The Herald states that Edwards, upon being questioned as to his objects, he replied with perfect nonchalance, that a boy had brought them in to him, but he had no intention to use them, and would not leave the cell if the door was left wide open. This will serve as a caution to keepers who they admit to the cells of prisoners of the character of Edwards, as there is no doubt these implements have been conveyed to him under cover of other materials, and it therefore points out the necessity of having every basket and parcel carefully examined before it reaches the cells of notorious and convict felons. Mr. Homan suspecting that other prisoners might be concerned in the plot, caused the adjoining cells to be searched, but nothing was discovered to justify the suspicion."

JUDGMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE VETO.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Aug 10.

* * * There is one objection taken by the President in his veto message which will strike every one as not a little extraordinary. He objects to the bill because it unites two subjects which have no connexion with each other. Now this objection would have been well taken if applied to the original land bill, which he approved. *That* bill united the tariff with the distribution of the proceeds of the lands, and what Congress proposes now is *to separate them*. And yet Mr. Tyler, professing to be in favor of such separation, vetoes the bill which would effect that object! A strange obliquity of vision must have come over the President when he thus struck down what he protests he is so earnestly in favor of. The reasoning under the head of his third objection, against uniting the two subjects, is so overpowering in favor of the bill which he vetoes, that were it separated from the rest of the message it would be taken as a speech in its support.—The fact is, as all who know any thing are fully aware, that the tariff and distribution were united by the land bill passed at the extra session, and the fact is equally well known that such union was made to meet what were then orucularly given out as the peculiar views of Mr. Tyler, and to ensure his approval of the bill.—The union was unnatural, and should not have been consented to by the Whigs. Out of great anxiety to act in harmony with Executive, they unwisely consented to their union. As Mr. Tyler now argues it was fatal to the merchant and manufacturer that they should have been united in a way to make the fate of one dependent on the other. But now Congress is anxious to repair their error—an error reluctantly committed, but which was forced on them by the President himself. They propose to sever the two questions, to leave the land bill subject to repeal or amendment as an independent abstract question. They have passed a bill which severs the connexion; leaving the tariff to stand by itself, and the distribution bill to stand by itself, and making neither dependent on the other. Mr. Tyler argues that he is in favor of separation and yet vetoes the bill! And this is called consistency!

In another view, this conflict between the President and Congress is of vital importance. It involves the question how far Congress will be justified in giving up its own firm convictions of what is right to the peculiar views of the President—and, by so giving up, submit the whole legislation of the country to the will of one man. Whatever it may be in theory, in practice, the veto, as exercised by Mr. Tyler, makes him fully as much a dictator and a despot as the Autocrat of Russia The Russian, despot makes laws; our American President allows none to be made that do not fully meet his wishes. In both cases the legislation of the country is entirely engrossed by the head of the Government.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 11

THE VETO.—Our readers have had this document before them, which, in reasoning and spirit, is similar to its late predecessor—the veto of the provisional tariff bill. Another blow has been struck at the constitutional independence of Congress—another at the prosperity of the country, already crippled and impaired.

It is useless to go into any studied comments on this Executive paper. Its reasonings, flimsy and superficial at best, flow from one point and tend to one conclusion; which is, that Mr. TYLER does not choose to allow Congress to legislate upon the financial affairs of the Government. The plain question that arises cannot be tortured out of this shape. The struggle is for legislative power; and if, as we have been in the habit of believing, the Constitution has vested that power essentially in congress, the attempts of the President to defeat the action of the two Houses—his obstinate and persevering efforts at thwarting them—are attempted usurpations which must be checked if the liberty of the Republic is to be preserved.

With an impoverished Treasury before him, the wretched condition of which he expatiates upon at length; with no means at hand to obtain revenue, except by an arbitrary construction of an imperfect law which requires further legislation to make it operative, and which if operative would be insufficient, in full view of all the confusion, disorder and embarrassment into which the country his been thrown by his capricious conduct—industry paralysed, great interest prostrate and overborn by the hostile influence of foreign capital and labor, which are suffered to fall with all their force upon an unsheltered people; in the midst of the general wreck of the national credit, the utter beggary of the national exchequer, and the gloomy forebodings of worse things to come, the President, by the petulent use of a power, safe only in judicious hands, and formidable even in hose, with the wanton stubbornness of a poiled child that will have its way, stands resolute to nullify every measure of relief proposed by Congress, and seems to take a mischievous delight in the disturbance he creates. It is no doubt a flattering thing that one man can make such a pudder, throw a whole system of Government into disorder, and be talked about through a whole country; yet a man of reflection might recollect that a pebble thrown by the hands of a child, of a fool or a madman, might be so cast into a piece of complicated machinery as to stop the working of the whole series, are to produce its destruction.

In his vetoes of the extra session, the President stood on the ground of a tender conscience. He had constitutional scruples which he must respect and which Congress ought to have respected; and although his second veto was put upon a bill of his own devising, yet the plea of a delicate conscience was insisted on; and there were many who believed in the sincerity thus ostentatiously professed. But in his later vetoes there is no mention of constitutional scruples; there was no room for any. The most assured hypocrisy could not venture upon such a pretext in reference to measures purely legislative; measures of revenue and finance wholly within the ordinary functions of Congressional duty.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

VETO—VETO.

Whether madness, and selfish passion so excessive as to be almost inconceivable, are to be distinguished, or whether they are not in fact identical, is a question we will not now undertake to discuss. Nor is it necessary. Intense selfishness, in a man who with a very weak and bewildered head, suddenly gets into possession of power, and finds himself furnished with the means of indulging appetites pent up and restrained before by very narrow circumstances, never fails to produce the worst effects of the worst form of madness. There is an old proverb on this subject. We will not repeat it, but only say, it is very bad for those who have to ride with him, and not altogether well for those who happen to be in the way over which the iron shod steed is to pass. Men, women and children all fare alike, and are equally liable to be cloven down, unless, indeed, it be, that the most feeble and helpless are the greatest sufferers. Our chief is now in full career, and his performance so closely resembles that of Charles the first, that we might fancy him a Stuart, if it were not for an occasional dash of the renowned John Gilpin, and a little of Nero's humour for sport, jumbled strangely together to make up a personage who would be supremely droll if he were not so very mischievous.

Unhappily, as it would seem to our imperfect wisdom, the capacity for mischief is widely spread in our poor nature It exists in the fullest energy, where no other distinguishing capacity is found—where there is neither talent nor virtue nor even the graces which sometimes seem to supply the place of both.

What is to be done? This is the serious and anxious question in every one's mouth. We cannot now give it a detailed answer, but one sufficient answer we can give. Whigs, do your duty Stand by your principles, and stand firmly together. Your ancestors never computed the amount of the tax upon tea. They paid millions of times as much in toil and suffering, but they paid no tax. They persvered in scorn and defiance of soomething more formidable than the pitiful patronage of a President, and they redeemed their country.

Do you as your fathers did. Stand by your principles.

From the N. York Tribune, of Aug. 11.

"The enemies of American industry—the advocates of the policy which must unfaillingly depress, as it has already nearly depressed, the labor and laborers of this country to the level of Europe—the architects of a desolation and national ruin, fired one hundrad guns in the Park last night over the defeat of the Protective Tariff—a defeat which will send the families of one hundred thousand upright and worthy American artisans supperless to bed! Birmingham and Sheffield through treachery have triumphed over our own work-shops and workmen, and AMERICANS rejoice over a calamity which paralyzes the energies and blasts the reviving hopes of the nation! Rejoicing in New York over a despotic act which renders New York a British port, and restores, in an important respect, the era of our colonial vassalage! Could not the enemies of American Industrial Independence have procured the firing of these guns over the Canada line, or at least from the War-spite? Be decent, men, even in insanity and treason."

From the Alexandria Gazette, Aug 11.

The 'extreme medicine' of the Constitution has come to be the daily food of the People. A power which the British monarch *dare not* exercise, and which the founders of our Republic thought could only possibly be used on the most important occasions and in cases of great emergency, is now familiarly and constantly handled and made to control the legislation of the Representatives of the States and the People. We are told that when the last veto was sent in very little interest was expressed by the House or among the spectators in the galleries. It had become an 'old song,' and none were startled at its introduction. Thus do men become familiarized to POWER. Accustomed to its mien and port, they learn first to endure it, and then to yield to its authority and succumb to its dictation.

The *American Sentinel* at Philadelphia a Locofoco paper generally, but lately approving and supporting the present Administration of the General Government, is more than content with the Veto; describes the majority in Congress as 'banded conspirators;' and concludes its observations as follows:

"In conclusion, we cannot pass over "what we think quite important in relation to President TYLER'S course on "this great measure, viz. that he has led "off boldly in the old footsteps of Democracy, every Democratic member of "both Houses of Congress having voted "against the bill that President TYLER "has thus promptly vetoed Mr. TYLER "has on this occasion marked out his "future career. His banner bears on it "the significant motto, 'the Democracy "invincible.'"

THE VETO PROCESSION.

I had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of the Veto across the Rotunda into the House. I was standing conversing there, near the base of that colossal statue of him, whom it is sad now to name; when hearing a shuffling of feet behind me, I turned and saw the younger of the royal youths posting along his dexter hand grasping that customary bludgeon, with which he is always armed when he marches in with a Message while his sinister first displayd the Presidential missive itself. He wore an air of grandeur even beyond the usual loftiness of his port. At his left side, as if for a shield to the sacred document itself, strode indomitable John Jones himself, looking breathless with the tremendous part which he was playing. Behind them, with equally eager, but less elevated aspect came, the inferior retinue of the confidants of the Palace. It was a procession reminding one irresistibly of one of those annual mockeries of sacred things, which used to be practised, where one ribald pranced as a hobby-horse, one growled as a lion, one hissed as a dragon while the two chief fools of all played abbot and bishop The celebrated mummery of the feasts of ASSES was nothing to it.—LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

☞The Madisonian says the Clay Whigs are trying "to *entice* John Tyler out of the Whig ranks.' —Yes, the enticement will be very much like that of the fellow who said he was enticed out of the barn. "Enticed, did you say?" said the lawyer who was taking evidence in the case. "Yes, first he enticed me into the barn yard" "Where then?"—"Why then he enticed me over the fence into the other yard."—"What next?"—Why then he enticed me over another fence into the street."—"What did he entice you with?"—"Why, he took a pitchfork, and putting it into my trouserloons, enticed me all the way—right over.' John Tyler's enticement out of the Whig ranks is something after the same fashion —Bost. Am.

JOHN TYLER'S OPINION OF MR. CLAY, IN 1839.

The following passage is an extract from a speech delivered by *John Tyler* in the Virginia House of Delegates, in 1839 in favor of the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, as recommended by the Kentucky Statesman:

"In my deliberate opinion, there was but one man, who could have arrested the then course of things, [John C Calhoun's traitorous attempt to desolve the Union.] and that man was HENRY CLAY. It rarely happens, Mr. Speaker, to the most gifted and talented, and patriotic, to record their names upon the page of history, in characters indelible and enduring. But, sir, if to have rescued his country from civil war—*if to have preserved the Constitution and Union from hazard of total wreck*, constitute any ground for an immortal and undying name among men, then do I believe, that he has won for himself that high renown. I speak what I do know, for I was an actor in the scenes of that perilous period.—When he rose in that Senate Chamber, and held in his hand the olive branch of peace, I, who had not known what envy was before, *envied him*. I was proud of him as my fellow-countryman and still prouder, that the *slashes of Hanover*, within the limits of my old district, gave him birth."

HENRY CLAY.

The Democratic Review, the ORGAN PAR EXCELLENCE, of its party, in its last number, has an article headed, 'CLAY in the field again.' The article thus opens:

'Clay is a fine fellow—He is so bold he is so brave, and in the political MELEE, he rides thundering along at the head of his hosts, in the van of the strife so gallantly and with so haughty a crest! Like the PANACHE of Henry IV, wherever the fight is hottest and the blows the heaviest, their streams its white flutter as the signal to his friends of the point of pressure, and the direction to which they should follow. He is a MAN every inch of him—worth fighting, worth beating.

And it is thus that the noble and gallant 'Harry of the West' extorts ADMIRATION even from his bitterest political opponents. They cannot help yielding him the tribute of their praise.—Alexandria Gazette.

"WHIG PROMISES."—BEFORE the election of 1840, it was the standing complaint of the Locofocos that the Whigs CONCEALED their intentions, and WOULD NOT DECLARE the principles on which they intended to conduct the Government, but smothered all inquiries in a hurrah for Log Cabins, Coonskins, Hard Cider, and Tippecanoe. Now these same veracious gentlemen assert that the Whigs promised EVERY THING, and pledged themselves to every thing, possible and impossible, in that very contest in 1840! Do not these two falsehoods save us the trouble of refuting either?

N. Y. Tribune.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE SACRED AND INVIOLATE COMPROMISE.

CAPT. TYLER AND CITIZEN RITCHIE.

In 1839—(how much earlier, we have not searched the records)—Mr. Tyler was a boisterous advocate of Distribution—as a just, wise and beneficent measure. During that year, he made an elaborate report to the Virginia Legislature in favor of Distribution. He also made a great speech on the subject, which he wrote out for the press himself. In that speech he declared himself in favor of preserving the Compromise 'sacred and inviolate,' but to remove all doubt of his meaning, he gave his understanding of the Compromise act, and expressly averred that no disposition of the public lands could in any wise affect that act! We have published the passage before but it is so pat, that we annex it again:—

'The public lands are not mentioned in the compromise bill, nor *could they have been thought of by Congress*. The fact is, that the land bill was at the moment of the passage of the compromise bill, in the President's pocket. So far as Congress was concerned, the proceeds of the sales had been disposed of by what only wanted the signature of the President to become a law. HOW THEN CAN THE COMPROMISE ACT BE MADE IN ANY WAY DEPENDENT ON ANY DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS?"

In 1839, when he was anxious to be considered a thorough going Whig, he wrote a letter to the Whigs of Pittsburg, in which he reiterated the same sentiments:

'My opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairsville and Steubenville. At both places in regard to the question, what are your opinions as to the Tariff? I answered that I was in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and in favor of raising the revenue by duties on imports in opposition to a resort to a system of direct taxation, as every way onerous to the people, unproductive to the treasury and expensive in the collection. That in these views I was pleased to believe that I concurred with Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, so that there existed a prospect, in the event of Gen. Harrison's election, that a permanent system would be introduced, in place of a fleeting and ever varying system, which promises one thing to day and produces another to morrow.'

In June, 1841, in his message to Congress he held the same sentiments, and strenuously urged the Distribution of the Land money—although the Federal Treasury was then empty, and a loan of 12 millions was necessary to meet the pressing obligations of the Government.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

MR. CLAY—ULTRA ABOLITIONISTS.

The following handbill, put forth at Albany, in New York, and inserted in the Tocsin of Liberty, on the 27th July, 1842, attracted our attention:

The subscriber proposes to give a course of street lectures

1st. He will comment upon the abominable wickedness of the late gentlemen's Grand Jury, in conniving with kidnappers, and neglecting to indict a slave-hunter of this city. The names of the Grand Jurors will be given.

2d. Show that there is a gang of kidnappers watching for prey.

3d. Will give an account of the escape of fugative slaves, and ask money to aid them to a land of freedom.

4th. Will give a few reasons why that notorious Sabbath breaker, Swearer, Gambler, Duelist, Thief, Robber, Adulterer, Man-stealer, Slaveholder, &c., HENRY CLAY! should never be President of these United States Lectures will commence on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock precisely, near the Centre Market.—ABEL BROWN.

Albany, July 18, 1842.

Emotions of astonishment, indignation, contempt, and risibility, rose in our mind in rapid succession, on the perusal of this gross and infamous libel. It is due to the good people of Albany, to say, that the atrocious libeller was not allowed to deliver his intended lecture. The same number of the Tocsin says: 'Now what was the sequel? Why, that Mr. Brown did not appear at the time and place appointed, but that the mob, to a large number as we are told (not being persent,) did appear with abundance of wrath and cabbage, sheeps-plucks and rotten eggs, swearing and vowing vengence on Abel Brown'

A REPARTEE.—A good bit of wit once transpired in our House of Legislature, which perhaps has not yet appeared in print.

'Sir,' said the member from Assumption, 'I am here the proud representative of my constituents; I am here, from the Parish Assumption, and while I stand upon the floor, I and Assumption are of a piece.'

'Yes,' said an honorable member, opposite, 'and you are the d—st piece of Assumption that ever was heard of'

Picayune.

MOB LAW IN VIRGINIA.—It appears from the Richmond papers that unpleasant tidings had reached that place from the Western part of the State, of resistance to the laws. The Compiler quotes the Parkersburg Gazette, which states that Jackson county is in a state of open rebellion. On Monday, (Court day) 25 h ult., the people paraded the streets of Ripley, with guns, clubs, &c., and threatened to ride upon a rail, any man who bid for property under two-thirds of its value. Property was offered, but there were no bidders. The Abingdon Virginia speaks also of mutterings of dissatisfaction, in the lower end of Washington Co., at the sacrifices of property at public sale, and of some persons having taken the stump to advocate resistance to the forcible collection of debts.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 20.

MR. ADAM'S REPORT.—The Report of the Committee on the President's last veto message was presented to the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by Mr. Adams its Chairman, and was listened to with the most profound attention. Two counter Reports were made by members of the Committee (Messrs. Gilmer, C. J. Ingersol & Roosavelt.) We are sorry we received Mr. Adam's Report too late for our paper this week—it is most able and will meet the hearty approbation of every true Whig in the Union. It was signed by J. Q. Adams, J. M. Botts, Jas. Cooper, K. Rayner, T. J. Campbell, Truman Smith, F. Granger, H. G. Lane, J. Morrow. J. A. Pearce. The following resolution closes the Report.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring therein, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in the seventh section of the first article, be recommended to the Legislature of the several States which on the adoption of the same, by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall become part and parcel of the Constitution:

Instead of the words 'two thirds,' twice repeated in the second paragraph of the said seventh section, substitute, in both cases, the words 'a majority of the whole number.'

A friend in the country requests us to insert the following definition of the oft recurring English term—"a quarter of wheat."

In England the standard for wheat is seventy pounds per bushel—eight bushels, five hundred and sixty pounds, make a *quarter* of *a ton*.

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, the Whigs of Talbot County, assembled at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq. was called to the chair, and John Harrington appointed Secretary

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman in some pertinent remarks, it was on motion Resolved, That eight Delegates be sent by Talbot county to represent her in the approaching Whig Convention in the city of Baltimore, to be held on the 24th inst., and that in the selection of said delegates two be taken from each election district of the county.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons from each Election District be named by the chair, whose duty it shall be to retire and report suitable nominations to the meeting.

Whereupon the chairman appointed the following committee to wit.

Easton District—Sam. Hambleton, jr. Wm. H. Groome, Edw. N. Hambleton, R M. Wilson, Wm. Dulin.

St. Michaels District—Foster Maynard, Thomas Tenant, Jas. L. Wrightson, Robt. L. Seth, Jas. Arringdale.

Trappe District.—John Stevens, Martin Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman Robt. Delehay, Peter Stevens.

Chapel District.—George Dudley, T. O. Martin, J. C. Goldsborough, G. W. Scott, John Leverton.

Who having retired a short time made the following report to the meeting.

The committee appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to nominate two suitable persons from each District, to represent Talbot county in the approaching Whig Convention in Baltimore on the 24th inst., beg leave most respectfully to recommend the following persons.

From Easton District—William H. Groome, Sam. Hambleton, Jr.

From Trappe District—Robert Delehay, Thomas J. Gadd.

From St. Michaels District.—John Harrington, R L. Seth.

From Chapel District—Thomas Hopkins, jr. John C. Goldsborough.

On motion, it was further Resolved, That this meeting stand adjourned to Tuesday the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. and that its proceedings be published in the Easton Gazette, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Chairman.
John Harrington, Sec'ry.

WHIG MEETING IN CAROLINE COUNTY.

Pursuant to notice given, a meeting of the Whigs of Caroline county Maryland, was held at Denton on Tuesday the sixteenth day of August for the purpose of appointing eight delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in the city of Baltimore on the 24th inst. to nominate candidates for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. James Turner to the Chair and the appointment of William H. Downes, Esq of Greensborough, as Secretary—Upon motion of Thomas Burchenal, Esq. a committee of three from each District was appointed to report a nomination to the meeting which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, viz.

Upper District—Henry M. Godwin, William H. Downes, Esq'rs.

Middle District—Zabdiel W. Potter, William Malster, John Collins, Esq'rs.

Lower District—Hon. James Turner, Levin Stack, Arthur J. Willis, Esq'rs.

On motion of Thomas Burchenal, Esq. it was Resolved. That the delegates be empowered to fill any vacancy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Denton Pearl, Easton Gazette, Baltimore American and Baltimore Patriot and signed by the officers of the meeting.

On motion of S. A. Willis, Esq. the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES TURNER, Ch'n.
William H. Downes, Sec'ry.

KENT COUNTY.—The Whigs of Kent county have nominated James H. Edes, Macall M. Raisin, and Samuel Sutton, for the House of Delegates. Charles B. Filden, for Sheriff.

CAROLL COUNTY.—The loco focos have nominated the following ticket for the next Legislature—Elias Brown, William Shaw, Jacob Pouder and Daniel Stull.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.—The following gentlemen compose the Whig delegation from this county to the State Convention, viz: James Merrick, Jas. Clements, John Brown, Solomon Betts, John Palmer, John C. Ruth, Roderick Earickson, and James Massey, Esqrs.

CECIL COUNTY.—The Whigs of Cecil County have appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention to be held in this city on the 24th instant:—Benedict Jones, Benj. F. Sluyter, James H. Jamar, George R. Howard, Nathan Wilkinson, Thomas Burnsides, Joseph Roman, Jr. Ellis Reynolds, Absalom Roman, and Cornelius Smith Esqrs.

Thomas C. Crookshanks, Esqr. has been nominated as a candidate for the House of Delegates from Cecil, in place of Mr. Morton who declined.

CALVERT COUNTY.—The Whigs of Calvert County have appointed Dr. James B. Robinson, Joseph Bourne, Richard Sunderland, John Beckett, Jesse J. Dalrymple, Young D. Hance, Dr. Robert Ayres and Nathaniel D. Sollers, Esqrs their Delegates to the State Convention.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.—The following named gentlemen constitute the delegation from Anne Arundel Conty: Richard Sellman, George Howard, Leonard Ighehart; Charles S. Ridgely, James Kent, Perry Gaither, Daniel T. Hyde, C. S. W. Dorsey, Joshua Steuart, Thomas Hood, Benjamin E. Gantt

The Whigs of Anne Arundel County have nominated the following ticket for the next General Assembly of Maryland: For Senator—John Johnson, Esq Delegates Robert Garner, Edwin P. Hayden, John Y. Worthington, Reuben Warefield, Levin R. Mills.

THE BOUNDARY TREATY SIGNED.—The Madisonian says—"We understand from authentic sources, that one or more treaties were signed this day, at the Department of State by the Secretary of state and the British Ministers Extraordinary."

Friday, August 12, 1842.

It is understood that a Convention which has been signed in this city between Mr. WEBSTER, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and Lord ASHBURTON, Special Envoy, on the part of Great Britain, was yesterday transmitted by the PRESIDENT of the United States to the Senate for consideration by that body in its Executive capacity. The Senate generally acting with deliberation on subjects of so grave a character, it will probably be several days before any thing decisive is done or known concerning the Treaty.

[Nat. Intel.

THE ARMY BILLS.—The disagreeing votes of the Senate and House of Representatives on the two bills concerning the Army, the one making certain reductions in it, and the other making the annual appropriations for its support, have been reconciled upon conference between the two Houses and both bills finally passed both Houses, on Tuesday and now need only the signature of the President to become laws.—Among the effects of the reduction bill are the following:—to convert the Second Regiment of Dragoons into a Rifle Corps, to reduce the rank and file of the army, to abolish the office of Commissary General of Purchases, and to reduce the number of Assistant Surgeons, and Paymasters.—*Nat Int.*

The Georgetown Advocate says that a new daily paper, to replace the Independent, will soon be issued at Washington. It is to be under the charge of a gentleman of Philadelphia, and is started with the patronage and favor of the Whig members of Congress.

The joint resolution of the House, to adjourn on the 22d, is temporarily laid upon the table. This is only to see whether or not the House will attempt any thing further, all revenue measures having to originate there. Truly, we have fallen upon evil times.

☞The Printing business in the United States is estimated to give employment to two hundred thousand persons and thirty millions of capital.

The Madison (Indiana) Courier says:—'Our Mayor is a cabinet maker, our Marshal a blacksmith, the City Attorney a pattern maker, the Collector a tobacconist three of the nine Councilmen are tailors, two are carpenters, one a machinist, one a wagon maker, one a millwright and one a fanmill maker. Let any other city in the United States beat us if they can. Who will say we are not working-men?"

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