THE CASE OF THE NEGRO WITNESSES.

The extraordinary and derogatory introductions of the testimony of Negroes in the recent trial of Lieutenant George Mason Hooe, of the Navy, has very properly been brought before the Public with feelings of stern indignation against the court for admitting such testimony, and the still more extraordinary conduct of the President of the United States in giving his sanction to it.

If the admission of Negro testimony, for or against officers of the Navy and Army is, under this precedent and the sanction of the Executive, to become the settled rule in proceedings of court martial, we believe that a more fatal blow to the honor and safety of these branches of the public service could not be inflicted. Its tendency will be to degrade the officers to the level of the Negro, and place all that is most dear to him within the reach of a class of witnesses whose social condition, as well as the character and habits imparted to them by that condition, have hitherto excluded them as witnesses in proceedings affecting the rights of person or property of the white men. And will it be contended that the honor and reputation of an officer are to be held less sacred than the civil rights of other citizens, and that they are to be denied those safeguards which wise legislation has thrown around mere property? It is a distinction so revolting to public sentiment and to justice; that the country will never tolerate it. Let us look a moment at the effects likely to flow from the introduction of so abhorent a practice.

Allow negroes to be witnesses against officers, and the inevitable tendency will be to weaken the tenure by which they hold their commissions: seeing that they may be, at any moment, sworn away by flexible perjury. Officers will feel that their character and their dear-bought honor are placed at the mercy of their slaves or servants—the sport of malice or capricious resentment. They will sink under the humiliation that surrounds them with a corps of domestic spies; that take from their commanding superiority over a class of beings which the regulations of society and laws of the country have placed below them—which the instincts of nature render separate—a class whom ignorance, position, and degradation place so easily within the reach of corrupt influences as ever to make them unsafe and dangerous witnesses against their superiors: Therefore, for the honor of our country, and for the safety and honor of our gallant officers, we protest against the act of the court in the trial of Lieut. Hooe, which permitted the testimony of such witnesses to be heard against a brother officer; we protest against it as fraught with humiliation danger, and disgrace.

The arguments which is brought forward to exculpate the President of the U. States from his share in the black transaction is wholly indefensible. He, forsooth, is to be excused because Lieut. Hooe was found guilty upon charges and specifications to which neither of the Negroes testified; it being the opinion of the Attorney General and of the district Attorney that the President should not set aside the sentence of the court for objections made to the admission of the Negroes' testimony when the charges and specifications were sustained upon other and undisputed evidence.

This flimsly plea is an evasion of the question, and cannot excuse the President's refusal to redress the grievance of which Lieut. Hooe so justly complained. Although Lieut. Hooe may not have been found guilty upon the testimony of the Negroes, yet their admission as competent witnesses against him proves that he was subjected to all the possible consequences of their testimony, and might have been found guilty as well upon that as upon the evidence which it is said sustained the prosecution. Moreover, although the President might undertake to judge for himself of the bearing of the Negro testimony on the questions at issue, yet he could not enter into the minds of the Court and decide what portions of the evidence did, and what did not, influence their judgement against the defendant.—But the President's attention was solicited particularly to the admission of the Negro witness. It was this by which Lieut. Hooe justly felt himself aggrieved; it was against this that he especially protested; and it was this injustice and degredation that he appealed to the President to redress. It was the humiliation and danger to which his honor and his character were exposed by the admission of Negroes to be witnesses against him, and he may justly complain that the President not only refused to rebuke the Court for this outrage upon his rights and the rights of the service, but sanctioned the outrage by the cold reply that "there was nothing in the proceedings which required his interference."

It does not follow, as a necessary consequence, that because the President APPROVES the FINDING of a military court, he is precluded from taking exceptions to its PROCEEDINGS. They are entirely reconcileable, and in accordance with long established practice. It is not only the right of the President to exercise this discretion, but it is his duty, whenever he discovers gross irregularity, to point it out and reprove it, both as an act of justice to the aggrieved party, and as a warning and guide in future trials.

The case of Lieut. Hooe was attended with circumstances of peculiar aggrivation which were known to the President, and which subject to heavy censure his omission to interpose his rightful authority to rebuke the court for its unwarrantable procedure. When the proceedings of the Court were submitted to the President on the appeal of the aggrieved officer, he had before him the proof that two Negroes (one, if not both the servants, if not the slaves, of the commanding officer and the prosecutor) had been admitted as witnesses against the officer on trial, in violation of all usage, of every principle of justice, and of all regard for the protection and dignity of the service. Why the President should refuse to mark this extraordinary case with his stern reprobation is inexplicable. That he should by this precedent recognise the competency of negro testimony before courts martial for the trial of officers, is to give the weight of his authority for the admission of an equality between these two classes, and must shock the feelings of the whole country, unless we are greatly deceived in the public regard for the characters of our gallant officers, and the public sensibility of an act of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, which, goes to the complete overthrow of all the distinctions and all the barriers which separate the two races.

National Intelligencer.

MR. VAN BUREN AND NEGRO WITNESSES.

Nothing would seem more clearly to illustrate the feelings and opinions of Mr. Van Buren in regard to the rights of the Colored Population than the proceedings at the trial of Lieut. Hooe of the U. S. Navy. In this trial two negroes were admitted as witnesses against Lieut. Hooe. This he protested against; afterwards he appealed to the President on the subject. The President cooly wrote on the record of proceedings.

"The President finds nothing in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference."

We should also state that the trial took place at Pensacola. What will be thought of this? Does not this call for the loud Condemnation of the people of the South?

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF LETT

Correspondence of the Rochester Daily Democrat.

OSWEGO, June 22.

The notorious Lett was tried to-day at the Oswego Circuit, for attempting to burn the British steamboat, Great Britain. The trial occupied the whole day. The jury were absent but a short time, and brought in a verdict of guilty of arson in the 4th degree. The prisoner was immediately sentenced to be imprisoned in the state prison for seven years—the longest term allowed by law for that crime.

The prisoner maintained a dogged and hardened composure during the whole trial, and occasionally, put on a sneering smile. He evidently expected great assistance from his brother 'patriots' upon his defence. The principal witness against him was his accomplice Detoe: Lett's four pistols and bowie knife, with which he was armed when arrested; were brought into court, and looked like the weapons of a highwayman, or brigand.

Revenge for the death of a relative on board of the Caroline, and other supposed injuries seems to have been his principal motive; and revenge may again make him a dangerous man to be let loose upon the community, after the term of his imprisonment shall expire.

Defoe has not yet been indicted.

From the Auburn Journal Extra.

A ROGUE ABROAD.

As the cars upon the Auburn and Syracuse railroad were last evening coming at the rate of about 20 miles per hour, and when they were within about 4 miles of this village, Benjamin Lett, who attempted recently to blow up the steamboat Great Britain, in Oswego, leaped from the cars, and has not been re-taken. He was well secured with shackles.—The following is the description given of his person by the sheriff, who offers a reward of $100 for his recovery:

"Said Lett is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, sandy hair, gray eyes, of a stout and muscular frame; had on a blue cloth coat with standing collar, a part of the skirt of which was torn off in attempting to stop him: cap and shoes both lost when he leaped from the car."

[A Proclamation has been issued by Governor Seward, offering a reward of $250, for the apprehension of Lett, and his delivery to any Sheriff in the State.)

All this (remarks the New York Commercial) makes up a story that does not sound well in the telling. After so many "escapes" as one and another of these "patriot" scoundrels have effected, one might have looked for something like precaution in the management of Mr. Lett; but he has escaped also.

The account of his evasion is sufficiently mysterious. If "well secured by shackles," how did he contrive to jump out. If the car was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour, how did he escape being dashed to pieces? Mr. Sheriff, we have no disposition to think hardly of you, but your account of this matter—if it is your account—does not hang well together.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, July 4th 1840.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last evening the Joint Resolution of the Senate for continuing the charters of the District Banks for four years, for the purpose of winding up their affairs, was agreed to by the House, and signed by the President.

The bill passed by the House, before the recess, could not be acted upon by the Senate, the rules requiring three separate days for the passage of such a bill. Hence the Joint Resolution was substituted.

This morning the House met at 10 o'clock, but there being no quorum, a motion to adjourn was made and carried by a vote of 66 to 63.

Washington, July 6th, 1840.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Patriotic Bank of this District sent in a memorial this morning through the Vice President pro. tem. asking a renewal of its charter, on the ground that it had not suspended specie payments; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, submitted a resolution to the effect, that hereafter a vote of two thirds of the Senate should have the power to suspend the rules.

This was opposed by Mr. Walker; he thought it too important a step to take without referring the matter to some proper Committee.

Mr. Calhoun wished the resolution to lie over. He thought the motion too important to be lightly considered.

Mr. Benton, said they had got on very well under the rule for fifty years, and he was for continuing it for fifty more. The moment a few miserable corporations were touched, gentlemen were for upturning every thing however wholesome in itself. He should move to lay the resolution on the table, never to be taken up.

Mr. Clay (of Alabama) defended his resolution. He had made no mention of corporations. Although unfriendly to the system of Banking, he was not corporation mad; he was not for uprooting a system that had been forty years in practice without substituting something in its place. He denied that the adoption of this resolution could have any ill effect. It might lie over or be referred to a committee; he was not particular on this head. The resolution was laid over

The bill from the House of Representatives re-chartering the banks of the District on certain conditions, was read a second time, when Mr. Wright moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Clay (of Ky.) On this question I ask the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wright said he was willing that the bill should be referred, if the Senator from Kentucky thought it would be of the least use.

Mr. Clay said, it might be of so much use as to correct the cruel and oppressive legislation of Friday last, in regard to this very matter. The bill was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. The Bill for the collection of the revenue was then taken up and discussed and amended. Messrs. Huntington, Clay, Wright and Calhoun participated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the journal had been read, the Speaker presented to the House a communication from the Hon. T. Howard, resigning his seat as a Representative from the State of Indiana.

Mr. Downing of Florida, on leave, introduced a bill more effectually to protect the people of the Territory from losses and depredations, etc.

The bill having been read twice, Mr. Downing made some remarks in support thereof. He wished to make the conflict with the Indians an exclusive Florida war, managed by the people of Florida. The lands required to be ceded, were not equal to the amount required by Mr. Benton's bill. After some further remarks against the measure proposed by that Senator, Mr. D. hoped there would be no objection to the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr Cave Johnson moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which motion was agreed to yeas 93, nays 54.

On motion of Mr. Jones the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lincoln in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation Bill.

CELEBRATION AT BARREN CREEK.

A party of whigs, of whom the Editor was one, for the purpose of uniting in the celebration at Barren Creek, left Baltimore on the evening of the Third, in the Steamboat Washington, and reached Vienna on the morning of the Fourth. They were met near Barren Creek by a delegation of Whigs. A procession was here formed, and the whole marched to the stand prepared near the springs.—The meeting was organised by calling Dr. Phelps to the chair, and the proceedings were opened by an appropriate prayer by one of the Reverend Clergy present. It was then suggested that, the friends of the Administration had made arrangements to celebrate the day at another stand near by, and as Dr. Humphreys and Mr. Spencer, two administration Electoral Candidates were in attendence it was proposed that a committee be appointed to invite them to a discussion before the people, the speakers alternately; each to speak one hour.—The proposition was accepted, and the debate opened by C. Pitts, Esq. He was followed by Dr. Humphreys; Yates Welsh Esq., then spoke, and was followed by Mr. Spencer; who was replied to by Mr. Kenedy. Mr. Spencer rejoined, and after he had concluded, the Hon. John L Kerr, the Whig Electoral Candidate made a few remarks in reply to the extraordinary statements of Mr. Spencer relative to the charge of selling poor white men for debt.

The debate was conducted with great decorum and propriety, and with as much fairness as could be expected—we say, as could be expected, because, Dr. Humphreys who evidently had a set speech, declaimed about democracy, and drew FROM MEMORY upon the pensioned Globe and partisan speeches in Congress for his facts, and Mr. Spencer declaimed with equal violence in favor of Democracy, and drew upon the Globe, and the party newspapers at large for his facts.

It was not surprising, therefore, that they resorted to the slang about Abolition and selling poor white men, which now seems to constitute their chief objection to Gen. Harrison.

Both parties dined at the same table, and we were much gratified to witness a spirit of candor and gentlemanly courtesy in the intercourse between gentlemen of the two parties which we hail as the commencement of a new era in that section of the country.

One striking feature in the debate was that the whig speakers addressed their arguments to the judgment and good sense of the honest, candid and patriotic of the other party; and urged the propriety of a change; while the speakers on the other side seemed to entertain no hope of making converts, and hence addressed themselves exclusively to the passions & prejudices of their own partizans; manifestly content if they could but hold their own. How far they were able to do this we cannot say, but we heard of changes & our friends were confident that the Eastern Shore will give an increased majority for Harrison.

Among the incidents of the day, we noticed in the procession a splendid batteau, labelled, "Tippecanoe," decorated with banners and flags, placed on wheels and drawn by four horses. This was got up by Mr. F. Chelton. Mr. Allison Parsons, of Salisbury, was there with his splendid canoe "Tip," also on wheels, and decorated with flags. We were not without our log cabin too. Mr. Isaac Leonard, of Salisbury, had the neatest affair of the kind that we have seen any where. The whole day passed off most pleasantly, and the party returned to the boat or else were quartered, for the night, with the hospitable inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Ascending the bay in the evening, we passed numerous bay craft & several ships; among whom was the "Tippecanoe" bound out and the "Pilot" coming into port, with a rich cargo of enterprising Germans. When we neared the "Pilot," it was ascertained that the pilot on board was a good whig—one who had suffered persecution for opinion's sake, and the Washington ran along side, the band struck up, and we gave him three cheers. The joyful countenances of the emigrants, who returned our cheers, were in unison with our feelings. They had, after a tedious voyage, reached sight of their destined port. The magnificent Chesapeake was whitened with sails; the wind was up the bay, and we counted in view of the naked eye, at one time, ninety-five sail, and two steam boats. The setting sun shone full upon the canvass, and never before have we beheld a scene so well calculated to inspire hope and confidence. We could but ask ourselves, what must be the effect of what they see, and of what they hear, on these hardy adventurers, who, borne in the confidence of hope, have visited our shores, and have witnessed more than imagination could have painted?—Balt. Pilot.

From the Pilot.

HOLLAND'S LIFE OF VAN BUREN.

Doctor Holland wrote a life of Mr. Van Buren in 1835, intended to aid him as a candidate for the Presidency. It was published in Hartford, Connecticut. In that year the Abolition feeling ran so strong, that Mr. Richie and the Globe denounced me for endeavoring to force Mr. Van Buren to declare his opinions. Doctor Holland among other things referred to the proceedings of the Convention to amend the Constitution of New York to show that Mr. Van Buren voted to give free negroes, owning property to the amount of $250, the right of suffrage. In 1835 Mr. Van Buren relied on anti-slavery and on black votes; but a change has come over the spirit of his dream, and now this northern man is wanting southern votes, and his partisans are now anxious to persuade the south that he is opposed to Abolition & free negro voting. Mr. Bear the Buck eye Blacksmith, quoted Hollands' life of Van Buren to prove Mr. Van Buren's vote in the Convention; and the effect in Washington was so great that the Globe came out and charged that the naughty Whigs in New York had published a forged life of Van Buren, and that Mr. Bear had read from the forged copy. It was expected that Mr. Bear would be at Barren Creek on the fourth, and accordingly Mr. Spencer, who is the destructive Electoral candidate, came upon the ground with the Globe denouncing the forgery, and the genuine book to demonstrate that it was so.

But lo, and behold! Mr. Spencers copy and the Blacksmiths' are the same; and so far from proving the forgery, he convicted the Globe of falsehood. Mr. Spencer has at length been taught that the Globe will lie, and we venture to predict that he will not take his copy of Hollands' life of Van Buren with him again. But we call upon the people to demand of him the document. He has the book, and he should be called on, on all occasions, to explain Mr. Van Buren's votes against extending the right of suffrage to poor white men, and giving it to free negroes, who own $250. Mr. Spencer has the book. He admits it to be genuine; call upon him for the document.

The following scene is related by a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, as having recently occured in Concord, New Hampshire:

One of the most amusing incidents of the day was that of a pedler breaking up a Loco Foco caucus at Garo's. John J. Hale, sometimes known as "pig or puppy" Hale, U. S. Attorney for the N. H. District, was holding forth, when the pedler drew up on the opposite side of the street, cocked his hat, and sung the popular song, "When this old hat was new." Before he had got half through with the song, the Loco Focos deserted their speaker, one by one, and finally left Hale holding forth "alone in his glory."—They preferred the pedler's song, and the words have so rung in their ears ever since, that it is said half of them went to the stores and ordered a new Harrison hat on the spot.

KENDALL'S EXTRA.—The Alexandria Gazette says: "We understand that Mr. Kendall's Extra Globe—the source of such an income to him, and from which, it is thought he will *clear* some fifteen thousand dollars in about five months, (we wish we had that prospect in fifteen years,)—has, thus far, very much disappointed expectation. It is said to be quite a dull and powerless concern. If even *money* cannot add vigor to Kendall's pen, it must be a "gone case."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 11.

FOR PRESIDENT
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

DAVID HOFFMAN, for the Western Shore.
JOHN L. KERR, for the Eastern Shore.
THOMAS A. SPENCE, of Worcester co.
THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, of Talbot co.
GEORGE HOWARD, of Anne Arundel co.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore city.
RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Montgomery co.
JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county.
JAMES M. COALE, of Frederick county.
WM. T. WOOTTON, of Prince George's co.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The following gentlemen have been appointed officers for the Whig Procession to take place in Easton, on the 15th inst.

Chief Marshal,
Gen. T. TILGHMAN.
Aids,
Dr. S. M. JENKINS,
M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Assistant Marshals.
Col. H. L. EDMONDSON.
JAMES N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
WM. C. MACKEY,
T. A. EMORY.

WHIG PROCESSION.

The several delegations, Clubs and all others desirous of joining in the Whig Procession, on the 15th inst. will assemble at 9 o'clock, A. M. in the vacant Lot, on the Point road near Easton Point, for the purpose of forming the Procession.

By order of
T. TILGHMAN,
Chief Marshal.

We observe, that appropiate seats have been assigned the ladies in the preparatory arrangements for the 15th.

WHIG BADGES.

Engraved Badges for the Whig Procession of the 15th, are for sale at all of *the Whig Stores, at the lowest price.*

The baseness and vile disregard of Truth with which certain presses in the service of Van Buren, continue to repeat and reiterate the charge of Abolition against General Harrison, must be astounding to every man of proper character and feeling. Were there the slightest ground for such assertion, some palliation might be offered for the injustice done this great patriot and statesman, and for the imposition attempted to be practised on the minds of the community. But when it is shewn as can be most conclusively, that so far from being tinctured with any of this vile spirit, he is eminently pure and sound both in *practice* and *profession*, both in his recorded speeches and in his votes as a public man, how must the authors of such slanders be regarded by all honest men! In Congress upon the Missouri question, the great test question as regarded slavery; the first decisive, solemn trial of strength between the slave holding and non-slaveholding interest; when the contending forces were drawn off and marshalled, and the union of the States seemed threatened, Harrison tho' representing a non-slaveholding constituency went with the South on this question, and voted for the admission of Missouri without the restriction against slavery sought to be inserted in the Constitution. Van Buren at this time in the Senate of New York voted to instruct Rufus King to vote directly opposite in the Senate of the U. States and Mr. King did so vote. Then as regards Gen. Harrison's sentiments on this subject.—Has he not said in his letter to J. M. Berrien, of Georgia, that "I proceed to answer these questions in the order they are proposed.

"1st. I do not think that Congress can abolish, or in any manner interfere with slavery, as it exists in the States, but upon the application of the States, nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District. The first would be, in my opinion, a palpable violation of the constitution, and the latter a breach of faith towards the States I have mentioned, who would certainly not have made the cession, if they had supposed that it would ever be used for a purpose so different from that which was its object, and so injurious to them as the location of a free colored population in the midst of their slave population of the same description. Nor do I believe that Congress could deprive the people of the District of Columbia of their property without their consent. It would be reviving the doctrine of the tories of Great Britain in relation to the powers of Parliament over the colonies before the revolutionary war, and in direct hostility to the principle advanced by Lord Chatham, that "what was man's own was absolutely and exclusively his own, and could not be taken from him, without his consent, given by himself or his legal representative." Has he not said the same in his letter to Mr Sloo of New Orleans in answer to Interrogatories propounded him?—Has he not recently in his letter to Mr. J. Lyons of Virginia placed the stamp of falsehood on this charge, and yet the Vannites continue its propagation with unabated hardihood. What regard for truth, for the decencies of life can such men possess—They are advocating the cause of two men for the first offices of this Republic, who are both rotten on this very question of slavery and abolition; and yet are constantly slandering a patriot who is pure and unsullied on this as on all other public questions. Were their own candidates pure, it might be tolerated with more patience. Mr. Van Buren voted the instruction before alluded to to Rufus King; and in the Convention of New York to revise her Constitution, voted to give every free negro worth $250 the right to vote—Is he then pure and untainted. R. M. Johnson is the worst sort of an abolitionist—he is a *practical amalgamationist*—a man who has outraged public sentiment and feeling by the unblushing practice of the heresy, *the very suspicion of entertaining notions favorable to which*, the Vannites say ought to crush Gen. Harrison. If it be criminal to entertain opinions favorable to amalgamation and abolition, is it not more criminal, to *reduce to practice the creed?* We have proved Gen. Harrison has no sentiments in unsion with abolition or amalgamation. Let the Vannites disprove Mr. Van Buren's votes—and Mr. R. M. Johnson's practices.

The Tippecanoe Clubs of the City of Baltimore have chartered the Steamboat CARROLL, to convey their members to this town on Wednesday the 15th to attend the Convention—the Carroll will leave Baltimore on Tuesday night at 10 o'clock, and return on Wednesday night.

Extract of Letter from Baltimore.

"You may expect at least 1500 voters from this City to your Convention on Wednesday next, three Steam Boats have been chartered, which will leave this at 10 o'clock Tuesday night and arrive at Easton early on Wednesday morning; a full Band of music will accompany."

Congress will adjourn on Wednesday the 22d inst.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE FOURTH AT ST. MICHAELS.

Our Citizens were delighted on the Fourth by a visit from the Eagle Artillery, Capt. Branson, and other citizens of Baltimore. The notice of the visit, to many of us, had been short; but as soon as ascertained that, all things favoring, it would be certain, we went actively to work and made such preperations as would ensure a substantial, if not a sumptuous entertainment. The weather of the day previous was unpromising; but as if to smile upon the wishes of our friends and neighbors of the city to compliment us, the sun rose on the morning of the 4th as it seemed to us, with peculiar brilliancy and majesty. At about 11 A. M. the approach of the Steamer Relief, Capt. Sanner, having Capt. Turner of the Patapsco on board, was announced at the mouth of the harbor by the discharge of the Company's artillery from the deck of the boat. This was returned by a salute from the shore. As the boat was laid along side of the wharf our citizens stepped on board and welcomed their guests who thereupon were invited to the rendezvous provided for them in town. We will merely add that the entertainments of the day called forth many expressions of pleasure from our polite guests, and beyond doubt afforded to our own people a peageant as gratifying as it was novel. Though the first, we must express a hope that another visit of the kind will speedily ensue; especially if led by such gentlemen as Capt. Branson and his officers and Capt's. Turner and Sanners with their friends.

ROB'T. LAMDIN,
ROB'T. A. DODSON,
JOHN K. SKINNER,
JOHN HARRINGTON.
Committee of Arrangement

The effect of the passage of the Sub-Treasury is already beginning to show itself. This morning a specie check for $147.00 was dishonored—the Sub-Treasury agent on whom it was drawn having no funds to meet it!

Pat. of Monday 6th inst.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that Vice President JOHNSON had his watch stolen from him at a meeting which he attended during his recent visit to that city.

The Pennsylvanian says that the Vice President's watch, which was stolen from his fob on Friday last, has since been returned to him.

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