

From the Hollidaysburg Standard.

Texas Prisoners.

The following letter from Capt. JOHN HOLLIDAY, formerly of this place, to his brother, A. L. Holliday, will be read with interest by his relatives and acquaintances:

CASTLE OF PEROTE, (Mexico), April 30, 1842.

DEAR BROTHER:—I wrote to you on the 21st inst., but not knowing whether you will ever receive it or no, I have now a fine opportunity of sending you this letter, as some of my fellow prisoners have been released by order of the U. S. Government, (and it would only require a word to procure my liberation.) The prisoners who have been released, belonging to the ill-fated Santa Fe expedition, will be down this evening in the stage, on their way to the land of Liberty, the U. S. of America. One of the number is Kendall of the Orleans Picayune, and one of the name of Sniely, a merchant from Ohio, who will be the bearer of these few lines. The others are Texian citizens, who have no more claim on the U. States than myself, they having friends in the north, who had influence with the President, and got an order for their release. I am pleased to see all get away that can, though it is uncertain when I shall be fortunate enough to get out myself. The Texian arms must decide our fate. We have different rumors as regards the movements of the Texian forces. There is a report of fifty thousand near the Rio Grande, on their march to this country, but I cannot vouch for the truth of the report, as the Mexicans will not allow us to have any news communicated to us by the few foreigners who are permitted at times to call on us. The foreigners all through this country, have been very kind to us. In fact, some of us owe our lives to them. In all the large cities that we came through, on our way from Santa Fe, we found them very liberal in furnishing clothing and money. In Chihuahua, they raised a large subscription for us—at Zacatacas also, and furnished transportation for the sick to the city of Mexico. In San Louis Potosi, and also in Guarewtrater, we found the English mining companies very liberal indeed. We passed in our route, through the richest mines in Mexico, which are principally worked by English. Mexico is a delightful country, in the way of climate, scenery, rich mines, and fine water, and can boast of the richest cities in the world, but oh, God, deliver me from such a population. In this country, (not as it is in the north) the population consists in cities, large Haciendas, Ranchos, &c. We passed some of the Haciendas on our march, with a population of from three to four thousand. The poor in one man—slaver for life. The poor in this country are slaves to the rich, and yet they boast of a free country! Poor, deluded people, they suffer the sword and priesthood to rule, wielded by the tyrant of tyrants, Santa Anna, who has overthrown Bustamente, and declared himself supreme dictator. A Congress is to sit on the 8th of May, and it is thought Santa Anna will attempt to crown himself. He will meet with opposition, and no doubt but there will be a revolution in May or June.

The castle in which we are confined, is a beautiful place, and one of the strongest fortresses in Mexico. It is a heavy mass of stone masonry, mounting one hundred and fifty heavy guns, and capable of garrisoning five thousand soldiers, situated about one hundred miles from Vera Cruz, on the road to Mexico. It is one of the highest points in this country, being only one hundred miles above the level of the sea, in latitude 17. In the adjacent mountains their is perpetual snow, which makes it very cold, though in the valleys below it is perpetual summer. The stage runs through this place from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The stage drivers are Americans, and they frequently call and see us, bringing in all the foreigners who travel in the stage. The Texian navy has blockaded the Mexican ports, and should a force come by land our fate would soon be decided. We still remain in irons, and the men instead of being treated as prisoners of war, are treated as common convicts. The Mexicans are throwing a large force at Vera Cruz, to protect that city from the Texian fleet. Santa Anna is raising a regular force of sixty thousand men. Nothing more at present.

In my last letter I gave you an abbreviated account of our capture and journey to the city of Mexico from Santa Fe. Do write on receipt of this, and direct to the care of the American Consul, at Vera Cruz, and to the care of Kendall and Lunsden of the N. Orleans Picayune.

Remember me to my friends. Your affectionate Brother, JOHN HOLLIDAY.

AN AMERICAN IN INDIA.—We understand, says the N. Y. Herald, that it was a natural Yankee who had taught the Afghans to resist the British power so long, and who left the seeds of diplomacy and discipline with them, that recently burst forth so successfully at Capool. His name is Dr. Harlan, a native of Philadelphia. Harlan was found occupying a high rank in the Afghan army when Capool was first taken by the English.—The British captured him, and sent him back to Europe. He is now in this country and says that with a military ader, the Afghans could overrun all India and China, create a new Mogul empire—rival Genghis Khan—and drive British entirely from the east.

Riots in New Orleans.

The resumption of specie payments by the New Orleans Banks has caused a depreciation in the Municipality issue of small notes or certificates. This led to serious riots on the 20th inst. We extract the following from the New Orleans Picayune of the 21st:

"About eight o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of some thousand persons collected on the public square. They were principally men who do business in a small way about the lower markets—Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, &c. After some brief but agrarian address from some of those among them, they proceeded to the building in which are the Mayor's office, and the Treasury of the first Municipality. Here they became exceedingly clamorous, and gave indications of their determination to outrage both law and order. They were met by the Mayor, who assured them that all excitement and apprehension about the Municipality notes were groundless—the Municipality would provide for the payment of them at par value, and he therefore requested them to disperse and go home. This did not seem to satisfy them; every man was loud in urging his own complaint. The Mayor said it was impossible for him to reply to them all, but suggested that a committee of three from among them would come up to his office, he was prepared to hear any thing they had to say, and to give them such advice as he thought most conducive to their interests. A committee was appointed, who, with the Mayor, retired to his office, and it was in their absence that some one in the crowd cried out in French, 'down with the brokers! down with the brokers!' which seemed to be the signal for a general rush up Chartres street.—On reaching the corner of Camp and Canal streets, they simultaneously broke into, and commenced plundering four of the Exchange broker's offices, located there—some appropriating to themselves the spoils, some breaking the counters and windows, and dashing the specie about—all appearing inclined to carry on the work of destruction. With the love of law and order characteristic of our citizens, they ran to the rescue, drove off and dispersed the mob, and secured some eight of those most prominent in the work of robbery and demolition.

"The whole city now became a scene of general excitement. It was rumored that an attack would be made on the Municipality jail, and an attempt to rescue the prisoners caught in the act of plunder. The citizens of this Municipality, to the amount of some hundreds, at once armed and placed themselves under the command of the veteran Col. White. The Washington Battalion and the Legion turned out—the 'great guns' were put in position, and every thing bore the appearance of a city under martial law.

Nothing, however, occurred through the day, after the sacking of the broker's offices, except a faint demonstration that was made about half past 12 o'clock, to attack the Second Municipality jail which was at once suppressed.

The names of the brokers whose stores were yesterday broken into and plundered are Valentine & Williams, A. S. Barker, E. W. Nauce, and Raiffell. The amount of gold and silver taken from them is variously estimated at from five to ten thousand dollars."

Destruction of one-fifth of the City of Hamburg by Fire.

The city of Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany, one of the most flourishing on the continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins. Her merchants were rejoicing at the prospect held out to them by the promised improvements in our commercial tariff; now they are mourning over their richly stored warehouses in ashes, their prospects of increasing prosperity scattered to the four winds of Heaven. The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, put it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning.

On the latter day, at 9 o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops entered the town, and, being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected on Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave town, and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousand of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food and shelter.

The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the commercial world. Great as may be the credit of the senates and people of Hamburg with foreign states, a century will elapse before the city can be replaced in all the prosperity destroyed in this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion, an incident occurred characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, that the vaults under the Bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire proof, and that the Bank books were all removed in perfect safety.

The Hamburger None Zeitung, of the

10th inst., thus sums up the result of the sad catastrophe:

"Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and from a fearful but picturesque ruin. Two splendid churches, with steeples exceeding four hundred feet in height, another church with its tower, the R. th Haus, where the Senate hold their sittings, the old Exchange, the Repository of the Archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are all destroyed. The Reichspost Amt, nearly all the great booksellers, the offices of two newspapers, (the Borsenhalle and the Correspondent,) nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the Old London, the Belvedere, Hotel, de Russia, St. Petersburg, Street's Hotel, the Crown Prince the Wild Man, the Bramer Amthaus, the Black Elephant,) the principal magazines des modes and repositories of fashion, and nearly all the chief apothecaries, are destroyed. The following are safe.—The collar where the bullion is deposited at the Bank, the Catharinenstrasse, der Wandraluno, du Reichenstrasse, &c."

Ten Thousand Lives Lost!

TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE IN THE ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.

By the politeness of Captain Morris, of the brig Wm. Neilson, from Port au Prince, we have "La Patriote" of the 11th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake that occurred in that island on the 7th of May, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytian, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the South-West to the North-East.

The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west.

There were two shocks at Port au Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which lasted about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the afflicted population. A little longer, says the Patriot, and Port au Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The Patriot also says that there is hardly a house or wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On the Saturday night succeeding and on Sunday, there were other shocks.—Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if from a storm.

On Tuesday again there was another shock, and since then, says the Patriot "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

SAINT MARC.—A letter from this town says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss is mentioned.

At GONAIVES the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burned suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing in. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury and the Arsenal were all destroyed.

This letter concludes at 8 A. M. by saying: "It is only a half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not buried in the ruins, are escaped. God grant that Port au Prince may not have experienced such a disaster."

GAPE HAYTIAN.—The town of Cape Haytian has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population.—The families that could escape are fled to Fosseette, where they were without an asylum, clothing or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately in order to give succor to the distressed.—Other aid of all kinds was about to be despatched by water to the distressed.

LATER.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which, on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of island had not been heard from when Capt. Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns on the north arc a mass of ruins.—N. Y. Express.

Glaring Fraud.

On Monday the 23d ult a man calling himself JOHN CHENEY, presented to Randal McLaughlin, Treasurer of this county, two certificates, purporting to have been given by Solomon Suter, Esq. of East Huntingdon township, for premiums on Silk-and-said certificates, which are vile Forgeries, the said Cheney obtained from the Treasurer \$56 62½.—Said Cheney is about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slender in person—light colored hair—fair skin, and the cheeks slightly tinged with red; he is of easy address and is quite intelligent, though rather reserved in conversation; wore a dark frock coat, and white hat with a scarf—and when he left here, rode a light sorrel horse, with bald-face, and three white legs—he was pursued by two men beyond Pittsburg, but could not be found; his general appearance resembles that of a Clergyman. Editors of all papers will please copy this, to prevent imilar impositions throughout the commonwealth. Should he be arrested and brought back to Greenburg, a liberal reward will be given.—Westmoreland Intelligencer.

THE MURDER OF PROFESSOR DAVIS.—The Baltimore Patriot illustrates the impropriety of admitting persons to bail, charged with high crimes, by a pertinent reference to the case of young Semmes. It will be seen what the result of the bail in this case has been; and a similar result may be expected in all cases of the like atrocity.

The circumstances, says the Patriot, under which young Semmes committed the murder, are in the recollection of most of our readers. In a sort of rebellion which had been got up by some of the students of the Virginia University, Semmes took part. Professor Davis, as was his duty, attempted to quiet it, and for this purpose appeared among the rebellious students whilst they were engaged at night in violating the rules of the Institution.—He was unarmed and meditated no violence to any one. He only hoped by his personal efforts to restore order and bring the refractory students to a sense of duty. The students were masked—or at least Semmes was—and Professor Davis approached him, and raised the mask, and saw who he was. As he did this Semmes shot him with a pistol, and of the wound thus inflicted he subsequently died. The criminal was arrested, identified and arraigned—and the charge, as we learn from the Charlottesville Advocate, "proved to the satisfaction of three preliminary tribunals." In this emergency, and when there would seem to be no escape for him, but in the clemency of the Executive—and this is invoked in vain—an application is made for him to be bailed. Great talent is evinced in his behalf, and all that wealth and station can do are brought to his aid. Where law failed, or was against, the application, appeals were made to the sympathy and humanity of the judges in behalf of the criminal, who was represented as on the verge of the grave from the effects of his confinement in prison. To all these appeals we would have judges fully alive. They are but men, and they may properly sympathize with friends and relatives thus afflicted. Neither can they be expected to be indifferent to the fate of the criminal. But above all, feelings of sympathy must rise the sense of justice and duty in the breast of the upright judge. From the circumstances under which the application for bail was made to them in this case—the undoubted guilt of the culprit and the wealth of the relatives—they could not but regard it as a question, of how much money shall be paid that the criminal may go free. However specious and plausible the reasons were that his counsel urged in his behalf, this was the real question before the court, and if they did not so regard it, there can hardly be found another man in the Commonwealth who did not differ with them.

Under the misguiding influences brought to bear on the case, Semmes was admitted to bail in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. He walked from his prison, and was instantly hurried from the State.—When last heard from he was in Texas. The culprit, of course, never appeared to answer the charge, and at a recent session of the Supreme Court of Virginia, his bail was forfeited. Legal proceedings were instituted under the bail bond, which were soon thereafter stopped, by a relative of Semmes from Georgia paying into Court the whole amount of the recognizance.—Thus the victim escaped punishment, and the laws were prostrated.

In connection with this matter, there is one thing which strikes us as not only proper, but just. The State Treasury has been enriched to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars by the forfeiture of the bail. To this money who has so good a claim as the widow and children of the murdered man? It is but a poor remuneration for the loss of a husband and father, but as it was the price paid for the life of a husband and father, it should be given to his bereaved family. To such a proposition we can see no good objection; and if made in the Legislature, would meet, we suppose, with no opposition.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR FELON.—Bathe the part affected in ashes and water—take the yolk of an egg, six drops of the spirits turpentine, a few beet leaves cut fine, a small quantity of hard soap, one tea spoonful of snuff or fine tobacco; then add one tea spoonful of burnt salt, to one of Indian meal; it never fails to effect a cure if applied in season.

FATAL POULTRIC CONTEST.—The great fight between Broome, the champion of the light weights, and Bungaree, the Australian Giant, for £300 aside, came off within a few miles of New-market. The fight lasted for an hour and a half, Broome being finally declared victor. Both men were much punished, but Bungaree was so badly beaten that he died within two days after, at a public house six miles from the place of contest.—Eng. Paper. Bungaree was so badly beaten that he

RETRENCHMENT.—The members of Congress seem disposed to shorten every thing in the way of salaries, except their own. In the House, a Report of the select committee has been submitted, which among other things recommends that the President be required in all cases of removal, to communicate his reasons to the Senate, that the offices of the Second and Third Auditors be abolished, ditto the board of Navy Commissioners, the Commissary General of Purchases, the Solicitor for the Land Office, the Recorder of ditto, that the Clerks in the Departments be reduced in number and in salaries, that the Clerks in the Land Office be reduced, also the Clerks in the office of Indian Affairs. Some members should propose an amendment, to the effect that members of Congress should not receive any pay, after sitting for more than three months, during any single session. Economy is a very good thing, but the poor Clerks should not be made the only sufferers.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Keystone says, if Judge Barton's decision in the Biddle case be correct, "that the ancient, time honored and dearly prized institution of trial by jury, so far as regards criminal cases, is a mere farce, and it rests in the arbitrary will of a judge to say, whether those who murder, burn houses, and steal, or who commit the more heinous crime of robbing and turning penniless upon the cold charities of an unfeeling world, hundreds of aged widows and helpless orphans, shall go through even the forms of trial prescribed by the laws of the land, or be turned loose upon society, to continue their depredations unmolested."

This comes also from the organ of a Governor, who has made the trial by jury and the requirements of justice "a mere farce," by the "arbitrary" exercise of the pardoning power, and has said to the murderer, the robber, the swindler, the cold blooded destroyer of a wife, the counterfeiter, the horse thief, and those who have committed "the more heinous crime of robbing and turning penniless upon the cold world, hundreds of aged widows and helpless orphans"—you shall go through the forms of trial prescribed by the laws of the land, and then I will PARDON YOU AND TURN YOU LOOSE UPON SOCIETY TO CONTINUE YOUR DEPREDATIONS UNMOLESTED!

This comes from the organ of a Governor, who by the arbitrary exercise of his will, has said, in two cases, at least, that "even the forms of trial prescribed by the laws of the land" shall be disregarded, and a PREVIOUS PARDON be extended to culprits INDICTED by a Grand Jury of their country!—Har. Tele.

SOMETHING TO BE REGRETTED.—We do not like the tone assumed by some of our contemporaries in relation to the suspension of hostilities between Stanley and Wise. Remarks are frequent, especially among the locofocos, which are calculated to perturb the stiller waters, and yet the same presses were the most severe in their censure of the proposed duel, and would be the very first to condemn it, should it come off. We think that both the belligerents have shown more true courage in returning to their position, as before the accidental rencontre coming from the race course, and the spirit of mutual concession strikes us as highly creditable. We do not believe that either are cowards, and if they must fight, shall not oppose any objection, for it is none of our business; but for the sake of decency and our national credit, let it be deferred until Congress rises, and as private citizens they may then pop away at each other with Paixham bombs if they choose.

It is a strong evidence of the demoralizing tendency of party spirit, to perceive the studied effort made by those favorable to the late General administration to foemen difficulty between these hot young bloods. The motive is easily seen through—if Wise and Stanley fight, as they both assisted to elevate Harrison to the Presidency, a blow will be struck at the victorious party of 1840 over their most guilty shoulders. No party is responsible for the private acts of individual, and those who tend, by their actions or ill-judged sarcasm, to convert Congress into a duelling gallery, should be execrated by the moral sense of all men, irrespective of party bias.—Pa. Telegraph.

THE EX HON. C. F. MITCHELL.—The New York Express says, the case of C. F. Mitchell, convicted of forgery and now out upon bail, was called up in the Supreme Court yesterday, when no counsel appearing to oppose; the Court ordered that a new trial be denied and that the court of General Sessions proceed to sentence the prisoner. It might have been added, when they catch him.

Why don't the Ex-Honorable migrate to Pennsylvania and apply to Gov. Porter for a pardon. We'll warrant him one, at a small premium, for all past offences—and would consider his chance fair for a "previous pardon" for any future delinquencies which would be likely to beset him.

FATAL POULTRIC CONTEST.—The great fight between Broome, the champion of the light weights, and Bungaree, the Australian Giant, for £300 aside, came off within a few miles of New-market. The fight lasted for an hour and a half, Broome being finally declared victor. Both men were much punished, but Bungaree was so badly beaten that he died within two days after, at a public house six miles from the place of contest.—Eng. Paper. Bungaree was so badly beaten that he

died within two days after;" and as a fool dieth so dieth he. The Roman Gladiator died with some show of dignity. He had claims in his death to sympathy, if not respect. He was the involuntary victim of the cruel and wicked sport of others. But Bungaree went to the slaughter of his own accord. Had he died alone without any one to witness the spectacle, except his antagonist, human nature would then be sufficiently humiliated in his death; but the presence of an encouraging crowd, in the heart of a Christian land, gives it the last stamp of moral degradation. It was enough, were such a thing possible, to make the Roman victim leap from his grave in contempt and scorn. But the dead will sleep on, though the agonies in which they perished be made the amusement and mockery of mankind. The jeers of the living can never invade the immunities of the grave.—N. American.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, June 8, 1842.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

Gen. Jackson and the \$1000 Fine.

The Loco Focos, having failed in their attempt to array the Whigs in the United States Senate against General Jackson, and the refunding of the fine of \$1000 imposed upon him by Judge Hall, are now engaged in falsifying the actions and the feelings of the Whig portion of the Senate. But this attempt to make political capital is so palpable, and the conduct of the men who pretend to be the friends of General Jackson, in voting against refunding the \$1000, must satisfy every reasonable mind that they are not as friendly to the Old Hero as they would have us believe them to be. This deception and misrepresentation is characteristic of the Loco Foco party, and is at this day too well understood to have any favorable effect.

We here insert a portion of "Oliver Oldschool's" letter of the 19th ult. to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, which gives a correct account of the action of the Senate on the subject. It is in these words:—"The proceedings of the Senate were of a very interesting character to-day, rich, racy, piquant and almost laughable. The bill to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, of \$1000 and interest, was under consideration, and in support of it, Mr. Tappan made a speech. The friends of the bill had all along averred that it was not their design in asking for the refunding of this fine, to cast the least censure upon the judicial tribunal by which it was imposed; all they wanted was to do an act of simple justice to Gen. J. Very well; a proviso was accordingly offered, declaring that in refunding this money, Congress did not intend thereby to cast censure upon the tribunal by which the fine was levied. Upon this amendment the ayes and noes were demanded, and stood ayes 23 noes 22, so the proviso was adopted. And now came the question upon engrossment and third reading of the bill. Upon this Mr. Linn demanded the ayes and noes, but on a hint being given by Mr. Sevier and some others, he withdrew his demand, which was renewed by Mr. Talmadge, and being taken were as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Barrow, Bayard, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Mangum, Merrick, Porter, Preston, Rives, Smith of Ind., Sturgeon, [Loco] Talmadge, Woodbridge—17.

NOES—Messrs. Allen, Archer, [Whig] Bagby, Bates, [Whig] Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Craft, [Whig] Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Millen, [Whig] Morehead, [Whig] Sevier, Smith of Conn. Tappan, Walker, White, [Whig] Wilcox, Williams, Woodberry, Young—24.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cheate, Crittenden, Huntington, Kerr, Phelps, Southard, Simmons, Sprague—8.

So the pretended friends of General Jackson voted, with a single exception, against refunding him the fine, and the Whigs, with the exception of six voted for it. Henceforth let not the Whigs be charged with being unjust to the Old Hero, nor the Locos claim to be his "peculiar friends." The above vote stands recorded on the journals of the Senate and speaks for itself. Buchanan, you will observe, voted against refunding the fine, while Sturgeon voted for it.

If the Loco Focos are sincere in their