[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier of the United States.

SEC. 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in addition to a former appropriation, shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury to defray any expenses which have been or may be incurred in protecting the Northern and Northwestern frontier of the United States, by the employment of steamboats, the transportation of troops and supplies, or any other extraordinary expenses attending the operations of the army in the defence of that frontier, and by calling out, under the direction of the President of the United States, any part of the militia or volunteers, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws; and such part of said sum as may be required for the latter purpose, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of Congress of January the second, seventeen hundred and ninety-five; of the act of April the fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, making appropriations for the support of the army; and of the act of March the nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, providing for the payment of volunteer and militia corps in the service of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

PUBLIC—No. 38.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers, passed April 16th, 1818.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the act entitled "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers" approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, be, and the same shall be, so construed, as to include the case of the Adjutant General of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

AN ACT providing for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be erected a fire-proof building, of such dimensions and upon such plan of arrangement as may be required for the use and accommodation of the General Post Office Department, on the site of the Post Office building recently destroyed by fire; and, for this purpose, that he be authorized to appoint a skilful architect to prepare and submit to him the necessary plans for the proper construction of such building, which being approved by him shall be conformed to in the erection of the structure; and the said architect may be continued in the superintendence of the construction of the building, or another employed in that service, as the President may deem best. Provided, that not more than one architect shall be kept in the employment of the Government at Washington.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the principal material of which the exterior walls of such building shall be constructed shall be such as the President of the United States shall direct, and shall be jointed, and laid in regular courses, in the most approved mode of such construction.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That, for the erection of the building authorized by the first section of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

CHASTISEMENT OF THE MALAY PIRATES BY THE U. STATES SHIPS COLUMBIA AND JOHN ADAMS.

The ship Arabella, at Boston, brings interesting intelligence from Sumatra. It will be seen by the annexed letters, to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, that the U. S. frigate Columbia, and corvette John Adams, under command of Commodore Read, have inflicted a signal vengeance upon the Malay towns Qualla Battoo and Muk Kee, on the Island of Sumatra, for the connexion they were supposed to have had with the piracy and murders committed in their waters on board the American ship Eclipse, of Salem. Qulla Battoo, the editors remark, was once before visited by one of our frigates, the Potomac, and all her forts demolished. For this reason, or some other, Qualla Battoo, on the present occasion, suffered only a moderate infliction, while Muk Kee, a town about 40 miles distant, was demolished and burnt. No lives were lost on the American side, and the letters do not state that any of the Malays perished. The towns appear to have been deserted in anticipation of the attack.

The necessity of such severe measures is to be regretted; but in dealing with savages and pirates, no other mode seems practicable for the protection of our commerce and the lives of our citizens. We trust the Malays will now come to the conclusion that *their own interest* requires them to restrain their cupidity from being exercised upon defenceless merchantmen which may visit their coast. They probably, until the arrival of the Potomac, supposed that America was too remote, or too feeble, to protect its commerce in those seas. It is to be hoped that this delusion is now dissipated, and that hereafter our seamen and cargoes in that quarter, will find the flag of their country a never failing protection.

The bombardment of Qulla Battoo took place on the 23rd of December, and that of Muk Kee on the 1st of January.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce,

U. S. Frigate Columbia,
Harbor of Singapore, Feb. 5th, 1839.

I have an antipathy to write a document for a newspaper, but I promised occasionally, to send you a letter, and feel indebted to do so in view of the pleasure your papers give me; when I am so fortunate as to receive them on our winding track over the oceans of the world. And you will be desirous of knowing what our Squadron has been doing on the west coast of Sumatra, or whether we have done any thing, after you shall have received intelligence of the piratical act of the Malays in the robbery of another American vessel and the murder of her captain and one of the crew.

The plot for the attack on the ship Eclipse, Captain Wilkins, was originated at Muk Kee, some 40 miles from Qullah Battoo; and part of the persons who committed this murder and robbery, have been protected by the Rajahs of Muk Kee, and a great proportion of the property and money taken to that place.—This, therefore was deemed the principal offending place. We learn that the $12,000 was divided out, and some of it was received at Qullah Battoo and also at Soo-Soo, a place three or four miles from Qullah Battoo, and at both of these, according to the acknowledgements of the Rajahs in the conversation held with them, some of the pirates were residing on our arrival on the coast.

The demand for these men having been made, and compliance being declared to be impossible as the men had escaped after our anchorage, (which however was deemed to be only an excuse to render their refusal to comply with the demand an appearance of a misfortune to them, rather than a decision of their councils,) our ships were run in nearer to the shore at Qullah Battoo, and the place cannonaded, with some damage to the town, or rather to the forts, as they were the objects at which the shots were directed.

The ships were then got underweigh and stood for Muk Kee, where the demand for the pirates was made, without the expectation of the Rajahs of that place pursuing any course different from the one adopted by the Rajahs of Qullah Battoo. The demand was uncomplied with; and the consequences, as the proper alternatve, (so deemed to be by our Commodore, and I believe quite unanimously the sentiment of all the officers,) followed.

The ships were kedged in, near to the town and forts—the town being situated on a small peninsula; and each side of the point indented by the lip of a beautiful little bay, with water deep enough for a seventy four. No boat making her appearance for an overture, up to the time specified as the limits of forbearance, the Columbia opened her fire upon a neighboring fort, raking the town as she chose, quite the length of it. The first gun of the Columbia was the signal for the John Adams, the beautiful corvette, to let fly her shot; and the loud roar of her cannon reverberated from the mountain sides that nearly inwalled the angry little ship, and as the volumes of fire & piles of smoke continued to emit from her side, the Columbia slept a moment, which rendered the scene yet more impressive to one conscious that a moment more and her loud and fearful pieces would send forth their heavy metal and canister and grape. Her tremendous cannonades, throwing 42lb shot, now boomed in their loud report over the still sheet of water that, this morning, seemed to have hushed the swellings of its bosom, as if it would favor the purposes of destruction, which had slowly floated over its silver surface, to gain a resting place nearer to the golden beach which encased the curved lip of the bay.

I was in the mizen top, a looker on. The ships were within a musket shot of the beach, and the town reached to near its edge. The ships were within a musket shot of the beach, and the town reached to near its edge. The cannonding from both ships continued for near a half hour. Now, the balls throwing up a cloud of dust as they riddled the bamboo houses, or rived in splinters the dwellings of better material; and now, the ball striking the tall cocoa nut tree, scorched it as it a hundred hot irons had been applied to the external coat of its trunk, and sent up a beautiful volume of pale blue smoke, as if it came above the trees from some concealed cottage, embowered in the evergreen foliage of the mountain side; and now, the branches fell as if lopped by some giant pruning hook, as the tree, en masse, with its spreading top, and with its mingling crash, fell to the ground.—One solitary being was seen pacing with indifference backwards and forwards on the bench, at the right of the town, and only a few yards from the intersecting lines of the shot, pouring in cross fires from the broadside of the two ships; but ere long he disappeared, and was lost in the jungle.

The firing ceased, and the boats, already along side, and concealed from the view of the shore, were manned, as a note from the bugle called the men to their places. Soon the little fleet, joined by the boats from the Adams, reached the shore, and the men formed on the beach in full view of the ships, and advanced to enter the town at the nearest point. Soon the port fire and the torch were applied to the buildings, and the flames ascended from different parts of the town, until the converging and spreading volumes sent up their spiral and wide sheets, involving every dwelling save the sacred mosque, in the general conflagration.

The force returned to the beach, and a moment more as the flames were rapidly melting to a common ruin and mingling ashes the whole mass of the buildings of the town, involving whatever of treasure and property had been left, they contemplated the wild rage of the sheeted and irresistible element. The bugle now sounded the retreat, to the tune of "yankee doodle," of olden and revolutionary associations, and the men disembarked, as "Hail Columbia" sent its national notes over the yet still waters of the bay. In about two hours after the boats had left the ships, the men were again in their places on their decks, having accomplished their purpose without accident, or the firing of a gun.

The inhabitants had retired from the town, and looked from the mountains upon the ruin of their homes.

I have written this in haste, at the moment when our letter bag is closing to go by the ship, that will bear our letters of friendship and love, and whatever else they may contain, "*Westward Ho!*"

From the New Orleans Louisianian, May 27.

PUBLIC ASCENSION.

An immense crowd collected yesterday afternoon in and around the public square, to behold the ascent on the tight rope by Mr. and Miss Sciana. The rope extended about 150 feet from the ground. Mr. Sciana ascended on the rope at half past 6 o'clock and walked from one end to the other, and was soon followed by Miss Sciana, a child about 10 years old. Both of them stepped over the rope at the giddy height with amazing calmness and intrepidity, and amid the shouts of the multitude. After a short interval of time they both returned one after the other happily without accident.

After the spectacle was over, there was another exhibition, which ended [illegible] seaman wished to give a proof [illegible] mounted the ladder, and after [illegible] over the rope holding on with [illegible] ter several feats of hardi[illegible] man let go the rope a[illegible] We have been informed [illegible] hurt that he cannot survi[illegible]

THE W[illegible]

EASTO[illegible]

Tuesday Morni[illegible]

Democratic Republican Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a very large number of the Democratic Republican voters of Talbot, assembled at the Court House in this town on Tuesday last, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Congressional Convention, which assembles in Centreville on the 11th inst. (this day,) to nominate a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in the 26th Congress of the United States.

Nicholas Martin, Esq. called the meeting to order, which was organized by the appointment of JOHN W. BATTEE, Chairman, and WM. ROSE, Esq & Dr. JOHN A. CLOUGH, assistant chairmen. Messrs. WM. B. WILLIS and G. W. SHERWOOD, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, on motion it proceeded to select five Delegates from each election district, as follows:—

EASTON—James L. Martin, Joseph Graham, Wm. Arringdale, Wm. H. Nabb, G. W. Sherwood.

ST. MICHAELS—John W. Battee, M. D. Colston, Joseph Caulk, John Kemp, Wrightson Fairbanks.

TRAPPE—Nicholas Martin, John Newnam, Thos. S. Hayward, Benjamin M. Bowdle, Wm. B. Willis.

CHAPPEL—Daniel Lloyd, Charles [illegible], Cornelius Sherwood, Thomas Carson, [illegible] Scott.

On motion, the above named ge[illegible] were declared duly selected Delegates [illegible] purposes specified.

The following resolutions were then sub[illegible]ted, and after some remarks, adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge itself to use all fair and *honorable exertions* to insure the election of the nominee of the Democratic Republican Convention, which assembles in Centreville on the 11TH INSTANT.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it stands adjourned until the *FIRST TUESDAY IN AUGUST NEXT*, on which day at TWELVE M., it will re-assemble for the purpose of nominating the requisite candidates to be voted for at the October Election.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the officers for so impartially presiding over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig.

JOHN W. BATTEE, Chairman.
WM. ROSE, JNO. A. CLOUGH, } Assistants.
WM. B. WILLIS, G. W. SHERWOOD, } Secretaries.

Trouble in Indiana.—We have seen a paragraph from the Chicago Democrat, [illegible] states that Mr. White, who was lately [illegible] U. S. Senator for Indiana, declares himself in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the next President in preference to any body but Gen. Harrison, and that he & a large number of friends will adhere to the General if the anticipated national convention, got up by the friends of Mr. Clay, shall abandon him.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

THE WAR ENDED.—A slip from the Charleston Courier of May 27th, announces the arrival of Maj. Gen. MACOMB, from Jacksonville, E. F. on that morning, with intelligence that an arrangement has been made which will put an end to the contest which has been so long carried on in that Territory, and leave it to the slow but sure advance of civilization to relieve Florida from the remnant of her savage inhabitants.

Baltimore Post Office.—The appointment of Mr. Vansant has been well received by all parties in this city, and we venture nothing in saying that his administration of the office will be efficient, faithful and satisfactory.—*Baltimore Post.*

The following gentlemen were selected on Tuesday last by the Democratic voters of Caroline, to represent them in the Congressional Convention which assembles in Centreville this day:—

Nathan Whitby, John Thrawley, and Solomon Sherwood from the Upper District—Joshua Clarke, William B. Tillotson and J. L. Bartol from the Middle District—and [illegible] Robinson, John F. Willis and Wm. [illegible] Cheezum from the Lower District.

☞ The Whigs appear to be in a [illegible] in fixing upon a day for holding th[illegible] gressional Convention in this Distr[illegible] paper names the 18th inst. another the [illegible] July (whew!) and a third declares that [illegible] 20th of July would be the most appropria[illegible] time. Get right gentlemen in your preliminaries, or at once postpone the whole matter until the third day of October next. Advice gratis.

☞ We flatter ourself that the Congressional nomination which will be made to day in [illegible]ville, will be such an one as to give [illegible] satisfaction to the Democracy throughout [illegible]ire District. With the most en[illegible] prospects before us, we should sut[illegible] consideration to oversway us, in [illegible] a candidate who can command [illegible] number of votes, by concentra[illegible] *[illegible]ests and feelings* of the whole [illegible] occasion requires decision and en[illegible] for the cause—nothing [illegible] such be the governing motive, we [illegible] to apprehend. By our next publi[illegible] will have our decks cleared, & colors flying, fully prepared for a contest that must terminate gloriously for our cause.

OLD VIRGINIA TRUE TO HERSELF.—Notwithstanding the unprecedented efforts of the piebald forces in Virginia, the Republicans have nobly maintained their ground, and rescued the old Dominion from the hands of the spoilers. Congressmen will stand—12 Democrats—6 Whigs—2 Conservatives and 1 Sub-Treasury, Anti-Clay, State Rights Whig. For particulars we refer the reader to an article in another column. The opposition had a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature last year.

☞ The whigs of the 4th Congressional district nominated on Saturday last, John P. Kennedy and Charles H. Pitts, Esqrs. as candidates for Congress from that District.

☞ We regret to find that Col. B. C. Howard declines accepting a nomination as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the next Congress. He has announced his determination in a card published in yesterday's Baltimore Republican.

☞ At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held on the 3d inst. the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Frederick, was duly elected President.

Littleton Dennis Teackle has offered himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates from Somerset county.

A very violent hail storm passed over the neighborhood of Wilmington, N. C. on the night of the 31st May, doing great damage to the fields of corn and rice, and breaking many panes of glass. A second shower also occurred on the 2d instant, during which a schooner lying near the town was struck by lightning.

AN ABDUCTION.—It is stated that a young and beautiful girl, 17 years of age, was on Wednesday last decoyed away from her home in New York, by a villain, a married man, who it is supposed has won the affections of his intended victim through false representations of his circumstances and position. The N. Y. Transcript says:

The distracted mother of the poor girl procured a warrant for the apprehension of the heartless vagabond, but although the officers succeeded in arresting him, they could procure no tidings of the young runaway, and her hiding place as yet remains unknown to those who have her interests and comfort most at heart. As the matter will undergo a legal investigation, before a civil as well as criminal tribunal—we refrain from stating more at present, as it might have a tendency to injure some persons, indirectly connected with the transaction, who are not properly amenable to censure. When the guilty party shall be brought to justice,—so as to be held to answer for the iniquity alleged against him—then will we not hesitate to hold him up to the scorn he richly merits.

An iron steamboat, built to run on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, arrived at New York on Monday from London, after a passage of forty five days. The name of the vessel is the Robert L. Stockton, an iron schooner, and the Evening Post says that she is fitted with Capt. Ericson's patent engine and commanded by Capt. R. Crane, an intrepid and skilful seaman. She came out under canvas, without the aid of steam. Her departure from London was looked upon as an act of great temerity in Capt. Crane, whose success, however, has fully justified his reliance on his own skill and the capacity of his vessel to brave the storms of the Atlantic.

The Stockton is built entirely of iron, the pieces being rivetted together; is rated fifteen tons, and is seventy one feet long, while her breadth at midship is only ten feet. It was this disproportion which caused the voyage to be considered so hazardous. The steam engine is placed at the stern, which Capt. Crane considers an advantageous mode of construction in steam boats intended for the open sea.

METHODISM.—It is estimated that between three & four thousand members have been added to the Methodist Church in Indiana within six months.—The revivals have been very extensive, and are still progressing. At Rushville 120 joined the Church in a single week.

The proposed encampment, which has for some time been in contemplation at Trenton, commenced last week by the arrival of one hundred and eighty government troops, from New York.—Two or three hundred more are expected to arrive from Carlisle. The whole number, it is said, will amount to upwards of three thousand.—

The rumored death of Thomas Haynes Bayley, the beautiful lyric poet, is confirmed [illegible] the news received by the Great Western. [illegible] a family quite destitute.

FELLOWSHIP IN THE WEST.—The [illegible] Fellows had a turn out in Galena [illegible] the 26th ult. in which the numbers [illegible] considerable. Their regalia are [illegible] very showy. There was an ora[illegible] delivered on the occasion, and a supper in [illegible] evening which went off very pleasantly.

The Madisonian states that Mr. J. L. Sullivan, of the Democratic Review, has been nominated to the Secretaryship of Legation at Paris, and only awaits the approbation of Gov. Cass, our Minister there, for the consummation of the appointment.

From the Gazette.

VIRGINIA RESULT.

We are enabled to make up the [illegible]tion of members elect to Congress [illegible] General Assembly of Virginia, with [illegible]curacy which we feel confident will stand the test of the divisions in the next Virginia Assembly. We differ from our friend of the Enquirer in regard to two or three members. We set down on our side two Democrats opposed to the Sub Treasury, but returned from counties where the Administration has decisive majorities—one of whom voted throughout against Mr. Rives at the last session, and the other of whom, in Tazewell, run with the Democratic candidate George, and carried the same vote against his competitor that George did over Hopkins. We set down Payne of Fluvana a decided Democrat and friend of the Administration; who, although against the Independent Treasury, yet preferred the election of Gordon to Garland, rather than encourage the enemies of the Administration.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

	Democrats.	Federalists.	Conservatives.	Impracticable Whigs
	66	55	2	11
Senate,	18	11	3	
	84	67	5	11

This gives the Democratic party a sound majority in the House of Delegates against the double party of Rives Whigs and Conservatives and "Impracticables." The division of parties stands thus:

Democrats supporting the Administration in the Senate.		18
Do. do. in the House		66
		84
Rives Whigs and Conservatives in Senate	14	
Do. do. do. in House	57	
	71	
Impracticable and State Rights Whigs	11	
		82
Democratic majority		2

From the combined force of Whigs and Conservatives, as set down above, to test the real strength of parties, "the impracticable Whigs" should be subtracted. Of these unmanageable gentlemen, who sternly opposed Mr. Rives, and would not be ruled into a vote for him, we are not apprised of any that have been rejected by their constituents for a manageable Whig or Conservative. On the contrary, several anti-Rives and anti-Clay Whigs have been returned in place of the compromisers. We have no data to enable us to enumerate that portion of Delegates elected opposed to the coalition of the last session, but the Richmond Enquirer gives those certainly known to the Editor:

"Accomack 2—Albemarle 2—Elizabeth City and Warwick 1—Essex 1—Gloucester 1—James City, York and Williamsburg 1—Kanawha 1—Norfolk borough 1—10."

Of these a majority are notoriously opposed on the Presidential question to the tendency of the mass of the party with whom they have heretofore acted.—Several have distinctly avowed to their constituents a preference for Mr. Van Buren over Mr. Clay:—Deducting the few such here given, and it shows the utter desperation of that coalition in Virginia with a joint Conservative and Whig majority of twenty four in the last General Assembly, Mr. Rives found that his prompt and energetic attacks on the Administration could not conciliate favor enough to re-elect him to the Senate. What prospect can he have with a decided majority of sincere friends of the Administration in both branches of the Legislature, and certainly ten, probably many more impracticable Whigs, pledged to their constituents against him?

Mr. RITCHIE's remarks on this point are full of explanation:

"We might, perhaps, have added to this list Roberts of Princess Anne, and Walker of Westmoreland who gave a dead shot against Mr. Rives, on every ballot of the last session But the positions of the others cannot be mistaken. Does any one expect Bayly and Cropper to vote for Rives? Or Gilmer and Southal of Albemarle, unless Rives comes out flat-footed against the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, as Mr. Leigh calls upon him to do? Crawford of Warwick pledged himself at the polls not to vote for Rives, and so did Gregory of James City, the successor of Mr. Tyler Lorimer of Essex is a firm man and his county is against the ex-Senator. Smith of Gloucester cannot be shaken. Reynolds, of Kanawha has beat the popular General (Smith) expressly upon the ground of his being an anti-Rives Whig, Allen of Norfolk Borough has denounced Rives as "a political renegade." Those whose names are in Italics, are Sub-Treasury, and we know that six of them are as decided States Rights Whigs as any in Virginia, and who will never band with any man, or set of men, who go for Henry Clay. That issue will be made up by December next. It is sweeping on already. The last Kanawha paper invites the Whigs to meet in caucus in August next at some point beyond the mountains, to organize measures for sending delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of this State cannot put off the evil day much longer. But, as soon as the masks fall off, and the issue is truly presented between Van Buren and Clay—Clay of all men among the violently opposed to the State Rights Whigs will stand in their ranks of the Republican Democratic State Rights party. There is no mistake about this; Virginia is perfectly safe for Mr. Van Buren, and the Senatorial election of the next winter will be deeply affected by the political elements which are in the mean time inevitable to be thrown into the operation."

Of his Spartan band, Mr. Rives certainly has very few left to surrender. He cannot possibly muster four Conservatives in the newly elected House of Delegates, who will go with him into the ranks of Whiggery; and of the whole Spartan band in Congress, Garland and Hopkins are all who even pretend to call themselves Conservatives—Clark of New York having given in his adhesion to the Whigs.

But Messrs. Garland and Hopkins seem to have been pressed upon this point so closely before the people in their respective districts, that they solemnly pledged themselves against the transfer. Mr. Ritchie avers positively that "Messrs. Garland and Hopkins—the former in Louisa, and the latter in several counties—stated that they were opponents of the Administration only on the Sub-Treasury question." We state the Congressional result in Virginia thus:

Democrats.—John W. Jones, Joel Holleman, Francis E. Rives, Geo C. Dromgoole, Linn Banks, Walter Coles, William Lucas, Robert Craig, Lewis Steinrod, Green B. Samuel, Andrew Beirne, J. Johnson.

Federalists.—H. A. Wise, John Hill, John M. Botts, C. F. Mercer, W. L. Goggin, John Taliaferro.

Sub Treasury, Anti-Clay, State Rights Whig. R. M. HUNTER.

Conservatives,
JAMES GARLAND,
G. W. HOPKINS,

According to their own pledges opposed to the Administration only on the Sub-Treasury.

[illegible] polls of the late election throughout [illegible] summed together, both for the Legis[illegible]re and for Congress, present a large and [illegible]manding majority of the popular vote on [illegible] side of the Administration. It is about in proportion to the relative strength of the Administration and the Whig Congressional delegation. The returns of members to the Legislature is not a fair test of the popular vote. The small Whig boroughs and counties—such as Williamsburg, York, Warwick, Charles City, not giving four hundred votes altogether, balance in the General Assembly such counties as Botetourt, Cabell, Grayson, Montgomery Isle of Wight, each giving more votes than all the little Federal boroughs and counties named together, although the latter send an equal number of Delegates. We will get the exact poll from every county of the State, and make the Democratic majority in the whole State manifest by an accurate comparison of the returns.

DEATH OF WM. LEGGETT, Esq.

Mr. Leggett, who was recently appointed by the President confidential agent from the United States Government to the Republic of Central America, died at his residence at New Rochdale (N. Y.) on Wednesday last. Mr. Leggett was formerly sole editor of the New York Evening Post, and, latterly, of the "Plaindealer." He had been in bad health for a long time, occasioned by too constant application while he had the management of these two popular publications, and was making preparations to visit Central America, in the hope of recruiting his health by a change of climate. The New York papers speak in warm praise of his talents as a writer, and regret much that he has been thus early cut down in the prime of usefulness.

HORRIBLE TRANSACTION.—The Natchez Free Trader states that in the Circuit Court of Copiah county on 10th inst. Alva Carpenter was put on trial, charged with the murder of Mr. Keller, late Judge of Probate of that county. The Jury, after being absent a short time, returned a verdict of manslaughter. As the officer of the Court was on the eve of taking the prisoner back to jail, a sudden uproar took place, the lights were all put out, and Carpenter was stabbed in three or four places, one of his hands cut off, and he left a corpse in the "hall of the Court." It is supposed that the persons who were engaged in this high-handed and horrible transaction, were relatives of Mr. Keller.

STATE RIGHTS MEN.

The Washington Globe brings us the following good news from Alabama—we are certain our readers will peruse it with the same pleasure that we ourselves have enjoyed.

We have gratifying intelligence from this sound Democratic State. The schisms among republicans which sprung up there, and dissipated, by division, the power of the Commonwealth in the national councils, are fast disappearing. The first division of party strength was that produced by the separation of the State Rights Republicans from the great body of their brethern, on a point in regard to the remedy for an iniquitous and ruined policy, which both sides of the divided party united in condemning. A gradual but sure healing of the difference has been for some time going on, originating in union of sentiment on another great principle, which requires the zealous and hearty co-operation of both sections of the divided democracy of the South to sustain it. This, with the common interest, feeling and principle, which brings those sustaining the present Chief Magistrate, North & South into active concert with the State Rights party in congress, and in every public demonstration every where, on the dangerous question broached by fanaticism, slily contributed to staunch the family feud, which threatened the overthrow of the party which since the days of Jefferson has maintained its ascendency in the popular will, although sometimes frustrated in the government by the arts of politicians. In Alabama a powerful impulse to this good feeling was given by the Democratic Convention, in which forty five out of forty nine counties in the State were represented, and by delegates from both sides of the dissension.

NEW SPECULATION.—It is stated in a New York paper that a Jersyman named David Riker, has just commenced the business of hatching and raising terrapins and green turtles. His sea pasture is about three-fourths of a mile below Middletown Point, and he contemplates clearing $100,000 by the business in 10 years. What next?

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Chronicle states that the differences which have so long existed between Maryland and Pennsylvania, in regard to the constitutional right of reclaiming fugitive slaves, are in proper train for amicable and final adjustment. The state of Pennsylvania has accepted the position which our Commissioner, Mr. Meredith, was instructed to offer, and a law has passed, by which the great question of the constitutional power of State Legislation over this subject is to be submitted to the determination of the Supreme Court of the United States. The cases of Bemis and others will be taken to this tribunal, and points raised, which must decide the constitutionality of the laws which have been put in force in some of the free states relative to fugitive slaves.—Balt. Post.

MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

In the City Court on Saturday last, Judge Brice presiding, Thos. Stewart and Alexander Ramsey, bailiffs, who had been charged, and as it appeared truly, with taking a bribe from a gambler, whom they had arrested for violating the law, and "no one appearing to prosecute," had "allowed to depart," were stricken from the roll of Constables. From an intimation by the State Attorney, their conduct, in the premises, will be passed upon by the grand jury.—Balt Pat.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY, Esq. to ANN MARIA, daughter of Capt. Edward Sears, all of this county.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. SPEDDEN OREM, Jr., to Miss AGNES G. eldest daughter of John W. Battee, Esq. all of this county.

In Centreville on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, HENRY VANDEFORD, Jr. Esq. Editor of Freedom's Sentinel, to Miss ANGELINA VANDEFORD all of Queen Ann's county.

Died

In this county, on Friday evening, the 31st ult. Mrs. ANN MARIA, consort of Capt. Ralph Dawson, in the 21st year of her age.

In this town, on Saturday morning the 8th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Ann Emory, Mrs. ANNA MARIA STEVENS, consort of John Stevens, of this county.