CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1837.

☞The Orphans' Court of this County, will sit on Monday, 5th of June.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in a letter dated at Cincinnatti, May 13, states that when he left Nashville, he saw offered 20 per cent premium for specie, and was offered 15 per cent advance for his notes on the United States Bank. This is the State of the better currency promised by Mr. Taney, General Jackson, &c.

Vice President Johnson declined a dinner tendered him at Nashville, through which place he travelled on his way home from the south, for reasons best known to him

It is presumed the Colonel has no taste for the company of such persons as usually collect on such occasions, his predilections being in favor of those of another color.

It will be seen by the proclamation of the President that he has convened Congress in September, "great and weighty matters" requiring the consideration of that body.—What those great and weighty matters are, it is impossible to determine, judging from what the president said but a short time since, to the New York merchants. We know of no great and weighty matters which demand the attention of Congress, except the derangement of the currency, and the effects of that derangement; and yet one would hardly suppose that these are the subjects of moment to which Mr. Van Buren refers, since, he declared only a few days previous to the appearance of his proclamation, that he saw no necessity for calling Congress together on account of the distressed situation of the commercial and mercantile portion of the community. There cannot be, at this time, any other cause for the assemblage of Congress than that which was lately deemed insufficient. If what we conjecture, has induced the Executive to take the measure he has adopted, he deserves *some* credit; and it is only a matter of regret that the expedient was not resorted to at an earlier period, or that some governmental measures were not taken to prevent the difficulties and embarrassments with which the country is now oppressed. The circular from the Treasury Department to the Collectors of the Customs and the Receivers of public moneys, in effect repeals the order from the same Department of July last. We see no good reason why this could not have been done sooner. Nothing but a most reprehensible perverseness could have induced such a long adherence to a measure so justly complained of, and so universally condemned. The *humbug* is however, now at an end; and we wait, with intense anxiety to hear what new "experiment" will next be attempted. There is no knowing what a day or an hour may bring forth from our mysterious and versatile rulers.

How base, how malicious, how little and contemptible the insinuations of some of the Van Buren presses against the Bank of the United States, of Pennsylvania! The mean spirited, cringing worshippers of a man from whose tyrannical sway, it is to be feared, the country is not yet free, cherish the same bitter and malignant feelings against an institution *now* dead, that rankled in the bosom of their idolized chieftain, when he was slandering and persecuting it, during its existence, with all the fury of a demon. Let them cease their vain and senseless clamors. The bank of the United States is extinct; it has no existence, though it is to be hoped, it will soon rise again. But a Bank called "The Bank of the United States," *does* exist, in the State of Pennsylvania, and we have no doubt, a good one, it is. This Bank, it seems, has stopped specie payments, and the annunciation of the fact, is received by those who have assisted in bringing about the suspension on the part of all the Banks, with exclamations of triumph and with notes of exultation. Now this Bank is not the Bank of the United States, against which General Jackson and his parasites, waged a relentless and exterminating war. It is a State institution as much so as any Bank in Maryland. But the *name—the name*, and Nicholas Biddle the President!! Aye, "there's the rub." They cannot brook the idea that a man bearing that hated name, should preside over an institution which is designated by the same title as that which the "old Roman" trampled under his feet. We firmly believe that if this bank, this State institution would fail to-morrow, bringing down ruin upon thousands, and the sad intelligence could be conveyed here the next moment after the catastrophe, it would be received by men in this community, with the wildest vociferations of joy. They may put up their hypocritical prayers that this Bank may be enabled to resume specie payments, and go on successfully in the line of its legitimate operations. God save the Bank from the *secret* prayers of its enemies! May it be protected until the last hour of its existence from the fate, which, such *pretended* well-wishers—the sycophants of Andrew Jackson, sincerely wish to befall it, and for which, they would impiously supplicate the throne of grace and mercy, with more of earnestness and fervour, than ever warmed their hearts, or dwelt upon their tongues, when they petitioned for their daily bread.

In reference to the part taken by the United States Bank of Penusylvania, in the suspension of specie payments, and to the reasons which have dictated this course, we ask attention to the following remarks of the National Gazette:—

"We learn with great satisfaction, that in these measures of precaution the Directors of the United States Bank fully concur.—They might, doubtless, have proceeded differently, but they considered themselves perfectly identified with the community, and go with it cordially. They believe the measure of a precautionary and temporary character entirely, and they wish to reserve the unbroken strength of the bank so as to lead the way with resumption of specie payments, as soon as the government can pay its creditors in the same medium."

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com.

GREAT MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

It was known at an early hour this morning that the Collector of this port had returned from Washington, whither he had been for the purpose of making representations to the government on the subject of the Treasury order demanding specie for Custom House Bonds. At the suggestion of several gentlemen, a notice was posted on the various bulletins, stating that at 1 o'clock Mr. Swartwout would state to the merchants, at the Exchange, the results of his journey.

At the hour appointed the great room was filled with a most respectable assembly of merchants, traders, mechanics and others. Mr. Swartwout was received with warm congratulations. He stated that on receiving the Treasury order last Saturday requiring him to demand specie, and to receive that only in payment of bonds, he determined at once to proceed to Washington. He did so, and on Monday morning called on the Sec'y of the Treasury, and communicated to him his opinion of the entire impossibility of enforcing the order, and the impossibility of the merchants compliance, however much they might be inclined.

The Secretary replied that the laws were imperative, and that he had taken an oath to enforce those laws, that much as he felt for the distresses which he knew the community were suffering, he found himself bound by the laws in a manner which left him no alternative.

The Bonds for to-day have not been deposited in Bank and of course are not paid. But it is understood on all hands that no suits will be commenced, and that the bonds will in a day or two be returned to the Banks.

Want of time compels us to stop here. The amount of the whole business is, that under the necessity of the case, the Collector will take the responsibility of depositing the bonds in banks where they will be paid as other bank debts, and look to Congress to sanction what he does, which they will certainly do. The government will make no objection to his course.

The Courier and Enquirer states, that Mr. Swartwout closed his address as follows:

"And now gentlemen, under a deep conviction that the order of the Treasury Department cannot be complied with, I, on my own responsibility here give notice that I will receive the bills of all the City Banks in good repute, in payment for debts due the government."

This annunciation was received with three cheers, and immediately upon Mr. S. retiring, the meeting was organised, and the thanks of the merchants of this city tendered to Mr. Swartwout, for his manly and well timed measure in their behalf. He has indeed done nobly.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

In this body, on the 26th ultimo, after the report from a committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, and some other proceedings of form, the previous standing committees of the house were all dispensed with, and the speaker authorised to appoint fresh ones.

A resolution was afterwards, by leave, introduced, authorising the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to establish a branch in Mississippi, with liberty to continue the same for twenty years; but subject to such general laws as already regulate Banks in that State.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Presidents and other agents of Banks in attendance, as to the course they might advise, for the purpose of relieving the existing embarrassments.

The Presidents of the Planters, Agricultural, and Brandon Banks, and the agents of the Natchez Bank, were in attendance, by the Governor's request.

A project of a Bill to relieve the distresses of the country, has been submitted to both Houses, and is under consideration and will no doubt undergo full discussion at as early a period, as by the course of business, it can be brought up to be acted on.

The chief features of the mode of relief as proposed are to confer on the Banks power to issue post notes, payable in 3, 5, 9 and 12 months, bearing an interest of 5 per cent, to take the damages entirely from foreign bills of exchange, and to place the damages on domestic or inland bills, protested, at the rate of 5 or 10 per cent, and also to place the same rate of damages on those notes to the Bank which shall be protested, and for which the post notes of the Bank shall have been given. It is further proposed that the post notes shall be receivable in payment of all debts due the State, and the Banks issuing them; and that judgements on all loans, made in such post notes by the Banks shall not be subject to forthcoming bonds as other judgments.

A Bill embracing the principles of the above scheme has been introduced into the House, but it will, no doubt, undergo many and various and important modifications, particularly as regards the forthcoming bonds. It seems likely, too, to meet with a good deal of opposition.

A bill to consolidate actions against drawers and endorsers of protested notes and bills of Exchange to prevent the great accumulation of costs, has been introduced into the House, and will in all probability pass.

DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster reached Wheeling, on his western tour, on Saturday evening last, and was treated to an informal, but numerously attended public dinner on the following Monday. Understanding that he was expected to arrive at Wheeling from Pittsburg on Saturday, about one hundred of his friends chartered a steam boat and proceeded up the river to meet him. They met their distinguished visitant some distance below Steubenville where the two boats were lashed together and ran down to Wheeling. At the wharf, as we learn from the Times, the boats were met by four or five thousand citizens, who had assembled to welcome the arrival of the statesman and orator. Mr. Webster remained over Sunday at Wheeling, and on Monday, about two hundred of his friends took a snug *family* dinner with him, at the Virginia House.

From the toasts drank on the occasion, as given in the Wheeling Times, we have space only for the following:

Our Country.— Wronged and misgoverned by ignorant unprincipled rulers, oppressed by Government engaged in a wicked and unnatural warfare on its best interests: we have yet entire confidence in its ability to emerge from its present disastrous condition,

The Union.—As it is, without addition or diminution.

The Constitution.— As administered by Washington and explained by Madison, not as perverted from its legitimate construction by its more modern commentators.

To the memory of Alexander Hamilton. The first statesman of the age. How signally the predictions of his profound forecast and sagacity have been verified by the past and present experience of the country.

The present condition of the Country.—The legitimate and foretold result of a series of extraordinary and violent measures, all tending in their consequences to the prostration of confidence and credit.

Our distinguished Guest.—His manly and untiring, though unsuccesful efforts to sustain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws against the encroachments of Executive power, and avert the catastrophe that now impends over the country, has given him a new claim to the gratitude of his countrymen, and added a new lustre to that fame which was already imperishably identified with the history of our institutions.

In reply to this sentiment, Mr. Webster rose and replied in a manner appropriate to the man and to the time in which it was delivered, and closed with the following sentiment:

Our country—our free Government.—Never to be despaired of, never to be deserted.

Henry Clay.—The worthy coadjutor of our distinguished guest in the cause of constitutional liberty. We cherish his fame as among the brightest treasures of our country's glory.

The expunging of the journals of the Senate.—An act of unparalleled meanness and subserviency; no allowance for the rancor or virulence of party spirit can excuse or extenuate it.

FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 11.

We have been politely furnished by a gentleman of this city with 2 letters, one from the city of Mexico, dated April 1, the other from Vera Cruz, dated the 18th, both of them from sources in which the utmost confidence may be placed. The contents of the first were anticipated by a letter from the same hand, the contents of which we published in ihe Bee of last Monday. The other reads as follows:

VERA CRUZ, April 18th. 1837.

Dear Sir: I am happy in being able to state that, so far as our knowledge extends, tranquility prevails throughout the Republic. Much is expected from Bustamente, who is elected President. It is hoped he will restore public confidence. Various rumors are circulated respecting the composition of his cabinet. It is thought by some that he may recall Gomez Farias, to fill the station of Minister of War. Pedraza and Canido are likewise named as likely to take office under him—but all this is mere conjecture rather than certain knowledge of what will take place when he is inaugurated into office. Some are inclined to say that he will re-establish the federal constitution of 1824, with modifications.

The war with Texas is to be renewed, backed by a loan of ten millions of dollars, two millions, of which have already been negotiated by the Government with the house of Rubio, Quintana, Aguerro and others, whose names are withheld from the Public. They are to be secured by paper on the Custom House to be funded on duties, to the exclusion of former issues of the Government.

The U. S. Government and citizens are in bad odor with the Mexican authorities, and it is not thought the United States will be able to obtain the satisfaction expected for grievances which they have experienced, and it is doubtful whether a representative of the Government will be received at Court.

Affairs, I hope, will present a more favorable aspect when Gen. Bustamente takes office. He is a gentlemanly, courteous and well informed man, has seen much of the world, and doubtless profited much by his travels. I am inclined to think him liberal in his sentiments; and he will exert himself to conciliate the friendship of foreign nations, and to compose the conflicting elements of his own.

OFFICIAL.

Circular to Collectors of the Customs and Receivers of Public Moneys.

Treasury Department, May, 1837.

Sir: You will receive enclosed the blank form in which the Treasurer of the United States will, hereafter, issue his drafts in convenient sums for payments to the creditors of the Government, and for advances made, in pursuance of law, to disbursing officers, with the signature of the Treasurer and Register written on its face for information as to their hand writing.

The warrants on which these drafts may be issued, will be retained in the possession of the Treasurer, and the drafts will be directed for payment, either to a cashier of a bank, a collector of the customs, or a receiver of public moneys, as the convenience of the service may require. For greater safety, notice will be given by the Treasurer, to the bank, collector, or receiver on whom they shall be drawn, stating the date, number and amount of each draft drawn on them respectively, and also the name of the person or persons in whose favor they issue.

If the drafts on the banks be not seasonably discharged on presentment, the collectors and receivers are requested to redeem them by receiving them in payment for duties on public lands; provided, that before they shall be received by any such collector or receiver, a certificate that they have been properly presented to the bank and not paid shall be furnished. This certificate will be given on the bank of them by the cashier, of the bank on which they are drawn; or, on his failure to give such certificate, or his signature not being known or verified to the collector, and the receiver, the Treasurer of the United States, on a return of the checks to him, and his being convinced by any evidence that the bank declines to pay them in manner satisfactory to the holder, will himself make a certificate thereon, which will justify the above named officers in taking them up in the manner before described.

The drafts so received by you, will immediately be cancelled by a cross with ink on their face, and a hole cut through the centre of them. Retaining a schedule of the numbers and amount of each, you will then transmit them, weekly, to the Treasurer of the United States; and the officers by whom they were taken up will, on their receipt by the Treasurer obtain credits in their accounts with the United States, for the amount of such as are correct. You will also return to him, weekly, a statement of the gross amount of checks taken up, and of the gross amount of money on hand.

The banks on which these checks are drawn, it paying them, will be expected to act in a similar manner as to cancelling and returning them weekly to the Treasurer. LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

RICH AND POOR.

The Augusta Chronicle makes the following apposite remarks upon that portion of the "farewell address" of "the greatest and best,"—which has for the burden of its song, "the rich and poor."

There is a vein of DEMAGOGUE-ISM which pervades the whole document about the rich and poor—the laboring classes, &c. We ourselves are as as poor as the most of people, and work as hard to make a living, but detest and despise that hypocritical cant, fashionable now-a-days, which is ever full of professions of regard for the poor, while it never puts a penny in their pockets, or puts a loaf of bread to their mouths. We look upon it as the first evidence of a paltry demagogue, to hear a man always preaching his special love for the poor, and we have always felt less confidence in the stability of our constitution in proportion, as we have seen the people gulled and deluded by such specious professions.

All the tyrants that have overthrown the republics of the world, have sung syren songs to the people and the poor.—Even Robespierre, the greatest & bloodiest of all tyrants, could preach as pretty a homily to the poor as any of the demagogues of the present day, and perhaps within 24 hours afterwards order a score of the same dear people to the scaffold.

Office of the N. Y. Daily Express
WEDNESDAY, May 17—2 P. M.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—The thunder of public indignation has at least been heard in Washington. The President and his cabinet have listened, been admonished, and now they OBEY. CONGRESS IS TO BE ASSEMBLED, as the merchants of New York demanded. EXTENSION IS TO BE GIVEN ON BONDS, as the merchants also demand. THE NEW SPECIE RESCRIPT IS ABANDONED.—The Treasury Circular, by force of circumstances is repealed. The whole position of affairs has been changed in Washington

This beginning of the return of good sense we hail with pleasure. The Globe, however, which brings us all this, in its usual paroxysms—which shows us that the department of the government known as the kitchen cabinet, is dying hard. If the cabinet proper will not throw this cabinet improper into the Potomac, there may be some hopes of amending in our financial affairs

By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the U. States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused [L. S.] the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the 15th day May, in the year of our Lord 1837, and of the independence of the United States the 61st

By the President: M. VAN Buren.
John Forsyth. *Secretary of State.*

THE PEOPLE DEMAND INVESTIGATION.—"We have for a long time," said Mr. Fox in a debate in the English Parliament, "had a *confiding House of Commons.* I want now an *inquiring House of Commons.* I say that without INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF OUR CALAMITIES, the public neither will nor ought to be satisfied." The next House must be a House of Inquiry.—The people will compel it. There will be no more Gag Law—no more packing of committees. Public indignation is too strong. The public voice will thunder at the door of the Secretary—and ask him how and why he has thus deceived and insulted the people.—*Bos. At.*

MARYLANDERS TO THE FRONT!

☞The convocation of an extraordinary session of Congress imposes upon the citizens of this state the necessity of an immedate attention to the great, and at this time, peculiar solemn and important task of selecting persons to represent them in the House of Representatives. The following extract from the general election law will show how the people of the state will be summoned to this duty.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if at any time hereafter, a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such periods as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the representatives in Congress from this state should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shal be the duty of the Governor, by proclamation, published in the newspapers throughout the state, and otherwise, at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said proclamation to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid of said representives in Congress; on which day said election shall accordingly be held to the same effect and in the same manner, and under the same regulations as in case elections of said representatives on the days fixed by law.

There can be no doubt that Governor Veazey will immediately put in exercise the power vested in him by this law. Maryland will send into the councils of the nation a delegation which will present an undivided front in favor of the REGENERATION OF THE CURRENCY.—*Balt. Chron.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns for members of Congress are now complete, and the result is that the delegation is divided, politically, the same as in the Twenty Fourth Congress. Each party has gained two members, and lost two.—The following is a complete list of the members elected:

Henry A. Wise,	Charles F. Mercer,
*Francis Mallory,	John Taliaferro,
John Robertson,	*R. T. M. Hunter,
James Garland,	*I. S Pennypacker,
*Francis E. Rives,	*Andrew Beirne,
Walter Coles,	*Archibald Stuart,
G. C. Dromgoole,	John W. Jones,
J. W. Bouldin,	Robert Craig,
John M. Patton,	Geo W. Hopkins,
*J. M. Mason,	Joseph Johnson,
Wm. S. Morgan,	*New members.

	LAST CONGRESS.		NEXT CONGRESS.	
	Whig.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
Maine,	2	6	1	7
Vermont,	5	0	4	1
Massachusetts,	10	2	10	2
New York,	9	31	10	30
New Jersy,	0	6	6	0
Pennsylvania,	11	17	10	18
Delaware,	1	0	1	0
South Carolina,	7	2	9	0
Georgia,	0	9	2	7
Louisiana,	2	1	2	1
Illinois,	0	3	0	3
Missouri,	1	1	0	2
Ohio,	10	9	11	8
N. Hampshire,	0	5	0	5
Connecticut,	0	6	0	6
Virginia,	6	15	6	15
Arkansas,	0	1	0	1
	64	114	72	106

REMARKS.—The political character of the whole Georgia delegation is doubtful. There is a strong infusion of political independence in the Van Buren part of the Virginia delegation, Bouldin, Patton, Garland and others, are not collar men, as they are called. The Illinois, Missouri and Michigan forces, are most decidedly anti-Treasury Circular Indeed, Mr. Van Buren has no troops now who will stand all fire, but the New York and New England cavalcade.

Singular Mistake.—A lad reading one day at school gave the following celebrated line of Pope, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," in the following manner: "A little *lawyer* is a dangerous thing."

ARTFUL ROBBERY.

Some time since, an extremely clever thing was done at Vienna. A young Count with some prodigiously high-blooded name, officer in the Imperial Hulans, was sitting on his horse waiting outside the gate of the cathedral for the return of their Majesties. A watch set with brilliants, which he took out from time to time, showed that he was very weary of the ceremony. A vastly sparkling snuff box, to which he frequently applied, showed that he required a stimulus; in fact the handsome Hulan was evidently falling asleep. He was roused by a well dressed-person's making his way to him, and with a very low bow begging of him, "to preserve that attitude. "He explained his odd request, by saying, that one of archduchesses was desperately smitten with him and desired to have his picture: but that, no opportunity having hitherto occurred, and etiquette being altogether against her asking it in person, she had employed an eminent artist to sketch it as he mounted guard.— The count, notorious for a good opinion of his own charms, was infinitely delighted; but he affected to laugh at the idea, and threw himself into an attitude which he conceived to be much more captivating. His friend in the mob again begged of him to remain steady a moment, and pointed out to him in an opposite window, an artist busy in sketching a crayon drawing.

The man's eyes were fixed on him. It was undeniable that he was sketching the count, and the handsome Hulan was too generous to make an archduchess wretched for the want of his picture.— Two or three slight changes of attitude were required to complete the performance; they were gently recommended by the count's new friend, & approved by the nod of the artist in the window.— At length the operation was completed. The artist made a low bow and retired from the window. His friend on the pave did the same. The count was enchanted for having captivated a princess. But what was the time which this interesting performance had occupied? He felt for his watch, no watch was there; for his suuff box, it had disappeared! His purse had followed them. He was thoroughly awake. The worst of the matter was, that the unkind pickpockets were so proud of their having plucked the young duke, that they told the story at the first *roulette table* they came to. Thence, of course, it spread like wild fire through the court, the capital and the country.—Blackwood Magazine.

Climate and Health of Missouri.—The interior of Missouri is nearly free from frogs; and a swamp in the northern portion is rarely to be found. The same atmosphere is much dryer than it is in the same latitude east of the mountains: the summer is longer and the winter shorer; an easterly wind, such as we have in the Atlantic States, is never felt; and consumption, which sweeps away one third of the adult population of the Eastern States, is a rare disease in Missouri.—Rains in winter are of rare occurrence.—The snow descends & frequently remains until spring returns. The deep soil, and deeper clay bed beneath it prevents the long dry summer from destroying the vegetation; and the soil is so rich that without a dry atmosphere the grain would sink prostrate to the earth. The countenances of the children and people are generally ruddy, with a sufficient indication of prevailing good health. Bilious fevers and fever and ague constitute nearly the whole sickness of the country; and these yield to medicine as readily as in any other State. That people sicken and die there with some complaint is certain; but Missouri is as healthy as Pennsylvania or New York.

In the heat of summer the prairies are daily visited by a breeze, and are generally cooler than the woodlands. The nights in summer are commonly cool.—The water is impregnated slightly with limestone.—Good water can be found in wells, dug in suitable places, from twenty to forty feet in depth, but generally some blowing of limestone rock is requisite before a permanent spring is found.—*Phil. Inq.*

THEFT IN HIGH LIFE.—Two sisters from the town of Riga, in this State, & of a most respectable family were detected, says the Rochester Democrat, in stealing goods from the store of Messrs. Griffith, Brothers & Co., on Thursday last.—While the younger chatted with the clerk, the other secreted a piece of satin under her cloak, being soon missed led to the apprehension of the parties. On being arrested, one who had the silk was found to have also purloined and placed under her cloak a piece of gingham and two pieces of calico. The other sister who had taken "*French leave,*" was traced to the hotel, where she was confronted, and a small basket with the piece of satin, discovered between two beds in the room adjoining the sitting room, when they both confessed their guilt—and, with "many tears," spoke of the wealth and respectability of their parents—deplored their fall and begged that they might not be exposed. They were however, taken before the Police, tried by three justices and fined ten dollars each.

It appears they were induced to this crime from being told by some *ladies* of their acquaintance with what facility shop lifting could be carried on in Rochester.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

Yesterday the experiment, was made of demanding specie for all bonds. The deposite Banks having refused to carry out the order, the bonds were returned to the Custom House, but not one of them was paid. The whole receipts of the Cashier from all sources for the day, were forty-nine dollars, *all in specie.* To day the bonds will be returned to the Banks; or paid in paper at the Custom House.

A LADY SAILOR.—Mrs. Holdridge the wife of Capt. N. Holdridge of the packet ship United States, arrived on Tuesday at New York in that vessel—it being her thirtieth voyage across the Atlantic! We think she is fairly entitled to a command, having in every instance sailed as the mate of Capt. H.