BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

All who read the report of the proceedings of the House must observe what a multitude of motions to suspend the rules of the House are made to prevent the progress of business. Not content with speaking against time, for six weeks together, to arrest the progress of the ordinary appropriation bills; not disheartened nor ashamed of having a six weeks' opposition sustained by *only six votes* on yeas and nays in support of his proposition, Mr. Bell, who is set to work to foil the business of the House, by those in league against the administration, is continually devising petty expedients for this purpose. By a vote of the House the two first hours of the morning are assigned to the despatch of business long since brought in, and which has precedence of all such as can now be introduced at this late day of the session. To dissipate these two hours every morning, the opposition are continually moving to dispense with the rule, without the least prospect of effecting it, but evidently with the design of thwarting the despatch of business. The way it is managed we will give some examples of.

Early in last week Mr. Wise asked the consent of the House to move a resolution in regard to the deposite banks. As there is a bill in the House on the subject, which the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as is known, will bring up as soon as other most pressing interests will allow, and as in the interim the Secretary of the Treasury and the department are accessible to all members of Congress who wish information, the motion was objected to. Mr. Wise moved to suspend the rules to give his motion precedence of the business then before the House, and called for the yeas and nays. It was negatived of course by the yeas and nays; but the object was answered by consuming half an hour of the two hours in taking the question in the manner required by Mr. Wise. No sooner was Mr. Wise disposed of, than Mr. Peyton took the floor and moved a resolution to give the deposite bank question precedence of all other business, by making the bill the special order on a given day. The Chairman of the Committee which had been charged with the bill, "*pledged himself to the gentleman that he would take the earliest opportunity to call up the bill.*" This did not answer Mr Peyton's purpose. He moved to suspend the rule, and called for the yeas and nays. His motion was negatived—only 67, instead of the necessary two thirds, voting for it. The call, however, finished the last half hour allotted to the morning business, two other opposition members, Messrs Lay and Evans, also making motions to suspend the rules.

All this might have been considered a justifiable proceeding, inasmuch as it could be said by the mover of it, that the time was well lost on showing who voted against giving the deposite question precedence over all other business. But Messrs. Peyton and Wise permitted only one day to pass, before they made the same propositions, and carried them through the same process, with the same result, viz: defeat of the morning's business.

The Friday following, Mr. Robertson, (the Nullifier from Richmond, Va.,) improved upon the scheme of *nullifying* the business. He moved a string of ten resolutions, and Mr. Milligan of Delaware demanded the half hour's vote on the resolution to suspend. On the next day Mr. Robertson remodeled the same resolutions, and a plan was adopted to hang two calls for the yeas and nays on the same string. Mr. Robertson himself called them on the motion to suspend the rule to offer them, although it had been denied the day before; and Mr. Rice Garland called for the yeas and nays on a separate motion, which he made read to them.

After this, Mr. Wise, for the third time, made his motion on the deposite resolution, and had the yeas and nays called on a motion to lay it on the table; and he again, for the fourth time, renewed it yesterday. This is a mere specimen. It is our duty to expose the artifices resorted to by the opposition in speaking against time, and calling for the yeas and nays, for the mere purpose of defeating the public business, and wasting the public money. The loss of the fortification bill last year disbanded all the workmen employed on the public defences, with a war threatening. The delays practised at the present session are wasting away the season, and by the time the appropriations are passed, one half of it will have been lost. Some of the public officers have already been obliged to borrow money on their private credit, to prevent great loss to the country in some departments of the public service.—*Globe.*

THE EXPUNGING RESOL UTION.

This formidable process is making a carnage in the ranks of opposition. The affected alarm attempted to be conjured up about the destruction of the Journal, is now well seen to have its source in the apprehension of the destruction of something much nearer and dearer, to the panic Senators, than leaves of musty old records. It is for themselves that they feel alarm, and to save themselves that they are conjuring up the poor ghost of another panic. Their condition is pitiable, and there is no way to escape from it. As long as they had a majority in the Senate, they could treat the expunging resolution with contempt, and lay it upon the table as often as Col. Benton offered it; but they have now lost the majority; they can no longer lay it on the table; and meet it they must.—Speeches they are obliged to make, and votes they will be obliged to give; and all who vote for themselves against the instruction of their constituents, will only be making bad worse. It will be adding the violation of instructions, to the violation of the constitution, and it will be adding insult to their constituents to injustice to the President. Such votes will have no moral force. The people will not count them, but subtract them from one side, and add them to the other. If instructions are obeyed, the resolutions will be carried at the present session by nearly two to one, say about 30 to 18; if the instruction are not obeyed, then the Bank whig party will have made an issue with the people, which the people will assuredly decide for them. The expunging resolution then, is a weapon of many edges, and will cut deeper and in more places than any public question ever yet presented to the American people.—Panics will no longer prevail. The JUDGES who stand ready to convict the clerk for FELONY, and the Senators for PERJURY, who may touch the Journal by vote or act, will have much work on hand before they punish the House of Representatives and all its officers including ex-speaker Clay, for thirty five years' total destruction of the whole journals of that time. It is hoped these JUDGES will finish that job before they begin upon the Senators who vote for expurgation, by drawing a circle round and writing a line across.

☞As for the panic Senators, they are now at the bar of the public, compelled to defend themselves, and unable to do so except the most lawyer-like tactics that have ever been exhibited. They have to deny their own charges, their own speeches, their own denunciations, and those of all their party, against the President. THEY ARE COMPELLED TO STAND UP IN THE SENATE CHAMBER AND DECLARE THAT THEY NEVER DID CHARGE HIM, NOR INTENDED TO CHARGE HIM, WITH ANY OFFENCE WHATEVER! And this denial they must stick to, through thick and thin, maugre their own printed speeches, and the fresh recollection of the whole country; for if they ever admit that, they did charge, or intended to charge him with any offence whatever, that moment they admit that he had a right to be fairly tried before he was convicted of that offence; and, consequently, that in proceeding against him without the forms of an impeachment, they violated the constitution, subverted the fundamental principles of justice, and disgraced the Senate. This is the dilemma—this the pinch—this the awful alternative; and hence the affected alarms, the forced terrors, the vile attempts at panics, helped out by JUDGES, the miserable cry about felony, and perjury, and destroying the Journal, when not one word of writing, or one fibre of paper is to be destroyed nor any thing injured except the most noble panic makers themselves! and on them, it must be mitted, the destruction will be great.—They will be expunged in good truth. The expunging resolution and the expunging debate, will do that work for them; and the refuge which they take under the innocence of the man whom they covered with the blackest crimes two years ago, and whom they then held to be worthy of the block, will only cover their deluded followers with confusion, while it increases the magnitude of their own crimes against an innocent man, an outraged country, and an offended God.—*Globe*

The Globe of Tuesday contains the following card, from Reuben M. Whitney relative to remarks made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wise. The certificate of the Clerk of the Baltimore Circuit Court places the chivalrous knight of Accomac, to say the least, in no very enviable situation. If he has not been guilty of a wilful and intentional falsehood, he has boldly asserted without a knowledge of the facts, that which has proved to be false, under circumstances, which no honorable man could have done. Mr. Wise first introduced into the House a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the connexion of Mr. Whitney with the Deposite Banks, and the nature of the office he held. This matter had previously been enquired into, and fully explained, but still Mr. Whitney, through the Globe, expressed a willingness for the most thorough examination into his private affairs. Mr. Wise retorted in the language quoted in the Card.—*Wilmington Gazette.*

A CARD.

"A certain" HENRY A. WISE, under the protection given him in the constitution, (which says in reference to Senators and Representatives: "for any speech or debate in either House," they shall not be questioned in any other place," having selected me as the object, and my affairs the theme, of his tirades in the Hall of the House, day after day, and having compelled, though reluctantly, to resort to this, the only mode left, to do myself justice, and expose the said "certain" Henry A. Wise.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Wise is reported, in relation to me, to have made the following statement, which I give as furnished to me by one of the reporters of the House, viz:

"Mr. Wise said that Reuben M. Whitney had expressed in a card in the Globe, a willingness that this inquiry should be made, upon the condition that they should also inquire into a charge of perjury. He must then be excused from excepting these terms. It was not the private affairs of Whitney that he desired to inquire into. He wished to inquire into his connexion with the deposite banks and the Treasury. Besides, in reference to the condition upon which Whitney was willing to meet the inquiry, there was a reason which was sufficient to induce him, and ought to induce the House, to decline a compliance with this request. It was this: Whitney had instituted a suit for slander in the Baltimore court, in reference to this charge for perjury, and had dismissed the same in view of a plea of justification.

It may fairly be presumed, I think, that Mr. Wise would not have undertaken to speak of affairs of mine, existing in another city, without having made inquiry concerning the same; if so, the following certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States at Baltimore, under the seal of that court, will show that Mr. Wise has *wilfully misstated them.*

Reuben M. Whitney,
vs.
Sheppard C. Leakin,
Samuel Barnes,

Case Titl'g; filed 17th April, 1832, November, 1832; Marshal amersed, W. G. app., and cont'd; April, 1833, cont'd; November, 1833, cont'd; April, 1834, cont'd; November, 1834, cont'd; April, 1835. Rule, security for costs and cont'd; November, 1835, cont'd; April, 1836, cont'd.

The United States of America,

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, *to wit:*

I, Thomas Spicer, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit, in and for Maryland district, do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of the docket entries in the above cause.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of the said Circuit Court, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

THO. SPICER, Cl'k Cir. Court.

Having now furnished the evidence to convict, before the nation, "a certain" Henry A. Wise of being guilty of having uttered, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, a wilful and BASE FALSEHOOD, for the purpose of calumniating and injuring me, I consider further comment unnecessary.

The said suit, so far from being withdrawn, will be prosecuted to the utmost extremity of the law.

R. M. WHITNEY.

Monday, April 18, 1836.

MR. VAN BUREN.

In the Washington correspondence of the New York Sunday Morning News, a neutral paper, we find the following notice of the oratorical powers of the Vice President:—

"A thousand times have I been asked what sort of a speaker is Mr. Van Buren; I have had a good opportunity to know; for during the whole time that he was in the Senate. I was a constant attendant upon its debates. When called upon for a sudden explanation or reply, he was never flurrid in the least degree, but would involve an answer on a argument in such a way as to confuse and confound his adversary I may truly say that I never knew him to make an effort; though what he did might seem to those unacquainted with his exuberant and glowing mind the result of an effort. His words always seemed to flow freely and untrammelled, from the perpetual well spring of native mind; and yet they were always checked and guarded by an apparent innate sense of propriety, as never to overreach their mark, while, at the same time, they never fell short of it. On some subject he would display his powers without reserve, as a mere speaker. The most remarkable case of this sort was his speech on the bill granting pensions to the remnant of the revolutionary soldiers This, I believe, was in the year 1829. I was in the senate chamber at the time, and was so enchanted and fascinated by the eloquence of the 'magician,' as they now call him, that nothing would induce me to leave the chamber till I had drank into my eager ear every word that he uttered, in speech of four hours. Every one seemed to feel himself in the grasp of a mighty intellect, and felt awed subdued and chastened by the splendor and power of that yet unequalled orator.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The following sections of a bill now before Congress, contain Mr. Wright's proposition for the distribution of the surplus revenue.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be hereby authrized and directed, at the commencement of every quarter of the year, to examine into the condition of the Treasury, and the probable amount of receipts, and expenditures during that quarter; and if in their opinion, the money in the Treasury during the quarter will generally exceed, or fall short of, seven millions of dollars, it shall be their duty to cause the surplus in the former case to the supposed excess, to be drawn out of the Treasury and invested in some safe stock or stocks in the name and behalf of the United States; and in the latter case to order a sale or sales of such part or portion of any such stocks owned by the United States, as will produce a sufficient sum to make up the supposed deficiency, the proceeds whereof shall be paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That said Commissioners of the Sinking fund shall be governed, in making such investments or sales, by the current and customary prices of stocks in the commercil cities of the United States; and in their purchases said Commissioners shall give preference to such stocks whose payment is guaranteed by some State, if the rate of interest upon the sum proposed to be invested will probably be as favorable. And at the commencement of every year, said Commissioners shall make a detailed report to Congress of all their doings and proceedings under the provisions of this act.

THE NEXT ELECTION.—We copy from the Boston Morning Post a statement of what our political friends in Massachusettes intend to perform at the next election in that state; from which it will be seen that they have resolved upon effecting a very material change in the political standing of the two parties in the Bay State. While noticing what is intended to be done in Massachusetts, it may be as well for us to inform our readers what we intend to do in Maryland, and what a large number of the best informed among our political opponents are prepared to expect. We intend to carry the Electoral vote for the State Senate, and elect Senators favorable to the National Administration. We intend to carry a majority of the Delegates to the next General Assembly, who together with the Senators will elect a Governor and Council favorable to the Administration. We intend to elect Presidential Electors who will give their votes for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. We intend to procure a repeal of the indemnity law, or such a change of it as to prevent the burden of it falling upon the city, and occasion the filling up the harbour of Baltimore to the great detriment of the interests of the people of the whole State. And we intend to effect a reform of the constitution of the state in such a manner as to secure to all the people an equality of the privileges, and prevent a few individuals, as they have heretofore done, ruling the state. These things we are resolved to accomplish, and those who are opposed to them have fair warning to prepare for the contest. We are aware that it will require the exercise of firmness, determination, and untiring activity and zeal, but these will be all employed. We have already borne with the present state of things too long, and it can be, and will be endured no longer, and we are therefore resolved upon a change. With regard to the result of the Presidential election there is no longer any doubt. It is fully conceded by our opponents that we will carry the Presidential election; and their only hope now is that by means of extraordinary exertion, and the advantages which they enjoy in consequence of our present rotten-borough system, to retain the power of the state, and enjoy the state patronage a little while longer; and for this they will undoubtedly fight fiercely. But the system is doomed to destruction It is tottering, and must and soon fall, and a constitution of a republican form, by which equal privileges will be secured to all the people of the state, will be established in its room. The acts of the present Legislature at its late session have so far exceeded for enormity those of any previous Legislature, that they have excited a general feeling of disgust among the people, and will serve to rouse them to activity and zeal to put an end to the rule of the men by whose influence and efforts those acts have been performed. We have, therefore, every reason to exert our utmost efforts to effect a change, and we have every encouragement to prompt us to the employment of those efforts. Interest, honor, justice and duty urge us onward, and the most brilliant prospects of complete success beckon us to press forward to reach the prize that stands before us ready to be grasped, which is nothing more nor less than equal rights, peace, honor, happiness, justice and presperity.

Come, then, fellow citizens, buckle on your armour and prepare for the contest, resolved to contend manfully, fearlessly and zealously for every inch of ground, and drive our antagonists from the field. This we can do this we are prepared to do, this we are resolved to do. Our duty demands it, and it is what we are firmly resolved to perform. The work is an important one, and the performance of which will reflect honor and glory upon every one who may be engaged in it: Let no one, therefore, who regards his duty to himself, and to posterity—no one who is a friend to liberty, equality and justice—no one who is disposed to see equity and right prevail, hold back his hand from the fight but put forth all his power and all his might in rescuing the state from the dominion and control of men who have clearly shown that they regard neither justice or propriety, but trample upon the sacred principles which are laid down in the bill of rights, which should be forever held sacred, for the gratification of their selfish ends or the accomplishment of their individual and private purposes however they may injure others, or militate against the immutable principles of justice and constitutional law. *Balt. Rep.*

A Temperance Society has been founded at Amiens, France, and is in a flourishing condition. George W. Lafayette, Dupin, Tracy &c. are members.

The hells of Paris are not so much frequented this year as last. Yet their profits have exceeded eight millions of francs. There is at the "Cercle de la Noblesse," Rue de Grammont, often $12,000 down at a time. At the celebrated Francarti's Rue Richelieu, an American gentleman is said to have recently won a large amount.—*N. Y. Star.*

We copy the following information to *Magistrates* from the Baltimore Gazette.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

At the late session of the Legislature of this State, a law was passed which renders it necessary that the sureties in every supersedeas, shall sign their names to the confession of judgment, which is to operate as a stay of execution; and also that the justices taking the confession shall certify the parties signed in their presence, and their knowledge or proof, of the identity of the parties signing.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 3d of May next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

Do the People of Talbot intend to be heard in the Reform Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore in June next? If so it is full time they were up and at it. It may be asked, what is the object of the Convention? It is called with a view to the efficient and more permanent organization of the Reform Party of the State.

The defects in our Constitution are too palpable for contradiction, too glaringly unjust to be tolerated, and the people should, now the crisis has arrived, look to the matter with an eye single to its speedy adjustment. Let them put the following questions to themselves, and they will see the necessity of action one way or the other on their part—prompt, energetic, and unflinching action too.

Is there not a clear and ascertained *majority* of the people of the State in favor of Reform in our present form of State Government?

Have not the people a right to remodel their form of Government whenever it may become grievous or oppressive?

Is not the Constitution of our State unequal in its bearings, and therefore more or less repugnant to the true spirit of Democracy?

Then should it not be reformed. If it should why not send Delegates, without distinction of party, to the Convention, who shall be instructed to go so far in advocating a judicious reform as they may deem proper—and if opposed, let them send delegates to resist any innovations that may be attempted upon the "good old" charter of our State. But in the name of common sense let us be heard, whether for or against the measure; for if we remain silent the inference will be natural—that we acquiesce in what our neighbours are so actively relieving us of performing for ourselves—and the whole matter will be transacted as quietly and cooly as it was in 1776.

In the Senate on the 22d, Mr. Benton offered a resolution in effect, that nothing but Gold and Silver ought to be received in payment for Public Lands, after a certain day to be hereinafter named, and that the committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a Bill accordingly.

The Whigs are quite selfish in counting the returns of the Virginia elections, they generally take the odd numbers, and by that means keep a *leetle* ahead by calculation. They are expert at figures, but seldom bring out a correct answer.

So far we have seen the result stated on good authority, that the Republican majority is 6. The Whigs have carried the following counties by a meagre vote of 26.

Powhatan (nominally) carried by a majority of	4
One whig candidate in Franklin, by the casting vote of the Sheriff,	1
Smith of Frederick, by	4
One in Berkeley, by	8
One in Campbell, by	9

Five of the panic party pushed in by 26 votes The result stands 29 Van Buren to 23 opposition, being a nett gain of the opposition over the representation of last year of one vote

HUZZA FOR RHODE ISLAND.

By last night's mail we have accounts from Rhode Island, which say we have carried our whole ticket by about 500 majority; and the Democratic candidate for Governor will have from 700 to 1000. This wes a test question—Van Buren against the field. The entire Democratic ticket for Senators is elected by a large majority!

The actual returns from Virginia by last night's mail, is 36 Van Buren, 33 opposition.

The Baltimore Republican of yesterday says that the French Consul, for this port, R. HENRY, Esq., put an end to his existence yesterday morning, by hanging himself to his bed post.

The Baltimore Republican says, speaking of the Indemnity Bill: "Any man who voted for the passage of that bill, who may appear before the people of Baltimore as a candidate for any office, will find himself in an unenviable predicament.—They would as soon handle a rattlesnake as vote for any such individual."

Mr. Burchenal will no doubt follow the course so judiciously taken by Mr. Pratt, and resign; for he could creep through the eye of a needle much more easily than pass unrebuked amidst the people of Baltimore with such a load of opprobrium on his back as his vote for the Indemnity Bill has placed there. He will find it not quite so discreet a vote as he must have supposed at the time it was given. It will, however, learn him and others a lesson which they'll not forget; and Mr. Pratt will have the satisfaction of knowing what would have been his fate in the defeat of Mr. Burchenal.

Baltimoreans never can forgive, much less forget, the man who, "clothed with a little brief authority," lent a helping hand in chastising her in so degrading and humiliating a manner as they have. Her wrongs are deep and repugnant; and time can never erase them from the memory of her citizens. Next fall they will be green and fresh as ever, and stand up in judgment before those who then will sue for the suffrage of her citizens—but sue in vain.

"STUMPING IT."

The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser, publishes a letter giving an account of the stump speech of the Tippecanoe Hero!!! The account is graphic, and in perfect keeping with the "histories" of Whig speeches generally. The "Farmer of Maumee" or "Chief of North Bend" has thrown away the civic crown and assumed the office of Earl Marshall; the conducter of funeral solemnities. He spoke of things in general, but of all the unkind cuts, that of being called a granny was the unkindest—it was more than any MAN could *stand!* On concluding, one gentleman—a *solitary* gentleman, tapped his cane on the floor; but desisted as quickly as he found it no go. So much for General Harrison's visit to Clark county.

POSTAGE.

We clip the following paragraph from the Baltimore Chronicle, and bear evidence to the "grievance" of which it so correctly speaks:—

The Georgetown Metropolitan complains, doubtless with good reason, of the disposition of the people to forget that there is such a thing as postage. Editors are the victims of a severe tax in this way. Hundreds of letters, upon subjects in which they feel not the slightest interest, are constantly sent to them, charged, in nine cases out of ten, with double postage.

A young man by the name of Carter committed suicide by blowing out his brains a few days since near Elkton, Cecil County. No cause is assigned for the melancholy act

Ripe strawberries, says the Baltimore American, have appeared at Mobile.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

We copy the following article from the Centreville Times. How far the remarks may be sound on the subject we leave to our readers to decide. But, for ourselves we do not hesitate to say the law establishing Magistrates' and Districts' Courts, will not have that beneficial effect in practice which its theory leads some to anticipate. Will not these Courts abridge the right of trial by jury, and in all appeals have prejudged the cases? The object of the writer is to call public attention seriously to the law, and procure its repeal at the May session of the Legislature. We shall publish the law as soon as convenient

From the Centreville Times.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. Spencer:—When any new system of jurisprudence is established, it is natural to inquire what is to be gained by the charge. This has been frequently done since the passage of the law creating justices courts in this State, and as yet I have heard no one coming forward to justify the charges or point out its advantages. I have not had an opportunity to read the whole law but have understood its provisions to be, that these courts are to have jurisdiction in all cases of Debt, case and tresspass, where the debt or damage shall be between fifty and one hundred dollars, and in all actions of Trover and Replevin under one hundred dollars, and to try all cases of assault and battery except in cases of intention to kill. With this understanding of the law, I propose to give to your readers, through your paper some of my cogitations upon the subject.

In the first place, it has appeared to me that this court will not have sufficient business to compensate for the expense. I predicate this opinion upon the fact that in our county Court, there are not many more than one hundred suits brought to a term—one third of these are of the description probably, which will be tried in the justices courts—for the sake of round numbers, say there will be sixty in a year—there are five courts.* This number will give to each court if equally divided twelve cases, which will be one case for each sitting of the court—the court is compelled to sit twelve times a year.—There are also upon an average, about six cases of assault and battery in a year. The Courts, will then have at each session two cases one criminal, the other civil to try, provided all the cases of assault and battery now presented should come before these courts, which will certainly now be the case.

My second objection is that the court cannot from that nature of things administer the criminal law confided to them as beneficially to the community as it now is administered. The object of punishing assaults and batteries is the preservation of the public peace. Now there are no provisions of the law to make it obligatory upon the new courts to try assaults and batteries except upon the view of the judges, and upon voluntary information. The constables are not bound as they were before to give information. Besides a fine imposed in a man's neighborhood before a court with few attendants, will not have the same effect upon him, or upon his neighborhood, as if brought to the county town before a crowded house. The fines and proceedings will not be uniform; but will depend upon the different courts; whose opinions on such matters, may be as wide as the poles.

A third objection is, that in some cases the court will have to try a man before they will know whether they have jurisdiction in his case, and if they should err public justice may be defeated. In cases of assault and batteries with an attempt to kill—how are they to know the nature of the case until they examine it? If they send the case to the county court, the accused comes there prejudged by their decision. If they mistake the law and acquit a guilty man, public justice suffers. If the case be sent to the county court and the man is convicted for a violent assault and battery, but acquitted of the intentions to murder, he escapes unpunished, for the county court, if the law be constitutional, will have no power to fine or imprison for assault and batteries, and thus some of the worse offenders may escape. This new court also will create great difficulty among suitors before it—In actions of trespass, it will oftentimes be difficult to determine in what court to bring the action.—Say the trespass be brought for damages amount to about fifty dollars, the plaintiff will be puzzled to know how he may bring his action, and may be defeated in both courts. Suppose he brings his action in the district court and that court should think that the damages ought to be forty nine dollars.—He must be nonsuited because he did not bring his case before a single magistrate and he may think his damages amounted to fifty dollars, and so nonsuits him a second time. This also may happen in cases of nearly one hundred dollars. The man may think he has sustained damages to the amount of one hundred dollars, he brings his suit in the county court and the jury assess damages at from ninety to ninety nine dollars. He must be nonsuited and pay the costs. So in actions of replevin—He has a horse or any other article or articles, which he thinks to be worth one hundred dollars, wrongfully taken from him. He takes out a writ of replevin, and the appraisers chosen by the Sheriff think the property is not worth more than ninety nine dollars or thereabouts. His replevin falls to the ground and he will have to pay all the costs. On the other hand he goes to the Justices court and takes out a replevin, and the appraisers on their oath think he has valued his property too low, or that the other appraisers mistook the value, and that is it really worth one hundred dollars, his suit again falls to the ground, he has to pay costs, and loose his property.

Another objection, which I think will be found to exist, is that competent and proper men, will find the compensation too small to induce them to encounter the trouble, and unenviable effort to administer justice in assaults and batteries. Twelve days in a year will be amply sufficient to discharge the duties of the courts. Who will do them for 24 or 36 dollars? If longer time should be necessary, ill natured men would attribute the sessions of the court to the love of their per diem.

There are many more very material objections to the bill, which I shall probably hereafter notice. The writer of these remarks has no personal interest to subserve by these animadversions, but is actuated by

THE PUBLIC GOOD.

The newspapers in this state will please copy the above as it may lead to a repeal or amendment of the law at May session. As it is now it must work injustice.

*This calculation was made for Queen Ann's County.

NATCHEZ, Miss. March 31.

TEXAS.

Col. Geo. C. Childers arrived last evening from Texas, and gives us the following authentic particulars of the late disastrous affair of the Alamo. The only individual that escaped, was a negro servant of Col. Travis, who concealed himself, but being discovered and wounded by the Mexican soldiers, was saved by the interference of an officer. He states that all the Texians fell fighting valiantly to the last with the exception of Col. Bowie, who being sick, was butchered in his bed, and a soldier who during the final massacre, concealed himself, but on coming out and claiming the protection of Santa Anna, was shot down by that savage fiend's orders, Col. Crocket, and Capt. Dickerson, fought with a desperation worthy of a better fate. We are glad to contradict the report that some of the Texians laid violent hands on themselves. They sold their lives dearly, and that barbarian, Santa Anna, and his savage hordes, will long remember the terrible fight of Bexar, and the voice of fame when she proclaims in future times, the names of the illustrious who died in glory's arms, will not omit the HEROES OF THE ALAMO.

Col. Travis with 400 men, was at La Bahia, and felt confident, that in case of an attack, he could make a successful resistance. Gen. Houston was on the Colorado, with a force of 2500 men. We should have stated above, that Mrs. Dickerson fell into the hands of the Mexicans, and in company with the servant above mentioned, was sent to Gen. Houston's camp. After the slaughter, Santa Anna, in person ordered the bodies of the slain to be thrown in a pile and burned as stated in the former account.

A report was current in New Orleans, on the 1st instant, that another battle had been fought between the Mexicans and Texians on the San Antonio river, which resulted in the defeat of the Mexican troops with the loss of six hundred men killed and wounded. The Texians were said to be under the command of Gen. Houston.—Balt. Amer.

TEXAS.

The editor of the United States Gazette has been furnished by a gentleman of Philadelphia, with the following extract of a letter, dated:

VALASCO, (Texas,) March 22.

An express has just arrived, bringing information that San Antonia has been retaken; one hundred and eighty of our men killed; and the loss of the enemy, fifteen hundred."

THE FLORIDA WAR.

The Richmond Compiler has been furnished, by a gentleman of that city, with the subjoined extract of a letter. It excites strong apprehensions in our mind, and will cause us to look for further advices with intense anxiety.

Extact of a letter, dated

MONTICELLO, (Florida,) April 9th, 1836.

"The Indian news within the last two days, has astonished us. I am really afraid that they have treated General Scott as they had before treatd General Gaines. They whipped Gaines, and there is good reason to believe they have cut off all communication between Gen. Scott and the other forces I saw on yesterday a gentleman immediately from East Florida, who assured me that this was the fact. I think the information may be relied on. Oseola has taught the white man before this, that he is a General, and a savage not to be treated with contempt. He now says, "that he was not at the first battle of the Withlacoochee, fought on the 31st of December, and that if he had been there, not one white man should have re-crossed the river." He acknowledges that he is now nearly out of ammunition—but in the last week he has cut off Gen. Scott's baggage wagons on their way from Fort Drane to the Withlacoochee, and it is very much to be apprehended that he has gained enough ammunition to supply him for some time."

In commenting on the report made by Mr. Grundy in the United States Senate, on the subject of contracting with the Rail road companies for the carriage of the mails, the Washington Globe makes the following observations:

The project has nothing to do with the principles on which rail road charters are granted. Whether those principles be right or wrong, is a question which belongs exclusively to the States. It is the business of the General Government to take the State establishments and institutions as it finds them, provided they are not in violation of the constitution of the United States, and to use them as far as may be necessary, in carrying into effect its delegated powers. If the entire principle of these corporations be wrong in the abstract, and mischievous in practice, yet the General Government will not be justifiable in refusing to use the roads when made, if their use shall be necessary to the efficient exercise of its delegated powers. A man who would vote against these

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