more; and the benefits we confer on our country, are debts for which the greatest and best are most accountable.

That the Consular Cicero should counteract Anthony with the same zeal with which the Consul Cicero crushed Cataline, is no subject of surprise, for it only preserves the unity of the piece; but if the same Cicero should direct the thunderbolt of his eloquence with such energy and success against others, his former fame would sink in comparison, and the last dazzling act of the illustrious drama would be crowned with plaudits of the remotest generations; and surely, if ever one was fitted to be the guardian of the common weal, and the patron of the people, by the endowments of nature, by high reputation, and by the concurrent testimony of the world, that one is my friend.

A truce, then, with your paltry petitions, and memorialize me no longer. Rather retire into the sacred recess of your own heart, as into the innermost apartment where are placed our altars and household gods; there commune with the spirit of your ancestors—be wrapped into the deeds of less degenerate days—call up your own heroic acts, and let them stand, as it were, embodied before you—nor dare to come out to the world, until you can show this sentiment, beaming on your breast: "The people may, the people must be free, if the leaders of the people be ready with the head, and heart, and hand, to write, to speak, to act, and to suffer in their cause."

From the Truth Teller.

DANIEL O'CONNELL AND AMERICA.

If any testimony were necessary to refute the calumnies heaped upon Daniel O'Connell, and to dissipate the speculations on his conduct, engendered in the minds not only of those who dislike him, but also of the many who canvass his merits and character, without understanding or being capable to appreciate either, such testimony is supplied in his elegant and patriotic address published in our paper of Saturday last. The charges made against him of having used certain language, disrespectful towards this country and its institutions, must now fall to the ground. The Courier and Enquirer should atone for its error, the "Young Virginian" hide his head in discomfiture, and the American people be satisfied that O'Connell ranks foremost among her warmest and most enthusiastic admirers.

What can be more complimentary, what more truly flattering, than the following allusions to America, contained in his last address:—

"A nation rarely ever sinks in prosperity.

"There are five-and-twenty States in America, each of them having a Parliament of its own, and *it is the strongest nation on the face of the earth. Is there any nation so powerful as to disgrace the American flag? Is there any monarchy so strong as to attempt doing the slightest injury to the American subject?* No! free America, having its five and twenty different States—having a local Parliament—it is the richest nation in reality, and there is none so free from apprehension of foreign aggression, or domestic trouble nor one in which crime prevails to a smaller extent."

Is it possible to speak of a nation in more complimentary terms? Can more be said of a country than that it is the strongest and purest on the face of the earth? But it is unnecessary to continue these questions—they are already answered in the minds of all who have perused Mr. O'Connell's remarks. We say that it is important that the American people think favorably of Mr. O'Connell and his measures; and still more so that no prejudice be engendered against him; for the voice of America combining the united sentiments of Irishmen and Americans, is one which the governments of England must respect. Now, that Ireland is about to demand through her best friend a right to which she is entitled, and which is vitally necessary to restore peace, happiness and prosperity to her shores, it is the duty of all true republicans, and the friends of liberty to lend their aid in accomplishing that object. We sincerely hope that this address may be conclusive in removing the prejudice against Mr. O'Connell, existing in the minds of some who have been misled by the ill-timed remarks of those who do not understand his character, and others who pretend to be his friends, though capable of turning against him when the current of public opinion, however polluted by misrepresentation, is for a short time against him.

Col. Crockett.—It may interest the friends of this genuine son of the West to learn that he has lately completed, with his own hand, a narrative of his life and adventures, and that the work will be shortly published. The work bears this excellent and characteristic motto by the author:

I leave this rule for others, when I am dead:
Be always sure you're right—then go ahead!

A suit was not long since brought against the corporation of the city of New York, to recover compensation for injury done by their negligence in permitting one of the highways to remain in such a bad state of repair, that the horse of the plaintiff was injured and his gig damaged. The jury decided against the corporation, and gave the plaintiff $250.

Barking Dogs.—By a very slight puncture on the side of the neck of a dog, a skilful surgeon can divide a nerve which controls the vibrations of the vocal cords, and thus forever prevent the animal from uttering his characteristic voice.

CONGRESS.

The Debate on the subject of the Removal of the Deposites, and the re-chartering of the U. S. Bank, continues in both Houses.

SENATE.

FEBRUARY 4.

The special order coming up, and being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites, Mr. Webster moved to refer the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the second resolution offered by the Senator from Kentucky, to the Committee on Finance.

In proposing this motion, Mr. Webster said that his intention was to give the Committee an opportunity to make a report on the financial part of the subject, and promised that the report should be brought in to-morrow as soon as the Senate were in session.

After some discussion on the point of order, whether this reference would not take the subject from before the Senate, and thus arrest the pending debate, the motion was agreed to.

FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, to which were referred the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites, and the second of the resolutions offered by the Senator from Kentucky, made a report, the reading of which being called for—

Mr. Webster read the report, which occupied about an hour and a quarter, and concluded with recommending the adoption of the second resolution introduced by Mr. Clay.

FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Chambers presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for a Naval School.

Mr. Kane reported a bill to establish a Territorial Government for the Territory of Ouisconsin.

FEBRUARY 7.

Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, presented a memorial signed by a large and respectable number of mechanics, manufacturers, laborers and others, of the Second Ward of the city of New-York, without distinction of party, praying the restoration of the deposites to the Bank of the United States and the renewal of its charter, as the only remedy for the great embarrassment and distress under which they are now suffering.

Mr. Webster said that in the debate which had for some time occupied the Senate, one great public interest had not been adverted to, on which he confessed that his views were not consolatory. For the purpose of bringing the subject before the Senate, he had prepared a resolution which he would take the liberty of presenting. When it came up for consideration, he would take occasion to make some explanations in relation to it. He then submitted a resolution—That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the *probable effect of the present state of commercial affairs on the Revenue of the United States.*

A debate then arose on a resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Clay, for the purpose of procuring an inquiry into the expediency of extending the time for the payment of *revenue bonds*, with a view to the relief of importers. In the course of it, Mr. Clay read an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pittsburg, than whom, he said, none was more respectable, and few were more opulent, describing the prostrated condition of the cotton manufactory and the iron trade. Mr. Poindexter remarked that he had received several letters from Pittsburg of similar purport.

Mr. Wilkins having waived his right to the floor, Mr. Webster again gave notice that he should, at an early hour on Monday, (to which day the Senate adjourned) move that the Senate go into the consideration of executive business. We should conjecture form the manner of this notice, that executive business of more than ordinary importance was before the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 4.

A message was received from the President of the United States on the subject of a refusal of the Bank of the United States to transfer to the Girard Bank, the United States Pension Fund. The message having been read at the Clerk's table—

Mr. Hubbard moved that it be referred, with the accompanying documents, to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Watmongh moved that the message and documents be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Considerable discussion ensued, when the question was put, on referring the papers to the Committee of Ways and Means, (in preference to the Judiciary Committee,) and determined in the affirmative, by yeas 107—nays 106. [This, as the National Intelligencer remarks, is one of the most curiously close divisions of the House of Representatives that is to be found on record.]

FEBRUARY 7.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was received through the Speaker. A bill exempting from duty a quantity of iron to be imported by Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, for his projected iron steamboat, was passed to a third reading.

The order of the day was a resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton, for the purpose of extending the benefits of the General Pension Law to persons who were engaged in the Indian wars down to the year 1794, upon which a debate was resumed.

The subject of the *Appropriation Bill* was then taken up—the house, on motion of Mr. Polk, having suspended the rule by which Friday is set apart for the consideration of private bills,

The Speaker stated briefly the present state of the bill. The Senate had agreed to the bill of this House with an amendment: to this amendment this House disagreed! The Senate *adhered* to their amendment, and the House (after having refused to recede from their disagreement) had asked a conference. The senate agreed to the conference; and Managers were appointed, who made a report to each House. On the question of concurring with the Managers in their report, this House *non concurred*. It was now moved to consider the vote rejecting the report, and the effect of considering, or not, was now asked of the Chair.

The Speaker said, that, if the House agreed to reconsider, the question would again come up on the report of the Committee of Conference. If that report was *adopted* by the House, the whole proceeding would be ended. If the House, however, refused to reconsider, then the bill would stand before the House in the shape it did at the time the first conference was asked. There would then be presented three alternatives to the House: 1st. They might recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, which was equivalent to agreement, and then the bill would be passed with the Senate's amendment. 2d. They might, if they chose, ask another conference with the Senate, which would enable other propositions of compromise to be offered; or, 3d. The House might refuse to recede or ask another conference, but *adhere:* in which case the bill would be lost. It was for the House to decide upon the course proper to pursue.

The House refused to reconsider its disagreement to the report of the Committee of Conference, by a vote of 115 to 103: and then *receded* from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, by a vote of 111 to 104. This puts an end to the quarrel between the two Houses, and the bill now wants only the President's signature to become a law.

LATEST FROM CANTON.

We are indebted to a commercial house for a Canton Register, of July 15th, and a Price Current of the 22d, received by the Dorothea from Manilla.

The "Celestial Empire" is not without its troubles—among which are insurrections, floods and famine. Yet all these evils are not sufficient to cure the cupidity of the custom house officers. Some time in the month of June, an order was issued by the Governor of Canton, prohibiting the exaction of enter-port duties from vessels importing only rice; but notwithstanding this, the custom house officers and others at Whampoa continued to exact them as if no such order had been issued: and by dint of withholding chop-boats, coolies for working, and by other annoyances, at length induced the consignee of an American ship discharging rice (name not mentioned) to submit to the demand rather than have her detained for an indefinite time. The sum thus illegally exacted, was about $470. A similar course having been pursued towards a British ship, a representation of the affair was transmitted to the Governor, who thereupon issued a second order, confirming the former one, and enjoining the most exact obedience.

The old Minister of State, Na-yeu-ching, who had served in high offices under three successive Emperors, has lately deceased.

FROM TEXAS—*Private Correspondence.*

SALTILLO, October 10, 1833.

This country is so very unsettled, that it is dangerous for foreigners to travel without being well armed. There is a great fair to be held in this town, with bull fights, &c., and the robbers are collecting from all parts of the country. A body of 28 men robbed twice last week, within five leagues of this capital, which is the metropolis of Coahuila and Texas. The army being completely disorganized, colonels and captains are said to be in those bands, who rob and kill whenever they get a chance. We always travel in bodies of six or eight.

The Cholera is passing rapidly on to Chihuahua.

DURANGO, Nov. 18, 1833.

The Cholera has been dreadful all through the interior. The deaths have been in the proportion of one in seven, through the whole extent of my travels.

I have been obliged to vary my practice much in high mountainous regions, generally depending on the lancet, giving enormous doses of calomel and corrosive sublimate.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Lancaster Democrat, states that a serious disturbance has been created by some of the workmen employed on the Cap Section of the Pennsylvania rail road, for the purpose of raising their wages and preventing others from work. A troop of horse from Lancaster, have received notice to hold themselves in readiness to repair to the spot and quell the riot should the more peaceful means resorted to, fail.

The population of Upper Canada, is within a fraction of 300,000 souls.

The Portland Courier says the young ladies of that town have formed an Anti-Matrimonial Society.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

The Philadelphia Price Current publishes a statement showing the quantity of Flour and Wheat imported from the United States, in the year ending 30th September, 1832, as well as for the twelve years beginning the 1st October, 1821. It will probably be interesting to some of our readers, and we accordingly give it below. During the twelve years, the whole amount of Flour shipped was 10,708,494 barrels—the annual average, 892,374¼. Of wheat, the aggregate quantity was 687,005 bushels—the yearly average, 57,250 5-12.

[*From the Philadelphia Price Current.*]

FLOUR.

The whole amount of Flour shipped from the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1832, was 864,919 barrels, valued at 4,880,623 dollars. It was shipped as follows:

	Brls.	*Dolls.*
Sweden and Norway,	25	157
Swedish West Indies,	9,007	51,329
Denmark,	35	210
Danish West Indies,	51,275	297,905
Dutch East Indies,	650	4,023
Dutch West Indies,	12,229	94,099
England,	95,865	478,821
Scotland,	93	500
Gibraltar,	23,613	129,736
British East Indies,	1,940	12,687
British West Indies,	100,167	570,109
British Amer. Colonies,	135,646	747,591
Other British Possessions,	700	4,200
Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany,	3,028	12,319
France on the Atlantic,	74,700	393,347
France on the Mediterranean,	2,461	13,683
French West Indies,	6,813	35,615
Hayti,	46,140	273,004
Spain on the Atlantic,	100	550
Spain on the Mediterranean,	290	1,468
Teneriffe and Canaries,	5	29
Manilla and Phillippine Islands,	55	220
Cuba,	98,248	580,810
Other Spanish W. Indies,	7,138	41,941
Madeira,	9,058	46,648
Fayal and other Azores,	95	617
Cape de Verd Islands	1,712	11,100
Italy and Malta,	101	458
Turkey, Levant, &c.,	25	163
China,	75	418
Mexico,	20,173	113,141
Central Republic of America,	4,724	25,366
Honduras,	2,304	13,052
Colombia,	16,093	95,402
Brazil,	103,289	625,143
Argentine Republic,	15,485	91,130
Cisalpine Republic,	490	3,185
Chili,	7,206	44,527
South America, generally,	5,288	34,066
West Indies, generally,	6,341	38,467
Asia, generally,	145	877
Africa, generally,	1,695	10,100
South Seas,	161	980
	864,919	4,880,623

WHEAT.

During the same period, the amount of wheat exported, was 88,304 bushels, valued at 93,500 dollars. Of this, 55,050 bushels were sent to England—to the British American colonies 20,777 bushels; to France 10,217; to Fayal and other Azores 2,258 bushels.

Statement of the quantity of Flour and Wheat exported from the United States for the 12 preceding years, commencing the 1st of October 1821, and ending the 30th September, 1832—in

	brls flour.	bushels wheat.
1821	2,056,119	25,812
1822	827,865	4,418
1823	756,702	4,272
1824	996,792	20,313
1825	813,906	17,960
1826	857,820	45,166
1827	865,491	22,182
1828	800,809	8,906
1829	837,385	4,007
1830	1,225,881	45,281
1831	805,205	405,384
1832	864,919	83,304

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Callahan:—Please to request some of your correspondents to solve the three following questions:—

What is the product of 10 cents multiplied by 10 cents?

What is the product of 50 cents multiplied by 50 cents? and

What is the product of 500 cents multiplied by 500 cents?

An answer to the above is requested in dollars and cents. A.

COMMUNICATED.

The following curious table, constructed by Doctor Granville, from an examination of eight hundred and seventy-six cases, is the first ever submitted to the *fair*, to exhibit their chances of *marriage:*—

Nos.	*Years of age.*		*Nos.*	*Years of age.*	
3	at	13	28	at	27
11	at	14	22	at	28
16	at	15	17	at	29
43	at	16	9	at	30
45	at	17	7	at	31
67	at	18	5	at	32
115	at	19	7	at	33
118	at	20	5	at	34
86	at	21	2	at	35
85	at	22	0	at	36
59	at	23	2	at	37
53	at	24	0	at	38
36	at	25	1	at	39
24	at	26			

Benedict Jones, Postmaster of Jonesville, and M. V. Withington, Postmaster of Laceville, in Michigan, were recently indicted by the United States Court for embezzlement of money from the mails. The former pleaded guilty: the latter not guilty: there were five bills against them. The frequent instances which have lately occurred of crimes of this nature, are truly alarming, and demand the utmost punishment of the law, as they must otherwise become very injurious to the commercial interests and domestic comforts of the community.—*Balt Gaz.*

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Tuesday next, 18th instant.

The pressure and excitement resulting from the removal of the deposites, seem to be increasing. The papers are burdened with accounts of distress and notices of failures. Meetings continue to be held in different quarters, and memorials are accumulating on the already loaded tables of Congress; whilst every day appears to augment that stream of public sentiment whose current runs counter to the course of the Executive. Yet, no plausible evidences have transpired that the President entertains an idea of changing his determination in relation to the Bank or the deposites—a change without which the country, it is believed, must, for years, be involved in gloom and distress.

The President and Directors of the Choptank Steam-Boat Company, it will be recollected, are to meet on Monday; and it is presumed they will shortly be prepared to receive proposals for the building of the contemplated boat.

Thomas Hayward, Esq., was on Tuesday last, chosen a Commissioner of the Tax for this county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Capt. Donovan.

The lateness of the hour at which "B with a sting" was received renders it impracticable for us to insert it to-day. The shortest communications should always be handed in by noon on the day previous to the date of our paper. Those of much length, one, two or three days earlier. Otherwise, their publication must generally be delayed, no matter how great may be our desire to give them promptly a place.

Arrival of the ships Falmouth and John Adams.—The U. S. ship Falmouth, Capt. Gregory, arrived at New York, from the Pacific, on Saturday, the 1st instant, after a cruize of thirty one months. And the John Adams, Master Commandant Voorhees, arrived in Hampton Roads from the Mediterranean, on Friday, 31st ult.—officers and crew all well.

"Lo the poor Indian."—An exchange paper says "Tecumseh has been got up and damned at Annapolis"—meaning, we presume, the play in which Col. Johnson figures as the hero.

FROM ALABAMA.

The Alabama Journal, of 25th, contains the following intelligence:

The Creek Controversy.—The people of our State have flattered themselves with the hope that this controversy was at an end. But their hopes are destined, we fear to a sad disappointment. The movement of the troops towards Fort Mitchell seems not to have been without a purpose. The Marshall is now here with orders we understand to proceed in the removal of those persons who are settled upon lands included in the reservations These reservations include a very large proportion of good lands, and of course, the habitations of many of the settlers. The order is to be confined to those reservations which have not been sold. We understand that a comparatively small number has been sold. The settlers, we also understand have no disposition to retain possession of the reservations—they are willing and anxious to buy them.

Intelligence of some interest has been received at New York from Havana.

Capt. Trenor, of the U. S. Army, who came passenger in the ship Moro Castle, from Havana, states that news had reached that city, via Lisbon, that should the independence of the Mexicans not be acknowledged by the Queen, a war should be immediately declared against Old Spain, which created a great sensation at Havana, where the people were in great dread, fearing that the independence of Mexico would not be confirmed. Gen. Bourmont was in confinement at Cadiz, to be tried for his life, for a traitorous correspondence with Don Carlos; and the impression was that he would be hung. Gen. Vives, formerly Minister from Spain to this Government, was undergoing a trial before a court of inquiry for some secret misconduct. The last account from Don Miguel was that he had fled to the mountains, and that his cause was hopeless. The informant also states that the oath of allegiance to the young Queen Isabella, would be taken at Havana on the 8th February.

STATE FINANCES.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Maryland House of Delegates has been received. It recapitulates briefly the details of receipts and expenditures for the last year, and the estimates for the present,—made in the Treasurer's report,—and suggests expedients for supplying the deficiency. A summary of these particulars may be useful for reference.—*Balt. Amer.*

The receipts into the Treasury for 1833, including the cash balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, were $568,913 02; and the actual expenditures, $537,082 74. Upon this balance of $31,082 74 there are claims for unsatisfied appropriations to the amount of $42,967—exhibiting an actual deficit of $11,137 03.

For the year 1834, the receipts are estimated at $245,580 14, and the expenditures at $264,523 73, exhibiting a further deficit of $18,942 79. Total deficit, $30,079 82.

To meet this excess of charges upon the current year, several expedients are proposed, in preference to any resort to direct taxation: A sale of the right reserved to the State of subscription to the capital stock of the Union Bank of Maryland; the negotiation of a temporary loan, to be used only in case of the deficiency of actual cash; and the limitation of the present session of the Legislature to the 4th of March next, at the latest. Ten thousand dollars will, according to estimate, be saved by this last limitation. These temporary measures are recommended in the expectation that the improved revenue from the invested property of the State will supersede the necessity of any permanent provision to increase the State taxes.

The Common Free School Fund of the State, invested in productive capital, is $97,300; the Free School Fund of the counties so invested, is $50,168 66, the uninvested balance of cash is $17,017 09—making together $164,485 75 as the aggregate of the State School Funds—of which the receipts for the year were $16,172 23.

The aggregate of the productive capital of the *sinking fund* for the redemption of the debt for the Tobacco Inspection Warehouses, the Penitentiary, the University, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Stock, is $51,156 13.

The Productive Capital of the State, in stocks, and cash on interest ($335,104 74,) loans and bonds, amounts to $993,859 80—which is worth an average premium of ten per cent. The revenue from that capital is $51,516 58.

The unproductive capital—consisting of stocks, bonds &c. which yet pay no interest,—amounts to $1,217,442 76.

The aggregate capital in the Treasury, therefore, at par value, is $2,151,302 56.

This does not include the real property belonging to the State in public buildings—the government offices, Hospital, University, Penitentiary, Wharves, Warehouses, &c. nor the appropriations made for public objects, the cleaning out of the harbor of Baltimore, the Washington Monument, &c. all which would amount to several millions more.

The W. S. Treasurer has transmitted to the Senate a communication, dated the 3d instant, and addressed to the General Assembly, relative to the state of the Treasury. The following is an extract from the communication, and embraces all its essential parts:—

The Treasurer considers it his duty to inform you that, since the first of December last, when there remained in the treasury $31,830 28

His receipts have amounted to 35,552 46

Making 67,382 74

And that his disbursements, (including the payment at the bank, of $8480 12 on account of the Journal,) have amounted to 67,013 98

Leaving in the treasury, only $368 76

Which will probably have been paid away before noon to-day.

The treasury *proper* will then have been exhausted, and in the absence of other means, can be sustained, only by using the cash to the credit of the school funds and sinking funds which now amounts to $20,201 99.

This he has been forced to do in the recess of the General assembly, on several occasions before and particularly in October last, when with great anxiety for the result, he was obliged very nearly to exhaust them too, there being but $1400 of them left on the second of November, when the pressure ceased.

It is of course to be understood that, in using such means, the treasurer has taken care not to interrupt the accumulation of the sinking funds, or the payments on account of the school funds.

The recurrence of the necessity, and for the first time so early in the year, admonishes him that he may not safely rely on them any longer, to sustain him through the fiscal year; and as the laws of the state do not sanction such a resort in any circumstances, and certainly should not do so with a prospect of interrupting the operation of the funds, he would hold himself inexcusable if he omitted frankly to apprise you of this state of the treasury, and of the danger he forsees to the credit of the state, without some certain addition to its resources before the close of the present session.

The St. Louis papers recently announced the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters in a remote corner of Missouri. It appears from a paragraph in the St. Louis Republican of the 10th ult., that a very extensive establishment has thus been fortunately broken up, and that the principal of the concern,—who had already realized a large sum by the business,—is among those who will be brought to suffer the penalties of the law.

The Pirate Taken.—We learn from Capt. Russel, arrived at Salem, from the South Seas, that a British sloop of war left Ascension about the first of December, for Sierra Leone, having on board four of the crew of the piratical vessel that robbed the brig Mexico of Salem, some time since, on her passage to the East Indies, captured on the coast of Africa. The captain and first and second officers of the pirate, were still among the negroes, and a vessel of war was in search of them. One of the four men taken turned King's evidence, and from Sierra Leone would proceed to Fernando Po, to point out a spot where he stated they had burried $30,000.—*N. Y. Com.*

The Paris Tailors, to the number of 60,000, have struck for wages. The Shoemakers have followed suit.