CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1839.

A few movements after I closed my note of yesterday, a fifth and last ballot, and the eleventh of the whole series, was had for election of Speaker. On that ballot, the whole number of votes had, were 232, necessary to a choice 117. Of the whole number of votes, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, had 119, and was declared elected.

As soon as the result had been announced, Mr. Adams appointed Messrs. Abbott Lawrence and Linn Banks, a committee to conduct the new Speaker to the chair. The Speaker having taken his seat and it being apparent that he had ascended the woolsack unexpectedly, and that of course he was no prepared to address the House.

Mr. Wise moved an adjournment, which was carried.

This morning the House was called to order by the new Speaker, who on taking his seat, delivered a very neat and manly address. He thanked the House for the honor it had conferred; ascribed his accession to the throne of the House, not to his merits or to the partiality of friends; but to the independent position he occupied as a politician. He avowed his determination to discharge the duties of his office with impartiality, and said that he should be the Speaker of the House of Representatives, not of a party. His own political principles—based on State Rights and the sub-treasury scheme—he should adhere to, but in doing so he should manifest every proper respect for the feelings and opinions of others.

The speech, taken as a whole, reflected much credit on the talents, temperament, and better feelings of the new Speaker; and, although that portion of it which smacked of political independence, was not particularly relished by either party, it was listened to with the most respectful attention.

Mr. Hunter is a young man, scarcely two and thirty, is of small stature, of manly appearance, and possessed a temperament that I should think peculiarly fitted him for the arduous office of Speaker.

In politics, he is independent of Whig or Democrat. At the last election, he run to use a common phrase of the day, on his own hook; and is not committed to the Whigs or the Administration.

That you may be devised of the exact position Mr Hunter occupies as a politician, I will state what he said in refarence to that subject, to a friend of mine and in my presence on Friday evening last. "I am," said Mr. Hunter "*Independent*, I am an advocate of the Sub-Treasury Bill; and a State Rights man, and hold the same relation to the great parties of the United States, that Mr. Calhoun does; I am, if you please, a Calhoun man."

From this *expose* you may learn, how much of a Whig, or how much of an Administration man, Mr. Hunter may be. His election need not be deemed either a defeat or a triumph by either party in Congress. As however, he was elected in the main by the Whigs, it is very possible that he may incline somewhat towards that party. As he has, however, vowed his independence of all party bias, it is to be hoped that he will carry it out to the letter.

After Mr. Hunter had delivered his inaugural speech.

Mr. Dromgole of Va. moved a resolution, that the House do now adopt the Rules and orders of last session, for its government, till other rules are adopted.

Mr. L. Williams of N. Carolina, moved that it do lie on the table.

After some conversation between Messrs. W. Cost Johnson and Geo. C. Dromgole, the ayes and noes were ordered on the motion to lie on the table, and carried in the affirmative, ayes 116, noes 116. There being a tie, the Chair voted in the affirmative.

This casting vote was undoubtedly against the Administration.

Mr. R. Craig of Va. offered a resolution that no member ought to be admitted to a seat in the House till he produced his credentials; and if his seat be contested, then he ought not to be permitted to hold a seat, till the contest be decided.

Mr. Wise moved that it lie on the table; and the motion was carried without a division.

The Speaker now called on the members of the different States to be sworn. When New Jersey was called, and the name of Mr. Randolph only was read from the roll, that gentleman refused to be sworn, or at any rate, did not appear at the bar.—But after all the States had been called, the members from that State went up to the bar and demanded to be sworn.

The Speaker said to them, that objection having been made to their being sworn, he would not go on with the ceremony. The gentlemen then stood aside, and the Speaker then stated that Messrs. Aycrigg, Stratton, Yorke, Maxwell and Halstead had appeared and asked to be sworn, and that as objection had been raised, he referred the subject to the House.

After some conversation between Messrs. Dromgoole, Mercer, Craig and others,

Mr. Wise offered a resolution, that Messrs Aycrigg and others be *not* allowed to take seats in this House. His object, he said, in offering a negative proposition was that, in the event of a tie vote, to give New Jersey the benefit of the tie, which would decide the proposition in their favor.

On this proposition a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Wise, Thomas, Dromgoole, Sergeant, &c. participated.

The debate was going on when I closed.

The Senate did nothing but hold an Executive session. Yours, &c. Z.

CONGRESS—MONDAY NIGHT—A SPEAKER ELECTED.

Our Washington letter, published yesterday closed with the tenth ballot for a Speaker of the House of Representatives, without resulting in a choice. It appears, however, that on the eleventh ballot, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, received a majority of all the votes, and was of course elected, and subsequently sworn in. We copy from the National Intelligencer of yesterday the following statement of the last ballot and subsequent proceedings in the House:

ELEVENTH TIME OF VOTING.

For R. M. T. Hunter.—Messrs: Adams, Alford, J. W. Allen, Simeon H. Anderson, Andrews, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Black, Bond, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Anson Brown Sampson H. Butler, William B. Calhoun, S. Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Wm. B. Carter, Chinn, Chittenden, Clark, Colquitt, J Cooper, M. A. Cooper, Corwin, Crabb, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, E. Davies, G. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dillet, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Filmore, Fisher, R. Garland, Gates, Gentry, Goldings, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Griffin, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Hill, of Va. Hoffman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hunt, James, Jenifer, Ch. Johnston, W. C. Johnson, T. B King, Lawrence, Lincoln, Marvin, Mason, Mercer, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, C. Morris, Naylor, Nisbet, Ogle, Osborne, Paten, Peck, Pickens, Pope, Profit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Storrs, Sumter, Stuart, Taliaferro, W. Thompson, jr Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, P. J. Wagner, Warren, E. D White, John White, Thomas W. Williams, L. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, S. Williams, H. A. Wise—119.

For J. W. Jones—Messrs. J. Allen, Atherton, Banks, Beirne, Blackwell, A. V. Brown, W. O. Butler, Carroll, Clifford, Connor, Doan, Dromgoole, Earl, Ely, Fine, Hand J. Hastings, Hawkins, John Hill, of N. C. Hillen, Holleman, Howard, J. Johnson, N. Jones, Kerm, Kemble, Leonard, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McMay, Miller, Parish, Parmenter, Petrikin, Prentiss, Rives, Jas. Rogers Shaw, Shepard, J Smith, T. Smith, Steenrod, Strong, Swearingen, Sweeny, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Vanderpoel, Weller, J. W. Williams, H. Williams, Worthington.—55.

For Geo. M. Keim—Messrs. Beatty, Bynum, John Davis Duncan, Fornance, Galbraith, Getty, Hammond, Hook, Hubbard, Leadbetter, Leet, Lewis, McCulloh, Marchand Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Paynter, Ramsey, Robinson, E. Rogers, Samuels, D. D. Wagener—24.

For Zadoc Casey—Messrs. Boyd, Brewster, Carr, Craig, Dana, De la Montayne, Doty, Cave Johnson, Reynolds, Wick—10.

For F. W. Pickens—Messrs. A. G Brown Chapman, Coles, Cross, Medill, Rhett, Starkweather, Jacob Thompson, Watterson—9.

For C. G. Atherton—Burke, Eastman, Floyd, Jackson—4.

For Thomas Davee—Messrs. H. J. Anderson, Fletcher, Parris—3

For Francis Thomas—Messrs Casey, J. W. Jones, Mallory—3

For D. A. Starkweather—Mr. Crary—1

For Nathan Clifford—Mr. Daves—1.

For Linn Boyd—Mr Jameson—1.

For D. H. Lewis—Mr. A. Smith—1.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of votes given, 232; necessary to a choice, 117; of which there were for

Robert M T. Hunter.	119
John W Jones.	55
George M Keim.	24
Zadock Casey.	10
Francis W. Pickens.	9
Charles G. Atherton,	4
Thomas Davee	3
Francis Thomas.	3
Tilghman A. Howard,	1
Linn Boyd.	1
Dixon H. Lewis.	1
David A. Starkweather.	1
Nathan Clifford.	1
	232

The Chairman then announced to the House that Robert M. T. Hunter, having a majority of the whole number of votes, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Chairman then requested Mr. Banks and Mr. Lawrence to conduct the Speaker to the chair, and Mr. Lewis Williams to administer the oath of office to him.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Lawrence accordingly conducted the Speaker to the chair.

And when he had taken it, and the oath was administered to him,

The House, on motion of Mr. Wise, adjourned till Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 17, 1839.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. R. M. T. HUNTER, Speaker of the House, called the House to order, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The high and undeserved honor which you have conferred upon me, has been so unexpected, that even now I can scarcely find terms in which to express my grateful sense of your kindness. I trust, however, to be able to offer a better evidence of that sentiment in the earnest efforts which I shall make to discharge my duties justly and impartially. Called as I have been to this high station, not so much from any merit of my own as from the independence of my position, I shall feel it as especially due from me to you to preside as the Speaker, not of a party but of the House.—Whilst I shall deem it my duty, upon all proper occasions, to sustain the principles upon which I stand pledged before the country, I shall hold myself bound, at the same time, to afford every facility within my power to the full and fair expression of the wishes and sentiments of every section of this great Confederacy. You will doubtless deem it your duty, gentlemen, as the grand inquest of the nation to investigate all matters of which the people ought to be informed; to retrench expenditures which are unnecessary or unconstitutional—to maintain the just relations between all the great interests of the country, and to preserve inviolate the Constitution, which you will be sworn to support, whilst it will be mine to aid you in such labors with all the means within my power. And although deeply impressed with a painful sense of my inexperience, and of the difficulties of a new and untried station, I am yet cheered by the hope that you will sustain me in my efforts to preserve the order of business and the decorum of debate. I am aware that party fervor is occasionally impatient of the restraint which it is the duty of the Chair to impose upon the asperities of debate, but at the same time I know that the just of all parties will sustain a Speaker who is honestly endeavoring to preserve the dignity of the House, and the harmony of its members.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to tender you the homage of my heartfelt thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me, and to express the hope that your counsel may be so guided by wisdom as to redound to your own reputation, and the welfare of our common country.

From the Globe.

Mr. Hunter of Virginia, it will be perceived from our Congressional report, is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hunter has never acted with the Northern Whigs, and his avowed political principles are in direct conflict with theirs at every point. He was, however, taken up by them at the close of the voting to-day, and being supported by a portion of the Democratic party, was elected by a vote of one hundred and nineteen, out of two hundred and thirty two votes. It will be observed that Mr Hunter did not on any occasion, vote for either of the Whig candidates for Speaker.

The New Banking Law of Vermont presents some novel features. There must be security on bond and mortgage by the stockholders to twice the amount of their stock—and one half of the capital must be actually paid in gold and silver before commencing operations, not to be withdrawn.

The average price of corn in Kentucky is $2 per bushel—in Indiana, $1 25 per bushel.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

The Legislature of Maryland commences its annual session at Annapolis on Monday next.

United States Senate.—There are five vacancies in the United States Senate; one from each of the following states, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan.

Naval Appointment.—We learn from the Baltimore Post that Com. Henry E. Ballard has been appointed to the command of the Baltimore station, in place of Com. Jones, resigned.

☞ The Western Mail had not arrived last night up to the time of our paper going to press. Its failure is probably attributable to the inclemency of the weather for the last two days. We have had a dish of snow, a tub full of rain, and a bag full of wind; so you see, the mail couldn't come.

☞ Mr. Hunter, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a member of the last Congress. He was elected as a Whig, but upon the introduction of the Sub Treasury Bill, he bolted from the mass of his political friends, and became an enthusiastic supporter of that measure, and has so continued up to this hour. Yet we find some of the opposition papers claiming his election to the Speaker's chair as a whig triumph This indeed, to our mind, is a little singular; for we have heretofore supposed that the "odious subtreasury," as the whigs call it, was the principal measure that now divides the parties of the union. But consistency it appears belongs not to the vocabulary of the opposition.

Another fact we will mention, to show Mr. Hunter's whigery. Mr. H. did not, on any occasion, vote for a whig speaker, but in every instance voted with the friends of the Administration.

Election of Speaker.—It will be seen from the Congressional reports which we publish to-day that Congress has at length elected a Speaker. After numerous unsuccessful efforts by the two great parties of the House to concentrate their forces effectively upon their favorite candidates, Mr. Hunter of Virginia was taken up and elected. Well who is Mr. Hunter? what are his politics? The first of these questions is already answered. He is a Virginian. His political predilections we are inclined to regard as decidedly more favorable to the Republicans than to the Whigs, though neither party have any very good grounds to claim his election as a victory. Mr. Hunter avows himself "a States Rights Subtreasury man;" or, to use his own words, he is, if you please, "a Calhoun man." The following extract from the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun will enable the reader more fully to define the position of the new Speaker. The correspondent says; that whilst walking with Mr. Hunter, on Friday last, in the recess, in the rear of the Speaker's chair, the former observed that he had seen it stated in a northern paper, that the administration had selected Mr. J. W. Jones as its candidate for Speaker, because it had ascertained that he (Mr. H.) and Messrs. James Garland and George W Hopkins, would vote for Mr. Jones, but would not vote for Mr. Dixon Lewis—to which Mr Hunter replied, "As for Messrs. Garland and Hopkins they must answer for themselves. When I come to vote, you will see for whom I vote. I know, by the way, that I am erroneously presented to the public by the press, and I should like to be placed by it in the position that I really occupy. I do not acknowledge any allegiance with either of the two great parties now in this House, and in the country; I am independent of either; I said this before my constituents at the last election, and they know where to find me. I am a sub-treasury man, and shall continue to advocate that measure. In a word sir, I hold the same relation to the politics of the country that Mr. Calhoun does; I am a State Rights' Sub-Treasury man."

Texas.—The Galveston Civilian of the 26th inst. says—"Some of the Austin city politicians are urging Congress to establish a National Bank upon the four hundred thousand dollars borrowed by the government. One hundred thousand dollars have already been appropriated for the army, and one hundred and twenty thousand for the navy. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars would be rather a small showing as the capital of a National Bank for a government, the annual expenses of which amount to two millions."

Melancholy Occurrence.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in Philadelphia, within the last week or two, relative to the attempted suicide of Mr. Michael E. Israel, cashier of the Western Bank. The desperate act was committed by means of a pistol, at Camden to which place it is supposed he repaired for the express purpose. He was conveyed to his dwelling in the former city and has since died of the wound. A deficiency of twelve thousand dollars appears in his accounts. The affair is deeply deplored, as Mr. Israel held an enviable position in Society, and was the head of an interesting family.

The Storm.—The eastern papers contain numerous painful statements of the disastrous effects of the recent storm, which is represented to have been more severe than has been experienced for years. Much damage was done to the shipping lying at the wharves at Boston. Trees, fences, barns and other buildings, in the vicinity of that city, have also suffered considerable damage.

The Salem Gazette, contains some further account of the disasters of the late storm. A letter from Gloucester, says:

"It is impossible to say, at present, precisely how many have perished, but all agree that the number cannot be less than fifty. The northern shore of our harbor presents a scene that makes the heart bleed—strewn as it is with the wrecks and cargoes of twenty or twenty-five vessels, and here and there with the lifeless and bleeding bodies of unfortunate mariners. Our whole community are in mourning, while sympathy and benevolence are actively engaged in alleviating the wants of the surviving sufferers. A public meeting of our citizens is to be held this evening to devise means for their relief."

From the Globe.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice & consent of the Senate.

Robert R Reid to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, in the place of Richard K. Call, superseded.

De T. Pease, Receiver of Public Moneys at Green Bay, Wisconsin, vice Thomas Lee, removed.

John Goodin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marion, Ohio, vice David E. Owen, resigned.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

After reading of the journal, a Message was received from the President of the United States, through his private Secretary.

Mr. King, President *protem* then announced the Standing Committees of the Senate, agreeably to the instructions giving him on Saturday. The following are the Committees of the Senate and the Senators composing them.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Buchanan, chairman, and Messrs Clay, Roane, Allen and Brown.

On Finance—Messrs Wright, Benton Hubbard, Nicholas and Webster.

On Commerce—Messrs King, Davis, Ruggles, Mouton and Norvell.

On Manufactures—Messrs Lumpkin, Preston, Buchanan, Allen and Knight.

On Agriculture—Messrs Mouton, Spence, Linn, Brown, and Smith, of Conn

On Military Affairs—Messrs Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce, and Nicholas.

On Militia—Messrs Clay, of Alabama, Smith, of Indiana, Phelps, Fuller and Tappan.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs Williams, Southard, Cuthbert, Strange and Tappan.

On Public Lands—Messrs Walker, Fuller Clay, of Alabama, Prentiss and Norvell

On Private Land Claims—Messrs Linn, Sevier, Clayton, Mouton and Betts.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs White, of Tennessee, Sevier, White, of Indiana, and Phelps.

On Claims—Messrs Hubbard, Young, Merrick Williams and Betts.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs Smith, of Conn, White of Tenn., Knight, Crittenden and Robinson.

On the Judiciary—Messrs Wall, Clayton, Strange and Smith of Ind.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs Robinson, Lumpkin, Knight Fulton and Henderson.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs Young, Phelps, Spence, Henderson and Smith of Ind

On Pensions—Messrs Pierce, Prentiss, White, Roane and Betts.

On District of Columbia—Messrs Merrick, Crittenden, Lumpkin, Southard and Clayton,

On Patents—Messrs Strange, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson and Spence.

On Contingent Fund—Messrs Knight, Fulton and Lumpkin.

On Engrossed Bills——Messrs Smith of Ind. Henderson and Phelps.

The National Convention of Silk Growers was held in Washington on the 10th instant, and was formally organised by the appointment of the following officers.

President.

Gen. John P Van Ness.

Vice Presidents.

Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, ex-Gov. of Georgia.
Judge Strange, of North Carolina.
Dr. Thos. P. Jones, of the District Columbia.
Hon. Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey.
Nicholas Biddle, Esq. of Virginia.
Dr. Wm. R. Taylor, of Louisiana.
Samuel Whitemarsh, Esq. of Massachusetts.
Judge Comstock, of Coeneciicut.
Hon. James Tallmadge, of New York.
Judge Eccleston, of Maryland.

Treasurer.

Dr. F. Howard. of the District of Columbia.

Secretaries.

Gideon B. Smith, of Maryland,
John F. Callan, of the District of Columbia.
David Saunders of do do

The committee of business made a report, concluding with the following resolution.

Resolved, That another year's experience has confirmed the opinion expressed by the Convention last year, "That Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export."

Previous to the adoption of this resolution, a very interesting debate took place.

The Rev. Henry Coleman, of Massachusetts, Hon. Isaac Leet, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Michael Nourse of the District of Columbia, Rev. D. V. McLean, of New Jersey, and Isaac D. Jones, Esq. of Maryland, were made a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the American Silk Society on the subject of premiums for the production of Silk throughout the country, and the ways and means of providing for and distributing such premiums, and were instructed to present their report as soon as practicable to the American Silk Society.

And the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

JOHN P. VAN NESS, Chair'm.

Gideon B. Smith, } Secretaries.
J. F. Callan, }
D. Saunders. }

Thos. Spraggins one of the judges of election at Galena, (Illinois,) was sentenced at the last circuit court to pay the penalty of $100, with costs, for admitting an alien to vote, knowing him to be such.—He has appealed to the Supreme Court.—Ohio Statesman.

A young lady at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun bachelor was singular.—She replied immediately, and with much naivete, because it is very singular they don't get married.

STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

We have been at some pains to collect some authentic information regarding the act of stupendous and desperate fraud practised by H. J. Levis, late cashier of the Schuykill Bank of this city. In noticing this transaction it behooves the press to call things by their right names. A criminal act, deserving the penalties of the law, should receive its proper appellation and denunciation, and if the guilty have a great stake and station in society, the heavier should be the infamy

The Directors of the Schuykill Bank have been most industriously investigating concerns of the Institution since yesterday, and we are enabled to give in round numbers the result of their labors. These will satisfy the rightful curiosity of the publick for the present until a full and particular statement can be made.

The Board have discovered that Mr. Levis's account of Kentucky Bank stock shows a deficit of over thirteen thousand shares; besides it is ascertained that there have been overdrafts to the amount of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars—for a large portion of this however, it is understood security is held. It is discovered that the fraudulent transfers of the Kentucky Bank owed to the city banks at one time pevious to the bank resumption of August 1838 about six hundred thousand dollars; and to the surprise of many it suddely paid these balances. The liquidation of this amount may now be accounted for by the over issue by Mr. Levis of four thousand five hundred shares of Kentucky Bank Stock from February to October of that year (1838.) There is to Mr. Levis's credit on the book three hundred and fifty thousand dollars which he alleges to be part of the money.

In May '38, according to our informant's statement, Mr. Maxwell, the transfer clerk, in the Schuylkill Bank was aware that the Kentucky Bank Stock account was overdrawn 10 or 12,000 shares, by warrants from Mr. Levis. Mr Maxwell left the Schuylkill Bank in May 1839, and the account was still short 10,000 shares.

To show the utter infatuation of the late Cashier in this matter, even if the bank had had a million in gold (its deposite were a little over a tenth part of that amount) it would have been impossible for him to have redeemed the fraudulent issues of stock; for allowing each share in the utmost depression of the Stock market to have been down to 60 dollars, to have commenced to buy up the shares would have so increased their entire value as to place it considerbly over this million.

At the instance of the Kentucky Bank, the doors of the Schuylkill Bank were closed yesterday by an injunction through the Sheriff. John P. Wetherill, Esq was on Monday elected President in place of Mr. Levis.

Our city has sustained by this transaction a deep, deep, disgrace. The best course is to the Publick Opinion through the Publick Press to attach the proper reprobation to such an enormous offence against the morals and the interests of society None we are sure are readier to affix the mark of turpitude to this business than the friends to the Banking system, properly and honestly conducted;—and a great evil must accrue to the Banks unless their friends are among the foremost in attaching the fullest measure of infamy to this affair.—National (Philad) Gazette.

To the Editor of the Globe.—The Federal party have long claimed all the decency and morality, as well as all the talents and intelligence in the country. The claim is in itself so preposterous, that it has hardly ever been deemed necessary to show the absurdity of the pretension In this city, the profligacy and debaucheries of the leaders have long been matter of general notoriety But it may not be universally known that almost every assemblage of Federalists, whether for political, or other purposes, is signalized by scenes of riotous indulgence and bacchanalian routes, that ought to disgrace the veriest rowdies in the land. The breaking up of the Harrisburg humbug was distinguished by the most revolting exhibition of this kind. It so happened that I went from York to Baltimore on Sunday last in the same train that carried the president and several of the most prominent members of the Convention. Gov. Barbour chartered the largest car in the train, & invited the rest of the delegates to take a seat with him. A table was set the entire length of the car, and covered with champagne from one end to the other. The four hours occupied in travelling the distance, were spent in drinking, making speeches, singing, and shouting. At every water station, or other stopping place, the spectators gathered about the car, listening, and gazing in wonder at the antics of the Federal dignitaries. As to the precise quantity of wine imbibed by these worthies in a four hours' tippling on Sunday, I was not informed; but it is fair to infer that it must have been considerable, for when the cars stopped at Baltimore, I observad two members of the Convention, who appeared to be tolerably sober, *assisting* one of its most distinguished officers into a carriage.

The Available Candidate—What are his principles? Any that are available. He becomes all things to all men. Whatever his friends choose to attribute to him, that he holds To the Abolitionists he is thoroughly opposed to slavery. To the Anti-masons, deadset against secret associations. In the North he is in favor of a high tariff. In the East of a fifty million bank. Where the States are in debt, he would have the general Government assume their responsibilities. Where they are not he would distribute among them the public lands. Whatever any faction may hold, that he is for. Whatever section may oppose, that he is against. He is a nose of wax, and any party, faction, or section may fashion him to their own liking. This constitutes his *availability.* And has it come to this that the *absence of all principle* is a recommendation to popular favor? With those only whose conflicting interests render a union for principle impossible.—*Balt. Post.*

"WHIG" ENTHUSIASM.

The New York Gazette, a Federal paper, held the following very mild and subdued tone, on receiving the news of *Harrison's* nomination:

"The whig national convention has closed its labours, and the result is the selection of William Henry Harrison, as the party candidate for President. It becomes us to be quiet under every dispensation of Providence, and of politics, and we are so."

The New York Evening Star, says;

"To say that we are not disappointed, would be uncandid and untrue."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, evinces its enthusiasm, in the following language:

"We learn the result with surprise and regret"

We might fill a column with such expressions, from Federal papers, in different parts of the country, but the above are sufficient, for the present, to show with what enthusiasm this nomination is received by the Federalists.

In some of the western states money has become so scarce that the people have forgotten the colour of it.

THE HURRAH OF THE WHIGS.

The Whigs show much coldness and even disgust at the Harrisburg nomination—but from the signs they have already exhibited in their papers, and at the last morning's meeting of the convention, they seem determined to wage war to the knife! Be it so. They take the field under a defeated champion! They promise to rally every man they can carry or drag into the field! Be it so again. They threaten to oust Martin Van Buren, and to install William H Harrison down the throats of the fastidious people Be such their determination, we for one are ready to meet them at the threshold. They must be beaten; but we will not be caught napping. They will be vanquished in the Old Dominion; and there will be no glory in the victory, but the greater will be the shame, if, through the apathy of the Republican party, we should be in any sort of danger Let the war come when it will, we for one will not be found wanting. No one shall say, that through our overweening confidence, or any apathy on our part, so great a shame shall be brought upon our country

The National Intelligencer mounts the flag of Harrison and Tyler to its mast head. The New York Evening Star, (Noah) "hopes that the special friends of Gen. Scott and of Mr. Webster, who produced this result, will take the field earnestly, zealously and honestly for General Harrison, that they will come in openly with the Whig party to his aid—that they will set no under or counter current afloat to defeat him. We pledge ourselves that the friends of Henry Clay will sustain and support with every honest effort, the nomination of the patriotic Farmer of Ohio."

Other Whig presses make the same pledge; and even the Madisonian, disappointed as it has been in its first and second candidates (Rives and Scott)—declaring as it did but the other day, that "the nomination of either Mr. Clay or Gen. Harrison would paralyze many a noble arm willing to do good battle against the re-election of Martin Van Buren"—even this miserable Conservative organ has now the audacity to say:

"The great topic of conversation yesterday was the nomination of the convention. So far as we could judge from conversation with members of the Opposition, the name of the Hero of Tippecanoe will be responded to with cordiality and enthusiasm. Of course all sorts of speculations and calculations were made, but the almost universal result of them was, that the glorious old patriot would be triumphantly elected"

Away with such fanfaronade! These men are reckless and desperate; but like infuriated madmen, they must be restrained from doing further mischief. Their spasmodic efforts must be controlled by the energies of the Republicans.

Our friends in New York are in the highest spirits. The New Era of Monday morning says: "The contest of 1830 will most assuredly result in the overwhelming re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. This State would, under any circumstances, give him her electoral vote; but we now predict a majority of at least TWENTY THOUSAND.—Let the Democracy do their duty, as we anticipate they will do, and the principles of our party will be in the ascendant in every State in this UNION, by giving its *unanimous* electoral vote for the candidates of the people.

"From the spirit evinced here, it may not be unsafe to venture the opinion that Van Buren may carry every State in the Union next fall." We shall see.

WAR IN THE EAST.

It would seem that John Bull is trying to see how near he can come to making his Yankee neighbors mad, without actually ruffling the eagle's feathers. The (Me.) Democrat of the 10th inst. says—We stated in our last issue, that a regiment of British troops had been stationed at Temiscouata lake, on the "disputed territory," in palpable violation and contempt of their agreement not "to seek to take military possession of that territory." We have since learnt that they are extending their military operations down the Madawaska river, and are now actually employed in constructing barracks on the north and south side of the St. John's river, at the confluence of the Madawaska. This not only breaks the agreement made by Sir John Harvey and General Scott, but is INVASION of MAINE by a BRITISH MILITARY FORCE, and is equivalent to a declaration of war, and should be so considered by this State and by the nation. What will the people and government of Maine, and the people and government of the nation say to this new manifestation of *good* intentions and *friendly* feelings of the British? What will now be thought of the *real* object of the late survey? Wast it not a *military* survey?"—Boston Republic.

The admission of Florida among the States of the Union, by our present Congress, seems highly probable. Application for the same right will, no doubt be made by Iowa, and perhaps Wisconsin Territory. By way of counterbancing the accession of strength to the North, the Southern delegation will, no doubt, do their utmost to press Florida into the Union.

On this subject the Pensacola Gazette remarks—The people decided, by a large majority, two years ago in favour of a State government—a Convention was called—a Constitution was framed, and submitted to the people for their acceptance—the people have accepted, and thereby applied themselves to become States.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

A Heavy Snow Storm in Connecticut.—We learn from a gentleman who came down in the New Haven boat yesterday, that it commenced snowing at New Haven about 10 o'clock on Saturday night and continued until Monday morning, during that time the snow fell to the depth of twenty inches on the level. The cars which left on Monday morning were in sight at two P. M. at which time the boat left. The Eastern mail due here on Sunday evening, did not arrive here until last evening, yesterday's mail being still due. The mail carrier reported that the snow at Mamaroneck, Weschester County, N. Y. was nearly two feet in depth, and that most of the distance from New Haven to that place, it was up to the bottom of the mail coach. It is said to have been the greatest fall of snow in the vicinity of New Haven for several years.—Jour. Commerce.

The New Orleans Courier states that the U. S. Court for the district of Mississippi, adjourned on the 2d instant, after disposing of 1,700 suits, and giving judgments against several of the Mississippi Banks, including one for $587,000 against the Agricultural Bank for moneys due the General Government. This same bank, the Courier adds, is said to have just put in circulation a large amount of $20 notes, payable 14 months after date. The Vicksburg Sentinel asserts that the Agricultural Bank is well known to be insolvent.

A Whole Hog.—A hog weighing 1300 pounds is now being exhibited at Warsaw, Ky., at twelve and a half cents a sight. There are no stripes on the animal.—N. Y. Merc.