

The Rejected Minister.

MR. VAN BUREN.

The Senate have rejected the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the casting vote of the Vice President, after a deliberate and thorough investigation.

The rejection, under such circumstances, by such a body as the Senate, cannot fail to have its full weight; but what gives still greater weight to the decision in this case, is, that the individual is now the representative of the Government at London, and that his is the first case in which the Senate have refused to confirm the nomination of a Minister who had already entered on his duties abroad.

It is but fair to suppose that this fact had a great influence upon the Senate, and that had he not left the United States, he would have been rejected by a very decided majority.

From our intimate knowledge of his character and conduct, and of the mischief of which he has been the cause, we cannot doubt but what his corruption and intrigue will fully justify the Senate in withholding its advice and consent to his appointment. We verily believe that he has done more to corrupt and distract the Government and the Country, to discredit and lower its character, than any man living.

He has let in the foul and polluted stream of New York politics—a system which considers the honors and emoluments of Government as the reward of partizan zeal, and not as the reward, as they ought to be, of talents, integrity, public services, and patriotism.

To effect his scheme, he had to secure an ascendancy over the Chief Magistrate of the Country, and in this he was, unfortunately, but too successful, by a resort to the vilest means.

He seized on an unfortunate circumstance, the existence of which the virtuous and honorable deplore, but in which, most unfortunately for the character and interests of the Country, and his reputation, Gen. Jackson permitted his whole soul to be enlisted.

We allude to the circumstances in the case of Mrs. Eaton. It is well known to all the well informed at Washington, and could, if necessary, be proved in a court of justice, that Gen. Jackson's original determination was, not to permit himself to be enlisted in her case, but to leave it, where all questions of social relations ought to be, to be controlled by the sense of society.

But after the arrival of Mr. Van Buren, and after he had, by his art and influence, tempted the respectable ladies of the present Secretary of the Treasury and of the present Minister to France, to visit Mrs. Eaton, he became emboldened, and hoped, through his influence and management of the President, to turn the question of her relation to society, to his political advantage.

With such respectable examples, it was not difficult to persuade Gen. Jackson, with his known and devoted attachment to Mrs. Eaton, that the objection to her admission into society originated in political opposition to him; and that too on the part of those who had been his early, long tried, and devoted friends.

active body, in a world, has done its whole duty. Official profligacy stands rebuked and abashed. It is a "great moral spectacle" which may prove salutary to the demagogues of all future time.

Various Matters.

A Warning.—A case was recently decided at New York, in which a person was prosecuted for seventy dollars, for having recommended to the plaintiff in the case a man of good credit, who on being trusted upon the recommendation, failed to pay the amount of debt he had contracted.

Singular Fact.—Mr. Wirt was counsel for the government against Aaron Burr, in the celebrated trial of the latter for high treason, and the records of that day bear ample and honorable testimony to the zeal, skill, and ready talents with which the then young counsellor asserted the rights of the country against one of the most alarming attempts of vaulting ambition which have ever endangered it.

ROMNEY, January 29. It is rumored here that the family of Dr. M. B. WILLIAMS, of Moorefield, during the present week, made a very narrow escape of losing their lives, by ARSENIC being put in the COFFEE, &c., by their Cook, or another servant in the family.

A boy about 14 years of age, son of Mr. Geo. Brady, of Millerstown, Lancaster county, committed suicide, by hanging, on the 21st ult. No cause was assigned, or surmised, for this deplorable act.

CHOLERA.—The New York Board of Health has prohibited ships from entering, without quarantine, at that port, which have left any place in Europe where the Cholera exists.

Lexington Rail Road.—The Kentucky Reporter says, almost any number of laborers could obtain employment on the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road. Operations appear to be going on rapidly.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6. Columbia Bridge.—Five piers of this bridge, with the structure supported by them, were thrown down yesterday, by reason of the damming of the ice a short distance below Columbia.

The sudden breaking up of the ice and melting of the snow, has done, we fear, very serious damage. We yesterday proceeded to Wrightsville having learned that the Columbia Bridge had been seriously injured. A few moments before we arrived, two spans, measuring 110 feet each, had been swept away, making, in addition to what was carried off the day before, about 1000 feet.

"DYING AWAY?"—So the Masons say of Anti-Masons, and verily the majority of the public this day believe it. Men who declare Free-Masonry is not fully disclosed, will affirm any thing, to suit their purposes.

Our Minister to England has been "Reformed." The "Terrier has nullified the Rat!" The Magician's wand is broken! The Nation's tarnished honor is healed. An insulted Country is avenged. "The choice has been commended to the lips of him who poisoned its ingredients." The most enlightened and elevated deliber-

the question, how is it with Free-Masonry? Does Free-Masonry thrive? Do new advocates come forth in defence of the order? Does the system make converts? Do the lodges increase? Are the trowels of the brethren bright with the mystic work of the secret temple? Do suppliants for light gather about the lodge-room door? Do the heathen words which are never to be spoken above a whisper, strike with awe upon the ear of the candidate?—No! the stones cry out of the wall, and the timbers of the temple echo it—the living arch is broken! the cement of fealty is dissolved! "the grand omnific word" is spoken! JAHUEL has become a proverb! IERUSALEM is indented upon the halls of the order! DELUSION is discovered written upon the altar of Masonry! No—Free-Masonry, not Anti-Masonry, is dying away.—New York Whig.

The American Republics.—There are now eleven Republics upon the American continent, and at the head of every one of them is a "military chieftain."

The following, we believe, is a correct list of the presiding officers: United States . . . . Gen. Jackson Mexico . . . . . Gen. Bustamanta Guatemala . . . . Gen. Morazan New Grenada . . . Gen. Obando Venezuela . . . . . Gen. Paez Ecuador . . . . . Gen. Florez Peru . . . . . Gen. Ganjarra Chili . . . . . Gen. Prieto Bolivia . . . . . Gen. Santa Cruz Buenos Ayres . . . Gen. Rosas Hayti . . . . . Gen. Boyer

ANECDOTE.—Shortly after the late city election, an Anti-Mason, in conversation with a Free-Mason, observed, "Well I think we have out voted you this time." "Oh!" said the latter "you may out vote us easily but we can out count you!"—Pittsburg Times.

STATIONARY FOR CONGRESS.—During the year ending on the 30th Nov. last there were purchased for the use of Congress, 2879 reams of paper; 16 pounds of wax; 540 parchments; 45,000 quills; 288 knives; 100 pounds of wafer; 390 pounds of candles; 743 dozen of tapes; 252 seals; 480 ink jugs; 480 wafer boxes; 228 gallons of oil; 7 bushels of sand; 188 pounds of twine; and 450 sand boxes.

Remarkable Longevity.—Died, at his residence in the county of Culpeper, Va. on Tuesday night the 24th ultimo, Mr. ISAAC HERRICK, in the one hundred and seventeenth year of his age.

"DYING AWAY."—An Antimasonic meeting was held in Xenia, Greene county, on Friday last, which was numerously attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Drive a "nail" there, brother Boaz.—Dayton (Ohio) Republican.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. We learn from the New York Commercial, that the packet ship Hannibal, Captain Hebard, has arrived from London, bringing the London evening papers of the 31st Dec. and Portsmouth papers to the 2d of January.

The dates from the Continent are one day later than per last advices, but nothing of particular interest has transpired. The debates of the French Chambers are sometimes angry, but no present apprehensions for the public safety were entertained. M. Sebastiani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is not expected soon, if ever to resume the discharge of his official duties.

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Advices from Portugal.—Lisbon—were to the 17th Dec.—"The preparations for the defence of that country against the expedition of Don Pedro, are continued with the greatest energy, and great enthusiasm prevails for Don Miguel, say the Migueleto papers. Numerous reinforcements of volunteers from the interior are daily arriving to reinforce his army; and the story that 80,000 men will soon be ready to meet Don Pedro's army, is repeated.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

The Senate, yesterday, transacted very little business, the orders having been postponed at an early part of the day for the purpose of giving way to Mr. Clay's speech on the tariff in reply to Mr. Hayne. Mr. C. spoke for about two hours, and supported his peculiar doctrines with great ability and unusual eloquence, but, on his becoming exhausted by the effort, the Senate adjourned before he had finished his speech.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hodges, recently elected a member from one of the two vacant districts in Massachusetts, appeared, and took the oath and his seat. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on the Library, reported a resolution, which was adopted, for the purchase of a copy of the New York Price Current, from the year 1815 to the present time.

The Senate was occupied nearly the whole of yesterday, by the continuation of Mr. Clay's Speech on the tariff, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9. The Senate, yesterday, after the usual morning's business, was occupied the balance of the day, with the exception of a short time spent in executive business, by the concluding part of Mr. Mangum's able and argumentative speech against the protecting system.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported "a bill to reduce and equalize the duties on imports." It provides that, after the 30th day of June next, until the same date in the year 1833, the duties to be levied on iron and steel, salt, sugar, cotton bagging, hemp, flax, and manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool, imported into the United States, shall be 25 per cent. ad valorem; and after the latter period 18 1/2 per cent. ad valorem, until June 30, 1834, when they shall be reduced to 12 1/2 per cent.

MONDAY, Feb. 6. The Senate did not sit on Saturday. The whole of the sitting of the House of Representatives was devoted to the discussions of Mr. Everett's resolution respecting the Chickasaw Treaty, and the consideration of private bills.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7. In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of various petitions, two of which were for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, the resolution on the subject of the tariff was taken up, and Mr. Clay concluded his speech commenced on Thursday.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10. In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was renewed, and Mr. Tyler spoke about one hour in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to Executive business in the consideration of which some time was spent.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Davis of S. C. from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning naturalization. Mr. W. B. Shepherd, from the Committee on the Territories, reported a bill to define the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8. The Senate was again occupied yesterday, with the resolution on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Hill spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Clay, and Mr. Mangum commenced and progressed considerably in his argument against the resolution and the protecting system.

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