From the Charleston Mereury.
TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

mary of news by the Btitannia.

mission to settle the Boundary Question, also posites, to an amount, not exceeding fifteen to arrange the important question of the right of millions. The control of the board is taken search. We understand that this distinguished statesman, formerly Alexander Baring, of the great house of Baring & Co., and has a vital interest in preserving the peacable relations of Great Britain and the United States. He has also a vital interest in the preservation of the credit of the States—and raising the depressed American securities to the former elevated condition,

We conceive this news highly important.-The efforts of England to preserve the peace of the country, and to settle amicably all differences, are praiseworthy in the extreme.

The news to our cotton dealers and flour

merchants, is also favorable. There was some improvement in the general state of the Money Market, although greet excitement existed in relation to the state of affairs on this side of the water. The house of Nicholson & Co. had failed, the leading houses however still stood firm. Lord Ashburton's intended visit to this country is to look after the interests of those interested in American property, himself and house being among the most deeply involved in American securities upon London 'change. He is said to be charged with a proposition by which an arrangement may be made to relieve the stock market from its present embarrassed position, and consequently to lighten up the markets generally. Notwithstanding recent transactions here, the best feel-

ing seems to exist on that side.

Mr. Motley, Jr. is the bearer of despatches to our government, from Mr. Everett, American Minister at London.

From the London Morning Chronicle. SPECIAL MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Ashburton's appointment has been fa vorably received in commercial circles, and given a tone of confidence to the holders of state stocks. His lordship's appointment will be acceptable to the Americans, as the Messrs. Baring have been for many years most extensively engaged in Ameican affairs, and in fact, the agents of the American government in monetary operations. His lordship is besides a citizen of the great republic, and one of the largest landed proprietors, too, in the State of Pennsylvania. His talents as a man of business are well known.

From the Times.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at the request of her Majesty's government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of settling all existing differences between that country and our own .-His Lorship, who will sail in a few weeks, had been asked to undertake this corvice and had consented to do so before the President's Message had been received, so that the mission in question, whatever be its character or results has been had recourse to, wholly irrespective of itted in that document. much as the introduction of new elements of ir ritation contingent upon further delay, might eventually render an amicable adjustment unattainable, and involve both countries in all the horrors of war.

He is one of the largest householders in the United States, and Lady Ashburton, (late Miss Bingham,) is an American by birth. Well versed in the history and value of state bonds, and of the peculiar structure of the American Constitution, he will be able to press upon the attention of the Americans the necessity of punctual prevision for the public engagements. Americans themselves are the greatest sufferers by the distrust with which their securities are looked upon, for they are thereby deprived of one of their principal means of supporting their own prosperity, and until their credit be restored, their trade and manufactures must be in a depressed condition. But a satisfactory arrangement of their differences with this country is, in the first place, absolutely necessary, as a prelude to the future happiness and welfare of the Union; and this important object, we trust, will now be accomplished.

A Heavy Failure in New York .- The New York Courier says:- "A leading house at the Stock Board, Messrs. McAllister & Stebbins declared their inability to comply with their engagements, to which unfortunate circumstance the heavy fall in the stocks of the Western States may be attributed. These gentlemen had paid the interest due here on the State debt of Illinois, which fell due last July, amounting to \$300,000, upon receiving as security from the Commissioner in that State, Mr. White-sides' Bonds of the State to the amount of \$1,-500,000, due in 1835, he agreeing to refund the money advanced upon the 17th inst. Failing to do this, Messrs. McAllister & Stebbins became the sacrifice. Mr. Whitesides has exerted himself to the utmost to prevent this result, but unfortunately there was some legal defect in the powers under which he acted, and we need scarcely say, that with the experience of the last few weeks before them, capitalists closely scrutinize the validity of the powers under which State_Commissioners act. This defect cannot be remedied, in less than sixty days, otherwise to our certain knowledge, one large and influential banker stood ready to advance half the amount required, and the other half would have been obtained without difficulty on the Securities held by Mr. Whitesides. Messrs. McA. & S. were prevented by an injunction from selling the stock hypothecated with them, and they were thus prevented meeting the engagements they had contacted to preserve the faith and credit of the State.

A MORMON MOVE .- The "Times and Seasons," the Mormon paper, published at Nauvo, Illinois, of January 1, 1842, contains a proclamation signed "Joseph Smith, Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion," directing the Mormons of this State to vote for A. W. Snyder and John Moore, for Governor and Lieutenaut Governor, in August next.

Home League,-One has been formed at Wheeling. The members swear they will not wear an article of foreign monufactures. They go in for cotton jeans and linsey woolsey.

"I have been to the tailor's shop, mamma.— What dreadful smart fellows them tailors must

"What makes you think so, child?" "Oh! because they have worked the tope of their thimbles all off." Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.

The Committee on the Currency, of the Sen-We are indebted to the New York Herald and ate, have agreed, it is said, to make a report of Sun for Extras containing the following sum- a new project, based upon the plau referred to They retain nothing but the Treasury Lord Ashburton was appointed on a special notes, and these are to be issued on actual demission to settle the Boundary Question, also posites, to an amount, not exceeding fifteen them. from the President, by a provision requiring the assent of the Senate to any removal of a member of the board. This, however, rests on rumor. The provisions may be somewhat differ-

There is now little probability that the bankrupt bill will be repealed in the Senate. It is well ascertained that, even should Mr. Cuthbert, of Geo., arrive in time to vote for the re-

peal, it will be lost by a tie vote. Mr. Walker, in the Senate, to-day, urged the necessity of acting on the repeal bill before the 1st of Februray, in order to avoid the legal difficulties which would arise in case the law should be repealed, after processes were comshould be repealed, after processes when the processes were the processes which the processes were the processes when the processes were the processes when the processes were the processes which the processes were the processes when the processes were the processes which the processes which the processes were the processes which the processes which the processes were the processes which th than to read the bill a second time, no day has

been assigned for taking it up.

The Treasury Note bill was discussed on its third reading and finally passed, 21 to 20. Mr. Calhoun spoke two hours, very correctly, in favor of retrenching the expenditures of the government, which had, as he shewed, increased, in twenty years, three fold—from nine millions to twenty-six millions, while our population had increased only 75 per cent. He under-rated many subjects of reduction and upon the whigs, who, he said, had come into power on the faith of promises of retrenchment, to fulfil their pledges. He made statements shewing that the navy cost us one-third as much as the whole expence of maintaining the British navy, and said, that unless the expense could be so reduced as to enable us to keep the navy on the same rate of expense with that of Great Britain, it would be useless to rely on that source for defence. He estimated the necessary expenses of the government at seventeen millions, but said they could be reduced to fifteen.

Mr. Evans replied, at length, explaining the manner in which the present expenditures were forced on the country by the two last adminis-

In the House the Select Committee, on the pportionment representatives of reported in favor f fixing the ratio of representation at 68,000, riving 224 members. No one seemed to like hat ratio, end there is no prospect that the House will agree to it. They will not go he-The report was committed to the yond 60,000. Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It will not be finally acted on for at least three months.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.

This has been an extraordinary day in the House. The disorders of the last two or three days have been succeeded by profound gravity and attention. Mr. Adams, by his course, had almost provoked the House to a state of phrenzy. He had succeeded in creating much confusion and excitement. His petition for the dissolution of the Union and proposition, for the consideration of the subject by a Select Committee, point at which has remarked, they had come to a contemplate their position.

A meeting of Southern and Western members from slave holding states, took place last night and this morning, and the result was seen in the proceedings of to-day Mr. Thomas T. Marshall of Ky. was deputed by them to offer a resolution setting forth the views of the House as to the character of Mr. Adams's proposition, pronouncing that he ought to be expelled as a member, but, as an act of grace, commuting his punishment into the severest censure that the House could pass upon him.

A motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table, but it failed by a vote of 94 to 112.

Mr. Marshall then submitted his preamble and resolutions, and spoke at some length in their support. He expressed his personal respect and kindness for Mr. Adams and regret at his course; but condemned this act as treason to the Union. If any one could be found out of this House so mischevious and wicked as to plot the disemberment of the Union, certainly it could not be supposed that one could be found in this House who was capable of seconding the design. Some have thought it best to pass over the outrage in silence; but he did not. Treason must be noed in its bud. It might be that the instructions proposed by Mr. Adams were that the committee should report against dissolution. But if it should be admitted here, that the proposition could be made the subject of consideration and debate, it was also admitted that

the committee could report as they pleased. Mr. Adams was heard, at length, in reply. He said he should not go fully into the subject of this extraordinary proposition until he found whether the House was disposed to entertain it. He ridiculed Mr. Marshall's idea that he had been guilty of treason. It is not for the puny mind of that gentleman, said he, to define treason. The Constitution of the U.S. defines what shall be treason. I present this petition and de-mand its consideration under the fundamental law of the land. I will shew you my authority for it, said he. He called upon the Clerk to read the first clauses of the Declaration of Independence. It is the right and duty of the peo-ple, said Mr. A., to change their form of government whenever it may promote their interests to do so. His own attachment to the Union and the Constitution he had shown in his endeavors to preserve and defend the rights guaranteed to the people by the Constitution. The Southern The jure slaveholding interest, he would, at a proper time show, had sought to abo'ish all the landmarks of civil liberty in free states. They did not confine themselves to the enjoyment of their institutions within their own limits. They made war on the right of petition, on the trial by jury, &c. More, he would prove before the nation that they now sought to smuggle us into a war with England for the preservation of the foreign and domestic slave trade. For himself, though he had no doubt the petitioners wished to dissolve the Union, and that thousands had come to the same opinion, and though they a right to make the proposition according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, yet he doubted the propriety of dissolving it now. The time is not yet come, said he, in which it is necessary, and my object is to shew these people that there are still left to us resources and remedies against the grievances under which we labor.

Mr. Everett of Vt. followed and contended against the principles assumed by Mr. Marshall -that it was moral or political treason to dissolve the Union. When the Union becomes intolerable to one portion of the people, what were they to do? According to the gentleman's notions, witty person, if he had and idea what kind of a there could be no dissolution but by a long thing opulence was. "It is a thing," replied course of bloody war. He held on the contrary that it could be peaceably dissolved. He moved over an honest man.'

to postpone the consideration of the resolutions and print them.

Mr. Wise then took the floor and spoke very ehemently in favor of the resolutions, shewing in the course of his remarks, that Mr. Adams was identified with British party that had always hated our institutions and would be ever ready to join England in overthrowing them.

Before Mr. Wise concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn. The subject will occupy some days.

Mr. Adams is in his glory. He has now an opportunity to let off all his spleen. The House whether they pass the resolutions of censure or not, will be bound to hear him-and that is the point which he has long desired to aim. You can appears to be fronted with rage, but still preseringenuity of argument. The resolutions, or course, will probably pass, as they undoubtedly should do.

This morning, Mr. Fillmore reported his appropriation bills-navy, army, civil and diploma-

House and a motion was made to lay it on the ta ble, which failed. The House will probably con cur in the amendment of the Senate striking out the proviso, and thus the bill will pass.

Mr. Berrien made a most able argument in the Senate against the repeal of the bankrupt act.-The Senate was, however, almost empty-nearly all the Senators were attracted to the House.

From the New York Herald.

MPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON— UNION OF THE WHIGS AND THE LAW.

We have private information from Washingon of a very important nature-and from the sources from which it emanates, we have very good reason to put confidence in its accurracy
It is now believed that the great body of the

whig party, fatigued and chagrined at the consequences of disunion among themselves, and estrangement from the patriotic Chief Magistrate, have come to the resolution to unite with the Executive and the Cabinet: in all, or in the most of the public measures now pending before

For this purpose it is intended to introduce a new Bankrupt Law into the House of Representatives, and already the Committee on the Judiciary have been instructed on that point-This law will embrace banks and corporations -modify the compulsory restrospective operations of the existing law-and avoid the principle of Repudiation, by a just but merciful adnerence to the "sacred obligation of contracts." It is expected that this "uniform law on the subject of bankruptcies" will pass the House while the repeal of the present law will pass the Senate. The President, in such a contingency, will then sign the repeal of the present law, as soon as, or about the time the new law shall have passed both houses of Congress, which is intended to go into operation next August! By his measure, all parties will be satisfiednonest debtors and the merciful creditors-the nercantile as well as the agricultural classes.

In connection with this healing measure, there are also hopes that a national system of will he eastablished which in con-State banks, and the surpression of all broken and suspended ones under the operation of the Bankrupt Law, will be the means of restoring order to the present derangement of public and private affairs, that will cause joy to spread throughout the land.

These important and cheering views ar ounded on good and sufficient reasons-and it they should be carried into effect, it is highly probable that the whig party, united with the President, will yet maintain their ascendancy in Congress, and regain it in the States, at the next elections, on a better and firmer ground than ever.

Let us watch each day's proceedings sense enough, moderation enough, patriotism enough to accomplish this desirable union.

From the New York Tribune.

TRIAL OF JOHN C. COLT .- The trial of Colt for the murder of Samuel Adams is attended empanneling of the jury was completed very soon after the opening of the Court yesterday morning. The case for the prosecution was opened by John M. Smith, Jr. Esq., and three witnesses, Mesers. Wheeler, Seignette and Delnoce were examined before the adjournment of the Court in the evening. The testimony thus far is remarkably explicit, and strongly adverse to the prisoner. The witnesses are all young men of intelligence, and give their answers in a clear and satisfactory manner. Dudley Selden, Esq., conducts the defence with great candor, and with distinguished ability.

In regard to the prisoner, the Tribune says: As on former days of this trial, at a very early hour this morning, every avenue to the Court Room was thronged; the same admirable arrangements, however, which have all along been made were enforced by the Deputy Sheriff, aided by a strong body of special constables, and were completely successful in preserving order

The jurors cam e in at about five minutes be fore 10 o'clock. The prisoner had then been in the room for some two hours engaged as usual in reading the newspaper reports of his trial .-He seemed more intently curious to hear what was said about the matter than at any previous time, and there can be detected in his features restlessness as to the result than he has manifested heretofore. Still, he preserves a greater degree of coolness and self possession than we have ever seen in any other person arraigned on so weighty a charge and placed in so fearful a position. During the hearing of testimony he keeps a fixed gaze upon the witness, intermitting it only occasionally to suggest some point or to ask some question of his counsel. He keeps up a continual chewing with his mouth shut, and it is not difficult to believe, from regarding attentively his manner and features, that his appearent coolness and confident indifferenc are only assumed to hide feelings of the most intense and bitter agony.

THE SUPERIORITY OF WEALTH. A rich upstart collector of the revenue, once asked a poor but the man, "which can give a rogue the advantage

S RECULAD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

DAGUERRETYPE MINATURES .- Our citizens will be pleased to learn that the Messrs. CHIL-TON, who have been engaged for some time in-Charleston, intend paying us a visit shortly, when all who desire it can have their portraits taken without the loss of time, and at a trifling expense. The great advantage of this mode of taking miniatures is the short time it requires, (not more than two minutes,) and their beauty consists in ness of every outline and feature. A specimen wes much self possession and great force and of the style in which they execute orders in their profession, has been left at our office, which our friends are invited to call and examine.

SPURIOUS BILLS.

We have been shown (says the Augusta Chronicle) a Ten Dollar Bill, purporting to be on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C. which has been so ingeniously altered as to be well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting. The plate appears to have been originally the plate of some other Commercial Bank, (located probably in Mississippi,) but wherever the original place of the location of the Bank occurs in the face of the huahua, on their way, to this capital, on the 22d bill, it has been erased, and Columbia, S. C., inserted with a pen, but done in such a handsome style as to impose even upon the more cautious. PRESIDENT-A NEW, BANKRUPT | The signature of A. Blanding is very badly done, and the name of J. Ewart is signed as the cashier, altho' the bank never had such a cashier.

CONGRESS.

At our latest dates dates from Washington, the Senate were still discussing the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. A large number of petitions both for and against its repeal are daily presented. It is pretty generally believed that the Law will not be repealed, and it is asserted by those who pretend to know, that if Congress should repeal it, the President will not sanction the bill. Many of the whigs who denounced the veto power when applied to the U.S. Bank and Fiscal Corporation Bills, when there is a prospect of its being exercised in their favor, have fallen desperately in love with the veto, and exhort the President to use, once more, this "conservative power, in support of our free institutions."

On the 24th Mr. Clay, after taking two or three weeks to "cock and prime" himself, delivered a speech on his resolutions to limit the powers of the President, by amending the Constitution, which some of the Washington letter writers, who listened to it, represent it as powerful and convincing, while others state that it was long-winded and uninteresting. He was successfully replied to by Col. Preston, who arose consideration of the resolutions was postponed till Monday last.

In the House there has been a great deal of excitement, caused by the presentation of a petion by Mr. Adams, for the Dissolution of the Union. After a consultation among the Southern members, Mr. Marshall of Ky. introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions which were under discussion at our latest advices:-

Whereas the Federal Constitution is a perma nent form of Government and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out by that instrument, and the members of Washington, and see whether the whigs have this House, deriving their political character and powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument; the verthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our national existence: A proposition.

crime of high freason. Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. John Q. Adams, a member from Massachusetts, in prehe is a member; an insult to the people of the United States, of which that House is the Le- over in the Acadia.-Alexandria Indexgislative organ; and will, if this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through their Rep-

resentatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved further, That the aforesaid John Q.

Adams, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the Government, and for the wound which he has permitted to be aimed, through his instrumentality, at the Constitution and existence of his country, the peace, the security, and the liberty of the people of these States, ly unworthy of his past relations to the State, and his present position. This they hereby do for the maintenance of their own purity and and general manner much more anxiety and dignity; for the rest, they turn him over to his restlessness as to the result than he has mani-American citizens.

> Georgia Election .- Messrs. Colquitt, Cooper and Black, the Democratic candidates have been elected members of Congress by a majority of about 2,000 votes.

> Whigs at Fisticuffs .- We learn from the Alexandria Index, that the Hon. Mr. Campbell of Tennessee, and the Hon. Mr. Beardman of Connecticut, members of Congress, had a personal rencontre. The particulars are not stated.

> "Does your mother know you are out?" en quired a student of - College, of a little ragged urchin, whom he met in the street. Yes, she does," quickly replied the boy, "and she gave sale, sir?

> > 40 00

THE AMERICANS TAKEN WITH THE TEXANS AT SANTA FE.

Mr. WEBSTER has addressed an earnest and ressing letter to our Minister at Mexico, interin behalf of Mr. Combs, (son of Gen. COMBS of Kentucky,) and GEORGE KENDALL, (Editor of the New Orleans Picayune,) and such other Americans as like them may have joined the Texian expedition from mere adventurous curiosity, or purposes of traffic. Mr. Balie Beyton, District Attorney, New Orleans, is authorized to employ a special agent to proceed to Mexico to co-operate with our Minister there. We think the justances of our government with Santa Anna will be effectual. We believe he We believe he owes his own life to the suggestions made in his point which he has long desired to aim. You can form no idea of his violence and bitterness. He the perfection of the resemblance, and distinct- behalf by General Jackson to General Houston. The massecre at Goliad would probably have sealed his fate-with the Texans, notwithstanding Houston's known magnanimity, but for the support found by the latter in the coinicdence of General Jackson's opinion. Mr. Ellis, our Minister at Mexico, has given to the Department the foliowing intelligence concerning the captives:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Mexico, December 16, 1841. SIR: Trusting that the New York packet may not leave Vera Cruz before this communication reaches that place, I avail myself of the occasion to inform you that Brigadier General McLeod, who commanded the Texan expedition to Santa Fe, Mr. Van Ness, his Secretary, Dr. Falconer, Mr. Navarro, thirty officers, and one hundred and thirty-one soldiers, prisoners of war, entered Chiof November. They were escorted by a guard of two hundred and five men.

In looking over one of the daily papers printed here, I was shocked at seeing the painful intelligence announced of the fate of three of those young men, whose names I have not been able to ascertain. the following is the substance of the publication alluded to by me:
From the Singlo XIX, of the 14th December

"We have the pain to announce to the public an act of barbarism, committed by Captain D. Damaso Salazar, who escorted the Texian prisoners to Chihuahua. Captain Salazar had the iniquity to kill three of these prisoners in cold blood, because they had become wearied. It was reserved for Salazar to eclipse the triumphs of Senor Armijo by this cruel and brutal action. Every one is indignant at such an atrocious act. peculiar only to a cannibal. Don Jose Maria Elias, colonel of the army, and commandant of Peso del Norte, is preferring charges against this barbarous captain; and Senor Conde, Governor of the Department, is very much mortified by such an event, which does so little bonor to Mexicans, whose humanity is their principal

"We hope that such a scandalous act will be punished with all the severity of the law." This cold-blooded and barbarons act meets with that reprobation and indignation which its atrocity is so well calculated to excite in the minds of all honorable and humane men. The unfortunate Texan prisoners will be here in the course of two or three weeks. I cannot imagine what punishment this Government will inflict on

The uniform practice of this legation has been not officially to interfere in behalf of persons who have placed themselves beyond the protection of our Government, by entering into the service of ple of public law, I beg you will be pleased to inform me how far I can proceed, in my repre-sentative character, to serve the Texan prison-

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, POWHATAN ELLIS.
To the Hon. Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State of the United States.

WONDERS.

While the Rev. Mr. Miller is preaching the immediate dawning of the millennial morning, in Boston, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, accompanied by Mrs. Heavyside, is foretelling in New York the approach of a Comet, with a tail five mil. lions of miles long, which is to use up this would with as little ceremony as a railroad car under full speed would a wandering pismire on the track; and yet Miller is speculating in real estate, and Lardner is laying his head in the lap of Delilah. This nation, we verily believe, is doomed to be imposed upon for the balance of therefore, to the Representatives of the people to time. We have no patience with our citizens with a deeper and more intense excitement than dissolve the organic law framed by their consti- for listening to such wiseacres, much more for has been awakened by any other since the tri- tuents, to be swern, before they can enter upon believing them, just as though he who created al of Robinson. Every day, for hours before the execution of the political powers created by the solar system, and set the hosts of Heaven a the opening of the Court, thousands are gatherit, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of rolling, could not keep the planets from knocked together to obtain admission, or perchance to privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a ingreach other into atoms? We believe that catch a glimpse at the prisoner. As will be direct proposition to the Legislature and each seen by our extended report of the trial, the member of it, to commit perjury; and involves, The gudgeons of the earth never want oiling, and necessarily, in its execution and its consequen-ces, the destruction of our country and the new in conclusion, we ask the people of this now, in conclusion, we ask the people of this generation how the millennium can come upon this earth, if the earth is to be used up before it arrives? Come, brother Miller, and take tea senting for the consideration of the House of with the Doctor and his woman of Samaria, and Representatives of the United States, a petition reconcile your theory to his, before you preach praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House of which Ocean could not be navigated by steam; and yet, if we mistake not, the Doctor and his suite come,

THE ENGLISH PARTY.

Whatever may have been said, that was untrue, iu relation to the distribution of English gold during the last Presidential contest, the fact is now proven beyond the shadow of a doubt, that there is an English party now in the United States, whose highest aim is the dissolution of our blessed Union, and whose daily acts are disorganizing. It is a melancholy fact, and the angel of truth as she bears it up to Heaven's high might well be held to merit expulsion from the national councils; and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy, when they only inflict on elder Adams appears on the floor of Congress him their severest censure for conduct so utter- as the High Priest at the shine of Moloch, and the frost of ages melts before the fire of phrenzy, and the tongue that should be lisping prayers at the threshold of time, hurls withering cursers upon the heads of every lover of his native land.— We weep over the sad spectacle. We mourn as Washington mourned when the Newburg letters were found in the American camp.— When West Point was basely sold to the British, and the mercenary Arnold became a traitor and a British General in a day. How long will the people of this glorious Republic suffer the ring leaders of faction to go unpunished? How long will the spirit of party shelter the spirit of hell and glory in National dishonor?—Ih.

GOING AHEAD.

Particular attention is invoked to the action of the Whig Senate upon the Treasury Note Bill, The reason given for a resort to Treasury Notes is that about \$6,5000,000 of the twelve million loan authorized by the Extra Session cannot be negotiated. On motion of Mr. Gilmer, in the House of Representatives, the bill authorizing the issue of \$5,000,000 in Treasury Notes, was me ten-pence to buy a Monkey. Are you for put into such a form as to make these notes, as issued, a substitute for so much of the loan, still