which will be seen between the months of May and August, as a most "magnificent phenomenon." Which of those mentioned in the American Almanack is here alluded to, is not known: —perhaps it is neither. Lieutenant Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than that of 1811. It is even affirmed that it will afford a degree of light equal to that of the full moon—that its tail will extend over forty degrees—and that when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon.

It is predicted that the electric and attractive powers of the comet will have very serious effect upon our atmosphere in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years, these phenomena prevailed to a considerable extent'—"Relying (says the author) on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena.—The end of 1835, or nearly in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836, or '7, will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China.

Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal change which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth—overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings."

It is to be hoped that no greater irregularities or extremes in the weather, than we have had for twelve months past, will visit us as attendants on an expected visitant. Epidemic diseases, doubtless, are produced, or affected by the atmosphere; but whether the different states or quarters of the atmosphere are in any way connected with the revolutions of the comets, is a question not perhaps so easily solved.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

THE FIGURE HEAD.

Capt. Jesse D. Elliot has at last been successful in one naval *action*—and the lamented Perry would never have suspected the arrival of a day when so much could have been said—But what can't be done in one place, sometimes can be done in another: and the high, and ennobling and soul-stirring enterprise on which the gallant frigate CONSTITUTION came to the harbor of New York, has been attended with the most brilliant success. The people of Boston are very stubborn folks having never been willing to bow down and worship the IDOLS of Toryism, either in ancient or modern times. When the tories of 1775 required them to humble themselves before their idol, King George, they refused to do it—& not only so, but they threw large quantities of his majesty's tea into the docks—Great wrath was excited among the tories, by such audacity. And when, in 1834, the tories endeavoured to make the same rebellious people render homage to the bust of King Andrew they refused with equal obstinacy to comply. And not only so, but having none of his majesty's tea at hand, they profanely did violence to the image which his ministers had set up, BY SAWING ITS HEAD OFF!

This last outrage was greater than the former, inasmuch as king Andrew is a greater Tory than the old King was.—But what was to be done?—Commodore Elliott could not, like Nebuchadnezzar, cast those who had refused to bow to the image that he had set up, into a fiery furnace; nor could he discover who they were. Of course, it would be a very foolish matter to make a new *block head* for the noble frigate, and place it up, while in Boston, lest it should drop off again. And yet, to be defeated by the descendants of the same rebel crew that played the mischief with the old Tories at Bunker Hill—right at the foot, as it were, of the same hill, too, was a thought that could not be endured. A bright thought then flashed upon the mind of the faithful Commodore.

In 1775, there were more tories in New York than there were in Boston—Who could tell but the same might be the fact now! To be sure, it is contrary to the regulations of our navy service to allow any other than billet-heads to our ships of war. But no matter: The image was to be of a man who never allowed laws, usages, or regulations to stand in his way yet—and why should he now? No fear could be entertained upon that score. Secret orders were therefore transmitted to certain cunning artificers well skilled in curious and carved workmanship, residing upon the loyal island of Manhattan, to have an image, like unto that which the Boston rebels had irreverently sawed off, completed by a certain day. All was to be done with as much secrecy as Arnold and Andre conducted the West Point correspondence. Meantime the constitution came round to New York, with streamers and banners flying to complete the glorious achievement! Giving out that she was to remain in our harbor, under orders, for five or six weeks, she came as boldly up to the Navy Yard as Lord Exmouth bore into the harbor of Algiers; and great was the pleasure anticipated by our citizens, in surveying the proud and popular ship, and the interchange of civilities with her gallant officers.

But the public service has required a disappointment. The commander of the Frigate had a great matter in hand A victory over the Bostonians was to be achieved in New York, and peradventure some of the rebels from that quarter, might have found their way here also—as the Yankees are always roaming the world over. And what and if, were the figure head be put up here openly, it should again refuse to *stay put*. That was a grave point for consideration, and as silence, secrecy and celerity are essential to the belligerent coup de main, all these qualities were put into requisition. On Saturday, therefore the figure head sprang from the ship yard of ex-Alderman Dodge, full grown and complete, as Minerva sprang from the head of Jupiter.

It was adjusted in the place of the old block-head in a couple of hours and by the aid of two steam boats, the Constitution whip'd out to sea on Saturday night as adroitly as Decatur escaped from the bay of Tripoli, after kindling the Philadelphia frigate into a bon-fire! And now she has gone far agway over the great waters—The commodore in ecstacies of delight.—the officers in disgust—and the sharks and porpoises dancing merrily about the Frigate, as indifferent no doubt, as though the prow were decorated with the bust of the immortal Jack the-Giant-Killer! Oh Elliott Elliott, what a noble enterprise has thou achieved! They brow should be wreathed with laurels, and thy head tinctured with a wrath of nubilated metoric exhalations.

Steam by Anthracite Coal.—The new steam ferry boat Essex, to ply between New York and Jersey City has been fitted up with Doct Nott's Patent Tubular Anthracite Coal Boilers. The Essex is 126 feet long on deck, with 24 feet beam and 9 feet hold. The engine has a 34 inch cylinder, with 6 feet stroke and 60 horse power. There are two boilers each 7 feet long and 3½ wide. On Monday the boat was brought down from the ship yard and with a party of gentlemen on board made an excursion of forty or fifty miles upon the Hudson, and in the Bay, using Lakawana coal.—The success was complete, and we believe satisfied all on board that the desideratum of generating steam by anthracite coal has at length been attained. The Essex will soon be regularly employed on the ferry, where all who feel an interest in the improvements of the day, can easily examine themselves.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Cylinder Cannon.—Messrs. Allen and Bull, of Springfield, Massachusetts, have invented what they call a cylinder cannon. Upon the cylinder may be placed as many barrels as you please, each barrel capable of making two discharges a second. It was built for a company in Lowell, who have procured for it a patent in this country and France and have now an agent in England for the purpose of getting it patented there "It was to us," says the Hampden Whig "altogether a noval piece of machinery, and the idea of a cannon being fired, gun after gun by an operation like that of a boy turning a grind stone struck us as strangely singular."

The Globe has again opened its batteries of abuse upon Judge White and his friends.—Their recession has thrown dismay into the ranks of the faithful. The establishment of the "Appeal" at Washington, a new paper, which has hoisted the White flag, appears to be a subject of great annoyance to the Kitchen Cabinet.—*Atlas.*

VAN BUREN vs. WHITE.

The intelligence conveyed in the following extract of a letter to the New York American indicates that the breach between the Albinos and the Van Buren men is irremediable, and that gen. Jackson intends visiting Tennessee to electioneer personally for the heir apparent in opposition to his old friend and brother in arms Judge White. Should Van Buren insist upon being run by the office-holders, he may possibly succeed in defeating an election by the people, but farther than that he cannot go.—He stands no chance of being elected by the House, General Jackson's electioneering manœuvres will be of no avail; and though Tennessee has been heretofore set down as a State made over to Van Buren, recent indications assure us that she will go almost unanimously for White. This division in the ranks of the enemy must be looked upon as auspicious—*ib.*

WASHINGTON—Monday Evening.

The last act in the drama is now almost officially announced to be ready for consummation by Gen. Jackson, and which, if any thing was wanted for that purpose, will set the seal upon the hollowness of his former opinions.—He is, for the first time since the formation of the Government, about to *act* in the appointment of his successors. He very soon starts for Tennessee, with the declared intention of personally electioneering with all the force his name and station can give, in aid of Mr VAN BUREN *versus* WHITE.

Thus we have the despotic rule of Sweden, and the designation, by the Despot, of a successor, attempted to be forced down the throats of fifteen millions of freemen! The certainty that this has been determined upon since Congress broke up—for hitherto General Jackson had wavered or kept back his predilection—has roused the partisans of Mr. White, and the Judge himself having become convinced of the fact, has in turn declared, that this circumstance alone will determine him to remain before the people as a candidate for the office, and in terms it has been conveyed to the party: "that he is not to be driven from the field by such means, and he will now stand the event, for good or for evil!" It is, therefore, war to the knife in Tennessee, and Mr. Bell, and the other members of the delegation who support him, see what they have to expect, as two newspapers have been recently commenced in that State and others are announced for the object of running *them* down as well as Judge White. Mr. Polk has been losing such ground by opposing him (along with Cave Johnson & all the delegation) that it is presumed they will be *left at home*, until otherwise provided for. In that case, the wiliest of the wily intriguers in the party," Joel B. Sutherland, has been gulled into the belief that he will be nominated & supported as Speaker of the next Congress, in opposition to Mr Bell.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

We fully believe that when faction and falsehood shall have done their worst, and have had their short reign, there will be spread throughout the whole country a universal and lively feeling of gratitude, for the labors, the efforts, the patriotic zeal of the WHIG SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

The Senate of the United States has made a noble stand against the Executive Usurpation of the custody of the public monies.

The Senate of the United States has made successful resistance to the claims of prerogative, put forth in the President's Protest of April 1834.

The Senate of the United States has explained and exposed the corruptions of the Post Office, till friends and foes are obliged to confess their flagrant enormity.

The Senate of the United States has passed a Post Office Bill, reorganizing the Department, correcting its abuses, cutting its enormous expenditures, and placing the management of its revenues in responsible hands.

The Senate of the United States has passed a Custom House Bill, making reasonable and equitable provision for the officers of the Customs, reducing their number, cutting off extravagant allowances, and bringing the whole into a fair and just system.

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill to compensate the ship owners and merchants of the country, for releasing their claims on France, for captures and spoliations—which claims were released for the benefit of Government; thus constituting as just and binding a debt, as ever rested on any Government.

The Senate of the United States has passed a Bill to restrain the alarming growth of Executive patronage; to make honest men in office, if such there be, no longer the trembling slaves of Presidential power; and to check the hopes of those, whose political conduct is all directed towards one object, viz. the grasping at "the spoils of victory."

Finally, the Senate of the United States has introduced its WISDOM AND PRUDENCE, to save us, and which alone probably has saved us, from a foreign war, into which the passions and the rashness of the President were rapidly plunging us.

Such is the history of the Whig Senate, for the last two years.

Freemen of America: what say you. Is this the history of faction, or is it the history of PATRIOTISM, INTELLIGENCE, AND WISDOM?

From the Boston Atlas.

MR WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The National Intelligencer, in copying the address of the Massachusetts convention nominating Mr. Webster for the Presidency offers the subjoined testimonial to the pre-eminent claims and merits of the candidate. Similar indications from the press in all quarters of the country have been received, and we candidly believe that it only requires vigorous and united action among the more immediate friends and supporters of Mr. Webster, to render his prospects as fair and unequivocal as his claims. We can entertain no doubt that he will be the only prominent candidate of the Whigs. The daily developments of public opinion make this more and more certain. With the exception of Mr. Clay, there is no man, who stands so immeasurably before all others in the esteem and admiration of the party. Of Mr. Clay's course we can have not the slightest apprehension. Coming in, as he frequently has, at great crises in our national affairs, and by the persuasive magic of his eloquence and the force of his genius, turning the wavering scales upon the side of public peace and prosperity, no one can deny that he deserves well of the republic. But great as is the amount of gratitude due Mr. Clay from the American people no one is more aware than he himself, that his, present chances for the Presidency are worse than desperate. The very circumstance of his former defeats weighs incalculably to his disadvantage, and a variety of influences would be brought to bear against him, which would not affect a new and untried candidate. We cannot therefore but regard Mr. Clay as *hors du combat* in the coming contest.

As for Judge McLean, his nomination in Ohio appears to be considered by his own friends as an abortion. *His* withdrawal from the Bench would be looked upon by many as an insurmountable objection. We have strong inducements for believing, that his friends will eventually rally to the support of Mr. Webster, and that Ohio, that hardy scion from a New England stock, will go for the foremost man of New England with an undivided front.

Two candidates, Mr. Van Buren and Judge White, then remain in opposition to our own. Our opinionien of these two individuals has been too often & too, unhesitatingly expressed to require a retteration in his place. Mr. Van Buren is notoriously the candidate of the office holders, of that Pretorian cohort, under whose ascendancy the liberties of the country are not only in peril, but are directly invaded. Judge White comes forward as the candidate of a large portion of the Jackson party at the south, combining with another of somewhat opposite materials. He presents no claims to the support of Whigs, and neither in the acts of his past life nor in the character of his congressional career, has he shown himself entitled either to the confidence or the gratitude of the nation. His reputation has been chiefly local. His influence has been rarely felt beyond the limits of Tennessee. His name has been rarely connected with any great national measures, such as have entwined the name of Webster with the very woof of our national history.—With no sort of consistency, can any portion of the Whig party transfer their support to a man, who has endorsed the odious doctrine of the Protest, and advocated nearly all those arbitrary measures of General Jackson: in which he struck at the very foundations of the Constitution.

The good cause is hourly advancing with the prevailing power and might of truth.—Whatever may have been or may be the temporary success of corruption, operating upon ignorance or venality, we have strong faith in the ultimate triumph of the intelligence and patriotism of the people. It is in this faith that we go forth to the combat. It is upon these principles that we mainly rely. It is by these weapons solely that we would wish to conquer.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NOMINATION.—We insert to-day the Address of the Massachusetts Convention recommending Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency. It was due as well to the respectable source of this Address as to the distinguished subject of it, to give it an earlier place in our columns, but we have been unable to find room and place fitting for it before the present moment.

This nomination, we perceive, has been welcomed by the press in many quarters.—We confess we see nothing likely to prevent it from being sustained by those who have brought it forward, and who favor it. On the contrary, there are omens, we think, of a concurrence in it by very powerful political interests. For ourselves, we need hardly say, that if it shall be the general voice of the frieds of the Constitution to support Mr. Webster we shall go for him most sincerely and cordially. We know his honesty, integrity and singleness of heart.—This journal bears, for its motto, a sentiment of his, uttered under circumstances which we shall never forget; and to that sentiment we shall be true, and we know its author will be true to the last hour of his life.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Advocate.

Good.—The Circleville (Ohio) *Herald* thus enumerates the Candidates for the Presidency:—

Martin Van Buren	of New York.
John M'Lean	of Ohio.
Hugh L. White	of Tennessee.
DANIEL WEBSTER	OF NORTH AMERICA.

Never was there a juster or more happy compliment. Mr. Webster's is indeed a name which belongs to the whole Union and to all time. *His* heart is truly American, and his fame is the common property of our common country, though it is co-extensive with the civilized world. He belongs to no state—he deserves to be classed among those great names which he has immortalized by his own glowing and eloquent descriptions—the "Laurens, the Rutleges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters and the Marions, Americans all—whose fame was no more hemmed in by state lines than their patriotism could be circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation, they served the *whole* country, and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country."

Amos Kendall.—It appears from the following letter that this notorious character is about to be appointed by the President, Postmaster General. We could hardly credit the assertion to this effect, but that we are assured in the most positive manner of its truth. The President could hardly offer a grosser insult to his own party and to the American people than by elevating to the cabinet a man who is universally regarded as entirely destitute of honorable principle. Badly as the Post Office affairs have been managed, the substitution of Amos Kendall for Major Barry would only tend, in our opinion, still further to disarrange and degrade that department of government. The President could surely get a *respectable* member of his party who would accept the situation.—*Balt. Chron*

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1835.

Van Buren is in trouble. The state of affairs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, & the General Post Office, all crowded on him at once is more than he can well manage. The governmental office holders in Pennsylvania, have gone ahead too fair. It was not intended to push Muhlenburg any further forward than to force Wolf and his friends to nominate Van Buren, or to agree to support him. Not that they did not hate Wolf but they despaired of success in the attempt to arrest him and place Muhlenburgh in his place. But the office holders of the General Government in Philadelphia imagined that they could do what they pleased with the State, and they have brought things to their present pass. The leading Muhlenburg men are to be sacrificed. They must bow the knee to Wolf, and try to pick up a few crumbs from the little Magician. "Put not your trust in princes" The Muhlenburghers may say—trust not him of Kinderhook.

The old hero is committed on the controversy between Ohio and Michigan. *He* goes for Michigan, and some of the Ohio delegation, (Jackson) swear vengeance in case he goes against their State. Van Buren tells the Ohio men that the State is right, and that they ought to persevere, but recommends caution and prudence and *non committal*, until he gets the vote of both Ohio and Michigan.

What think you of *Kendal for Post Master General?* It is a fact. Be not surprised—Why need you be surprised at any outrage on the public morals and public feelings. I tell you that it is a fact that it is determined at this time to put Kendall in the Post Office. Barry has determined that the Department shall not be an electioneering machine to aid Van Buren. The knowledge of this determination, caused the change in the report of the House Committee, and the removal of Barry is resolved on. They wished him to resign but he would not. Enquiry (semi official) was made of an opposition member of the Senate, if Barry could pass as Minister to Spain. The answer was in the negative and the nomination was not made. The rumour now is, that he is to take Van Ness's place who will return, and this will make a vacancy *in the* recess of the Senate.

The *Heroites* wince dreadfully under the Poindexter affair. Posterity will associate together, Jackson, Coltman, Stewart and Foy. They are linked together in chains of adamant.

A COOL DISCLOSURE.

Barnabas Bates, an agent for the Government, was interrogated under oath by the Post office Committee.—and among many other questions put to him, and answers returned, we find the following:

"Q. What do you embrace in the items of expenses?

"A. All that I eat and drink myself, and what I treat my friends to; paying servants for porterage, &c. I kept a regular account of these expenses at the commencement, for several months: I found that they came to so much per month: and then I took a certain sum with me, and when I returned, I took an account of what remained, & *charged the rest for expenses!!* Sometimes I paid, and sometimes I did not, but went free. I cannot recollect where I did not pay."

Agents *treating friends at the expense of the Government!!!* No wonder that the Post Office Department is bankrupt.—*Portland Advertiser.*

REESIDE AND HIS VOTERS.

The party in power is the party which profits by the existing abuses. We give a striking illustration—James Reeside is a contractor, who, under the present system, received hundreds of thousands of dollars by way of extra allowances. He held his head quarters at Philadelphia. Col. Watmough was a member of congress whom the Administration were desirous to supercede. We have heard, and we believe it can be verified, that conversing with the President upon this subject, Reeside asked how many votes would accomplish the purpose? The President replied, "six hundred." I am good said Reeside, for eight hundred. On the day of election and before, Reeside's horses stage, omnibuses and hacks were put in requisition, and the breakwater, the rail roads, and other public works in the neighbourhood, supplied the voters. Watmouth's majority was reversed and Reeside rode express from Philadelphia to Washington to celebrate the victory, and did celebrate it with the President in the Executive mansion. The present organization of the Department enables the Executive to purchase such service and to reward it. Can any one doubt the reason why the Post office bill was smothered in the House of Representatives?—*Telegraph.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 28

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter---It is "*without date, direction or signature;*" but not the less worthy of attention.—It will, at all events, give our opponents an opportunity of indulging in their propensity of guessing, in which, by the way, some of them have succeeded not half so well as in another propensity they indulge,--that of dodging--If we could for a moment imagine that to say *what was not true, when discovered* could affect the sensibility of some of our opponents, we would merely say, that the guess, in respect to the last letter, published by us, without date, &c. was a very bad guess and wholly wide of the mark.

March, 1835.

MR. GRAHAM:—

"From the same source where was hatched the atrocious plot against Poindexter, we see coming forth the unblushing falsehood of imputing to the Senate the loss of the law providing appropriations for the fortifications.

Is it supposed that our people will never distinguish between truth and falsehood, and that they will never despise the authors of the latter, that such attempts are made?

Where did that bill die? In the House—where had it been lying for more than a week before the close of the Session? In the House. What prevented the House from taking it up and acting upon it during that week? Nothing but that they did not choose to take it up—for it is an established rule and usage to give way in every thing to take up the necessary appropriation Bills.

Did the Senate, except in the instance of the three millions show any disposition to withhold appropriations? Not at all—but the contrary—for when this Bill first came from the House to the Senate, it contained very small amounts of appropriations.—The Senate added very much to them, particularly in providing appropriations for fortifications to defend our large commercial Towns, including Baltimore, and the purchase of some land necessary for her Fort—and these additional appropriations were made under advisement with the War Department—and thus amended, the Bill was speedily sent back to the House.—There it lay, untouched for a week, until the very last night of the Session. Did this look like opposition in the Senate to the Bill, or did it look like anxiety in the House to pass it, when they let it lye by them asleep for a week before the last night? After the House had first formed the Bill itself with full time and deliberation—then sent it to the Senate where it was daly considered and amended by adding large appropriations which were approved by the Secretary of War, then sent back to the House. That the House should let it remain unattended to for a week, and then, at a late hour in the night of the last night, & not till then, think of taking it up again—and then for the first time too think of putting in three millions of dollars in the Bill to be expended at the discretion of the President for certain general purposes, is something very strange indeed.

What could have induced the House to wish to put in these three millions? That is a secret that cant be found out—Did any news come—did any new thing occur—was any intelligence or request sent to the House from any quarter that could induce them to wish to put in these additional three millions, subject to Presidential discretion? No, nothing of the sort came, occurred, or was sent to them—So far from that, the very morning before, the House had unanimously resolved to omit to take any step in relation to the state of things with France by merely stating, that France owed the money and the treaty must be complied with, and thus ended their long debate upon French Affairs.

Under such a state of things, and at a time when they themselves had agreed that nothing was necessary to be done as it regarded the prospects of war, that the House should have suddenly thought for the first time of appropriating three millions to be used, if necessary, at the discretion of the President, is one of the most extraordinary proceedings that ever was heard of—It was a thing so irrational that one can scarcely believe it.

Suppose three millions had been wanting, was that a fit way to appropriate them? was it the usual way of doing business? certainly not—Why then unnecessarily travel out of the usual legal course of appropriating the public money for an unnecessary undefined purpose?

When the Bill came back from the *House* to the Senate with the three millions added on, many members objected to it for various reasons—among others Mr. Webster said, "The proposed disposal of the money was foreign to the course of our Laws & in its meaning and tendency a direct violation of the best constitutional principles. If the money is wanting, show it, and I will vote it as far as my vote goes. Whence comes the intelligence, or where are the grounds on which we are called to rest our belief that this money may be wanting? If the President, who is now at hand in the Capitol, will state to Congress that such an amount of money is likely to be wanted, & will specify certain amounts for specific purposes *I* will vote for the appropriation—If the proper heads of department will make such statement to Congress, I will vote for the appropriation—or, if any Gentleman in the Senate (I am not permitted to refer to the other House) will assume the responsibility by rising in his place here and stating to the Senate of his own knowledge from the President, or *Heads* of Department, that these three millions will probably be wanting, and apportion them off in specific appropriations for specific purposes, I will vote the appropriations,—and without such sanction I shall remain immoveable."—This sentiment was concurred in by all the opposition—Yet no friend of the administration showed his face, except to say, *he* believed it might be necessary—and he believed the money would be quite safe in the President's hands, and such like unmeaning, bald, and servile talk.

The three millions were thus rejected by the Senate—the result was a conference by committees between the two *Houses*. The committees met—and after a moments conference agreed to strike out the gross three millions from the Bill, and to add in its place an additional half million specifically for the Navy, and an additional three hundred thousand dollars specifically for the armament of fortifications. To this the Committee agreed, and parted to go to their respective Houses. Mr Webster immediately, at the head of Senate Committee, reported the result in Senate—But Mr. Cambreleng did not perform his duty so speedily in making report, at the head of the House Committee, to the House.—He, Mr. Cambreleng, says, he could not get an opportunity, or that a quorum would not answer to their names—Mr. Cambreleng had the Bill in the House and he had charge of the Bill and the report—*If* he did not do his duty; if he did not attend to his duty, or if the House would not attend to business, (at whose suggestion it is not important to say,) was that the fault of the Senate? But Mr. Cambreleng says it was after 12 o'clock, the House was defunct and could no longer do business—This is a paltry pretence unworthy of a man who is honored with a Seat in Congress—Did not the House act upon and pass the Cumberland road after twelve o'clock, at night? they did—Has it not been customary from the beginning of the Government to the present day, for Congress often to sit after midnight at the conclusion of a Congress on the 4th March, when business pressed, to transact business and pass Bills? Certainly it has—Has the public service ever before been permitted to languish for want of appropriating one or two hours after midnight on the 4th March at the conclusion of a Congress? No, never. Whoever before heard of such a pretence for not passing an important Bill, that it was after twelve o'clock, and the House was defunct and could not pass the Bill—no—let Mr. Cambreleng tell us the conversation that passed between him and the V. President and Secretary of State, after the Committee of Conference broke up, which interview detained Mr. Cambreleng some time from getting back to the House—let him tell us the reason why a quorum of Members could not be got to answer to their names, a little while after he went back, although there were many more members than a quorum within the walls.

The Legislature adjourned about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, having passed 339 acts.

Whig Meeting in Annapolis.—We have been politely favoured with a copy of the following proceedings, in relation to the election of President, and Vice President, and entirely concur in the propriety of the course therein recommended. We are pleased to learn that the sentiments heretofore expressed by us in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, were re-echoed by the meeting. We hope that the recommendation to call a Convention, will be approved of by the Whig party throughout the state.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of many of the whig members of the government of Maryland, had at the city of Annapolis on Friday, March 20, GEO. C. WASHINGTON, Esq. was called to the chair, and *Joshua Jones*, appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we mutually pledge ourselves in each other and to the friends of correct principles throughout the State, that we will use our best efforts to preserve the Whig party in union and concert with a view to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, after the expiration of the present terms of those officers.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whig party of the State to refrain from all nominations of candidates for those high offices for the present, and until a convention of the Whig party of the State can be held in the city of Baltimore,—which we respectfully recommend to be held in said city on the 22d day of December next, and to consist of five members, to be selected from each county in the State, and the same number from the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and published.

GEO. C. WASHINGTON, Pres't.
JOSHUA JONES, Sec'ry.

The Legislature of Virginia ended its session, probably, on Thursday last. The most important of its late acts that we have heard is one establishing a new county, to be formed out of Ohio county, to which, with great propriety, in compliment to a truly great man, they have given the name of MARSHALL.
Nat. Intel.

A few days before the Virginia Lulature adjourned, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That all further proceedings under the resolution of the General Assembly, of to fifteenth of April eighteen hundred and thirty one, provided for the appointment of a Commissioner or Engineer to meet Commissioners or Engineers from Maryland and Delaware for the purpose of making a survey of the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast, and an estimate of the expense of opening a navigation between the Chesapeake bay and the bay of Delaware, by the construction of canals, shall be discontinued, and the Executive as well as the Engineer heretofore appointed for the said service, shall govern themselves accordingly.

A correspondent at Richmond, Virginia, of the New York Journal of Commerce, gives the following information, which the Washington Globe can confirm or contradict.

"The Southern members and others in passing through this city to their homes, have made known some facts, in relation to the intrigue by which the Fortification Bill was lost in the House, which I have not seen noticed in the National Intelligencer or other prints. I refer, particularly, to the circumstance that Messrs. Gilmer and Hardin were the only Anti-Jackson men who refused to vote after twelve o'clock, and that the actual number of members in the House, at the time Mr. Lewis offered to make the Report of the Committee of Conference was 165. The last statement is from Mr. Barringer, who says he counted the members present, and who, as you recollect, offered to call the members by name who were engaged in this disgraceful intrigue. Of course there must have been fifty members, all Jackson men, who undertook to defeat the Bill, with a view to save the President, who had declared that he would not sign it, and who had in fact gone home, and to throw the responsibility upon the Senate, and particularly upon Judge White."

Tremendous Dividend—The "Experimental Rail Road" in North Carolina has made a dividend of 25 per cent upon the capital stock, for the last six months---This must undoubtedly be considered a very fair "experiment." Very well indeed to begin with.

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