have graduated. This regulation was no doubt adopted in consequence of the gross injustice of this and other acts of favoritism.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

From the Boston Courier.

YANKEE DARING AND ENTERPRISE.

The natural bravery and boldness of New Englandmen is most frequently brought out in their various enteiprises in the pursuit of wealth. A remarkable specimen of this trait is found in the two small volumes of Cleveland's Voyages just published. The first voyage in which Mr. Cleveland was master was made more than forty-five years ago, and it is more than twenty since the last was completed. In the intervening twenty-five or twenty-six years, Captain Cleveland prosecuted many daring enterprizes, ran many desperate hazards, was frequently successful, and as frequently lost all the advantages he had gained.—He was alternately rich and poor, and the changes were sudden, and contrary to all reasonable expectations.—He finally wound up his romantic career in a situation less favorable than such a series of labors, hardships, boldness and perseverance deserved.

At the age of fourteen, young Cleveland, was received into the Counting-house of Elias Hasket Derby of Salem, an enterprising merchant, and the father of American commerce to Indian. He was highly liberal to all, whether officers or sailors, in his employ. In 1792, at the age of about eighteen, young Cleveland left the counting-room, and embarked on his first voyage, having determined to follow the seas as a future profession. In 1795, when about twenty-one, he went out master and supercargo of the bark Enterprise, on a voyage to the Isle of Bourbon.

In 1797, Capt. Cleveland undertook a voyage from France to the Isle of France, in a small cutter of only thirty eight tons! She cost him ready for sea, about $1000, and had a cargo of $3500! "It is not probable (says the bold adventurer) that the annals of commerce can furnish another example of an Indiaman and cargo better fitted and expedited on so humble a scale." He put into the Cape of Good Hope for water, where the British Admiral gave him $5000 for the cutter and her stores, and after loosing $2000 of its cargo by its being seized, he finally had remaining the nett sum of $11,000 in Spanish dollars, with special permission to export $10 000. The cutter was sent off for India, under a British lieutenant, and was never heard of afterwards.

With the $11 000 in his pocket at the Cape; as above stated, and $7000 more added by some associates, Capt. Cleveland undertook a voyage from China to the Northwest Coast. The furs procured there sold in China for $60 000; and finally, in about two years, the $18 000 capital of this voyage yielded upwards of $100,000. His own $2000, the amount of his property on first leaving Europe together with his commissions, wages, and half profits, amounted to above $45,000. His next enterprize of three years was also fortunate, so that 1804 he possessed, clear of debt $70 000.

In 1807, he experienced disastrous losses, by which his property was reduced to $20 000;—and soon after by the confiscation of the ship he was in, he lost the remainder. After various seizures, confiscations, shipwrecks, &c., he afterwards acquired $35 000 This sum was embarked in an adventure for Hamburg which owing to the defeat of Napoleon in Russia turned out nearly a total loss, and he returned home to his family penyless. In a voyage from 1817, to 1820 he made $75,000; but this was mostly swept off before it reached the United States. In 1835, he had about $16,000 left, which was swallowed up in an unsuccessful speculation in 1836.

In twenty years, between 1805 and 1825, his losses exceeded $200 000 though he was never worth, at any one time, more than $80,000. Yet he says, "It is not in the power of any individual to say with truth, that I have injured him to the amount of a dollar." He lost his own property, not that of others. A consoling, though a most unfashionable boast!

Since 1836, our adventurer has not, I believe, adventured on any new adventures. He concludes this account of his "Voyages and Commercial Enterprizes" thus:—With a small annual sum from the Neapolitan indemnity I have been enabled to support myself, till this was on the point of ceasing by the cancelling of that debt; when I was so fortunate as to obtain an office in the Custom-house, the duties of which I hope to perform faithfully and in peace, during the few remaining years, or months, or days, which may be allotted me on this earth.

☞ A SHAMELESS CALUMNY DISPROVED.—We copy the following brief note from the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors: In the Madisonian of this morning it is asserted that, in the election of yesterday for President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Mr. Mangum voted for himself. There will be very few capable of believing this; but as the Executive organ is capable of allowing the assertion to be made, it may not be improper to give it a direct contradiction, which I hereby do.

Mr. Mangum did not vote on either ballot. When the box was presented, he expressly declined. I do not know that Mr. Mangum (who is ignorant of this communication) would think the reckless assertions in the Madisonian entitled to notice; nor would I, but that I suspect this calumny comes from a quarter more responsible, and less apt to be avowed, than the ostensible editor of the Madisonian.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

June 1, 1842.

We ourselves says the Washington tion. It chanced that, at the second ballot, (to which the charge in the Court paper more particularly applies) our attention was fixed upon Mr. Mangum — We saw the ballot-box brought round to him, and witnessed his refusal to vote. We have also conversed with three or four Senators, and several officers of the Chamber, all of whom testify that Mr. Mangum voted on neither ballot.

This is positive, and we might stop here, with this plain exposure of a malignant falsehood. But there is a further means of bringing the fact to a test.

There are 50 members in the Senate. On this occasion 4 only were absent: Messrs. Merrick, Phelps, Southard, and Woodbridge—all Whigs. Forty five votes only were given, with 46 members present. Twenty five Whig and twenty Democratic votes were given. Of the former, Mr. Mangum received 22 in the 1st, and 23 in the 2d ballot. His own vote would have elected him, if he voted a blank (as the Madisonian says) the first time.

We have high evidence, also, that Mr Rives merited better than to be praised by the Court paper for voting against Mr. M. Mr. R's ballot, we learn, was open, and seen by a Senator near him, to be for Mr. Mangum. Is it to be supposed that the "unterrified Senator from Virginia" was going to *mouse* it for the personal hate of Mr. Tyler against a brother Senator of such elevated character?

☞ We pray the Madisonian to ask Mr. Robert Tyler, who was in the Senate Chamber, looking on with so obvious an interest, that we wonder he should not have told the editor more exactly what he saw. With the much livelier concern which he took in the matter, he must certainly have seen as much as we did.

RHODE ISLAND.—As peace has been restored, the only news bearing the slightest interest, is the explanations which have been made by those who opposed the government. The fugitive Dorr has published an address to the people of Rhode Island, in which he attempts to explain his course, and exculpate himself from blame. The following is the conclusion of the address:

I had endeavored to bear up with a becoming spirit against all the power and influence of our opponents, but our movements were now paralysed by our friends most of whom six days before, had united in the solemn determination of the mass meeting, to which I have alluded, to defend their Chief Magistrate at all events. Some of them disapproved the military operation proposed on Tuesday evening; but the first information of an open opposition and general resignation was received my me, as already stated on Wednesday morning. To this I must add that before the receipt of Col. Wales' letter, Mr. Anthony requested me not to make his house the scene of a hostile encounter.

Nearly one hour and a half had now elapsed from the firing of the signal guns and our ranks had increased by but few additions from the city or country. About 60 men of all arms, including the artillerists as nearly as I could ascertain, were now at the head quarters.—That those who remained would have sacrificed their lives to a man for my protection I did dot doubt, and their subsequent conduct fully confirmed their sincerity.

I cannot express the feeling of grateful obligation which I entertained toward the brave and noble men. They could not have been mastered by their opponents without great destruction of life; and they would have fallen in the end by a superior force of 500 strong. I deem it my duty under all the circumstances, not to ask this sacrifice at their hands. I call to me the Colonel in command and communicated to him the state of affairs.—His reply was, "the men are leaving us." I directed him to fall back with his command, or to give such other order as circumstances might require. At half past 8 o'clock, and with regret for which there are no words, I withdrew from the head quarters to the the town of Cumberland Of subsequent events you are well informed.

In the assurance that I have never compromised your rights, and have returned to friends and opponents a uniform reply, adverse to the abandonment of the principles of popular sovereignty and of equal rights involved in the support of your Constitution, allow me to add that I have never compromised my own right to serve your cause. Having sincerely devoted to that cause all the abilities I possess, and having in your service sustained the loss of all things but honor, I may safely commit to you, fellow citizens, my vindication from all unjust or ungenerous imputations, either upon my motives or conduct.

I cannot conclude this communication without reminding you, that your Constitution, being founded in right and justice, cannot be overthrown by a *failure* of arms, or by the resignation of those elected to office under it; and that the duty to maintain it has not been affected by recent events.

I have addressed to you nothing in the spirit of accusation or of censure; and my sole object has been to place before you the facts which have occurred, that they may receive the impartial judgment of my fellow citizens, and of all who have expressed an interest in the cause and the rights of the people of Rhode Island.

THOMAS W. DORR.

May 21, 1841.

Governor Dorr to the above appends a set of exceptions to the statement made recently by Sheriff Anthony. He says that the Sheriff was not empowered to make any compromise, and that when he (Anthony) addressed the people to this effect, he (Dorr) publicly rebuked him for it.

The Boston Post of yesterday says the Governor of Massachusetts for the surrender of Mr. Dorr.

It is stated that the Governor of Connecticut declined to comply with the requisition on him for the person of Dorr. Gov. Seward, it is said, will comply with it, if Dorr can be found in New York.

Reduction of Salaries.—The bill reported by the Committee on Public Expenditures, for a reduction of the salaries of the officers of the Federal Government, has the following provisions: It proposes to reduce the salaries of all officers appointed since 1825, twenty per cent.; and in the cases where officers receive a per centage, instead of a salary for their services, a similar reduction is to be made. A reduction of 25 per cent. is recommended on the mileage of members of Congress. Also a reduction of 25 per cent, on all expenses of the Judiciary excepting the salaries of Judical officers. It further provides that no salaried civil officer shall receive any thing more than such salary for his services; also, that the pay of officers of the Army and Navy, shall be reduced to 20 per. cent. The bill is accompanied by a report, which comments with much severity on the amounts charged by officers for their services. The subjoined is an extract relative to the overcharges of Capt. Talcott, who was employed as Local engineer in charge of the operations of the Engineer Department, for causing a greater depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

"The amount charged by Capt. Talcott, for his services from the 18th of April 1837, to the 30th of April, 1839 exceeds the sum of $17 000! The amount allowed him is $6,894. The excess, near $11,000, has been retained in his hands, and the government is now compelled to resort to an action at law for the purpose of recovering the money. The following is a list of some of the items which were rejected by the department: —1 penknife, $4; Damask napkins, table cloths, &c. $106; 2 dinner sets of china, $108; pickles $31 50; tongues, $21; maccaroni, $11; vermacilla, $21 50. 6 bottles champaign brandy, $2 75; 5 200 lbs. of ice, $71 37: 8 fishing lines, $2 75; 66 dozen of eggs $33 91; 42 boxes raisins, $141; 11 bushels dried peaches, $36--with ample supplies of walnut and mushroom catsup, pepper sauce, sage, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon and other spices.

"The Committee say they would not censure the purchase at the public expense of the necessary and proper provisions, but they believe the foregoing to be unnecessary and extravagant. They are but the food of the epicure, and should not be allowed at the public expense. The soldier of the army, who fights the battles of his country, is denied any such luxuries. The honest farmer of the country cannot indulge in such, because the wants of his family forbid it, and the committee do not believe that he should be taxed to support them in others, &c."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The District System—Extra Sessions of the Legislatures—the New Jersey Case—the Duty of Congress—the Mode of Districting.

The subject of the Apportionment of Representatives has now been six months before Congress—a few days more than twenty six weeks—and still remains to be settled with no very flattering prospect of either a speedy or an amicable settlement. At this time it is not our purpose to say a word in relation to the ratio, but to make a passing remark or two on some other points connected with this subject.

THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.—This principle, settled as it was by the House, (who are particularly and immediately interested in it) it is presumed the Senate will not think proper to change or modify, unless they should make an amendment to the bill establishing and defining and fixing the limits to each District—a duty that must devolve either on Congress or the State Legislatures

EXTRA SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURES.—Under the present embarrassments of the times, it appears to be a great grievance for Congress to impose upon the States the necessity of convening their twenty six Legislatures in extra session, simply for performing a duty (districting the States) which, if not absolutely obligatory on Congress to perform, certainly of right belongs to them, and which they have the same right to perform themselves that they have to direct it to be performed by any other legislative body. The average expenses of each Legislature —if the members estimate their services, travel, and time, any thing near what members of Congress rate theirs—would be about $10 000, amounting in the aggregate to $260,000 All this expense and trouble could be saved in one day by the action of Congress, simply by appointing committees of three or five from each State, chargeff with the duty of taking their pens in one hand, and a copy of the census in the other, and tracing out the limits of each district containing the requisite representative ratio of population. When then have fixed the ratio, it would appear they should undertake and perform this duty to save their several States the needless expense and useless vexation of an extra session. How will their States excuse them for the neglect of this duty.

THE NEW JERSEY CASE.—The contested election of New Jersey, which arose sole on account of the General Ticket system, perhaps furnishes at the same time the best reason and authority for the districting system If this case do not afford ample authority, then nothing short of a revolution would.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.—If it be the duty of members by districts, is it not their duty, under present circumstances, to define the districts in the law?

THE MODE OF DISTRICTING.—The mode of districting the States must be solely by the aid of the *Census*. Every member of Congress has one copy each; but there will not be more than a copy, perhaps, for a whole Legislature.

DEMOIVRE.

THE TARIFF FOR REVENUE.—The Tariff Bill which was reported to the House of Representatives on Friday, by the Committee of Ways and Means proposes (the Intelligencer informs us) to lay duties on goods imported from abroad, on the chief articles thereof, as follows:

On unmanufactured wool exceeding eight cents per pound in value, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On the same article of the value of eight cents or under per pound, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool forty per cent. ad valorem, except carpeting, blankets, and some other articles, on which special ad valorem duties are proposed.

On cotton unmanufactured, three cents per pound.

On all manufactures of cotton not otherwise specified, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of silk according to their character, thirty or thirty five per cent.

On unmanfactured hemp, forty dollars per ton.

On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton: on the same article, made in whole or in part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton.

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, three cents per lb.

On cut glass, from twenty-five to forty five cents per pound; on plain, moulded, and pressed glass, from ten to sixteen cents per pound.

On all articles of china or any other earthen ware, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

On tanned sole or bend leather, six cents per pound, on calfskins tanned and dressed, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen, &c.

On all bound books in the English language, twenty cents per pound, &c.

On raw sugar, two and a half cents per pound.

On teas, according to their quality twenty cents, fifteen cents, ten cents, down to Bohea, on which a duty of three cents only is proposed.

On salt, ten cents per bushel.

After going through a long enumeration of specific duties, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem upon all remaining articles.

An additional duty of ten per cent on all articles imported in foreign vessels in cases where a specific discrimination is not made in the bill

All duties hereafter to be paid in cash

The bill also proposes to *repeal* the proviso of the Land Distribution Act which suspends the operation of that act in the event of any duty being laid by Congress of a higher rate than twenty per centum ad valorem.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, P. M.

The Supreme Court of the State have his morning decided that the Whig Alderman and Assistant of the Six Ward are entitled to their seats, and that the oath administered by the Recorder is sufficient. They have also directed that the Mayor shall swear in the other officers of the ward.

The judges have thus decided against their own party, and although it is not to be supposed that any judge would have allowed his political preferences to have effected the decission; yet it was in their power to have delayed the rendering of their judgment without any apparent unfairness; but they have acted with a promptness that entitles them to the highest praise of honorable men.

The Loco Focos are sad by diappointment; indeed it is a sorer blow than the absquatulation of Gov. Dorr--sorer inasmuch as there is no violation of principles, no sacrifice of measures, no defection of leaders, that affects that party so much as an event by which their pockets are touched. This decision gives the immense patronage of the city government to the Whigs.

Mr. Lawrence and the Hon. John Mills late U. S District Attorney, and another gentleman, have been selected by Massachusetts to treat respecting the Eastern Boundary Line.

P. S.--I have just learned that the Mayor has obtained from the Chief Justice, a stay of proceedings until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when he will decide whether to comply with the mandamus, or appeal to the court for the Correction of Errors.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

New York, June 4, 8½ A. M.

The Eastern Mail brings us, this morning inteilligence of Mr. Appleton's election to Congress by a plurality of 1394 votes. The entire Whig vote was 2753. Opposition 1213. Abolition 125. Scattering 1.

Buenos Ayres dates to the 9th of April have been received at Boston. The anniversary of Governor Rosas' birthday was celebrated on the 30th of March with great pomp. Two effigies, representing Juan Pablo Lopez and Jose Maria Paz, two of the Unitarian chiefs, were burnt. The belligerent fleets in the river had not yet met in battle.

The brig Joseph Atkins, Capt. Higgins at Boston from Jeremie, the 19th of May reports that the earthquake of the 7th was severely felt at Jeremie, but no damage was done though the ground and water were both much agitated. He confirms the accounts of the entire destruction of Cape Hayti—only two buildings remaining. The earthquake happening on a market day, a great many persons were in the city from the country and *four thousand persons*, it is estimated. perished, with mules, cattle and other animals innumerable. Port-au-Platte was also destroyed, though few lives were lost. The mountains in the rear of St. Marc were rent asunder so that teams could pass through the aperture.

From Rhode Island there is nothing of importance. I enclose a slip from the Providence Journal—

Office of the Providence Journal, }
Friday, P. M. June 3. }

ARREST FOR TREASON.—Wm. H. Smith, claiming to act as Secretary of State under the pretended "People's Constitution," was arrested last Thursday evening, on a charge of treason against the State. He was brought before Justice Bowen and pleaded not guilty, admitting, however, that he had acted as Secretary of State, but affirming that he had a right to do so, and that the law under which he was arrested had been repealed. He was committed for trial. We do not learn that he has applied to the Justices of the Supreme Court to be admitted to bail. Mr. Smith was at the late meeting at Woonsocket, and it is said that he there issued military commissions, in the name of the State to several of the men who had assembled there.

From the Boston Courier, June 7

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CAPE HAYTIEN.

Captain Tucker of the brig Dirigo, arrived last evening from Cape Haytien, was an eye witness of the catastrophe which befel that devoted city. He states that when aroused by the shock under his vessel he looked towards the town and saw the buildings tumbling simultaneously, apparently in one universal crash. The earthquake took place at five o'clock, P. M., and every building in the place, with the exception of parts of two or three houses, was destroyed in the space of two or three minutes. The tide flowed into the principal streets, and receded again immediately. Soon after the earthquake, the combustible parts of the buildings remaining took fire and were destroyed.

Capt. Tucker states that the entire population of the place was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 and from the best information he could obtain, not more than 2000 were saved. The principal part of the merchants were among the survivors. Mr. Carvalho, well known here, was dug out from the ruins, and died two days afterwards.

The survivors being uncontrolled by any officers of the government, were continually fighting and shooting each other for plunder. The cargo of the Dirigo was dug out from the ruins, after the earthquake was over.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun

ANNAPOLIS, June 8 1842.

Burning of the Schooner George Washington—Passengers and Crew Safe.—Gentlemen: Last night, about 11 o'clock our quiet little city was alarmed by the cry of fire, and it was discovered to proceed from the burning of a vessel, inside Greenbury's Point. She proved to be the schooner George Washington, of Oxford, Capt. Seward, laden with pine wood, bound to Baltimore. The captain states that he, together with the crew, retired to bed early, and he was awoke by the cracking of the fire and the suffocating influence of the smoke, the cabin at the time, as well as the wood on deck, being in a light blaze. Efforts were made to extinguish it but they were of no avail, and all on board, the captain, his lady and son, and two hands, took to the small boat and came ashore. Nothing was saved but some articles of clothing and the anchors and cabals. At the time of writing this, the vessel is still in sight, floating down the river, burnt to the waters' edge. Our citizens promptly did all they could, but that was not a great deal, as the night was very dark and the vessel between one and two miles from the city.

Yours, &c.

GREAT FIRE IN NORFOLK.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that an alarming fire broke out at about 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning, in an unoccupied house, in Little Water street next door to the corner of Woodside's Lane. That block extending to Broad Water street was destroyed the fire crossed to the opposite of Woodside's Lane which communicated to the stabblery of Mr. Wm S. Lacoste, which with his dwelling and the block of buildings in Warren's Row, rear of the Exchange, was burnt. Number of houses burnt, 22, all of brick except the one in which the fire originated, and the house adjoining—estimated loss from 20 to 25,000 dollars. Insurance from fifteen to sixteen thousand dollars.

The Lumber Yards of Messrs. Ferguson & Milhado, and Mr. Tunis, were in immediate danger during the whole period of the fire from the burning cinders of the house on fire Resolution Fire Company from Portsmouth, arrived early at the scene of conflagration, they took a position at the corner of Holt's lane, and were principally instrumental in saving the block of buildings east of Mr. T. Eccles' house. A detachment of Seamen and Marines, with a number of officers from the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. Gardener, were also there, working manfully at the engines and guarding the property of the inhabitants which was strewed along the streets.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows: "The trial of Col. Monroe Edwards, which is expected to come on in your city next week, excites considerable interest here. His bearing, during his arrest and examination, was of that cool and collected character, as to impress some with an idea that he was either an innocent man or a most accomplished scoundrel. His trunk, which since his arrest has been lying at the Bank of North America, was yesterday examined by a specially commissioned agent from your city, and found to contain sixty thousand dollars in gold and Treasury notes."

HENRY CLAY.—A Whig meeting has been held at Augusta, Ga., at which Henry Clay was nominated as the people's candidate for the presidency of the U States. The Hon. R. H. Wilde, Peter J. Boisclear, A. H. Miller, and C. J. Jenkins, were appointed delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held in June next.

MR. CLAY IN YORK COUNTY.

The Whigs of York county have held a meeting and resolved to sustain Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency. We copy two of the spirited resolutions:

"Resolved, That while avowing ourselves friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY to the Presidential Chair, we do so, not so much for the sake of the man as the Country—the station can add but little honor to him, while the people will reap blessings as the fruits of the act by which they shall bestow it on him, and the world will recognize in the choice the sound discretion of a free and intelligent nation who while they establish the best institutions of government, confide the task of administering their trusts to the hands of the wisest, worthiest and ablest of their citizens.

"Resolved, That we desire our fellow citizens throughout the length and breadth of the land who concur with us in the views which we have expressed to step forward promptly and ratify our choice; let the rallying cry be raised—the folds of the broad banner on which the name of our candidate and our principles are inscribed, be thrown to the breeze and gleam in the sunshine as an evidence and a token that we seek the welfare of the country The result will prove that the people are with us, and in that sign we shall conquer.'

The following is the list of officers:

JOSEPH GARRETSON, President.
George King, }
Adam Smyser, }
Adam Bott, } V. Presidents.
Daniel Scriver, }
Jacob Laumaster, }
Alexander J. Fry, } Secretaries.
Henry Knauffeldt, }

The meeting was addressed by Thomas E. Cochran, Esq.

IN TENNESSEE.

Our brother of the Jonesboro Tennessee Whig has a way of expressing himself, which is quite emphatic, and some people might mistake his earnestness even for rashness. He places the name of Henry Clay at the head of his paper, and in the course of an editorial of some length, thus discourses.—U. S. Gaz.

"Politically, we are now what we were when we first undertook the management of this Press, and what we have been since we were but 16 years of age —we are *Whig*—an ULTRA WHIG—AN UNCHANGED & UNCHANGEABLE WHIG, of the old school—the "sworn eternal foe" of patent Van Buren Democracy—a system of *legalized robbery*, misrule and corruption, against which we shall war, with whatever of ability we may possess, while we have strength to speak and write, and when we become palsied in death, we hope to be heard, at the top of a feeble voice, crying—*Down with Locofocoism!*

"We intend at all times to act in unison with our principles—to contend for the diminution of executive power—the Protection of American labor—the Retrenchment of the national expenditures—the regulation of the currency—the increased efficiency both of the Army and the Navy —and in short all the great principles for which we contended in 1840.

For the Presidency, in 1844, we have declared for HENRY CLAY vs. THE WORLD—because his eminent abilities, sound judgment, liberal and patriotic views, long, arduous and untiring devotion to the interests of his country have entitled him to this honor, above any man now living in the United States."

MARTIN.—Ex President Van Buren in company with Mr. Paulding has been travelling extensively through the west and south west of late. Upon his arrival at Lexington he was called upon by Mr. Clay, who invited him and Mr. Paulding to go to Ashland, which invitation they accepted, and spent with him a day or two. Conjecture is on the wing as to the cause of Mr. Van Buren's peregrinations and is beginning to throw out hints that the *pilgrim ex-President* has "in his eye" a second elevation to 'that chair." And indeed it seems probable that the locos will select him as their candidate, there being much doubt whether they could concentrate their forces upon any other. Benton, Calhoun, Buchanan, all equally ambitious, all with a large number of friends. Select either—the others will draw off their forces; but start the *Fox*, and all will join upon his *trail* in harmonious concert.—Cecil Whig.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE SENATE OF TENNESSEE.—It is known to our readers that the State of Tennessee is not now represented in the Senate of the United States, and that the cause of this was the inability of parties in the last Legislature of that State to agree upon the mode, time, &c., of the election.—The Whigs had a majority of the House, and the Democrats a majority of the Senate, and if a joint ballot vote had been taken, the whigs would have elected their candidate; hence the disagreement. The democrats could not elect, and would not let the whigs do it. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, both parties appealed to the people, and the democrats proposed, through four of their members, to resign at once, and let the people decide, provided the whigs would do so. The whig Senators having consulted each other, have determined to do so, and now pronounce themselves ready at any moment, that the democrats come up to the scratch. So if there is no backing out, in a few days we may hear of

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