

in a direct line to the source of the... By the Members of the Senate, generally, the bill was greeted in the strongest and warmest terms of praise and approval. Mr. Crittenden declared that "he would rather be the author of this bill, if it should be matured into a law, than of any other measure which had been adopted since he had a seat in the Senate." On the test vote there appeared in favor of the bill, Yeas 38, Nays 6. (Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Niles, Norvel.)

The bill failed for the present in the House of Representatives; but it failed, as far as we know, only because in the course of business in that House it was never reached. It was one of the many important bills which were sacrificed to the determination to adjourn at a particular period, leaving no time to act upon half of the business on the tables of the two Houses. —Nat. Int.

The safety of the Strong-Box System.

When the proposition of Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, was submitted to Congress for the introduction of the Strong-Box System, in the collection and disbursement of the revenue, Mr. Calhoun described it as less convenient, less economical, and less safe than a State Bank agency. Mr. Woodbury was of the same opinion; and demonstrated by figures, that, during forty years' experience of the government, the Treasury had lost less money by all its bank agencies together than by the defalcation of a single individual. This is as true, we presume, at the present day, as it was when written by Mr. Woodbury. The Banks! to be sure, which were employed by the treasury, in a period of unexampled pressure and suffering, snatched specie paymen; but the entire bank debt to the treasury has either been liquidated or secured. Is this a sufficient reason for discarding bank agency in government negotiations? As well might we dispense with a Treasury department, because the Treasury suspended the moment it learned from the newspapers the disasters that had befallen the Banks. Not only Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Calhoun, but Mr. Wright himself has borne testimony to the general convenience and safety of banking institutions, and made a special avowal, as of a fact within his own knowledge, not merely that the banks of this State are not, never were, and never could be political or partisan institutions, but that the safety fund system is the most perfect fiscal system in existence.

"Banking institutions," says Mr. Senator Preston, in his recent admirable letter to the Richmond Committee, "by universal consent, are the cheapest, safest, and most convenient agencies for the custody and transfer of the public money. Every man who has money-dealings practically establishes this by his own conduct in regard to his own affairs. To effect this object is one of the purposes of their creation; and they are, therefore, organized to accomplish them by the most skillful adaptation of means. Large resources give them a more extended credit than in general belongs to individuals, and at once makes them more efficient agents in the transaction of exchanges, and more responsible for the fulfillment of their engagements."

But it is not necessary to appeal to the speculations of our own party, or even to the admissions of the Tories, to prove that the proposed sub-Treasury is a less safe depository of the public money than a well-regulated bank agency. We have the evidence of figures; we have proof enough from the official documents of the administration, and from acknowledged facts that have not yet been officially communicated to the people. What sort of a Sub-Treasurer has Robert T. Lytle, of Cincinnati, proved? He is a public defaulter to the tune of from \$30,000 to \$40,000. —When has the administration lost this sum by giving credit to a Bank? In the very whirl and fever of speculation—in the great catastrophe of suspension—in what instance has the Treasury lost so large a sum by the failure of a Bank? What will the administration press say of the defalcation of one of their "receivers" in Mississippi, by which the Treasury lost \$400,000? How will they justify the continuance of this defaulter in office, on the plea that he was gorged with plunder, and that the appointment of a successor would only lead to new frauds and peculations? We all remember the hurricane that was raised by the Tories, when it was ascertained that Dr. Watkins had been found to be a defaulter in the sum of a few thousand dollars. On this defalcation—"solitary and alone"—they lived and thrived for a twelve-month. The opposition heard of nothing else. The unfortunate victim was visited with the heaviest penalties of the law, and was cast into a dungeon to rot. Such was the humane decree of President Jackson. Here is Mr. L., a single Jackson officer, a defaulter in a sum four or five times as large—and a hundred other defaulters equally culpable—do we hear of anything like bolts and bars, and close confinement? Have not these men been shielded from the law? And why shielded? On account of the tender mercies of the cabal in power.

There is but one mode of accounting for the course of the government in this matter. Men high in power have been accessories or accomplices in the defalcations. "He will be heard to say," says the Boston Patriot, "who can see such things." And thus public defaul-

lers go not merely unpunished, but patronized by the Executive. No man of intelligence can doubt that such is the fact. We annex a list of the most eminent defaulters, taken from a public document communicated to Congress by Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of January 17th, 1858:

Name	Amount due
Peter Wilson, Steubenville,	\$9,348 87
Samuel Findley, Chillicothe,	24,779 24
Nathaniel Ewing, Vincennes,	5,869 32
Chas. M. Taylor, Jeffersonville,	1,627 97
A. P. Hay, do	5,746 73
Israel T. Canby, Crawfordsville,	39,013 31
Abner McCarty, do	1,338 92
Benj. Stephenson, Edwardsville,	7,460 41
Benj. F. Edwards, do	6,421 47
W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia,	16,754 29
Geo. F. Strother, St. Louis,	27,051 93
Sam'l. Hammond, do	21,574 44
Tustah Quarles, Jackson,	1,000 95
John Hays, do	1,386 16
Wm. D. McKay, Lexington,	9,873 23
Willis M. Green, Palmyra,	2,312 12
Benj. S. Chambers, Little Rock,	2,146 27
Wm. Gerrard, Opelousas,	27,238 57
Luke Lucasier, do	6,893 95
David L. Todd, do	1,121 99
Benj. Rogers, do	5,824 83
Nathaniel Cox, New Orleans,	4,163 36
Maurice Cannon, do	1,376 24
A. W. McDaniel, Washington, Miss.,	8,128 47
Hanson Aldberry, Augusta,	9,488 92
Samuel Smith, St. Stephen's Ala.,	3,359 92
George Conway, do	5,619 90
John H. Owens, do	30,611 97
James C. Durkenson, Choctaw,	648 61
George B. Crutchen, do	6,061 40
Gen. B. Dameron, 24 times, S. Pand,	38,714 81
Samuel W. Dickson, do	244 23
Do do 24 times, do	898 73
Wiley P. Harris, Columbus,	109,178 08
John Pugh, Huntsville,	28,712 49
L. P. Frasier, of J. Graham, do	28,712 47
John Taylor, Cahaba,	11,115 20
Wm. Taylor, do	23,168 18
H. G. Perry, do	6,074 81
Ulrich G. Mitchell, do	54,636 55
John Herbert, Sparta,	2,444 24
Andrew T. Perry, do	28,156 57
Richard K. Cash, Tallahassee,	43,498 54
J. S. Smith, U. S. Atty., Kentucky,	706 74
A. Jones, U. S. M. Missour,	4,745 24
J. W. Stephenson, Galena,	74,839 70
L. Hawkins, Helena, Ark.,	115,462 94
Joseph Friend, Washita, La.,	2,651 91
Wm. H. Allen, St. Augustine, Fla.,	1,997 50
Gordon D. Boyd, Columbus, Miss.,	60,198 12
R. H. Sterling, Choctawhatchee, Miss.,	11,762 53

Here is but a partial list of defaulting sub-Treasurers; and the sub-Treasury will always show similar delinquencies. The men appointed under the system will always be selected from party considerations, because the offices are fit for them, and not because they are fit for the offices. The consequence is inevitable under any government; and under such a profligate administration as now curses the country, we can look for nothing but the most serious and alarming results. Hundreds of thousands will be annually lost, and there will be no prosecutions, no legal investigations, no Congressional inquiry. And why? Because the fault will be as it has been—with the government. When the opposition call for investigation, they will be met with insult from the Secretaries, will be bullied by the witnesses, and defied by the culprits. This was the case with the investigation committees in 1836, '37, and will continue to be the case as long as Blair, Benton, Kendall, Woodbury, and men of that description remain in power.

With their powerful banking institutions, with boundless credits, and an exchange in her favor against all with whom she trades, the North cares nothing for a National Bank. Her means of concentrating capital in her own hands, are greater now than they would be with such an institution. This fact, we believe, can be sustained by irrefragable evidence; and we begin to think with the speculative gentleman whom our neighbors of the Whig alluded to a few days since, that the day is not far distant when the South will pray for a National Bank as the surest deliverance from their vassalage to Northern capital and commercial power. —Rich. Com.

From The United States Gazette.
Lord Durham has resigned his situation as Governor-General of the Canadas, in consequence of the action of the British Parliament relative to his proceedings. In noticing the remarks of Lord Brougham a few weeks since, we took occasion to express the opinion that Lord Durham would not consent to hold power in the Provinces, while the Imperial Parliament was making thus free with his exercise of that power.

We regret the resignation of Lord Durham; because, during his official life in Canada, he has been sedulously attentive to the feelings and rights of the People of the United States, courteous to visitors, properly introduced, and apparently anxious to preserve the friendly relations between Great Britain and our country, which it was evidently the design of many on both sides of the line to interrupt. The censure cast upon Lord Durham was chiefly for banishing certain offenders to places beyond his control; and thus exercising a power not appertinent to his high office. This we think was wrong towards Great Britain; but as it was an exercise of clemency towards citizens of the United States, brought about by the solicitation of our citizens, we on this side the line ought to do justice to the motives by which his Lordship was actuated; we may have abhorred the action of the misguided men who created and kept alive the difficulties, but we cannot but admire the magnanimity of the ruler, who having at hand the most ample means to punish his enemies, and being incited by the outcry of a party press to use these means, prefers rather to save life than to destroy, and satisfies himself by

a form of punishment that saves the dignity of his office, without the outpouring of human life.

Lord Brougham, broken and discomfited as he is, has had the satisfaction to prostrate a noble enemy in the person of the Governor-General of the American provinces. Durham, an Aristocrat by birth, but by early imbibed principle, a devoted friend of English Reform, and supporter of the people's cause, had the fortune after his entrance on the political stage, to draw down on his head the vials of Lord B.'s wrath. Whether this was a penal visitation (as pretended by B.) for Durham's violent zeal in behalf of the people—a zeal proclaimed destructive to their cause—or whether the blasted statesman saw in his victim, a future giant, whose success would be a source of bitterness to his own soured spirit, cannot, perhaps be fairly known. Certain it is, however, that no man was ever pursued by a more unrelenting severity than that manifested by Brougham. The genius of the ardent Earl was yet ascendant, step after step he steadily mounted, while the patchwork limb of nobility, his rival, as surely, and perhaps more swiftly, descended from his high stand, to a level of obscurity, and doubtful morality. The appointment to the government of American colonies—accompanied with higher power than, perhaps, any officer from England will ever possess again, was the last and highest testimonial to the worth of Durham.

But the gift was his political destruction. Involved in the the government of such a chaos as Canada, and being rather fearless of responsibility, he chose to exert ungranted powers over the State prisoners. The tidings of his usurpation reached England—the Parliament took fire—Brougham led the attack with an Apostle's fervor, pleading for the liberties of England—the Ministers dared not, could not breathe the tempest in Durham's behalf—his ordinance was condemned by the Lords, disavowed by Ministers, and a bill passed, defining his powers.

The receipt of this intelligence completely overwhelmed the Earl, and he has declared in the presence of the delegates appointed to confer with him on the subject of a Federal Union of the provinces, his intention to resign his commission, on receiving official intelligence of the condemnation of his conduct. —Port. Times.

Service Insurrection.—We learn from the Franklin (Tennessee) Review of Friday week, that a contemplated insurrection of the negroes in Marshall county, Mississippi, was detected and defeated a few days ago. The Review quotes the annexed account of it from the Pontotoc Intelligencer of the 4th inst:

"The instigator of the movement we learn was a white man, as is usual in all occurrences of this kind, and the plot was disclosed through the fidelity of a slave.—The negro in question could not endure the idea of his mistress falling in a general massacre, and divulged the plot to a person of respectability, by whose advice the negro appointed a night on which to meet the fiend who directed the plot for the purpose of hearing his plans in full and receiving instructions.

On the night appointed, several persons having secreted themselves close at hand for the purpose of over hearing the conversation, the negro met the conspirator, and so soon as he had opened his plans sufficiently to furnish conclusive evidence of his guilt against himself, the persons concealed rushed upon him and secured him.—After his guilt was rendered certain, the indignation of the whole community around was so greatly excited that it was with much difficulty the friends of the laws could save the culprit from the vengeance of Judge Lynch. But we are rejoiced to say that in North Mississippi a regard for the laws and the constitution prevailed over the Lynch code, in a case better calculated than any which can possibly be conceived of, to arouse the passions and impel the citizen to administer justice with his own hand.

The Circuit Court of Marshall county commenced its fall session on yesterday, and doubtless the fiend who could plot so hellish a conspiracy against the very existence of society, will immediately receive that justice which its enormity demands and the laws award."

Land Slide in Vicksburg.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 25th inst., describes the beginning of an avalanche or sinking of the earth on the margin of the landing at Vicksburg, which threatens serious damage to the front street of that city. Deep rents in the earth, parallel to the river, were found to have been made as high up as Washington street, nearly opposite to the side of the late Pinckard Hotel, commencing near the bottom of Main street, and running southwardly as far as the railway.

The large warehouse owned by Messrs. Coffey & Watters, at the upper part of the levee, near the bottom of Main st., began to give way, and in the course of a day or two, became a ruin, allowing time for the occupants to remove goods, &c. This house was once owned by Judge Lane, and rented for \$12,000 per annum, at the present time, it rented for about \$8,000, to several occupants, whose business and goods must of necessity be much injured by such a speedy removal. Several other houses are swaying from

their perpendicular. The beautiful new house, commenced by McDowell, nearly opposite the late Pinckard House, has been badly cracked by the sinking of the foundation.

The New Orleans Bulletin suggests that the first movement of the flourishing city of Vicksburg, should be to procure a practical geologist to ascertain the true state of the case, both the danger threatened as well as the injury already done.

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, OCT. 10, 1858.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

We learn from Chas. L. Hintos, Esq., one of the commissioners under whose superintendence and direction the sale of these lands took place last month, that the lands sold remarkably well, having averaged at least four times the State price. The amount of sales was about \$370,000; one-eighth of which was paid down, and the balance well secured by bonds, which will constitute a handsome unappropriated fund, subject to the future disposition of the Legislature.

WESTON R. GALE, Esq. will deliver the Annual Address before the Philomathean and Euzeian Societies of the Wake Forest Institute, at the close of the session, on the 29th November next.

The American Philological Journal.—We have received the first number of a very neat and interesting periodical, bearing this title, from the press of Mr. Waldie, Philadelphia. It will be issued monthly, at \$2 per annum. See prospectus in another part of this paper.

Common Schools.—We have received the "Common School Almanack," published in New York by "The American Common School Society," under the direction of its able Secretary, Professor J. ORVILLE TAYLOR. It is a pamphlet of 24 pages, 12 mo. richly filled with educational statistics, maxims, anecdotes, &c. intended to promote the establishment, and improve the character of common schools throughout the country. These objects are worthy the most strenuous and indefatigable efforts of the patriot and philanthropist. Upon their advancement depend, in a great degree, the continuance of our national prosperity and happiness, freedom and independence. This little pamphlet is well calculated to arouse the public mind to the importance of the subject, and we wish a copy were placed in the hands of at least every citizen in North Carolina. It shows where internal improvement ought to commence, and points to the true means of accomplishing it.

Small Pox.—Four cases of this disease are reported in the last Warrenton paper. The first was a negro woman on the lot of Mr. Geo. M. Allee, to whom it is supposed it was communicated by a stage passenger; the 2nd and 3rd cases are her children; and the 4th, another negro woman on the same lot. Means have been adopted to prevent its spread.

A Southern writer confidently alleges that Mr. Calhoun will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1840. He thinks Tennessee and the whole South will sustain him; and that the election will go to the House, where his friends will hold out to the last.

Pennsylvania.—The election of Inspectors and Assessors took place in Pennsylvania last week. Both parties claim the victory. This is only a preliminary contest. The great and decisive blow will be struck in a few days. We await the result in confident expectation of a Whig triumph.

The Editor of the Register has so completely answered Mr. "Potato Custard" that we see no room for a single word more. Back up that cart of potatoes, friend "Custard!"

The President of the United States and the Secretary of War have returned to Washington City.

Cherokee Emigration.—The Nash. Whig states that there is no doubt that the contract with Ross for the removal of the Indians will be carried into complete operation, notwithstanding the clamor that was raised against it. Two parties of about 1,000 each have already started under this contract.

Mr. Clay IS NOT an Abolitionist. We commend the following noble sentiment to the Washington Chronicle and to those Van Buren editors who unjustly and recklessly charge abolition principles upon Mr. Clay. Such a charge, from such a source, is worth just about as much notice as the Lion bestowed upon the Aes; and to silence the brayings of these long-eared gentlemen, we give the Lion's own language. It was delivered last June, in reply to Mr. Calhoun:

"They have charged me with being an abolitionist—I an abolitionist! I, an abolitionist! I, sir, who represent slave-holders; and who am as ready as any man on this floor or elsewhere, when a case occurs of real danger to that or any other right secured by the Constitution, to defend it to the utmost. Sir, I go for the Union, the W HOLE Union, as we received it from our fathers; I go for no sectional interest, or parties—no Southern party, no Western, no Northern, no Eastern party. But I desire to see the Government administered in a spirit of broad, expansive, equal justice; on such principles alone can it be preserved, or is it worth preserving. Sir, my destiny has been cast among a slaveholding people, and whenever a conflict shall come in defence of our rights to our slaves, (which God avert) here or elsewhere, I SHALL BE FOUND IN FRONT OF THAT SENATOR!" (Mr. Calhoun.)

Now, who will doubt the fulfillment of this solemn pledge, should an occasion demand it? And if in IN FRONT of Mr. Calhoun, in the defence of slavery, what more can the South desire of Mr. Clay!

Expedition.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer is worked on a steam press, invented by Dr. Napier, of London, at the rate of six thousand an hour. The press is capable of working seven thousand an hour. It requires the attendance of ten persons, and is the latest printing press in the world.

Maryland.—The election for Governor and members of the Legislature took place in Maryland on Wednesday last. In the City of Baltimore, the Whigs "covered themselves all over with glory." In spite of an atrocious attempt at riot by the Vanites, with the view of preventing the free and lawful exercise of the elective franchise, the Whigs carried their whole ticket. The majority for Steele, the Whig Candidate for Governor, over Grason, V. B. was 117—the majority of the whig candidates for the Legislature 163.

The whole number of votes polled in the city was 12,266, which fell short 1,050 of the registered voters. This deficiency may have been occasioned, in part, by the excessive riots, and the lawless obstructions interposed in some of the wards to the approach of the Whig voters. At one of the polls, the mob took possession, and kept it until twelve o'clock in the day, and it was not until the sheriff and high constable, backed by a large force, arrived and cleared a way for the citizens, that a Whig vote was permitted to be given. The Administration party, it is said, polled nearly as many votes as they had previously registered—assuming that they displayed their full strength in opposition to the registry law; so that the deficient 1,050 may be set down as nearly all Whigs.

The Baltimore Chronicle well remarks: "To call such an election free is a mockery of the term. Instead of being a struggle for the ascendancy of principle and opinion, it was a contest in which brute force and violence sought to bear sway. It was in all its aspects and features, with few exceptions, the most disgraceful scene which has ever occurred in the City of Baltimore."

To cap the climax of outrage and brutality perpetrated by the self-named democrats on that occasion, at midnight they attacked the office of the Chronicle, to wreak their vengeance on the laws of the country and upon a worthy citizen, by tearing down the establishment of this vigilant sentinel of public liberty and true republican principles; but the timely intervention of the military defeated their diabolical designs.

It is probable, in consequence of these and similar outrageous proceedings, calculated to drive all peaceable citizens from the polls, that the Van Buren candidate for Governor is elected by a small majority. The result, as far as ascertained, is Steele 21,671, Grason 22,677. Only three counties to hear from, which are expected to give Whig majorities. The Chronicle states, however, that it is certain the whigs have elected a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and thus secured the choice of a Whig Senator to Congress. The Senate consists of 21 members, and the House of 79. If, as is expected, Worcester, the only county to be heard from, shall return the Whig Senator and Delegates, the next Legislature will be divided politically as follows:

	Whigs	Locofocos
Senate,	12	9
House of Delegates,	40	38
	52	47

And two from Kent doubtful.

Ephraim H. Foster, Esq. elected by the Tennessee Legislature to succeed Mr. Grady in the U. S. Senate, has been appointed by the Governor of that State to fill the unexpired part of Mr. G.'s term.

Mr. Speaker Polk is the administration candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, arrived in New Orleans on the 19th ult., and was immediately tendered the honor of a public dinner, by a committee appointed for the purpose, which business compelled him to decline. But a large number of the citizens, in company with the committee, called upon him; and in reply to a complimentary address from Judge Jackson, one of the committee, he addressed the company for about two hours. His speech, it is said, was equal in power and brilliancy to similar efforts that have won for him the first rank among American orators.

A meeting of the Naval Officers at Pensacola was held on the 8th ult. at which resolutions were adopted pronouncing the scurrilous articles which recently appeared in the Globe tending to affect the character and dignity of the Navy, utterly false and without foundation; and tendering their grateful acknowledgments to the patriotic presses by which those articles have been entirely refuted.

Lord Durham has resigned the government of the Canadas, and is going home. An Union of the two Provinces has been proposed; and it will doubtless take place. It will be similar to the old American Confederation.

Fanny Wright is preaching loco-focoism and agrarianism in fine style to the New Yorkers. She is said to claim the honor of originating the Sub-Treasury, and she exhorted eloquently all good democrats "to go it."

On the 26th Sept. Flour was worth nine dollars twelve & a half cents in New York; stock limited, and the demand great.

P. S. Later dates state that Flour has declined. Sales on the 3rd inst. at \$8 75—on the 4th at \$8 50.

Great State Convention of the Whig Young Men of Ohio.—A Convention of the young men of Ohio was held at Mount Vernon, on the 20th ult. Between 5,000 and 6,000 young men were present. They were addressed eloquently by the veteran Harrison, also by Gov. Vance, and Generals Ewing and Murphy. The Convention voted unanimously that the obvious designs of executive usurpation and the flooding the country with seventy millions of Treasury and other Bank paper, was the destruction of our republican institutions and the conversion of our form of government into a monarchy. One hundred original Jackson men sent in their adhesion to the whig party.

The Count De Surville (Joseph Bonaparte) arrived in the packet ship Philadelphia at New York.

"BIDDLE'S MONSTER"

The New York Co. respondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of the 26th September, remarks:

"The drafts of J. B. Randolph, acting Treasurer of the United States, upon the Monster are now in circulation. The American publishes one this evening to the amount of \$14,000, payable at sight. Thus, while the government kicks the Monster in public, it kisses him in secret. "Bank and Biddle" does to fool fools with; but the Government is no fool. Our collector of all the revenues of this great commercial empire takes bank bills, bank checks, & bank drafts every day for duties, and every day makes his immense deposit in Bank."

To hear this self-styled democracy talk about the curse alleged by them to have been brought upon the country by the Banks, one could but reasonably suppose that all connection between them had been dissolved long ago. Such a supposition would seem due to their professions and to a proper sense of consistency on their part. But what is here proved against them! That their Treasurer is circulating drafts on "Biddle's Monster," and that one of their Collectors is receiving all kinds of bank-notes in payment of the public dues! What shameless inconsistency!

ANOTHER "MONSTER"

The United States Bank has established a branch in New York, under the Free Banking Law of that State. The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

"The day the Bank commenced business, its counters were thronged with customers. By the way, if all the States imitate the example of New York, in her free banking law, the Monster can put one of his huge paws in every State of the Union, and then we shall have no occasion for a Congress-born monster. We feel awfully bad about our liberties here, now Mr. Biddle has again got among us. If we can believe the Globe, we are gone, gone! As he is digging a monstrously deep ditch in Wall street to put a new bank over, (so he says), there may be cause for more alarm, inasmuch as it looks big enough to bury all our liberties in!"

Martin Van Buren the friend of the South? Impossible. Our fact furnishes stronger evidence than a thousand professions. Then let it be remembered that this same Martin Van Buren, while a member of the Legislature of New York, introduced the following resolution:

"The Constitution of the United States clearly gives to Congress the right to require of the new States, not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union. Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed to oppose the admission into the Union, of any Territory, not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of slavery therein, an indispensable condition of admission."

How can any man, in the face of an act so deadly hostile to the interests of the South as this, have the hardihood to come out and call Mr. Van Buren a "Northern man with Southern principles?"

Col. Webb and Prince John.—The letters of Col. Webb, on the subject of his arrest in England, by John Van Buren, will be found in today's paper. His conduct towards Col. Webb, a fellow-citizen, with him in a foreign land, cannot fail to sink him in the estimation of the Lords and Nobles of England, on whose skirts he has been hanging with such eagerness and delight, and call down upon him the contempt and indignation of every generous-hearted American.

Incensibility.—The Van Buren party, wherever they have possessed a control over Banks, have been Bank men; and yet they have been bitter and unsparring in their denunciations of Banks. Their course in Missouri proves this. There they have created a Bank, which is in every sense of the word a MONOPOLY. No other Bank can be created in the State by the Legislature while this exists. The Bank and the State then are linked together; the directors are chosen by the Legislature, and the present Van Buren directors are now striving for seats in the body which has to decide whether they shall retain their places! Recollect, this is Benton's own State.

Mexico and Texas.—Information has been received at New Orleans, which warrants the belief that Mexico will soon acknowledge the independence of Texas; and that the Indian difficulties on the frontier of Texas are entirely quelled.

Georgia.—The elections for Members of Congress and of the Legislature have just taken place in Georgia. A slip from the office of the Mason Messenger furnishes returns from 26 counties, which show a gain for the State Rights ticket for Congress that warrants a strong hope of its success. It is also probable the Whigs will have a majority in the Legislature, as their clear gain in these 26 counties alone is fifteen.

The Van Buren majority in the last Legislature was 9 in the Senate, and 14 in the House.

The Great Western sailed from New York on the 4th inst. with 140 passengers, being all she could accommodate. She carried out nearly half a million in specie, of which \$150,000 came from Philadelphia. The high rate of exchange, leading to the exportation of the precious metals of course, continues to attract great attention, and some anxiety.

General Hamilton, of South Carolina, (who has just arrived from England,) has published a card in relation to the letter which appeared under his signature in the Richmond Enquirer. The letter, he says, was written without the "knowledge or connivance" of Mr. Stevenson, and that it was written under a peculiar excitement, which he will hereafter explain.

Lord Durham.—In the House of Commons, on the debate on the bill to revoke Lord Durham's ordinances respecting the State prisoners, Dr. Lushington, one of the best lawyers in England, declared that he should vote against the bill. He was not satisfied that there had been any violation of law by Lord Durham; but he was satisfied that the course pursued by Lord Durham was strictly expedient and proper, even if not strictly legal.