THE. V.L.V BUILDIN.

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 char-

acter 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 fower 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 ascendency over the Chief Magistrate of the Country, and in this he was, unfortunately, but to successful, by a resort to the vilest basest means. He seized on an unformate circumstance, the existence of which the virtuous and honorable deplore, but in laws" against Free Masonry. But such which, most unfortunately for the character and interests of the Country, and his repusoul 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 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 pursuade Gen. Jackson, with his known and devoted attachment to Mrs. Eaton, that the objection to her admission into society originated in political opposition to 21st ult. No cause was assigned, or surhim; and that too on the part of those who -mised, for this deplorable act. had been his early, long tried, and devoted

Begining from this point, ailed by Lewis, Kendall, and the rest of the profligate and corrupt crew, whom he had brought to the left any place in Europe where the Chelera seat of Government, he, in process, produced the rupture between the first and second officers of the Government; without even the pretext of a cause, he exploded the cabinet of which he himself was a member, under circumstances which must forever disgrace | ton and Ohio Rail Road. Operations apthe country, and fled to Europe to avoid the pear to be going on rapidly. Large quantiodium, with upwards of \$20,000 of the publics of stone, for sills, have already been tahe money; leaving a regency behind him, ken from the quarries. The letting of with a full control of the executive and the eight miles of the Road, is to take place at patronage of the government, to take charge of his interest during his absence.

Notwithstanding all this, which can be proved in a court of justice, his partizans, with hundreds of purchased and subservient presses with all the influence of the governsent, will cry out persecution; and, as a reward for his corrupt services, in the profits of which they have so deeply participated, been done at and near Columbia by the same endeavor to smuggle him into the Presideney, through the Vice Presidency, "nolens volens," as the only means by which they "can make him President."

This was the design from the first, deliberately formed, but concealed, to be effected by the Baltimore convention, got up by his tools, and to be controlled by his partizans. The rejection is but the pretext, and, had he been confirmed, that circumstance would have been used as a more powerful pretext of The latter breach is from the Island toward acquitting him of all the charges which are arrayed between him and the object of his ambition—U. S. Telegraph.

The following article from the Journal of Commerce, (a Jackson paper, we believe,) will show how the news of Mr. Van Buren's rejection was received by the citizens of New York City:—

"To-day has been a day of rejoicing to our citizens-always excepting the regency men and disciples of St. Tammany. Need we tell the cause? It is the rejection of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England. It is the signal overthrow of his deep-laid projects of ambition, which in their developement have brought disgrace upon the country and its government. Thanks to the venerable Senate for this wholesome lesson to demagogues and intriguers. Thanks for the promptness with which they confirmed the nomination of straight-forward, honest men, when presented by the President; and will affirm any thing, to suit their purposes. thanks for their decision in rejecting the 'Great Magician."

From the Albany Evening Journal. Our Minister to England has been "Reformed." The "Terrier has nulli-fed the Rat!" The Magician's wand is broken! The Nation's tarnished honor is hadled. An insulted Country is avenged. The chalice has been commended to the ipe of him who poisoned its ingredients."

duty. O head proffigacy: stands rebuked | Does Free-Masonry thrive ! Do now adcle" which may prove salutary to the deinn- Does the system make converts? Do the country—let this man now recross the At- ear of the candidate?—No! the stones cry lantic, "with what appetite he may."

Various Matters.

ded at New York, in which a person was prosecuted for seventy dollars, for having recommended to the plaintiff in the case a man as of good credit, who on being trusted upon the recommendation, failed to pay the amount of debt he had contracted. The suit was brought against the person who had recommended the purchaser as trust worthy, and a verdict was rendered against him for the whole sum of the debt. Thus it appears if a man recommends another as worthy of credit, and he should turn out to be otherwise, the surety for his credit is responsible for his debt!

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 counseller asserted the rights of the country against one of the most alarming attempts of vaulting ambition which have ever endangered it. Little did Mr. Wirt or his friends then imagine that his great powers of mind were at that time thrown into the same arena as now-asserting the "supremacy of the was the fact. It has since appeared that Burr carried on his treasonable operations tation, Gen. Jackson permitted his whole under the secrecy of Free Masonry, and that many of his letters were written in the royal archhieroglyphics. Mr. Wirt was, therefore, perhaps the first man in this country to stand up between masonry and the laws. How strikingly appropriate that he should be placed in the position in which he now stands. Elucidator.

> 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 in the Coffee, &c., by their Cook, or another servant in the family. How it was discovered, rumor does not say. One of the slaves since imprisoned, has confessed the

> A boy about 14 years of age, son of Mr. Geo. Brady, of Millerstown, Laucaster county, committed suicide, by hanging, on the

act .- Intelligencer.

CHOLERA .- The New York Board Health has prohibited ships from entering, without quarantine, at that port, which have exists.

Lexington Rail Road.—The Kentucky Reporter says, almost any number of laborers could obtain employment on the Lexing-Louisville, on the 15th April.

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. Great damage must have cause. - Chronicle.

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 span, measuring 110 feet each, had been swept away, making, in addition to what was carried off the day before, about 1000 feet. this side, 6 span. The former within about 600 feet of the York County shore. From appearances, so far as one can judge by fooking across the river, very great injury must be sustained in Columbia. All communication is stopped, and we have received no mails from Philadelphia since, Sunday, when three individuals, at the risk of their lives, brought it over whilst the ice was ripping the boards off of the bridge. It is rumoured that the Harrisburg Bridge is injured and the Conewingo Bridge carried off. The water is now 18 feet above high water mark, and since 1784, has never been so high. - York Republican of February 7.

"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, Mark them reader. Men who solemuly aver that they are Masons, and "to establish TRUTH and expose FALSEHOOD," also solemnly deny the disclosures of Masonry now before the public, are men not careful of their veracity. They will say that "Anti-Masonry is dying away," to suit their purposes.

Let us see how stands the health of Free-Masonry. Three quarters of the public the interior are daily arriving to reinforce condemn it to death heartily. The only his army; and the story that 80,000 men material difference of opinion is, as to the will soon be ready to meet Don Pedro's ar-The most onlightened and elevated deliber- mode of burying it. Anti-Musoury out of my, is repeated.

ative body, makine world, has done its whole; the question; how is it with Free-Masonry? I and abashed. It is a "great moral specta- vocates come forth in defence of the order! gogues of all fature time. Now let the lodges increase! Are the trowels of the man who has deprived wives and children brethren bright with the mystic work of the of their means of support-who has pro- secret temple? Do suppliants for light gascribed and oppressed virtue and patriotism ther about the lodge-room door! Do the -who has poisoned the public mind, and heathen words which are never to be spoken out of the wall, and the timbers of the temupon the halls of the order! Delusion is clude his speech to-day. discovered written upon the altar of Masonry! No-Free-Masonry, not Anti-Masonry, is dying away.—New York Whig.

The American Republics.—There are them is a "military chieftain."

The following, we believe, is a correct list of the presiding officers:

United States - - - Gen. Jackson Mexico - - - - Gen. Bustamenta Guatemala - - - - Gen. Morazan New Grenada - - - Gen. Obando Venezuela - - - - Gen. Paez Ecuador - - - - Gen. Florez Peru - - - - - Gen. Gamarra Chili - - - - Gen. Prieto Bolivia - - - Gen. Santa Cruz Buenos Ayres - - - Gen. Rosas Hayti - - - Gen. Boyer

Bustamenta and Obando are Vice-Presi dents, acting as Presidents. Rosas has tendered his resignation, but being still in power at the date of the last accounts, and it being uncertain whether his resignation will be accepted, we have put him down accordingly.—New York Journal of Commerce.

ANECDOTE.—Shortly after the late city election, an Anti-Mason, in conversation

will be necessary to state that at the late the second time and referred. The adjournfor select council on the evening of the election and declared a majority of Anti-Masons elected, but on the next morning they declared a mistake had been made the night and second time. The resolution introdubefore, and proceeded to count the vote a- ced on a former day by Mr. Thomas, of Masons were elected. Thus they out counted the Anti-Masons though it is believed ments for the celebration of the centennial

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 bushof lels of sand: 188 pounds of twine: and 480

Remarkable Longevity .- Died, at his re sidenc in the county of Culpeper, Va. or Tuesday night the 24th ultimo, Mr. Isaac Herring, 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. The apopletic shock he has received, was a severe one, and being a free liver--a bon vivant-he was a proper subject for that disease. An important Conference was held at the Foreign Office, on the 30th of Dec., and couriers were despatched by Lord Palmerston on the day following, to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, with instructions to make the most diligent haste. The dispatches with which they were charged, are presumed to relate to the proposed treaty between Holland and Belgium-the ratification of which, according to the Protocol of the Five Powers, are to be exchanged on the 16th of January. Meantime the Courier, at 4 o'clock in the evening of the 31st, amounces an express from the Hague, with intelligence that "the States" General have voted, by an immense majoritv. (viz: 52 against 8,) the extraordinary funds required by the Government, in order to meet the probable war expenditures for 1831." On the Paris Exchange, there was some alarm; but a deputation waited on the Minister of War, and was assured that, the chances of war here were less probable, and confidence was immediately restored.

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 Miguelite papers. Numerous reinforcements of volunteers from

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3. The Senate, vesterday, transacted very little business, the orders having been post-

ting 44, was ordered. The question recurred on Mr. Hubbard's amendment to fix the ratio at 44,000, but before it was disposed of, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4. The Senate was occupied nearly the whole of yesterday, by the continuation of Mr. Clav's Speech on the tariff, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned. In the course of the little morning's business that was transacted, the bill giving ofwith a Free-Mason, observed, "Well I think | feet to the commercial arrangement between | tion was taken, the House adjourned. we have out voted you this time." "Oh!" said | the United States and the Republic of Cothe latter "you may out vote us easily but | lombia, and the bill authorizing a subscripwe can out count you!!"-Pittsburg Times. | tion to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio [To understand the above anecdote it | Rail Road Company, were severally read

> private bills were reported, and read a first has the floor for to-morrow. committee of Congress to make arrangeup; and after some modification, read a first, second, and third time, and passed. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Adams, House resumed the consideration of Mr. Everett's resolution on the subject of the ceded to the 2d Auditor of the Treasury; and Mr. Evans, of Maine, who had possession of the floor, addressed the House in support of the proposition for an inquiry into the transaction. The House after wards passed to the order of the day, and took up private bills. The bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur stands first on the calendar, and on motion of Mr. Carson, was appointed to be taken up in committee on Friday next.

MONDAY, Feb. 6. The Senate did not sit on Saturday. The whole of the sitting of the House of Repre sentatives was devoted to the discussions of Mr. Everett's resolution-respecting the Chicksaw 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 Thursin reply to some parts of Mr. Clay's speech, and a rejoinder on the part of Mr. Clay. Mr. Hill gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the subject, and moved an adjournment which was carried. In the House of Representative, sMr. An-

derson présented a memorial from citizen of Massachusetts praying for a charter for a Bank similar to the present Bank of the U. States. They offer to pay twenty millions for a charter for twenty years, with a capital of fifty millions. It was referred to the committee of Ways and Means. Numerous other petitions and memorials were presented among which were several from Pennsylva nia, Virginia, Massachusetts and New Hampshire in favor of the Bank charter. The Speaker presented a memorial from the Headmen, Warriors, and Chief of the Creek Indians, complaining of grievance and praying for relief. The committee on Elections was discharged, on the motion of Mr. Claiborne, from the further consideration of the contested election case of Col. Crockett of Tennessee; and Mr. Fitzgorald, the member elected from the district formerly represented by Mr. C., of course remains the representative. The bill reported by Mr. Hubbard to provide for persons engaged in the the revolution, was taken from the Commit- journed. tee of the Whole on the state of the Union. and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next. Various private bills were reported and acted upon, and the House adjourned at an early hour-

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8. The Senate was uguin occupied yesterday, U. States." Little che of interest was france the

with the resolution on the subject of the ral. Mr. Hill spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Clay, and Mr. Mangum Commenced Twenty Second Congress First Section. and progressed considerably in his arouncest against the resolution and the protecting system. Mr. W. continues his speech to-day. In the House of Representatives, many poned at an early part of the day for the private bills were reported and ordered for purpose of giving way to Mr. Clay's speech | commitment. The following bills were redebauched the political character of the above a whisper, strike with awe upon the on the tasiff in reply to Mr. Hayne. Mr. ported from the Committee on the District, C. spoke for about two hours, and support- of Columbia: by Mr. Washington, to aid ed his peculiar doctrines with great ability the Vestry of Washington Paris in improvple echo it—the living arch is broken! the and unusual eloquence, but, on his becoming ing the Congress burial ground, &c.; by Mr. cement of fealty is dissolved! "the grand exhausted by the effort, the Senate adjourn- McCoy, of Penn., to enlarge the powers of omnific word" is spoken! JAHBULEN has ed before he had finished his speech. Mr. the several corporations in the District; and A Warning.—A case was recently decisped on proverb! Ichason is indented C. will continue, and, it is supposed, cen- by Mr. Doddridge, to amond the act of incorporation of the inhabitants of Washington. In the House of Representatives, Mr. They were severally read a first and second Hodges, recently elected a member from time, and committed to a Committee of the one of the two vacant districts in Massachu- Whole House. The debate on Mr. Everett's setts, appeared, and took the oath and his resolution, on the subject of the land leased seat. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee to the 2d Auditor, was continued by Mr. now eleven Republics, upon the American on the Library, reported a resolution, which Fitzgerald and Mr. Ellsworth, until on mocontinent, and at the head of every one of was adopted, for the purchase of a copy of tion of Mr. Polk, the House passed to the the New York Price Current, from the order of the day. A message was received year 1815 to the present time. After the from the President of the United States, on introduction of various private bills, the re- the subject of the fishery regulation of Engsolution on the subject of the cession of In- land, France and the Netherlands, which on dian land to the second auditor of the trea- motion of Mr. Read, of Mass., was ordered sury, was taken up, and Mr. Clay of Ala- to be printed. The apportionment bill was bama, spoke in opposition to the resolution, next taken up, and Mr. Watmough, in a and in vindication of the course pursued by long and interesting speech, advocated the the commissioners of the Chickasaw treaty. proposition of Mr. Hubbard, to fix the ratio The House then passed to the order of the of representation at 44,000. In the course day, and took up the apportionment bill. of this argument, he took occasion to eulo-On motion of Mr. McKennan, a reconsider- gise the democratic institutions and consis ation of the vote striking out 48, and inser- tent patriotism of the State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the very spirit of which he contended was the establishment of a principle of representation uniting as closely as possible the representative and his constituents. The amendment of Mr. Hubbard was negatived by a vote, upon a division of yeas and nays, of 103 to 98. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved a further amendment to fix the ratio at 47,000, which was also negatived by a vote of 127 to 65. Mr. Kerr then proposed 45,000, but before the ques-

> 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 city election, the judges counted the votes ment was over to Monday next, when it is the concluding part of Mr. Mangani's able presumed Mr. Clay will conclude his speech, and argumentative speech against the pro-In the House of Representatives, various tecting system. Mr. Tyler, of Virginia,

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mc-Dutlie, from the Committee of Ways and present Secretary of the Treasury and of of loosing their lives, by Arsenic being put gain, when it appeared that a majority of Louisiana, for the appointment of a joint Means, reported "a bill to reduce and equalize the duties on imports." It provides that, after the 30th day of June. the anties out voted them.—Ohio Register.] birth day of GEORGE WASHINGTON, next, until the same date in the year 1833, on the 22d of February, 1832, was taken 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 Thomas, of Louisiana, Adair, Ward, Hogan, | per cent. ad valorem; and after the latter Wickliffe, and Taylor, and on the motion period 184 per cent. ad valorem, until June of Mr. Wickliffe, the committee was order 30, 1834, when they shall be reduced to ed to consist of twenty-four members, one 12½ per cent. On all other merchandisc from each of the States in the Union. The imported, the bill proposes to lay a dety of 12½ per cent. ad valorem, except such articles as are now imported free of duty, or Indian reservation, of four miles square, at a lower rate than 12½ per cent. The bill was read a first and second time, and, after some remarks from Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Verplanck, each of whom announced their intention to present a report on the subject, it was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The House, afterwards, proceeded to the consideration of the apporionment bill. Mr. Kerr's motion to fix the ratio at 45,000, was negatived by a vote of 118 to 68. Mr. Davis, of Mass., moved to insert 46,000; but this proposition was also rejected, by a vote of 116 to 71. Mr. Vance next proposed 44,400, and upon this proposition a discussion arose, in which Messrs. Adams, Coulter, Clay, of Ala., Wayne, Polk, Letcher, Carson and Slade, participated. It was, upon a division by yeas and nays, carried by 98 to 97—the vote, in the first instance, being ayes 97, noes 97, and the Speaken giving the casting vote in favor of the proposition. Mr. Taylor moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out 44,400 and insert day. After a few remarks from Mr. Smith 53,000 as the ratio; but the propostion was negatived, and the House adjourned.

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 con-

sideration 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. The House resumed the consideration of the apportionment Bill. Mr. Evans, of Maine, moved to substitute 44,300 for 44,000, as the ratio. Mr. Ashley moved to amend he amendment by inserting 43,300 instead of 44,600-rejected. Mr. Clay proposed to amend the a mendments by substituting 47,300 for 44,300 -rejected, yeas 88, nays 111. Mr. Clay then moved to amend the amendment by inserting 42,300 instead of 44,300: rejected yeas 48, nays 139. Mr. Clayton moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, whereby 48,000 was stricken from the bill, and 44,400 inserted in lieu thereof, but beland and naval service during the war of fore the question was taken the House ad-

> J SATURDAY, Feb. 14. In the Sanate, yesterday, several bills were passed; after which, the debute on the Tariff was continued by Mr. Tylor, whethad not finished

vhen the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. McDuffic introduced "A bill ore-new and modify the Charter of the Bunk-offi-