ing. They are wise men for doing so; and if they will keep away altogether, the love of long speaking will subside, and the debate now progressing, may be brought to a speedier close.

At 12 o'clock to-day, Mr. Garland called the House to order; and it may be as well to remark in this place, that notwithstanding the Clerk is scarcely recognized as a presiding officer, his calls for order, are obeyed—not *instantaneously* certainly—in a manner, and with a promptitude, that is creditable to a body, now in a state of total disorganization. Toward the Clerk personally, save in moments of great excitement, there is exhibited every courtesy and great good will

After the House was called to order, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, took the floor, and after a few preliminary remarks, submitted a motion, the substance of which proposed that the clerk be required to call the roll forthwith: that, if on the call of the name of any member, an objection were made, the name should be passed, and the roll be called until completed, or a quorum formed; and every member objected to, should retire from the body of the Hall till his fate were decided.

Mr. Underwood supported his motion at great length, and was I doubt not exceedingly anxious that it should be adopted. It did not, however, appear to find much favor with the great body of the members.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of N. Jersey, followed Mr. Underwood, and made a speech about the contested seats; though delivered in a most emphatic manner, and often with a deal of violence, I had not the good fortune to catch the thread of his argument. He was, as I am informed, now and then, extremely pathetic.

Mr. Randolph's seat, you will recollect, is not contested; but the fact appears to be of no kind of consequence to him, for he said that if his colleagues were refused seats in the House, and were sent home, he would go with them, provided he should not by and by think otherwise.

At the conclusion of Mr. Randolph's speech, Mr. John Q. Adams took the floor, and addressed his "fellow citizens." He advised the House to form itself and to take itself into its own hands, and if it could not do any better, do as the Legislature of Virginia did when Lord Dunnmore dissolved the Legislature—go, to a tavern, and organize itself.

After a deal of confusion, Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, put the question, that J. Q. Adams be elected Chairman of the House. It was carried unanimously and Mr. Adams was conducted to the Chair, amid groans, huzzas and hisses. He is now Chairman, or Governor of the House of Representatives, and possesses all the power of a Speaker.

The whole thing was effected in the twinkling of an eye. The sensation was immense, and the excitement is now prodigious.

As all of this latter business came upon me like a clap of thunder, just as the cars were ready to be off, I cannot go into all the particulars.—Correspondence of the Balt. Rep.

From the Globe.

ALL THE FACTS IN RELATION TO THE NEW JERSEY FRAUD.

We give a very clear and perfect statement of the New Jersey case, from the pen of a man of distinguished ability and probity in New Jersey, who is familiar with every thing appertaining to the subject. It will be verified to the letter in the developements before the Democratic Review.

From the Democratic Review, for Dec.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE ON THE NEW JERSEY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

When the annunciation of the daring and unparalleled fraud, committed by the Governor and Council upon the elective rights of the people of New Jersey was made to the Union, the eyes of millions were turned towards her, and the free citizens of her sister States waited with deep and unbroken interest to hear her voice upon the subject, and to see how she would redress her wrongs, and sustain before this "great Republic," the character of the high patriotism and holy love of liberty, which was her heritage.

The first opportunity that offered for speaking out her sentiments upon the subject, occurred in October last, at her annual election for members of the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State To present briefly the results of that election—to show, from the official returns, that she has vindicated herself before the country—that she has set the seal of condemnation upon the conduct of the unprincipled clique who contrived to deprive her of her constitutional rights, is due to her own character, to the country whose honor is identified with her own, and to the cause of truth and free principle.

We shall do it by facts and figures—facts which are undeniable, and figures which cannot lie.

It is proper, in the first place, to remind the reader that in New Jersey the Governor is not elected by the people, but is chosen annually by the two houses of the Legislature in joint meeting; and that one of the peculiar features in the political organization of parties in the State is, that while the three counties of Sussex, Warren, and Hunterdon, which, in 1838, gave a majority of 3,528 votes in favor of the Democratic candidates have but 12 representatives in both branches of the Legislature, to wit: three in Council, and nine in the Assembly; the eight counties of Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, and Somerset, which, in the same year, gave together an aggregate majority of 2,480 votes for the Whig candidates, elect thirty-two members to the Legislature, to wit: eight members of Council, and twenty four members of Assembly, and these alone, with the strong Whig county of Essex give that party the ascendancy in the Legislature, thereby a Whig Governor, and are able, against the will of a large majority of the people of the State, to control all the patronage and power of the Government.

The state of things has been brought about partly by the management and fraudulent legislation of that party. For example, three years ago, upon their coming into power during the memorable era of "panic," they cut off the lower part of Hunterdon county in which nearly all the Whig strength of that county lay, added to it a portion of Middlesex where the parties were about balanced, took a Democratic township from Somerset, and another Democratic township from Burlington, and formed of these materials the new Whig county of Mercer, thereby gaining three members for their party in the Legislature, and increasing their comparative strength in Somerset and Burlington, where they were weak. But they did not stop here. Old Democratic Hunterdon, though still left with 24,000 inhabitants, was reduced in its representation in the Legislature from six to four members, while Burlington, Somerset, and Middlesex, containing but a little more than double that population, were allowed to have fifteen members.

The object of these remarks is merely to show that the ascendancy of the Whig party in the Legislature of New Jersey, and the election of a Whig Governor, is not, and never can be, under the present system of Whig tactics, any test of the views of the people of that State, in reference to measures of National or State policy; and that even when, by the popular voice in that State, the frauds of charlatans and demagogues are rebuked by large majorities, they may still maintain the undisturbed ascendancy in the State administration.

The members of Congress are, by the existing laws in New Jersey, chosen by general ticket—by the majority of the people of the whole State. At the election in 1838, the Democratic candidates were elected by an average majority of 128 votes. They were denied their certificates by the Governor and Council on the ground that the Whig clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland had neglected or refused to send up the returns from the two Democratic townships of South Amboy and Millville, and that they had no authority to count any votes except such as the county clerks chose to send up. They, therefore, deducted from the whole number of votes given in the State the votes of those two townships which gave, together, a Democratic majority of 358 votes, and thus cyphered the certificates into the pockets of their partisans.

But the party leaders, and these certificate men, themselves, preceiving that the ground taken by the Governor was utterly untenable in law, as it was irrecoverable with good conscience, set up the pretence that the majority against them was the result of illegal votes; claimed that the Whigs had an actual majority in the State, upon fair poll; and, by this pretence, sought to justify the Governor. Many of their leading men publicly declared that if, at the next succeeding election, this did not appear to be the fact, their candidates ought, and would, surrender all claim to the contested seats; and, by way of bolstering up their affectation of confidence, the Governor's members proposed to the members elected by the people, that they should resign, and have a new election—an offer they well knew they had no right to propose, or their opponents to accept.

Thus stood the question in New Jersey when the period for the annual State election again came round in October last. The issue was broadly and distinctly put to the people. The Whigs were called upon by their leaders every where to sustain the Governor; were distinctly that to do this before the country, they must show that they had the majority in the State. At no election which ever occurred was there so total an absence of all local questions calculated to excite division; at no former election was a large portion so united and intent upon one common object. The whigs had taken the precaution to pass a a new election law, the effect and intention of which was to exclude large number of the poorer classes of voters from the right of suffrage; and then brought into play more profusely than ever, their usual appliances of money and means to corrupt, intimidate, and browbeat the independent voters of the State. All odds were therefore in their favor.

Well what was the result? In every possible aspect in which it can be viewed, that result exhibits a majority not of one hundred and twenty eight as in the preceding year, but very nearly two thousand votes against them.

We propose to present tabular statements exhibiting this result in three distinct aspects.

1. The result of the poll as actually taken.

2. The result, taking the majorities of 1838 as the data in those counties were but one ticket was run.

3. The result taking the majorities of 1838 as the data in those counties where, from the excess of admitted majorities, it may be fair to infer that there was not a true test of party strength, and making an allowance for gain in those counties where there was no struggle proportioned to the gain in counties where each party brought out all its strength.

1 And first, the following table exhibits the actual majorities given in each county on the Legislative tickets in October, 1839, on the Congressional tickets in 1838.

	1839,		1838.	
	Dem. maj.	Whig maj.	Dem. maj.	Whig maj.
Bergen,	351		225	
Passaic,		106		254
Essex,		1015		1561
Morris,		154		224
*Sussex	1033		1639	
*Warren,	2375		955	
*Hunterdon,	2226		934	
Somerset,		168		150
Middlesex		76		268
Mercer,		245		289
Monmouth,	515		264	
Burlington,		325		525
Gloucester,		273		505
Atlantic,	230		162	
Salem,	144			
Cumberland,			29	
Cape May,		125		265
	2874	2516	4179	4041
	1516		4041	
	4358		138	

*But one ticket run.

Actual Democratic majority at the polls. in 1838 138

Actual Democratic majority at the polls. in 1839 4328

Democratic gain on the principle of calculation 4226

Second table—The result taking the majorities of 1838 as the data in those counties where but one ticket was run.

	Dem. maj.	Whig maj.
Bergen,	351	
Passaic,		106
Essex,		1,015
Morris,		154
*Sussex,	1,639	
*Warren,	955	
*Hunterdon,	934	
Somerset,		168
Middlesex,		76
Monmouth,	515	
Burlington,		326
Gloucester,		273
Atlantic,	230	
Salem,	144	
Cumberland,		29
Cape May,		125
	4,768	2,516
	2,516	
Democratic majority at Oct. 1839	2,252	

Gain since 1838, on this principle of calculation, 2,114.

*Majorities of 1838.

If the Whigs object to the actual results in those counties where two full party tickets were run, and content that, in six of them, to wit. Essex, Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Atlantic, and Cape May, the majorities were so far undisputed, as that the utmost strength of their party was not brought out, we are willing to take the majorities of 1838 in those counties, claiming on our part, a gain in these counties since 1838, equal to our average gain in those counties were each party fought confidently for victory. Those counties were,

Passaic, where the Dem. gain is		148
Bergen, " "		125
Morris, " "		70
Middlesex, " "		192
Mercer, " "		131
Monmouth, " "		207
Burlington, " "		200
Gloucester, " "		232
Salem, " "		103
Democratic gain in nine counties,		1,488
Somerset, where the Whig gain is	18	
Cumberland " "	29	
Whig gain in two counties	—	47
Democratic gain in eleven counties,		1,437

Thus it appears that the Democratic gain in the eleven strong contested counties, is 1,437. These counties gave an aggregate vote of 37,522, and the actual gain exhibited is a little over four per cent.

Allowing, therefore, a little average gain only in the six remaining counties, where it is alleged the contest was not such as to bring out the whole Whig strength, their aggregate vote being 19,413, at 4 per cent. will exhibit a gain of 776 votes, and the account will stand thus:

	Dem. maj.	Whig maj.
Bergen	351	
Passaic,		106
Morris		154
Somerset,		168
Middlesex,		76
Mercer		245
Monmouth,	515	
Burlington,		325
Gloucester		273
Salem	144	
Cumberland,		29
*Essex,		1,561
*Sussex,	1,639	
*Warren,	955	
*Hunterdon,	934	
*Atlantic,		162
*Cape May,		265
Estimated Democratic gain in the last six counties since 1838.	776	
	5,314	3,364
Democatic maj.	1,950	

*Majorities of 1838

Now, by one of these three tests the Whigs must abide. We show, and our statements are the official returns—1. That taking the actual returns of all the counties in the State at the last October election, the Democratic party have a majority of 4,358 votes. 2. That taking the majorities in those counties where the Whigs run no regular opposition ticket, at what they were in 1838, the Democratic majority in the State is 2,252—and, 3. Giving them the full benefit of their majorities in 1838, in all the counties where they pretend they did not this year get out their whole strength and only adding the average gain in those counties which the strongly contested districts exhibit, and the Democratic majority is still 1,950 votes. And even throwing away our unquestionable claim in districts *not* strongly contested, a gain proportionate to that actually found in the districts that *were* strongly contested, the Democracy of New Jersey still have a majority of 1,174.

This, then, is the result of the election held last October in New Jeysey, notwithstanding the operation of a new election law, framed expressly to exclude from the right of suffrage a large class of Democratic voters; notwithstanding the desperate efforts of that party to exhibit a majority in favor of maintaining the measure of the Governor and his Council, and despite of all the frauds which they practised and the corruption they attempted.

If the greatest fraud ever practised upon the rights of a free people shall not receive its fitting rebuke from the House of Representatives, it will surely not be because the people who were its victims, failed to vindicate their rights before the country in the only mode recognized by law.

The people have spoken in fitting tones.—Will those tones be disregarded by the body whose very existence is based upon the rights of the majority so flagrantly violated in this remarkable case? We think not.

In the face of the facts, now given superadded to those already detailed in our former article, will these defeated candidates attempt to seat themselves in a body to which they do not belong? Can the parchment of a Governor supersede and extinguish the sacred and imprescriptible right of the people in the election of their own Representatives? We think not.

These members affected a becoming sense of their position, and of the duties of a Representative, when they proposed to their opponents a second reference of the matter at issue to the people at the recent election though they did not as properly appreciate the great constitutional obligations which protects the solemn right of election, by a different guaranty than the convenience or the necessities of disappointed partizans, and now that their own proposition has been decided, that their cause has been tried once more, that the merits of their case have been again discussed before the tribunal to which they sought an appeal; now that they have been again disappointed, defeated, overwhelmed by the indignant expression of the popular will upon what ground of personal honor, or public probity can they presume to rest their claims.

The Contested Seats.—The Alexandria Gazette, positively asserts that the seats of Mr Steuart of Illinois, (whig) and Mr. Lucas of Virginia, (V. B.) will not be contested.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE TARIFF.

We take the liberty of laying the following letter at once before the public. It explains the circumstances under which it was written; and it unequivocally refutes the rumor in circulation, and *defines the position* which Mr. Calhoun maintains in relation to the tariff. May we not go farther, and infer that no politician who entertains this unqualified opinion of the tariff, will support Mr. Clay's land bill, or any of the schemes with which it may be associated? Who will divert the proceeds of the public lands from the public Treasury, unless he is prepared to increase the duties on foreign importations, in order to supply the vacuum? With such opinions, who will support the scheme of wresting the proceeds of the public lands for the purposes of *national education*, of a national system of internal improvements, or of carrying out the modern project of a new assumption of the State debts? Not Mr. Calhoun, certainly. He must disapprove the *end*, as well as the *means*. He must not only disapprove any augmentation of the tariff; but with the strict constitutional doctrines which he avowed in his speech at the last session, he must deny the power sought to be usurped over the great subjects of internal improvements, of national education, and of the local debts of the several States. Let these heresies be pressed whenever they may, we have no fear that they will call out able champions sufficient to subdue them.

FORT HILL, Nov. 22, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have received the Enquirer, containing the article from the Providence Journal, which, among other things, asserts that I have come out in favor of a high tariff. I conclude that I am indebted to you for it, as, in the conclusion of your comments, you say that you will enclose the number containing it to me, and ask of me some notice of the subject.

You were right in pronouncing the rumor unfounded. It has not the shadow of foundation; and yet, if I may judge from the papers, that and similar rumors have, for some time, been widely circulating in the Northern portion of the Union; but for what purpose, or by whom put in circulation, I am at a loss to conjecture. So far from favoring, I believe, of all calamities that could befall the country, a renewal of the protective system, with its certain consequences, would be among the greatest, and it is really surprising, that with the light of past experience, any one of sound judgment, and attached to the country, should think of making the attempt. I fully agree with you, that the South, and I trust the great body of the sound and patriotic of all parties elsewhere, cannot be gulled by the fallacious arguments put forth in its favor.

The growing intelligence of the age is opposed to all such schemes; and all attempts at the renewal of the protective system must fail, or, if successful, be followed by a revulsion that would speedily prostrate the system, with infinitely greater loss than gain to the manufacturers themselves

I have not seen General Hamilton in the recess, and cannot speak for him; but have no doubt that the rumor is as unfounded in his case. In fact, I may say that the united voice of this State, including all parties, and every pursuit, is opposed to the system. As far as I am informed, I scarcely know an exception.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

T. RITCHIE, esq.

GOVERNOR McNUTT.

In celebrating the signal Republican triumph in Mississippi, we cannot refrain from expressing our high sense of the merits and exertions of Governor McNUTT. At the darkest period, he did not hesitate to come forward and proclaim his uncompromising opposition to the miserable system which has prostrated the energies of the fairest and noblest members of the Union. Like the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, despising all half-way measures and temporizing expedients, he placed himself upon the high ground of principle, upon which the battle in Mississippi has been fought and won. Those who read his admirable letter, which was republished in the Globe, must remember that Governor McNUTT frankly and thoroughly adopted, in their whole extent, those sound political and financial doctrines which can alone make victory desirable to the patriot, or permanently useful to the people. Nor can our acknowledgments be withheld from the Republican press in that State generally, and we must not deny our thanks to the Vicksburg Sentinel especially, for it is a print from which former collisions did not allow us to expect such cordial and efficient co-operation. Its able and strenuous exertions contributed essentially, with the powerful batteries of the old Democratic organs, to the defeat of Federal Bank Whiggery in Mississippi.—Globe.

"PERSEVERANCE IS SURE OF ITS REWARD."—Never was there a set of better democrats than compose the ranks of the republican party in Massachusetts In the history of no member of the American Union, can there be found a parallel to the uniform untiring devotion of its democrats to the principles they originally espoused. *Marcus Morton*, a name familiar to democratic ears, was one of the devoted band which formed a nucleus in that state in early times and which has now gathered around it a majority of the freemen of old Massachusetts. During a period so long as we can recollect, a number of individuals, whose names we still see in bold relief, have been prominent and unwavering in the support of their first love. *Marcus Morton!*—what a host of associations this name calls up Why we learned our *letters* in spelling the veteran's name printed in the newspapers as the republican advocate; and during all the intervening period Marcus Morton has stood by the democracy, and the democracy has most nobly stood by him. Let *Marcus Morton* and the victory of the Bay State democracy after fifteen years of constant warfare—be the toast of every genuine republican throughout the land.

☞But don't forget the 'striped pig.'

[New Lisbon Patriot.

It is admitted on all sides that the Federal Whig claimants from New Jersey *had a minority* of the votes actually given.

It is also admitted, that the Democratic claimants HAD A MAJORITY.

It is not denied, that Governor PENNINGTON knew these facts.

What then is to entitle the Federal Whigs to vote for Speaker? The "*broad seal*" affixed by Governor PENNINGTON to papers which he *knew*, and which every man in Congress *knows to be absolutely false*.—Globe.

EASY TIMES.—Putting off one's tailor on account of the commercial distress in England and the stoppage of the opium trade in China.

Difficulties in New York.—The support of four theatres, two circuses, several museums, panoramas, dioramas, and exhibitions, without end,

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

LADY'S BOOK.—The advertisement of the publisher of this very popular periodical, will be found upon the first page of to-day's paper.

NEW JERSEY FRAUD.—We invite the attention of our readers to an article in this morning's Whig, on this now all-engrossing subject. It places the facts in their proper light and will, at this time, be read with interest.

The establishment of the Baltimore Chronicle, which was last week sold in Baltimore at public auction, was purchased for $8,000 by Saml. Barnes, Esq. the former proprietor.

☞The Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, late Minister to Russia, is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Grundy in the office of Attorney General.

Judge Jones of New York, has decided that the arrest of General Henderson, the Texian Minister, was unlawful.

☞Theophilus Fisk, Esqr. the able editor of the Old Dominion, published at Portsmouth, Va. has been unanimously selected by the cadets of the Norwich University to deliver the annual address at the commencement of that institution in August next.

☞The editor of the Old Dominion writes in the true spirit, when he says, that milk and water professors of Democracy are but Federal Whigs in disguise.

QUERE.—Does the Editor of the Centreville Times intend to have the "big Beet" served up at his Christmas dinner? Or has it, like Whigery, been *nipped* by the recent severe *frosts*, and all its *Beat*-like qualities destroyed? Echo answers, yes!

The prominent individuals spoken of by the Whigs, from which they intend to select *one* to oppose Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, are Henry Clay, General Harrison, and General Scott. The time was, when "military chieftains" were considered by these very whigs dangerous rulers in the councils of the State. But the times have changed say they, and we have changed with them! So be it.

A letter from Richmond, Va. dated Dec. 3. 1839, to the National Intelligencer, thus discourses on Mr. Rives' chance of re-election to the U. S. Senate—before I came on, I faintly hoped for the choice of Mr Rives on the first vote; but I now regard such a result as by no means probable. In truth, I do not see how we are ever to effect an election. It seems to be understood that the Conservatives, who are strong enough to hold the balance of power between the Whigs proper and the Loco Focos, have nailed their flag to the mast, in favor of Mr. Rives. The impracticables, who hold the balance between the Conservatives and Rives Whigs, on the one side, and the Locos, on the other, seem equally firm against him.

The political Abolitionists of New York recently held a Convention, and among other proceedings nominated James G. Birney, of New York, and Francis J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, as suitable candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Cesar Mott, the black "gemman" who figured at a "Colored Whig meeting" last fall in the city of New York, will be made Secretary of State, should those worthies succeed. The crew of the Amistad will also come in for a portion of the spoils! O! *black* and *white*, but this is wondrous strange.

Recent indications of political change, not to be mistaken, are inspiring with new hope, the intelligent well-wishers of the Republic, who had been ready to yield to the fear of a settled state of popular infatuation.

The above sentence is from the Easton Gazette of Saturday last. What the writer means by "recent indications" favorable to the whigs, we cannot divine. Does he not know that his party has lost state after state in rapid succession, and been so closely run in the few that have sustained, as John Quincy Adams would say, the party which has no common principle to bind it together, as to render all "hope" of defeating the election of Mr. Van Buren as entirely fruitless? When he makes such an assertion, does the writer forget the tremendous revolution in Tennessee? the complete overthrow of his friends in Ohio, in North Carolina, and in Georgia? Has not the party veil that has recently so beclouded his vision, been sufficiently "rent" to enable him to see the total annihilation of whigery in Indiana? Has he not seen the black flag of Federalism struck prostrate to the dust even in his darling Massachusetts, and a Democratic Governor elected by the voice of the people in that state?—Has he not seen Maryland, Whig-ridden Maryland, wrested from the hands of his party in two hard-fought political contests, and her hardy yeomanry sustain the Government with a "pertinacity" which the "giant efforts" of modern whigery could not relax? And yet with the knowledge of all these facts *staring him in the face*, the writer for the Gazette coolly and deliberately tells his readers that "recent indications of political change, not to be mistaken, are inspiring" the whigs "with new hopes." Is there a state in the Union, save Kentucky, which the whigs can rely upon as positively certain for the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention? Yes, he would reply, New York. "The vast fractional strength" of that state will avail us much. But has the writer consulted the figures in the matter of that state? If he has not, we will tell him that a heavy whig majority in the popular vote has been beaten down to a mere "fractional strength" and their majority of thirty last year in the Legislature has dwindled away to *twelve*. Moreover the Abolitionists, who aided and abetted the whigs in carrying the state, are showing strong symptoms of desertion, and a determination to sail under their own and exclusive banner. If these facts are not sufficient, we can point to the brilliant array of victories that have crowned the Democratic cause, within the last year or two, and add to them our immense gains in *every state in the Union!*—And if all these be not sufficient, we can show him from past history that the unerring patriotism of a free people is always proof against the sophistry of Federalism, whether of ancient or of modern date.

BY LAST NIGHTS' MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

The Steam packet Liverpool arrived in New York on Thursday evening last. The news brought by her is said to be decidedly favourable—much more so than was expected to be the case.

"The money market in England, and financial affairs in general are, at any rate no worse, and if any thing, rather better, The Bank of England has not suspended cash payments, and is not immediately likely to do so. It does not appear that British bullion is *evacuating* very fast and money matters were on the whole easier than at our last advice. The news of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, produced of course a very great prejudice against that institution, and its stock fell to £19.10 a share but we learn by letters that it rallied full three per cent. upon that rate.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

By last night's mail we learn that the Harrisburg Presidential Convention has selected as the whig candidate for the Presidency, General Harrison of Ohio, and for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Tyler, of Virginia. Mr. Clay is completely ousted, and his party presses will have to haul down his "flag" and substitute therefor that of the "clerk of Hamilton county."

The whole number of votes cast was 254. Harrison received 148—Clay 90—and General Scott 16 votes.

The convention was expected to adjourn sine die on Saturday last.

CONGRESS.—We regret to say that the House has not yet come to any definite decision upon the subject before it. Of course, the message has not been delivered, nor has a speaker been chosen.

Nothing of importance has yet been transacted in the Senate.

APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Grason has appointed Samuel R. Smith, Esq. Register of Wills for Worcester county, vice Lemuel Spence, Esq deceased.

The nominee of the Harrisburg Convention is to be called the "Whig and Conservative candidate." Why not give him the *whole* title—"Federal-whig-abolition-amalgamation-conservative-antimasonic-striped-pig-foreign missionary-candidate."—Hartford Times.

THE BRITISH QUEEN sailed from New York on Monday about 2 o'clock, with only forty-five passengers. She took out a considerable amount of specie, some say one million, others a half a million, and had a full freight.

THE BRITISH POLICY—The policy of the British Corn and Tariff laws is to starve 1000 people that 10 may live in affluence. The federal party under John Q. Adams, laid a broad foundation for such a state of things in this country but Gen Jackson, backed by the American democracy, blew up all their cunningly devised plans of subjugation. A tariff for revenue—but not a cent for tribute to federal and British politics.

PIN MONEY.—This state receives a bonus of $40,000 or upwards per annum from the Washington railroad.

TALL CORN.—John Hodges, Esq., of Upper Marlboro' has raised ears of corn fourteen inches in length.

Richard P. Robinson, charged with the murder of Ellen Jewett, is said to be a clerk on board a Mississippi steamer, under the name of Robert P. Richardson,

Mr. INGERSOLL.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation declaring Mr. Ingersoll elected a member of Congress.