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"THE END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE."

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—TERMS.—

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In cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until direction to omit them is received, and charged accordingly.

POETRY

CHARADES.

The following beautiful charade is worthy of the distinguished poet whose name it signifies.

Come from my first, ay, come!
The battle dawn is nigh;
And the screaming trumps and the thundering drum
Are calling thee to die;
Fight as thy father fought,
Fall as thy father fell;
Thy task is taught, thy shroud is wrought;
So forward! and farewell;

Toll ye my Second, toll,
Fling hight the flambeau's light;
And sing the hymn of a parted soul,
Beneath the silent night,
The wreath upon his head,
The cross upon his breast,
Let the prayer be said, and the tear be shed:
So—take him to his rest.

Call ye my whole, ay, call,
The lord of lute and lay;
And let him greet the sable pall
With a noble song to day,
Go, call him by his name;
No fetter hand may crave
To light the flame of a soldier's fame
Or the turf of a soldier's grave.

CAMPBELL.

My first is nothing but a name
My second is more small
My whole is of solittle fame
It has no name at all.

NAME-LESS.

THE REGISTRY LAW

The following is a copy of the Registry Act which has passed the Legislature:

A Bill. Entitled an act to guard against Fraud in the exercise of the elective franchise in the city of Baltimore.

Section. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Governor with the consent of the Senate, to appoint two persons in each ward in the city of Baltimore as registers of voters, whose duty it shall be to keep and open books annually, in which the names of each and every person shall be inserted who, upon examination by said registers, that he is entitled or will be entitled, to vote at the next election under the laws and constitution of this State, and who may apply to aaid registers for that pursose.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said register on or before the first of September annually to make out from the Books aforesaid a list, alphabetically arranged, of the names of all persons inserted in the books aforeraid, stating their respective wards; and to publish the same and affix printed copies thereof in at least ten public places in each ward.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of correcting any errors which may occur in said lists, it shall be the duty of the registers to meet in their respective wards, five days previous to the time for holding the general elections in every year, and shall set publicly for the examination of the same, and it shall be the duty of the registers aforesaid to furnish the said Judges with the list for their respective wards, and they being first sworn to perform their duties with fidelity shall receive such proofs of the right of any applicant to vote at the next general election, as is required by the laws regulating elections in this State, and they shall add to said list the name or names of such persons as shall be duly qualified to vote aforesaid, and they shall certify that they have duly examined and corrected the said list and shall safely keep the same until the day of the general election, and shall deliver them to the said Judges on the morning of the general election, before the opening of the polls thereof, which lists duly attested by the said registers, shall be deemed and taken to be the only and conclusive evidence of the qualifications of the voters thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That in case the name of any person not qualified to vote as aforesaid shall be inserted by the registers aforesaid on the lists to be published as aforesaid, if the same shall be satisfactorily and by legal evidence shown to the said Judges, after due notice to the parties concerned it shall be lawful for them to erase the name or names of such persons, provided, that in case a voter shall remove out of the ward where his name has been enrolled previous to the day of the election, he shall retain his right to vote in said ward, and in no other ward, provided also, he shall make a written statement under oath or affirmation, setting forth the fact of his removal, and the name and number of the ward, to which he has removed, and that he is still a resident of Baltimore City.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the registers appointed in the preceding section of this act shall sit for the purpose herein before mentioned, that is to say to receive and register the names of such persons as are entitled to vote under the provisions of this act from the 1st day of September to the 17th day of the same month inclusive, and their compensation shall be $2 per day, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That in case any vacancy or vacancies shall occur in the list of registers to be appointed by this act, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate be in session, shall proceed to fill such vacancy, as soon as may be after it occurs, and if the Senate be not in session, then the Governor shall fill such vacancy, and it shall be the duty of the registers, whenever any vacancy takes place to report the fact immediately to his Excelleny the Governor:

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if said registers, or any of them shall fail to perform the duties assigned them in this act, or shall be guilty of any fraud in the same, they shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county Jail not less than six months, nor more than two years.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That if any individual shall arrive in the city of Baltimore on the day of election, and he shall prove by indifferent testimony, that he has been absent from the city or state, then and in that case, the Judges of the election are authorized to receive his vote.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That if either of said registers shall bet or be in any manner interested in any bet or bets, on any election, or shall be stake holders of any bet or bets, or shall at any time, exhibit their books, except to each other, or give a copy thereof to any person or persons whatever, except the judges of elections as herein before provided, the said registers shall on conviction thereof, before Baltimore city court, be fined the sum of $100 and imprisoned 6 months.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That at the next election the voters so registered, shall declare upon their ballot for or against the registry law, and if it is found upon counting the same, that majority of said ballots were against the said law, then, and in that case the said law shall in future be null and void.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1838.

Mr. Webster closed his remarks yesterday about the time I closed my package—not, however, having concluded his speech. Mr. W. before he concluded, made some remarks upon a National Bank—of the propriety of having a National Bank in New York of 50, 000, 000 capital—or if not in New York, in Philabelphia. Mr. Webster spoke of a National Bank in this city and remarked that an institution of this kind in the District of Columbia would be far less useful than in some of the commercial cities of the Union.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The usual morning business occupied the Senate the morning hour. Reports, memorilas, and resolutions were presented, laid upon the table, passed, referred and adopted.

Among the memorials presented was one from the New York Typographical Society remonstrating against the passsge of any new law upon the subject of a copy right.

Mr. White from the committee of Indian Affairs, reported a bill supplementary to the acts of 1834, for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, to regulate the intercourse with the Indians, and to provide for the peace of the frontier. Read and ordered to a second reading.

After some miscellaneous business, the Sub-Treasury Bill came up.

Mr. Webster said that upon this occasion, and upon former occasions, he had said nearly all he intended to say upon the subject of a uniform paper currency. The Exchanges therefore would now form the subject of Mr. Webster's first remarks today. During the existence of the old U. S. Bank, bills were exchanged at the Philadelphia counter at the rate of $100,000 per day. He illustrated as one of the examples of exchange the trade between Kentucky and New York. Kentucky sold to the South and bought of the North, and was compelled to have an exchange between the North and South.

The honorable member from Ohio, said Mr. Webster, (Mr. Morris) has asked if the Government is bound to give the people bread? Give the people bread! God forbid! said Mr. Webster. The people of this country never asked for bread—they never would ask for any thing of the kind. They asked for a good government, they will ask for nothing more. They claim protection, not destruction. They ask you to make laws, wise wholesome, just and equal. They neither ask you to give them bread, nor will they receive it at your hands. Give them what they ask. Restore to them what you have taken from them; and if you do not do this yourselves, freely and voluntarily, they will compel you to give them an answer to their claims

Mr. Webster then commenced a reply to Mr. Calhoun, which he introduced with an eloquent exordium that claimed the undivided attention of all present.

It is now, said Mr. Webster, twenty-five years since I made the acquaintance of the honorable member from South Carolina.—The honorable member preceded me about a year and a half. We entered, therefore, upon public life as young men. I found him then ardent, patriotic, national. catholic, ambitious, but with a high-minded and honorable ambition, not low or grovelling or with any love for the loaves and fishes of office. We went on cordially ogether until 1824, when we separated. During the last Administration we became again united in opposing the power of the Executive. We continued together until the events of May. We separated—and it is a matter of deep and sincere regret on my part that we have separated,

If he stood now where he once stood, I should be most happy not only to act with him, but to act under him even to follow him. But we separate never to be again united. The Senator will believe me that I part from him wishing him in truth and sincerity all those personal good feelings—all that prosperity and happiness which characterised our first and earnest intercourse. We part, Mr. Webster continued, much to my regret; for in times like these I could wish he and I were together.

Mr. Webster was most eloquent in this part of his subject, and the crowd who listened to him, did so with breathless attention, and with the greatest conceivable respect.

Mr. Webster continued, and said that the great experience—the long history—the public life and character of the Senator from South Carolina—render a close examination of all he says necessary. Mr. W. then took up Mr. Calhoun's September Speech, proving that two sets of doctrines inconsistent with each other were there advanced. In continuation, he showed that the effect of what Mr. Calhoun had said was to unite the political power with the money power. Mr. W. showed this in a long, powerful and practical argument.—The Senator there, as he said, after arguing for years against this union—of its dangers and follies—advocates a principle which is sure to lead to this.

Mr. Webster then read a statement of Mr. Calhoun's where the Senator from South Carolina said "he rallied under Gen. Jackson to break down the protective system and the Tariff." He rallied under Gen. Jackson to break down the Tariff!

What, said Mr. Webster, does the manufacturing State of New Jersey think of this? What does the mighty State of Pennsylvania, which like New Jersey, rallied around General Jackson, think of this? Did Pennsylvania, whose manufacturing interest is as dear to her as her heart's blood, rally around General Jackson for the sake of breaking down the Protective System?—Did the Senators from Pennsylvania and the Senators from New Jersey, said Mr. Webster, addressing himself to them, agree to any such thing? Did the Senator from South Carolina, when in the Philadelphia State House yard, as the friend of the late Executive, say that he rallied around Gen. Jackson to break down the tariff? Mr. Webster pressed these inquiries with great force and effect. The conclusion of it was that the original supporters of General Jackson were composed of the most heterogeneous party that ever entered upon any public enterprise.

Mr. Webster then spoke of Mr. Calhoun's Edgefield letter of the 3rd November. It was, he said, a curious production, strange and wonderful in the extreme, and a letter which he was shocked and astonished to see. It read like a military despatch—was full of marches and counter marches—retreats—coverings—a falling back here and a retreat there reminding one of the seven years' war of the King of Prussia—the great Frederick—whose army was almost every where at the same time, with this remarkable difference, that he never—like the Senator from South Carolina—took a position to keep an ally in check or to cover an enemy. I was shocked, said Mr. Webster, at the sudden change—this turning about and going over—this novel position.

Speaking of the sudden change made by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster said he had read that several years ago, some of the wits of England wrote a sally in regard to two Germans. They met strangers and by accident, sat over their pot of ale, and for a time said nothing.

Suddenly one of them broke the silence by a loud excited cry, addressed to the other—"let us swear fealty—let us vow eternal friendship." The other party consented, and like the German and the other party, said Mr. Webster, so is the Senator from South Carolina.—A year since, upon the very eve of a battle, when victory was before us—when we were about to enter the enemy's camp, the Senator left us.—Believing we much wanted a leader, and were willing to take the Senator for our leader prior to the possession of our triumphal banner, quick as thought the Senator, like the German, turned about and left his friends, and went over to the enemy. The opposite party to whom the Senator went were rather coy at first, but after reciprocal blushes, hesitations, and proper modesty and backwardness, they did receive him, and the nuptials of this union have been solemnly and harmoniously celebrated.

Mr. Webster further pursued Mr. Calhoun, and complimented him with much good taste upon the position he now held as the leader of the Administration party—the commander in chief of those whom not long since he thought to be the chief of sinners. The Senator from South Carolina was the Ajax, the Nestor, the Ulysses, the all in all, and all above all of the party to whom he, had wedded himself, and who had been wedded to him.

In a well known place in a certain section of this country is a place called hermitage, where a distinguished man now lives—you have been there, said Mr. W., and I have not. Suppose the occupant of that mansion were now to enter the door to the right to stalk aboad throu gh the Senate Chamber—his commanding figure in view of all and his fiery eye upon all—would there not be some strange sights here—some rustling and huddling? Would not the Senator from South Carolina feel strange at the appearance? Would the others not expect to hear the roar of the lion, even if they did not feel his paws upon him and them?—The Senator from South Carolina is in strange, very strange, company. He has left his friends, strange it may seem, and gone over to his ememies.

Some of Mr. Calhoun's former notions about the doctrine of Nullification were then examined, and, here Mr. Webster said, in his remarks upon Nullification, that he had nothing more to say against the doctrine. He disagreed with those who thought it either sound or politic, but, contiued Mr. Webster, I reproach no man. I impeach no man's motives—I believe the doctrine of Nullification erroneous, and believe also that it originated in a jealous watchfulness of Federal power, and in a great love of the rights of the States

Mr. Webster then examined the last formal speech made on the 15th of February, by Mr. Calhoun upon this subject, and in the language of Mr. Clay, he left not a hair of it,—pulling it out by the roots. Mr. Calhoun begged here and in one or two other places to explain and reply briefly. Mr. Webster of course consented. Continuing, he said the Senator from South Carolina was the very first man who proposed the legalization of the payment of Bank notes for public dues; and here he read the law and the testimony in proof of the fact.

The peroration was in reference to the constitution and all of all parties admit it was the most splendid and effective piece of eloquence ever heard in the Congres of the U. States.

Mr. Robbins, of R. I. moved the adjournment, and has the floor to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 12 1838.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Pennsylvania against the practice of duelling. The memorial was read, ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Wall, of N. J. presented a memorial from New Ark, N. J. upon the subject of the late Duel in the district of Columbia, and duelling generally. The memorial and the proceedings of the meeting in New Ark were read in full, rdered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Mr. Crittendon presented a number of resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, expressing the opinions of that Legislature and of the State of Kentucky upon the subject of the currency.

Mr. C. defended the opinions expressed in the resolutions, and said he took pleasure in subscribing to all the sentiments they contained. Mr. C. contended that the laws, the Constitution, and the usages of the country, were opposed to the system of the administration. Ever since last September a decided opinion has gone forth against the experiment proposed to the Senate for its adoption. Not only petitions from thousands of people, but the deliberate action of whole States. New York, with her forty Representatives, had spoken against the bill,—Pennsylvania has spoken against it—Tennessee has spoken against it—New Jersey has spoken against it—Ohio has spoken against it—and all these States represented by 121 members of the other House,—one half of the whole number of members,—had spoken against it, and other decided opponents united with those who had expressed opinions against this measure. And if, said Mr. C. the members the House voted against the declared opinions of the States, there would be in the House of Representatives a majority of sixty against the Bill before the Senate. But one State had spoken for the Bill—South Carolina, who stood solitary and alone so far as an expression of opinion in its favor, but had failed in the attempt.

The resolutions were then presented, read and laid upon the table.

After some miscellaneous business the orders of the day,—the SUB-TREASURY BILL,—were called.

Mr. Webster was entitled to the floor, and commenced his remarks by saying.

The functions of this Government affecting its most important interest, were those connected with trade and commerce. Identified as these were with the peace and prosperity of the country, it was well to consider things as they were. From nothing the country had become great and magnificent. Our Exports were $129,000,000, our imports $128,000,000,—$2,000,000, was the amount of our tonage. Its manufactures most important, and the country was not only vast in its trade but vast in its extent. Our Foreign debt,—not our Commercial Debt, which was not now more than 12,000,000—but our loans amounted to not less than 100,000,000.

Mr. Webster, after stating in a concise manner, what was and what is the the condition of the country, physically and historically, entered upon a revision of its financial prosperity—its currency, and the peculiarity of its monetary system. Our currency was a mixed currency, part paper and part specie. Our country, half a century old has tried and proved this mixed currency and found it sufficient for all the purposes of life—for all the wants of the country—for all the business of the country.

This system of currency was identified with the credit of the country. Mr. Webster then entered upon alucid and eloquent review of the credit system of the country. It was identified with the happiness of the country. It encouraged labor. It united labor with capital. It made generally the laborer the capitalists. There were exceptions to this, but as a general remark it was true. Where is this capital now? said Mr. Webster. In your banks,—in your canals—in your rail roads—bridges turnpikes—and public works—not in use but idle.

In England, continued Mr. Webster, the capatilists increase their capital by dividends upon the prblic debt of Great Britain. As capital, it favored no industry—it encouraged no industry—it was indentified with nothing that was active, or that gave activity to the country.—Could the debt of England be paid of at once, the capitalists who now invest their capital in the debt, and who receive their interest from dividends made upon the public debt—could this, said Mr. Webster, be paid off to-morrow the English capitalistst would invest his capital in works of Public Improvement, and the benefit would be immense to all. Wages would increase, and a revolution would be seen in every part of England.

The most aristocratic sentiment ever uttered in this country, said Mr. Webster, was that which said that "those who traded on borrowed capital ought to break." And what would be the effects of this? said Mr. Webster. Capital would be hoarded and made a dead mass, and not as before a living and active principle. The effect was to make the laboring classes of this country but little better than the serfs of Russia. It was this borrowed capital that gave prosperity to the new states, and the representatives of the new states should be the first to foster and encourage it.—[Mr. Webster pursued this inquiry at some length and with great interest, showing the magic and beneficial power of a wholesome credit system.] Much said Mr. Webster, has been said by the Senator from South Carolina of the interests of the cotton growing States. And what is this interest more than that of the grain growing man of Indiana,—of the weaver and shoemaker of Philadelphia,—of the manufacturer of the North,—of the producer of provisions,—of any interest equal with it in extent—of the $60,000 000 which is the annual amount, of the cotton produced in the South? And it is a fair calculation that of this $60,000, 000, $45,000,000 are spent among the producers, among the employer and employed.

Mr. Webster went on to illustrate the interests of his own State, and under the head of Massachusetts an array of startling facts was stated to the Senate.

With 700,000 people, and 8,000 square miles, Massachusetts, a small State, has an annual product of $160, to every man, woman and child in the State, and her annual manufactures amount to $240,000,000.—This too was for boots, and shoes and leather, and books and wool and wollens, and for like useful articles. The entire manufacture of jewelry amounted only to 3 or 400,000 dollars of this whole sum.

And yet with these facts before us, an example of a multitude of such facts in many of the States—against this system a cry of "monopoly" was made. It made "the rich richer, and the poor poorer," was another contemptible and base and unpatriotic declared opinion upon this subject—a cry intended to have an effect on the worse and baser passions of men. Besides, nothing was more false or more unjust.

Mr. Webster then entered upon an examination of the Banking system of the United States. There were, he said, in the Unted States 700 banks—between 3 and 400,000,000 dollars capital—$80,-000,000 of specie, and $100,000,000 of bank notes in circulation. Mr. Webster commented upon these statistics in reference to their arrangements, benefits, evils, &c, &c.

Mr. Webster then said that if there had been an expansion of the currency,—and he did not doubt but there had been.—the Governmnt was the cause.—Here Mr. W. read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury written just after the removal of the deposites. The letter instructed the Deposite Banks to discount to the full amount of their ability and to the full means which the deposites allowed, giving as large discounts to the merchants as possible. consistent with other claims. And yet for acting under and carrying out these instructions the bill before the Senate had introduced a section of pains and penalties. The Government commands a thing, the doing of which was to be published with pains and penalties.

Mr. Webster enlarged upon this branch of his argument, and proved that for all undue excess the Government alone was responsible.

Mr. W. then made an argument to show the effect of contraction and the necessity of a liberal circulation of notes among the people. With but one exception, and that a recent one, he said there had not been a time when our circulation was too large for the wants of the country. The country would have got along, Mr. Webster said, without a suspension of specie payments had it not been for the Treasury Order, of July and the manner in which that order was executed. There would without this order, no doubt have been suffering and distress, but the Banks he thought would not have been compelled to suspend specie payments.

The paper circulation between the United States and Great Britain was the next topic discussed by Mr Webster. The difference between the two countries, and the causes of this difference, were stated at length, and with great ability. Mr. Webster proved that we had been two fold more rigid and severe in our dealings with Banks and monied institutions, and had suffered two fold evil for so doing. In our intercourse with the Banks the interest of the