IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
ANOTHER REVOLUTION—THE DICTATORSHIP OFFERED TO BUSTAMENTE!

By an arrival at New Orleans and the attention of our correspondents in that city, we are possessed of dates from the City of Mexico to the 15th March. In consequence of a *bando* published by the government, reducing the value of the copper coin fifty per cent, a revolt took place in the capitol on the 11th inst.—Letters from the city of Mexico represent the state of things as being in a horrible condition. For several days vast assemblies of people would gather round the President's house, crying out that they could get nothing to eat with the copper. On Sunday morning, 12th March, the houses of foreigners were attacked by the populace and all their windows broken. In some houses in the portals, they were killed by the soldiers. On Saturday many were shot and lanced. Though much excitement pervaded the whole capitol on Sunday, they were kept down by the troops.

A letter from Mexico under date of March 15, gives the following narrative of events up to that time:

"On Saturday, disaffection manifested itself among the troops, as the government were in arrears to them; they succeeded in procuring funds from the merchants and paid them off. Otherwise they would in all probility have joined the myriads of robbers and murderers, which compose about three fourths of the population, and the city would have fallen a prey to a dreadful and merciless saquee—there is not such a licentious population in the world as in this place and Puebla, and their prejudice and hatred against estrangeros is daily encouraged by the Padres.

"On Monday night it was understood that the troops were to proclaim Gen. Bustamente Dictator, and besides the regular patrol in all the streets, extra guards were at the corners of the streets.

"No person was allowed to pass without being overhauled—at 11 at night the officers waited on the general for his assent, but he would not yield to their views. They have demanded the resignation of Mr. Corro, the President an interim, and I hear that he sent it to Congress yesterday, but they could not form a quorum, and I have not heard whether Congress acted on it to-day or not. It is said they will not accept it, as his fanatic principles suit the party who have a majority in Congress.

"Gen. Moran was spoken of as his successor, but he is too liberal, Alaman also, but he wont suit the troops. The priests will not give up while they have any hopes, and I learn that the lower class are now begining to speak about the confiscating of their immense property; yet the charm of superstition, broken with them and their baneful, accursed influence is forever gone in this city, and until it is, Mexico will never be redeemed from its fanatical and miserable vassalage.

"Texas and United States matters are all swallowed up, and France in the bargain in our domestic affairs, which are daily growing worse."

It is stated in another letter that the English Minister had received similar instructions to that of the French Minister, to demand immediate restitution from the Mexican government of the amount taken from the English citizens, under the decree of the Force Loan, and adjustment of all other matters in controversy. He has not yet received his answer from the Mexican Government.

On the night of the 4th inst. the Message of the President of the United States, was received by the Government by express from Vera Cruz, via N. Orleans. It produced a greater sensation in the Capitol, than any circumstance for a long time. Congress was convened the next day, in secret Session. Their action was any thing but favorable to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries. The Chambers were discussing the propriety of issuing Privateer Licences, and sending them up the Mediterranean, by an agent, for sale. The Government and people, adds the letter, seem to treat the Message with the utmost contempt.

Don Jose Maria Ortez Monastero, president *ad interim*, has issued his proclamation declaring all the ports of Texas in a state of blockade. The following are the terms of the decree which is dated Feb. 9, 1837:

First.—That the ports of Matagorda, La Baca, San Louis, Calveston, Brasoria, Harrisburg, Goliad, Anahuac, Copano, and all other ports, that line the coast of Texas, from longitude 94° 50 to 101° 10 west of London,—be and are hereby closed to *foreign and coastwise commerce.*

Secondly:—This order shall take effect from and after the thirteenth day of its publication, in this city, for vessels sailing from the foreign ports of the Gulf of Mexico; and after the nineteenth day for those without the same.

Thirdly: —This order continue in full force till the same be repealed by the government.

SANTA ANNA was still at his plantation, waiting the turn of affairs. The tide of public feeling is said to *be* turning in his favor.

There is force in the following from the Washington Reformer:

PROSPERITY.

The Jackson Van Buren journals, for twelve months past, have been harping on the *prosperity* of the country. The Globe publishes from the Savannah Georgian an article in which we find the following:

"But we fear the year 1837 will be long remembered as a year of suffering.,,

And this is the winding up of the *glorious, prosperous* administrtion of Andrew Jackson!

THE OLD SOUTH SEA SCHEME.

The following particulars of the good or bad fortune of the stockholders, we find preserved in an old English Magazine:

A married man of the age of sixty, after portioning off his sons and daughters, secured, as he thought, for himself and wife, £1000 per annum South Sea stock; and with this provident idea went to Bath, bought a house there, and proposed settling for life in a contented way. Upon the first great fall of stock he began to be alarmed—it was at £1000 when be left London, and it fell to £900. He accordingly left Bath with an intent to sell out; but before he arrived in London, then four days journey, it fell to £250. It was too low, he thought, to sell then—and he lost all.

Two maiden sisters, being original proprietors, when the stock got up to £970 were advised to sell out. The eldest sister agreed; the other was for continuing; at last the former prevailed and they sold out their stock, which amounted to above £90,000. They then consulted their broker how to invest the money; he advised them to buy navy bills, which were at £25 per cent. discount. They accordingly bought in, and in two years after received the whole of their money from government. Thus they had not only the luck to sell out within £30 per cent. of the highest price of South Sea stock, but gain an additional increase of £20 per cent. on their capital.

The duke of Chandos' stock was worth, at one time, £3000,000. He went to the old duke of Newcastle to consult what to do. He advised him to sell. No; he wanted half a million. 'Why then said the duke, 'sell £100,000, and take your chance for the rest.' No—he kept all—and lost all.

Sir Gregory Page was a minor at the time; his stock was worth £200,000. He had two guardians; the one was for selling, the other for keeping; the former was positive, and insisted on an umpire, an umpire was accordingly called in, who gave his opinion for selling. It was accordingly sold; and Sir Gregory, on coming of age, with the legal interest of so large a fortune, afterwards built that fine house on Blackheath, and purchased a park of three hundred acres around it, which house he lived in, in magnificence, for fifty years and then left it, with an estate of 10,000 a year to his nephew, the late Sir Gregory Page Turner.

Gay, the poet had £10,000 stock given him by the elder Creggs; this, with some other stock he purchased before, amounted, at one time, to £20,000. He consulted with his friends what to do. Dr. Arbuthnot advised him to sell out. No; that would be throwing away his good luck. 'Well, said doctor, 'sell out as much as will produce £100 a year, and that will give you a clean shirt and a shoulder of mutton for life.' He neglected this advice, and lost all; which had such an effect upon his spirits, that notwithstanding his subsequent success with the Beggar,s Opera, it produced a billious disorder, which in the end killed him.

An old quaker, when the stock was at its height, employed one Lopez, a broker, to sell out; which he accordingly did; but when the money came to be paid, the stock fell, and the purchaser was off.—'Sell them again, friend Lopez,' said the quaker. He did so; and the stock falling a second time, the purchaser walked on. 'Sell them again, friend Lopez, for anything—but be sure of thy man. The third time he succeeded; and the fall between the two day's interval was about £50 per cent; so that out of £100,000 stock he secured half. Lopez, who lived many years after this transaction, was well known by the name of 'Sell them again, friend Lopez.'

FROM THE ARMY

An official report has been received from General Jesup, dated Fort Dade March 26th, in which he states that the Seminole chief, Yaholoochie, (Cloud) who commanded at Wahoo, is at Tampa Bay with his family, and that he has about two hundred of his people in camp near that Post. That the principal chiefs on the St. Johns, Tuscennia & Emathla, (Philip,) have sent messengers to General Jesup that they will obey the order of Micanopy to emigrate; and that Philip also had sent his son, who informed the General that his father had required Abiaca, (Sam Jones,) the chief of the Micasukees to join him, and accompany him on a visit to Micanopy. The General has no doubt that the war is ended, if a firm and prudent course is pursued. He states that he shall send one battalion of the Indian warriors serving in Floida to Mobile, as soon as it can be mustered and paid, and transports be obtained. That the Alabama drafts will be sent off as soon as they can be paid—transports have been provided for them; that the naval garrison furnished by Commodore Dallas, for Fort Foster has been relieved, and ordered to join the ship whence it was detached; that he shall discharge the volunteers and militia force, as rapidly as the circumstances of the service will permit, and will take measures to the ordinance and other stores, not required in Florida, taken to the most convenient arsenal and store houses.—*Globe.*

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT AT BOSTON.

Superior Court—Dana, late Lessee of the Tremont Theatre, versus Kemble, Tragedian, and Comedian. This interesting case, has been drawing its slow length along, nearly three years, was brought to a close yesterday, by the full Court, which affirmed the judgment, giving $2,700 and costs to Mr. Dana. The origine of this suit was as follows:—Kemble originally stated that the terms which he obtained for himself and his daughter, were one half of the receipts of the theatres in which they performed. Mr. D. paid them accordingly with a proviso, that those were the most favorable terms given to other principal theatres; but after Mr. Barry assumed the management of the Tremont, and while the Kembles were playing their farewell engagment, Mr. Dana learnt that they did not divide the receipts at the Park, New York; but only divided the balance, after the expenses of the house had been deducted. Mr. Dana then trusted the balance due the Kembles, in Mr. Barry's hands. One question was whether Tremont Theatre was a "principal Theatre," and as a Boston Jury could not believe the first Theatre of the Metropolis of New England could be any thing less than "a principal Theatre,' they returned a verdict for Mr. Dana.

Some exceptions were taken to the judge's charge, and a new trial granted, but terminated the same as the first.—The case was then carried up to the full bench, upon some points of the law, and the third result, as above stated, was the same as the two preceding; and it is not likely that we shall ever hear any more about it. The costs are supposed to about $800.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Philadelphia Conference closed its session on Thursday evening, 13th April, Bishop WAUGH in the Chair. The following are the appointments of the preachers—

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
S. Higgins, P. E.
Union—M. Savin.
Ebenezer—L. Soot.
Salem—J. Henry.
Nazareth—C. S. Janes
St. Paul's—W. Barns
Western Church—B. Weed.
Wesley—J. Smith, Sr.
Zoan and Wesley—W. H. Gilden
Asbury—E. L. Janes.
Hadington—J. Flanery.
Chester—W. Torbert, E. R. Williams.
Radner—W. Crogen.
Saundersburg—R. Anderson.
Strasburg—W. Urie, C. W. Jackson.
Columbia—W. Robbers.
Harrisburg—T. J. Thompson.
Lebanon—J. Bisey.
Lancaster—J. L. Houston.
Susquehanna—F. Tebles, J. Wolson.
Springfield—J. Edwards.
West Chester & Marshalton—J. Lednum.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT
J. Smith, P. E.
St. George's—C. Pitman.
Kensington—J. Hagary.
St. John's—J. Lybrand.
Fifth St.—R. Garry.
Harmony—T. Miller.
Eighth St.—J. T. Cooper.
Fair Mount—C. J. Crouch.
Melody—R. W. Thomas.
Frankford—W. W. Foulks.
Buselton—L. M. Prettyman.
Leemon's Chapel—W. H. Gentner.
Manayunk—H. G. King, J. L. Taft.
Germantown—C. A. Lipencot.
Bristol—D. Barine.
Reading—A. John.
Pottsville—T. Sovereign.
Mauch Chunk—Davidson Neel.
Easton—G. Lacy, M. Enenee

CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT.
D. Daily, P. E.
Smyrna—Wm. Allen, V. Shepherd.
Dover—E. Reed.
Denton—L. Storks, J. Mann.
Caroline—J. Bell, J. Nichols, Sup.
Middletown & Cantwell's Bridge—J. Cuningham.
Easton—J. V. Potts.
Talbot—S. Drain, S. Barton.
Centreville—J. Bain,—— Curlis.
Church Hill—J. Humphrics.
Kent—R. E. Kemp, J. Price.
Delaware City—Wm. Thomas,——Pierson.
Cecil—Wm. Rider, ——Dutott.
West Nottingham—S. Grace, —— ——
Port Deposit—R. M. Greenbank.
Northeast—E. Kennard.
Elktor—J. H. McFarland,
Wilmington—W. A. Wiggins.
New Castle—P. Comb.

DELAWARE DISTRICT.
H. White, P. E.
Dorchester—Wm. Spry, ——Reath.
Cambridge—D. Lambdin, J. Allen.
Salisbury—J. Massey, J. Johnson.
Princess-Anne—S. Townsend, J. Carlisle.
Accomack—J. S. Taylor, J. Adkire.
Northampton—G. Wiltshire, J. Roach.
Snow-Hill—J. Hareard, J. Hargus.
Nevis & Ebenezer—J. R. Willett.
Milton—Wm. Connelly, J. Quigley.
Milford—J. D. Onins, C. Karsner.

The following persons were appointed Constable's on Monday 17th April, 1837:

Fork District, No. 1—William Drura.
Newmarket, No. 2—John B. Corkran, Charles Johnson.
Vienna, No. 3—Josiah Handley, Samuel Vane.
Parson's Creek, No. 4—James Nield, Samuel Aaron.
Lake's No. 5—Solomon Kirwan, William Fallen.
Hooper's Island, No. 6—William A. Slacum, Marcellus D. Keene.
Cambridge, No. 7—Harrison Barnett, Walter Kirby.
Neck, No. 8—Thomas Lamdon.
Cambridge Town—William Bell, Francis Price.
Newmarket do. Henry H. Edmondson.
Vienna, do. Benton H. Crockett.

The amount of Wheat imported into New York from Foreign ports, during the months of February & March, was about 702,700 bushels, and of Rye, in the same time about 252,500 bushels.]

CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1837.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams is in Baltimore, for the purpose, it is said, of giving evidence in a case of Reuben M. Whitney, against the former proprietors of the Baltimore Chronicle, for an alleged libel.

It has been decided in Ohio, that a master does not lose his right to a slave in attendance upon him in that state; and a person, who had harbored a slave that had absconded from his master, while journeying through Ohio, was fined fifty dollars. A contrary decision was made some time since in Massachusetts.

The article in our columns from the New York Daily Express, entitled—"Things as they are and their causes," is one of those plain, sensible, clear and intelligible productions, which merits a perusal, and defies contradiction. It speaks facts—known facts—facts that are incontrovertible, and such as no man in his senses, would attempt to gainsay. It traces the existing state of things in our country, to their true source—the injudicious and hasty measures of the Government—the fatal and paralysing experiment of General Jackson, which commencing with the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States and its branches, has been followed up with a series of unwarranted and oppressive Executive acts, all tending to the same end, and all producing the effects, which are now, but too apparent, throughout the land. How long is this misrule to continue? When and where is this system of abuse, of folly and mismanagement to end? The answer is, when the people shall elect men to serve them—who WILL serve them faithfully—men who will consult and promote their welfare—men who will not hazard all the great interests of the country, by trying absurd, ridiculous, and ruinous experiments—men, in fine, who will pursue a course exactly opposite to that, of which the necessary and inevitable consequences were predicted, by the TRUE Republicans, (the whigs) who have been, and are NOW arrayed in firm and manly opposition to the iniquitous system of Governmental oppression, which has been tolerated for the last eight years. No other people on the face of the earth, could have borne up so long, against such ill advised schemes of Government. But there is a point, beyond which, the indulgent forbearance of a free people ceases to be a virtue. If a blind devotion to men, who have heretofore swayed the sceptre, has kept out of the view of an intelligent population, the most daring invasions of Executive power and the most flagrant assumptions of undelegated authority, let not those upon whom the mantle has been cast, persuade themselves into the vain and delusive belief, that THEY, too, can pursue the high road of usurpation, trampling upon laws and disregarding Constitutions, with the same exemption from merited disgrace and punishment.

At the request of a friend, we insert an article extracted from the Temperance Herald, illustrative of the effects of intemperance upon civil liberty. It is ingenious, well written, forcible and eloquent. The head and pen that are employed in exhibiting the evils of intemperance, in the manner, in which, the author of the elegant extract we allude to, has treated the subject, cannot be too highly commended; and the labors of such minds cannot fail to be productive of the most happy effects, in the advocacy of a cause so just, so righteous, and so deserving of the support of every enlightened community. That our Republican institutions rest upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, all are willing to concede—while the vice, which is destructive of both these main pillars of our strength, is nevertheless countenanced; though no one seems to be ignorant of the fatal consequences to which its prevalence may lead. Why does public sentiment tolerate and sustain this maddening & destroying curse? How long will the mighty tide of intemperance be suffered to roll on, undermining the foundations of our civil liberty, and sweeping away the moral and intellectual basis, upon which the edifice of our social and political happiness has been built? The moral power of a strongly concentrated public opinion has done much: but much yet remains to be done, by the well directed energy of public virtue, ere the destroying deluge is arrested, which threatens, in its onward course, to prostrate all that is dear to man, or highly prized by freemen.

We have seen, of late, some speculation in the Whig papers, as to the candidate upon whom the ANTI Republican, alias Van Buren party, will fix, for the succession.—We have no particular objection to the propagation of any intelligence as to the ascertained movements of our opponents in reference to their future operations; but from the character and standing of the individuals spoken of, (Messrs. Benton & Rives) as likely to be, the one or the other, the candidate of the pseudo-democrats, we are inclined to disbelieve the stories in circulation.—The latter of these gentlemen is notoriously nothing more in his own state, than a second rate county court lawyer; & the only merit of which Thos. H. Benton can boast, is his disgraceful and degrading service, in the disciplined ranks of a profligate administration. The idea of elevating such a man to the presidency is preposterous; but we know not what the dominant party may have in view. If they have even now no idea of selecting Benton or Rives, the suggestion by the Whig prints, that it is their intention to run one of them, will probably induce them so to do. We trust, therefore, that the opposition papers will not countenance the horrid idea, that such a man as Benton, is to be supported for the office of President by any RESPECTABLE portion of the people of the United States. Let us do justice to our opponents, by supposing, until further developements are made, that they have too much discretion as well as virtue, to think of such a piece of folly.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.—We hear a great deal about the Constitutional Currency, and about the agency which the last administration had, and which Mr. Van Buren is to have, in restoring it. What is it? Gold and silver.—Well; and what has been done to restore the Constitutional Currency, as it is called, to the restoration of which, General Jackson tells us he devoted his "humble efforts?"—His humble efforts from the 1st of January, 1830, to the first of January 1837, have produced the following clearly ascertained results:

First. An augmentation in the number of banks from 329 to 671, being an increase of *three hundred and fifty-seven, besides* 126 branches.

Secondly. An augmentation in the Banking capital of the United States, from $110,192,203 to $324,210,293, being an increase of upwards of *one hundred and seventy-nine millions* of dollars:

Thirdly. An expansion in the circulation of bank notes, from $11,323,[illegible] to $105,762,506, being an increase in the paper money of the country, of upwards of *one hundred and twenty four millions* of dollars.

Fourthly. An augmentation of the amount of deposites, public and private, from $55,539,925, to $154,511,891, being an increase of *near ninety-nine millions* of dollars.

Fifthly. An extension of the amount of bank loans and discounts from $[illegible]-451,214 to $590,992,661, being an increase of upwards of *three hundred and ninety millions* of dollars, a sum only twelve millions less than the aggregate of the increased capitals, circulation and deposites.

THE GRAVE.

Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and there meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being, who can never—never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition.

If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent—if thou a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged in thought, word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart which now lies cold and still beneath thy feet;—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear; more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplet of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with these tender yet futile tributes of regret; but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE SMITH.

The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the Executive proceedings of the Senate on the nomination of Wm. Smith, of Alabama, to be one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The following is the vote of the Senate on confirming the nomination:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Allen, Benton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard King, of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Niles, Parker, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Con., Tipton, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—23.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, McKean Mouton, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robin, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Swift, Webster, White—18.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Feb. 1st, states that the Pacha of Tripoli, in the late dispute with Mr. Warrington, the British consul had struck him with his pipe, which the consul returned with his whip. A British naval force had in consequence gone from Malta to Tripoli for satisfaction.

From the New York Herald.

The number of failures that have taked place since the present crisis began, is esimated as follows:

5	Foreign and Exchange Brokers,	$15,000,000
30	Dry Good Jobbers,	15,000,000
16	Commission Shoe & Clothing Houses,	7,000,000
28	Real Estate Speculators,	20,000,000
8	Stock Brokers,	1,000,000
6	Miscellaneous,	2,000,000
93	aggregate for New York,	$60,500,000

SPECIE.—The whole story is told in the following paragraph from the New York Mercantile of Saturday.

We learn by a gentleman from Indiana, that one of the branches of the State Bank of that State, of only $200,000 capital, had, the latter part of March, when our informant left, rising of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE IN ITS VAULTS, mostly Government money. So large an amount of specie is not wanted there, but it would be of great service here, while the pressure for money continues.

"*Advertising—its benefits.*—The author of the work entitled the 'Great Metropolis,' says, that 'every one who has paid the least attention to the philosophy of newspapers, must have remarked, that as advertisements are the last things to come to a paper, so they are the last to leave it. There cannot be a stronger general proof of the advertising. If a tradesman pays $20 for a sign over his door, which can be read by those only who pass it, what must a more full and descriptive sign be worth, in the shape of an advertisement, which is carried into many hundreds of families in town and country, and read beyond all doubt, by thousands of people?' Advertisements, in truth, are *moveable signs*, which meet the eye of customers in all places and situations: and that man of business, who is deterred by the comparatively trifling charge of the printer, from availing himself of the advantage advertising affords, cannot boast very largely of the minuteness or care with which he has traced causes and effects."

ENLIGHTENED LEGISLATION.

An act, passed at the last sesssion of the Legislature of Virginia, exempts a certain portion of the property of poor debtors from execution and other liabilities; authorizes each white person in the State, being a husband or parent, against whom an execution may hereafter issue upon judgements for which the cause of action shall arise, after the 1st of August, to set apart a cow, bedstead, bed, &c. half a dozen knives and forks, six plates, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthenware, a loom and its appurtenances, a spinning wheel, pair of cards; axe, five barrels of corn, one barrel of flour, 200 pounds of bacon or pork, and five dollars worth of hay or other forage, or such portion of these articles as they may have, which articles are exempted from execution; provided all personal property is delivered up to the officer, and affidivit be made before a magistrate that there is no other property owned, except such exempted articles; and provided, that where such poor person shall die intestate, the same articles shall be set apart for his widow or infant child or children, and be exempted from execution as aforesaid; and declares all mortgages, deeds of trust, and liens upon any such property to be null and void, and gives the Circuit Courts and the County and Corporation to grant injunctions against the sale of any property exempted by the act from execution.—*Alex. Gaz.*

To the Editor of the 'Chronicle.'

I declare, Mr. Editor, it must be a delightful thing to be an Author. The pleasing sensations excited by thinking, "what will Mr. so and so, say to this bantling of my genius?" and "I wonder what the world will think of my fertile imagination?" and "I wonder who will admire the original ideas emanating from my pen, dipped in the Helicon of sweet romance?"—Charming!—charming, to wander even in thought, by "shady banks" and "purling streams"—inhaling odoriferous breezes from "roses and jessamines, planted by the hand of beauty"—Could I envy the lot of such a mortal and sin not? Alas! I shall never be an author, unless you can procure me a receipt to make one. Perhaps by advertising, some of your numerous readers will take compassion on my "thirst for fame," and give me, through your "circulating medium," the coveted blessing.

To sink into obscurity without making *one* effort to be immortalized, is appalling. I grant ye that age has somewhat palsied the finer feelings that revel in the fancy of the youthful; but, as "ductile gold is extracted from the crude ore by mechanic skill," might not the sparks of genius, emitted from the brilliant productions of some *modern writers*, be caught as "en passant?"

Take pity upon my "longing after immortality," therefore I pray you Mr. Editor, and give this trifle a place in your columns, whilst I subscribe myself, a would be Author, NORA.

BANKS.

The whole number of Banks in Massachusetts, in 1801, was six, having an aggregate capital of $3,850,000. In December, 1836, the number had increased to one hundred and thirty eight, and the capital to $40,830,000.

A statement has lately been laid before the shareholders of the London and Birmingham Railway Company from which it appears that another million of money will be required for the completion of that undertaking.