it was evident that the surprise of Helens mother had arrisen from their conversation, and her movement had too much meaning in it for them to be mistaken.—Miss Helen looked at her mother with a fearful frown, and George Kingston shrugged up his shoulders and looked toward his hat. Discretion on his part was the better part of valor—

For he that loves and runs away,
May live to love another day,

And after he had flourished his silver mounted cane, and pulled his watch from his pocket, and adjusted his shirt collar, he arose and took his departure.

Miss Helen, after saying he need not be in a hurry it was not late, and so on, seized upon the only light in tne room to illuminate the dark hall which Mr George Kingston was obliged to pass through to reach the street door, and away they walked leaving Mrs. Hendersou in total darkness where she waited until she was tired for the return of Miss Hellen with the light, and then followed to the door to ascertain what the loving couple were about, and they being so thoroughly absorbed in affection, did not discover that she was looking at them, until she had seen Mr. Kingston kiss Helen several times— his arms were about her neck; and she was reclining very affectionately upon his shoulder, when the eyes of the young swain chanced to gaze upwards, and encountered the gaze of the astonished mother. It was needless to say that Mr. George Kingston scampersd off at a pretty considerable gait, and Miss Helen returned mortified to the sitting room where her mother having reached before her, was waiting with a fine pair of 'cat o' nine tails, which she put into operation to the no little discomforture of the young lady's arrangement's. The poor child thought it hard that she should be so treated for being in love, and as to the kissess—why she imagined they were perfectly in place. The mother ihought otherwise, and from that time forth Miss Helen was forced to retire at eight o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8th.

U. S. SENATE.

Reports and resolutions were in order. No resolutions, however, were presented and the senate proceeded to the orders of the day,—being a continued discussiou upon the Sub-Treasury bill.

Mr. *H*ubbard who did not finish his speech yesterday, resumed and concluded. His remarks were mainly in reply to Mr Rives and his Bill' which he examined in detail and opposed in detail. Mr. Hubbard spoke for two hours and dedefended the Executive and its measures with great ability, and with all the argument and ability he could bring to his aid.

Mr. Tallmadge of N. Y. now took the floor and addressed the Senate for abou one hour with distinguished ability.—His remarks were partly foreign to the subject and in reply to Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. T. spoke of some length upon the remark in the President's Message that the New York election was the result of the exertions of the New York Banks.—He said New York has 56 counties. All but thirteen have Banks; 5 of them were Anti-Administration, and 8 Administration. In these 8 counties where there were no banks the opposition gain—Whig gain—is nearly five thousand, and yet the President says that the Banks brought about the result of this election. In the counties where there were banks, the gain wss in proportion not one half. Sir, said Mr. Tallmadge, there may be an excuse for this declaration when it is made by the organ of the Government—there may be an excuse for when it comes as it goes from the Loco Foco organs in the city of New York—but when it comes from the President of the United States, I hear the charge with astonishment. Sir, continued *Mr.* T. I repel it with indignation I repel it although it comes from the President himself. He should have known the people of New York better, and he did know them better. I call upon every Representative from New York to bear witness to the falsity of the charge. Come from what source it may, be it high or low, fron the Executive or from one of the least exalted, I shall repel it. What a situation do we present to the world? The President of the United States holding forth to the world the declaration that the Banks bribed the voters of his own State to vote against his own measures. What a message to be sent to Europe and the world—to England where we are largely engaged in trade!

No, continued Mr. Tallmadge, this is not the cause. It originated with the Loco-focos—the English Radicals—began war against all the Banks—in favor of misnamed equality—advocating hard money—haid money—exclusive specie payments—experiments, &c. This party are opposed to the U. S. Bank—so were the Administration, and thus a union was brought about between the two parties. The Message of the President in September—the squinting at a bankrupt law in that message—which law the party with all its nerve has not yet had the courage to bring foith—It is these measures, continued *Mr.* T. this war upon the Banks—this union of locofocoism this denunciation of men did not believe as the party did—it is this which prostrated the country, & brought us as we are. *Here* is the cause of our dis'resses. Your specie circular, your iron-handed griping execution of the law has done it; and because all of us do not do as we are told to do, and swear enmity to every thing not destructive, we are proscribed—denounced—impeached and impaled. There is to be neither freedom of speech nor freedom of thought without denunciation—bitter, personal vindictive—and we who will not follow in the footsteps of the illustrious successor or of the more illustrious predecessor are to have imprecations heaped upon our heads because we will not do what the Executive bids us do.

In another part of his speech Mr. T. said—we are called Conservatives—whether in honor or derision I care not.

We are called by some Conservatives, and called so because our numbers are small. Sir, I must say that I think the name of Conservative much better than Sub-Servatives, which name has been tendered to the friends of the Sub-Treasury. We have also been called, what we are, a Spartan Band, and when my colleague asks me, as one of that band, to surrender my arms, I must give him the Spartan answer, "Come and take them."

Had the President, continued *Mr.* T. recommeneded the State banks instead of the Sub-Treasury scheme, he would have found supporters. My honorable colleague would then have raised the banner of his country,—the stars and stripes, instead of his banner of gold and silver.

In conclusion, if these things are to be persisted in here, continued Mr. Tallmadge,—if these experiments are to go on—I warn gentlemen to remember the Ides of November, when a voice will be heard in New York from the Atlantic to the Lakes, loud as the roaring cataract which pours its torrents of thunder over her western borders.

Mr. Wright briefly replied, by saying that he believed that his colleague had misundestood the President in his remarks upon the State Elections in New York. I decline, however, continued Mr. W. entering upon a discustion upon the subject, because it is foreign to the bill before the Senate.

Mr. Clay said he arrose to express his thanks to the Senator from New York for the comments he had made upon lhe Presidents Message in regard to the regard to the recent elections in New York The remarks of the President were unprecedented, and, allow me to add, continued Mr. C. undignified.

His colleague, declining to meet him upon that point, has proved most truly that "discretion is sometimes the better part of valor." The chairman of the Committee on Finance declines discussing this question, because, says he, the matter is foreign to the bill before the Senate. How came the President, then, in his message to Congress, to interfere with this subject, if it is an alien matter? Sir, said Mr. Clay, I solemnly declare that if the President had said of the elections in Kentucky what he has said of the elections of New York, I would not have suffered one hour to have passed over my head without having introduced a resolution before the Senate speaking of this act of the Executive in the terms which it deserved to have been spoken of. I did even consult with other as to the propriety of introducing such a resolution; and was only prevented from doing so from the fact that the President had not made his remarks about my own State.

Mr. Wright briefly rejoined to the remarks of Mr. Clay, and said that the Senator from Kentucky had stated a very good rule, which was, that "discretion was the better part of valor." He will allow me to add that he put the rule fully in force when he thought it not wise to have introduced his resolutution condemning the Executive.

The debate was here cut short, and on motion of Mr. CLAY, the Senate went into executive session.

DEATH OF OSEOLA.—This celebra- Indian Chief died at Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, on the 30th January. He had been for some days past laboring under an affection of the throat.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Eebruary 7th. 1838.

Having been unable to give you the proceedings of the Legislature of the last few days, I will endeavor to furnish you, now, with the most interresting of them.

In Senate, there have been presented, by Mr. Ricaud, memorials of a Convention of Physicians, respectively, relative to the difficulties in the University, and the establishment of a College of Pharmacy—both of which referred to a select committee.

On Monday, John Lee, Esq. took his seat.

In the House, a memorial has been presented and referred to the committee on grievances and referred to courts of justice from the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road Company, praying remuneration for loss sustained by the construction of the Baltimore and Washington Rail-road.

Also, a petition from S. D. *W*alker and others of Baltimore, praying the incorporation of the proprietors of the Green Mount Cementry

Mr. Williams has reported a bill directing that the rules of the several Courts be published, and a bill to prevent the practice of administering unnecessary oaths to Peti Jurors—and a bill to prevent unnecessary costs in cases of Appeal from the High Court of Chancery.

Mr. Blocher's resolutions to pay members in specie have been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. *H*iller's bill authorising the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgements out of the State has been passed.

The Senate's amendments to the bill to reduce into one the several acts relative to the American Life Insurance and Trust Co. have been concurred in, and the bill is now a law.

On Monday a bill passed the House to condemn and make the public *C*emetry Avenue as now opened in Baltimore.

The bill to confirm the Reform bill is the order of the day for the 18th. inst.

The Clerks and Registers bill is the order of the day for the 20th. inst.

The Senate have passed the bills to incorporate the United order of Brothers of Baltimore and the Washington Lyceum.

Mr. Simmins's resolutions to authorise the Treasurer to pay cetrain of the public creditors in specie was up to day—Mr. Williams offered a substitute (a copy of which you shall have to-morrow.) Both were postponed till the 1st. March.

The bill to repeal the act of the last session relative to the appointment of Tobacco Inspectors, has been the chief subject of consideration since Saturday. The House substituted, in place of the repealing bill, a bill declaring lottery commissioners and certain other officers, who may have served or shall hereafter serve for five successive years, ineligi- for the space of one year. The Senate in place of this bill, substituted one to repeal the act of last session. From this proposition the House to-day dissented—and thus the matter rests.

NOMINATION OF HENRY CLAY BY RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the members of the Rhode Island General Assembly, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, the folllowing, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we cordially approve of a National Convention, and announce our determination most cheerfully to abide by its decision; we hold in proper and expedient for the Whigs, in different quarters of the Union, to declare their sentiments;—and therefore we present as a suitable candidate for *President of the United States*, HENRY CLAY *of Kentucky*; the tried and consistent patriot; the enlightened statesman; the unequalled orator; whose fame is the property of the *A*merican people, and whose principles should be their guide.

The editor of the Province Journal—one of the truest, staunchest and ablest Whig papers in the country,—in noticeing this nomination, says: "For ourselves, we have never done a more pleasant duty than that of again unfurling the ancient banner of the Whig Party, and raising the old war cry for *CLAY*."

In the course of the debate on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, Mr. Clay made the following characteristically pointed and sound remarks.

"The Senator from South Carolina has has adverted to the radical difference between us on this subject. I regret it, but I fear that it is not confined to this matter. For a long period of our service in the public councils, no two public men ever coincided upon all great measures of policy more than the Senator and myself. We agreed as to the War, the Tariff, Internal Improvements a National Bank, ect.—But, when, to my utter astonishment, I heard the Senator, at the extra session declare that he had always thought a national bank unconstitutional, the last link in the chain of opion which connected us was broken and destroyed.

The honorable Senator is not more firmly resolved than I am to sustain the just rights of the slave-holding States.—We differ as to the means. He goes for strong language, menacing tones, and irritating measures; I for temperate, but firm language, conciliation, and for obeying the injunction of the Constitution in report to the right of petition, which is never improperty denied without wounding popular sensibility. He, doubtless, does not desire to affect the stability of the Union; but I cannot but fear that his whole course on this subject has that tendency. I think that all our proceedings here should be regulated by the fact that the States are all parts of one great confederacy, and should seek to increase the harmony and strengthen the union between them. We should never act as if we were a divided people or could possibly become so. I cannot believe that it is prudent or wish to be so often alluding to the separation of the Union. We ought not to be perpetually exclaiming, wolf, wolf, wolf. We are too much in the habit of speaking of divorces, separation, disunion. In private life, if a wife pouts, and frets, and scolds, what would be thought of the good sense or deception of the husband. who should threaten her with separation, divorce, disunion? who should use these terrible words upon every petty disagreement in domestic life? No man, who has a heart or right feelings, would employ such idle menaces. He would approach the lady with kind and conciliatory language, and apply those natural and more agreeable remedies, which never fail to to restore domestic harmony. [A general burst of laughter, which Continued for some time.]—(Globe.

GLOOMY TIMES.—The Courier and Enquirer, of Monday, contains an able article headed "the crisis" the opening paragraph of which gives us a gloomy picture indeed of the times in New York, and must bring men to pause and reflect:

The Courier says: "We have at last reached a crisis in the monetary concers of this community, that is truly alarming. The inability to meet pecuniary engagements is almost general, We speak not of commercial engagements alone but of those which are made in the every day concerns of life. Each one pleads his total absence of means to his neighbor, and so it goes round the whole social circle. Where must this end? If not averted, the evil must daily, hourly increase, until a prostration in the value of property, and an extent of individual distress are reached, of which our history affores no example."

The Courier sums up the causes of the present state of affairs, and then concludes in these words; which indeed are the "words of soberness and truth:"

"The passage of the Sub-Treasury "Bill will crush all the Banking institu- "tions in the country—and postpone in- "definitely the resumption of specie "payments. This is the object of its framers. "I am opposed to banks and banking opperations from the South Sea-Bubble to the present time, said Gen. JACKSON to the Committee of New York mechanics in 1834. To this position *Mr.* Van Buren and Mr. Wright have been a driven by the disastrous and ridiculous failure of their much vaunted first expemirent. If they should succeed in maintaining it—if they should carry through their hostile plans against these institutions—and bring us back to hard money and the Strong Box—to the system of Algiers, and Spain and Turkey—what language can describe the distress, the despair, the wide spread desolation which must immediately and inevitably ensue? Let allclasses of our citizens then look out before it is too late—and let our mechanics above all others—for above all others they are interested in averting this calamity—express themselves in a language which can neither be misunderstood nor misrepresented, nor disregarded.

CALEB QUOTEM.—An Ohio paper advertises for a good practical printer, who would take the charge of the medical department of a printing office, read proof, make selections, scribble a paragraph when necessary, rock the cradle, dig potatoes, cut wood, and go with the gals to singing school, and neighboring quiltings. [Jackson Whig.

Mr. Muhlenberg, it appears, has actually been nominated as Minister to Austria, and will no doubt accept the appointment. Without insisting upon any objection to him, personally, which, however, might very properly, be urged, we cannot but consider his appointment as a sacrifice of the very interest which the mission was created to serve and protect The Tobacco interest has been sacrificed to propitiate Pennsylvania—when the expediency of sending a Minister to Austria was decided upon, it was universally regarded as proper that the Minister should possess such a knowledge of the wants and interests of the tobacco planters, as would enable him to procure such a modification of the existing commercial regulations of that nation, as might incease the value of this important staple.—But the administration, in this, as in all other matters, is guided entirely by motives of political expediency. The quarrel in Pennsyvania betwen the partizans of Wolf and Muhlenberg had become so implacable that, unless something were done to heal the breach, that great State would be irretrievably lost. Mr. Wolf was disposed of by the bestowal of an office in Washington and Mr. Muhlenberg is now put out of the way by being sent to Austria.

A mission designed to advance the intersts of the tobacco growers is committed to the charge of a man who never saw a plant of tobacco grow, and who has the slightest solicitude about the increase or diminution of it price. Was there no friend of Mr. Van Buren in the tobaccco planting states, fit for such an appointment? Where was the Chairmon of the committee on foreign affairs? Where were the Democratic members from old Virginia. These two States grow more tobacco than any other in the Union, and yet their wisher and interest are entirely neglected for the purpose of "saving the party" in Pennsylvania.—(Balt. Chron.

FROM MEXICO.—The barque Potomac of New York from Vera Cruz, sailad on the 19th ult. The message from the President of the United States had produced quite a sensation at Vera Cruz. The Mexican Consul chartered a vessel to carry the message from New Orleans to Tampico. On its reception, the Spaniards were outrageous, and clamored for war.—Violent disputes ensued between portions of the people, and every term of reproach was exhausted in giving vent to their indignation.

The speech of President Bustamente, which followed soon after, was, moderate tone, considering the violent feelings of the people. The interior of Mexico is now tranquil, but the seed of discord is planted in the breast of the people. They want war An expedition is fitting out against Texas, consisting of a ship, brig and several smaller vessels, and it is believed the government will prosecute a war againt Texas with all the energy its limited means will allow.

Respecting Santa Anna, we learn that he remains inactive, doing nothing to attract attention.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 17. 1838.

The Orphans Court of this county will sit on Monday the 26th February.

It affords us great pleasure to see how public sentiment throughout the whole country, is concentrating upon Henry Clay, for the next Presidency. Besides being nominated by several Whig Legislatures & Whig meetings, without number, he has been selected by several meetings composed of persons belonging to the self-stiled Democratic party, as the man most likely to bring back the Government to its true Repulican principles. That a great portion of that party should abandon those men, who have so grossly violated their professions and done so much to bring ruin upon the people, is not at all astonishing. That amidst all these embarrassments, national profligacy, national discredit, executive encroachment, prostration of law and constitution, Henry Clay should be selected as the saviour of his country, and her deliverer from the hands of 'greedy spoilsmen," is still less so. Mr. Clay has been always a devoted friend to his country, an able and a willing protector of her rights and interests.

MR. CLAY IN VIRGINIA

The Fredericksburg Arena, in an article on the politics of Virginia, says:—'A vast majority of the opposition party in Virginia have set their hopes upon *Mr.* Clay; every day is adding to the ranks of his friends, and increasing the conviction that he, of all the probable candidates, is best qualified to reform the abuses which exist in the administration of public affairs, and to bring the Governmeut back to its original purity and dignity.

THE SUBTREASURY IN NEW YORK.—The Committee of the House of Representatives of New York to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Mesas relates to the currency, have reported resolutions which, on the part of the Legislature, solemn protest against any scheme whereby the public revenues shall be collected in specie alone, or in any other than the common circulating medium of the country—and declaring that in the opinion of the Legislature, the Senators and Representatives from that state, in Congress, would best consult the wishes of the people of New York by resisting the passage of the the sub-treasury bill by their votes and speeches.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

There has been an important discussion, within a few days past, in the Reform Convention of Pennsylvania, involving a matter of no small interest to some of her sister States. It arose on an amendment offered to the 6th section of the 9th article of the Constitution, as reported by the Committ of the whole. The section is as follows:

"Sec. 6. The trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate."

The amendment proposed to add these words:

"And shall be extended to all persons claimed as fugitives from labor, who may declare that they are freeman."

After a debate of several days, the amendment was, on Monday, negatived and the report of commmittee of the Whole adopted.

HUMOROUS FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The Strand Theatre (says the London Observer, of Oct. 15,) closed a highly successful season on Thursday evening, with the never-tiring Sam Weller; immediately after the performance of which, Hammond stepped forward and delivered the following humorous farewell address,) written by Montcrieff,) in Character:

LADIES & GEN'LMEN:—The time for shutting up our house having come at last, I hopes you'll jist allow Sam Veller to say a few words on behalf of the Governor. Ve don't part vith you because ve vishes it, or because ve likes it, but because ve cant help it—as the folks said ven they fell out of the balloon. The fact is, (and it's no use a mincing the matter) ever since ve commenced our Pickvickian Peregrinations, and I've bin in my present sitivation, you've bin sich werry constant wisitors, encouraging all our efforts to amuse you, and never going avay vithout remembering our perquisites, that no vonder ve found it too pleasant to last long—as the laughing gas said ven it ewaporated. To be sure, ve've done all in our power to make things comfortable—as the beadel lid ven he put the cobler's legs in the stocks. Our house certainly is ray-ther small but then, as the maggot said ven he got into the nut shell, its weary snug; and ve're never so happy as ven ve're waiting on you, as the flies remarked to the grocer; and if von or two of our entertainments have happened to be spil'd in the dressing, vy ve can onlysay, as the gen'l'man said ven his hor's eye was out, it varn't our fault, but our misfor-tin.

"During the time ve shuts up shop, the Gowernor means to make all sorts of improvements, that you may feel yourselves still more at home; for, like the flower in May, ve hopes to see you all again next Easter Monday. Of course, I need't say I shall be hare to vait on you; for my place has been so werry a greeable, that all my vork's bin but play-ing; and, vatever preferment I may get in a larger house, I shall never for the mere lucre o'gain, forget my old friends here—for, arter all, home's home if it's ever so homely,' as the cricket snug in the chimney corner. The Governor's already commenced operation; he's engaged two or three favorite cooks to provide the bill of fare; and in order to prewent breakages, he means to follow the adwice of the bull in the cnaney shop, and look werry sharp arter the pieces.

"And now having said these here few vords, I've only to return you all our werry best thanks for your kindnes; and vish you all posible health and prosperity, till ve sees you agin—as the telescope said to the comet ven they moved him out of the observatory."

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—'How use doth breed a habit in a man.'—Every body has noticed the truth and point of this exclamation. We remember an instance:—

A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator, became a member of a legislative body, in one of the Eastern States. In speaking, he was addicted to an odd habit of handling his spectacles, first placing them upon his nose, suffering them to remain a minute or two—throwing them upon his forehead, and finally folding them up and laying them before him upon the desk.

One day, a very important question came up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag withal, determined to spoil the effect of the honorable member's remarks, and accordingly before he entered the House provided himself with a dozen pair of