody of a committee, consisting for the most part, of its malignant and not over-scrupulous enemies.

There is a case, however, more exactly in point. We refer to the celebrated *Retrenchment Committee*, appointed during the administration of J. Q. Adams, of which Wm. C. Rives was a conspicuous member. In what essential features did the duties of that committee differ from those of the Investigating Committee which the President now so sternly repulses, in the discharge of its functions, and which he insultingly stigmatizes as a Spanish Inquisition? There was no difference. That committee, upon vague suspicion, and in the total absence of specific charges, ransacked every department—and in their Report portrayed sundry pecadilloes, magnified into monstrous abuses, which they said demanded correction, and which they promised, if the people would only clothe them with power should be corrected—a promise which not only stands unredeemed to this hour, but is in broad contrast to the growth, under their own auspices, of the very evils then so excited their alarm, and against which they launched their fiercest thunders. Then, 'Executive Influence' was the great source of terror to men who are now as 'calm as a summer morning' though that influence has increased to an extent which at that day he would have been regarded a lunatic who had predicted as possible. Mr. Rives, in his *Retrenchment* speech; adverting to the necessity of Economy in public expenditures,—now a theme only mentioned to be derided,—said,

"It is the great instrument for restraining that dangerous principle of Executive Influence, which is perpetually undermining and assailing the fabric of free Government every where, and our own not less than others." "Believing this immense force of Executive patronage to be dangerous to the public liberty, and as the disbursements of public money must necessarily be made by the Executive branch of the Government, that every increase of expenditure tends directly to increase the influence of that Department, I am for embracing every fit occasion to reduce the public expenditure to the real demands of the public service. It is with reference to this great political object, that I attach so much importance to a wise economy in the administration of our affairs."

Economy, though one of the cardinal virtues, in nations as well as individuals, was not deemed by Mr. Rives so great a blessing in itself, as in its tendency to diminish "EXECUTIVE INFLUENCE," which he then told us was "perpetually undermining and assailing the fabric of free government every where, and of our own not less than others." And now behold him, the champion of Executive influence, even to the prostration of legislative independence—Consenting even to bind the Senate—the delegation of the State sovereignties—to the car of the triumphant conqueror of State Rights! And we doubt not that we shall soon hear his voice, and that of his friends, raised in vindication of this new stretch of arbitrary power—this heretofore unheard-of assumption of Executive irresponsibility—this striking commentary on his own broad maxim, that from the Executive branch of the government, in this as well in all other countries, free institutions have every thing to fear!

May we quote the authority of another name, once potent in the Jackson ranks,—we mean that of George Kremer,—"honest George," he was called,—who stood side by side with Mr. Rives in the famous War of Retrenchment, which, alas for human infirmity, has yet to be fought! His remarks, though made in 1823, will be a sufficient answer to the sophistry of Gen. Jackson, his great leader, in 1837. Listen to him:

"And has it come to this? Are we to be told there is no corruption here? Sir, it is little villany that begets great crimes. For one, I will vote for the resolutions in every shape and form. I know that the monstrous extravagance of secret service money don't comport with the character of a Republic. What! Sir, secrets in Republic! secrets, Sir, and in times of peace! Let me earnestly urge it on all the friends of reform, that although the measure is ill timed, and although we can't reach the bottom of this sinking pool, let us go as far into it as we can." "Ah, honest George! 'the sinking pool,' to use one of those own homely but emphatic expressions, sends forth at least as fetid odours now, as when they once huge nasal organ was so grievously offended! And, though no 'Executive influence' was interposed then to prevent the insertion of the probe, and whatever of corruption existed was dragged to the surface, yet now 'the sinking pool' is deemed too sacred to be touched, except by those who have filled it with corruption, and who choose that it shall stagnate and send forth its poisonous exhalations to every quarter of the country, lest in agitating its slimy waters, some evidence should be found of the guilt of those whose sworn duty it is to keep them pure! Rapid, indeed, must have been our progress to the gulf of despotism, when a President may thus, with impunity, interpose his mandates, to prevent the examination of the conduct of the people's servants, by the people's representatives! If this be 'democracy,' then the multitude has but one head, and that is on the shoulders of a tyrant—call him President, Emperor, King or Sultan, as you please. 'A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.'"

Look at the character of the resolutions adopted by the committee. They do not, as the President asserts, assume that the Executive officers are guilty of mal-practices, and called upon

for proofs of their guilt. They merely ask, that, if certain abuses have existed, the facts shall be stated, and the reasons in justification thereof. If none of these supposed abuses exist, then a simple declaration to that effect would have vindicated the Departments from suspicion. But the refusal to answer, and the justification of this refusal on the fallacious and arrogant pretences set up by the President, are equivalent to a tacit admission that there are abuses, the exposure of which would subject the guilty parties to the condemnation of the people if not to the punishment of the law.

It should not be forgotten, too, that this investigation is not forced by the Whigs, but by nearly the unanimous vote of the administration members of Congress—and that a majority of the committee, (2 to 1,) consists of the same party. It is to be believed that the Van Buren members of Congress would subject Gen. Jackson and his Executive officers to a scrutiny like that of the Spanish Inquisition—or that a committee constituted of a large majority of the same party, would permit queries to be addressed to the Executive, which they ought not to answer? Be this as it may, the rebuke of the President is addressed to them. We shall see whether they will resent it with the spirit of freemen, or submit to the lash with the crouching servility of slaves.

But if the Executive officers of the government may shield themselves behind the plea that they are not bound to furnish evidence of their own guilt, then they may be guilty without dread of punishment—for, in the very nature of things, in their offices alone can the evidence generally be found. If this were so, Postmaster General Barry was a simpleton to unveil the delinquencies in this department, which disgraced as well as disgusted the country, and drove him from the Cabinet. And Amos Kendall may fill his coffers from a plundered treasury, and laugh in scorn at every effort to detect his roguery. In one word, if the position assumed by the President be true, the servants of the people are their masters, and speculation, fraud and corruption will be as universal as the field of operation is unlimited, and detection impossible.

The President, however, most strangely of all, takes the ground, that the House of Representatives has no right to direct such an investigation, because it is the impeaching power, and may consequently impeach whomsoever this investigation shows to be guilty—the very position which demonstrates both the right and duty of the House to make the enquiry. The House is the grand inquest of the nation. They occupy, in cases of this kind, towards the Senate, (the trying power,) a relation not dissimilar to that of a grand jury to the court. If, then, they suspect the existence of crimes, it is their duty to enquire into the facts, and, if they find, by examination, three suspicious to be well-founded, to bring in 'true bills' against the culprits, and send them on for trial. How are they to arrive at facts, but by investigation? And how are they to investigate, if the culprits are protected from examination by the broad shield of 'Executive influence'—thus giving impunity to crime, and 'undermining our free government'? We leave it to the President and his friends to answer.

If however, the Senate has no right to express any opinion of Executive acts, because it is to try impeachments, as is contended by the Expungers, and if the House of Representatives has no right to examine into the conduct of Executive officers, because it originates impeachments, or, in other words, frames bills of indictment, against public offenders, we would ask, with a sincere desire to be informed, what check is there upon the action of the President and his Cabinet? Are they not supreme in power—unlimited in authority—irresponsible for all that they have done? Where is there any longer the slightest security for the faithful and honest discharge of their duties? Where exist the power to arraign and punish them for their crimes? Henceforth, if this doctrine be true, however glaring the offences—however corrupting to the public mind, inimical to the public interests, or subversive of the public liberties, they are free from all check and restraint, and will go 'whimsy of justice'—Is this the government for which our fathers fought and died?

From the National Intelligencer. THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

In a message to the two Houses of Congress on Tuesday, the President of the United States has, we suppose we may say with his constitutional promptitude, recommended a contingent War upon Mexico! A belligerent purpose is, it is true, disclaimed in terms; but for all practical purposes, the issuing of Letters of Reprisal, by one Nation against another, is actually making War, and making war under the disreputable circumstance of pretending Peace the while.

We cannot say that we are surprised at this message. If we are not taken by surprise by it, however, we apprehend our merchants and the American citizens in Mexico will be, for it has certainly come upon us all as unexpectedly as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. There was some reason to apprehend violent measures on the part of Mexico towards the United States, because there have been rumors to that effect; but, really, it was not within the reach of any ordinary speculation, after the professions by this Government of amicable feelings and designs in regard to Mexico, and its late conciliatory course, that the President would so very promptly invoke the action of war-making power in the relations between the United States and that Government.

A thought has just come to our mind, which perhaps may be the true way of accounting for this message. It is this; that the President desires to leave behind him, on his retirement from office, the character of that impartiality in regard to foreign nations, so strongly inculcated in the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON on his retiring from the station of Chief Magistrate. In our late unhappy but transient difference with the Government of France, the President, taking more offence than the nation, at the delay of that Government to carry out the stipulation of the treaty, recommended to Congress the contingent authorization of war upon the commerce of that country. Now, having withdrawn the Minister of the United States from Mexico, on what sufficient grounds the whole nation must witness us be at a loss to conjecture, (since it was not in consequence of the departure of the Minister of Mexico from this country)—on the ground of alleged injustice to the United States on the part of that Government, the President has perhaps thought he could apply no milder remedy in this case than heretofore occurred to him in the case of France; and that to be strictly impartial as

to the two countries, it was his duty to recommend the same proscription in the one case as he had heretofore recommended in the other.

We trust, and indeed we feel a cheerful confidence, however, that Congress will accept, at the hands of the President, the alternative which he tenders, in his Message, of 'some other course,' more likely to heal than to render incurable the heart-burning which seems to have arisen, on the part of the Executive of the United States at least, without the People of this country being adequately informed of its existence, until this Message has disclosed it. So entirely is this true, that we have our doubts whether many of them will not consider this Message as an imposition, attempted by some ingenious humorist, upon their honest credulity. We have said, indeed, that it has not surprised us; but it is because we have learned, in the course of a political life of thirty or forty years, to be surprised at nothing. But, though it did not surprise us at first, the more we think of it, the more difficult do we find it to believe the evidence of our own senses in regard to it. And, however little surprise we may ourselves have felt at reading this Message, we believe it will be received by the Public, not with surprise only, but with amazement. For, so far from being aware of any cause of war on our part against Mexico, we doubt if there be one in a thousand of our People who know even of the avowal of any claims of ours on the Government of that country; the delay to satisfy which is made the ground of this belligerent recommendation of the President. Thus ignorant of the existence even of any serious difficulties between the two Governments, we can well imagine the amazed astonishment with which this War Message of the President (considering it in that light) will be received by nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of our fellow citizens

Our Washington correspondent under date of 1st February, informs us that Mr. Bell has completed an excellent speech on his Bill to secure the freedom of election. He showed that our government had undergone an entire revolution; all its powers being now concentrated in the Executive and that Executive acting only as the head of a party. He showed the effects of increased and abused patronage—the abuses and corruptions of all branches of the government—the inefficiency of the army—the ignorance and neglect of the Executive departments—the abuses of government speculative agents and friends, screened by the President—the corruption of the press—the degradation of the Senate—the appointment of a successor—(a base and servile flatterer)—to the Presidency, and the interference with and control of elections.

Mr. Graves has the floor and the debate will be continued; but leave will not be given to bring in the Bill. The collar men dare not assent to anything from one known to be hated by Jackson. The Senate is engaged in the Land Bill. The Government Money Bill, is opposed by the opposition, on the ground of being too loose, and leaving too much to Executive discretion; and though it passed a second reading is now in a bad way.

Charleston Mercury.
Another outrage.—A man named Wm. N. Bishop has been appointed Teller of the Central Bank of Georgia, a State institution, and managed by the party. The Augusta Chronicle describes him as
"A man without character and without capacity. A man who has rendered himself infamous by crimes of almost every degree, and who now stands indicted for some, before the Superior Court of Murray county, which would subject him to degrading punishment, if convicted, and from trials on which he has thus far escaped, by preventing, as Clerk of the Superior Court, the organization of juries for two or three years past! A vile blackguard and ruffian, who as commander of a petty military force, known as the Georgia Guard, has bullied our highest judicial tribunals, headed mobs in their outrages upon private individuals, and violated the sacred right of suffrage itself."

Now we would ask, what does such a character as this weigh against the fact of being a "Jackson Van Buren man"? Not a feather. This is the only qualification for office in these times, and the greater the scoundrel the better chance he has of promotion.

The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, has the following from its Frankfort Correspondent:—
FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.
Col. Blanding and Mr. Forney arrived here last evening. There seems to be a favorable feeling here towards the South Carolina amendments to the Great Rail Road charter. I am of opinion that so far as the amendments do not regard the conferring of Banking powers on the corporation, there will not be a formidable opposition to them. As for the Banking powers, I understand they may or may not be adopted, without in the least affecting the other portions of the amendments. I do not see why those members of the Legislature, who are solicitous for a new Bank, may not be induced to consent to lay aside their scheme, for one which promises so much greater & incalculable benefits to the country. The Rail Road Bank would be based on a safe capital, furnished mostly by other States, and having the faith and wealth of several of them pledged for its solvency and the redemption of its notes.

STEAM POWER vs. HORSES.
It is evident that in a few years, steam power will be applied to such a variety of purposes, that the service of the horse or the ox, will no longer be required. Dr. Lardner, in his excellent treatise on the steam engines, computes that there are above one million of horses engaged in Great Britain, in various ways, in transporting passengers and goods, and that to support each horse requires as much land as would upon an average, support eight men. If this quantity of animal power were displaced by steam engines, and the means of transport drawn from the bowels of the earth, instead of being raised upon its surface, then, supposing the above calculation correct, as much land would become available for the support of human beings, as would suffice for an additional population of 8,000,000—or what amounts to the same, would increase the means of support of the present population by about one third of the present available means. The land which now supports horses would then support men, or produce corn for food.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

EXECUTION—CRIME.

John Washburn was executed on Friday last for the murder of William Brainerd. This was altogether an extraordinary case. Beaver was a foreigner, somewhat advanced in years, who lived in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and kept a grocery, including drink by retail, and provisions of every description, which he sold in a small way. He lived alone in his shop and was a civil industrious man. On Monday morning, September 26, he was found murdered in his little establishment, apparently beat to death by blows on the head, inflicted by a club which was found on the premises. Accompanying circumstances indicated that a robbery had been committed with the murder.

The club found in the house was recognized as one that Washburn had been known to possess, and on inquiry, it was ascertained that Washburn and a lad of suspicious character, named Hoover, had been seen together on Sunday afternoon. They were both arrested on Monday morning and Hoover confessed to the murder, and implicated Washburn. Both were taken with trial, in the Court of Common Pleas. Hoover elected to take his trial next May, in the Supreme Court.

In October, Washburn was put upon his trial, and Hoover, with his mother and sister, were examined as witnesses against him. The latter found near the murdered man was identified as the murderer, and a combination of circumstances was adduced in evidence, which resulted in a jury finding Washburn guilty, in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hung, on Monday, 25. In the meantime, Hoover recanted his statements to which he had testified against Washburn, in consequence of which a writ of habeas corpus was obtained for Washburn on January 6. His recite was, apparently, of some advantage to public justice. Washburn finding no chance of escape, concluded to make disclosures. He named a man of the name of David Davis, who was implicated, who was arrested, and confessed to participating in the murder and robbery. His mother and sister of Hoover were also named as receivers of the money obtained from the robbery by the robbery. Thus the mother, her daughter, are involved in this atrocious case, and are all in our prison, awaiting their trial.

If reliance can be placed on the disclosures of Washburn and Davis, Washburn's conviction attended with singular circumstances. He was guilty and rightfully found guilty of the murder and robbery, and yet all the material facts against him, upon which the conviction was founded, were gross falsehoods, and mere inventions.

A confession, or narrative, has been produced as coming from Washburn, setting forth details of the thefts and murders, as if told absolutely and truthfully. He represents himself as only three years of age, being born in North Carolina in 1813, and yet he appears to have been concerned in some thirty murders, and thefts and robberies innumerable. Among his narratives, he tells of the murder of a man named Orleans, in six months, with TWENTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOLD AND SILVER, which they soon disposed of in the gambling table, and in other extravagances. This is the most exaggerated of his tales, though on a smaller scale, they are equally as same character.

In the close of his career of villainy, he felt the saint in a most saintly manner, and committed himself to the charge of two respectable members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the two clergymen officiated at the execution, and thus far, gave countenance to the religious theories of a most desperate villain, who had recently died as he lived, an impious, but who approached to humanity, in its worst degrees, a character.

An immense crowd attended the execution. Could any possible benefit result in any such a display?—My response is, I believe not. The response of every intelligent man, who has needed the sense, *no benefit but much detriment.* Let us not count the waste of human exhaustion occasioned by excitement, the exposure to disease—the tendency to produce mind exhaustions to crime and suffering—humanity and temptations to new crimes, but attempt an enumeration of evil?—Let the Legislature now in session have witnessed the entire scene, I am persuaded that they would fail to be impressed with the necessity of having the example of New York and Pennsylvania, in causing capital punishments to be held under the inspection of a few public officials, the jail yard and out of public view.

EXTRAORDINARY PICKET OF GOOD FORTUNE.
Some weeks ago, a packet charged with postage was received hereby a most singular circumstance, named *Leleberet*, and not being able to pay the postage, was on the point of being afterwards offered, was on the point of refusing it, when a fellow-willerman of good fortune it may bring; I will add postage. The packet was opened and the contents of the poor man may be considered when he read a decree of a French Consul, informing him that his father, who was the sole heir of Marshal Lefevre, had died, and that he had only to come and receive the eight millions (4250,000) which illustrious relative! Let him, the fact immediately set out for Paris, accompanied by good lawyer.

THE STERN ROMAN WHEN RUPTURED BECAME THE VILLAGER OPHIANT.

And when a Southern man becomes ophiant, he leaves the colder nature of the far behind. The following resolution was passed into the Alabama Legislature by Saunders:
"Whereas, information has reached the Presidency of the United States; therefore, be it resolved, That as a manifestation of our pleasure on the happening of such an event, the door keeper be directed to illuminate the capital on Wednesday, 13th, at 7 o'clock in the evening."

Surely something better than a paltry fire is expected for such zeal and department. I doubt Saunders thinks it money past due. Why, added Franklin, "we must all have our bath, or must assuredly we shall all be arduously." Rochester Daily Advertiser.