Bankers is as 100 to a 1000. The interest of the people in the Banks is as 5000 to 1000. The Banks benefitted the country as much as the country benefitted the Banks. Between the People and the Banks, the favor shown to the People was as four to one. The cry against the Banks was a rhapsody, unmeaning and erroneous—and but for effect.

Mr. Webster then came to the Bill before the Senate, and said he should consider it, first, as to its mode of keeping or guarding the Public Money; and secondly in reference to its effects upon the community.—Mr Webster asked if the bill was to be succeeded by other measures? Was the bill intended to do away with all paper circulation? Was it intended to have a gold and silver circulation exclusively? Mr. Webster thought not, and yet that was the out-of-door clamor. Down with these 700 little monsters was the cry out-of-doors and sometimes here, while, however, it was generally acknowledged here that there must be some banking in the country.

What, said Mr. Webster, is to be the consequence of this? Suppose we anticipate the passage of the six years which allow the payment of some portion of the public dues in paper. Suppose this time now come, and an exclusive specie payment to be legalised. I will venture the prediction, said Mr. Webster, let such a measure be authorised to-morrow morning, and before five o'clock to-morrow evening there will be 300 privat banks in the community. Every broker will become a banker—every body will bank, and people will do among themselves what the Government will not allow to be done.

In four and twenty hours, said Mr. Webster, we should go back three hundred years to the old Bank of Hamburg—making this retrogressive motion in the brief space of one day.

Speaking further of the impracticability of this bill, and the payment of specie, Mr. Webster said the daily payments made in the City of New York from Bank to Bank, and from the People to the Banks and the Banks to the People, was not less than $80,000,000, and that of the whole country not less than $250,000! And this to be carried on in specie! How could it be done? Impossible.

The effects of this Bill formed another prominent part of Mr. Webster's speech. The tax-payer was to count out his specie to the reciever—the reciever to the disburser—disbursers to depositors—and depositors to disbursers—and the $30,000,000 recieved for the revenue must be counted five times, or to the amount of $150,000,000—and thus we were to become a tinkling, jingling generation of men—a nation of bell-ringers—symbol tinkers—a hard money government.

Its effects on the business and commerce of the country will be that $21,000,000 will always on an average, under the operations of this Bill, be hoarded and kept from public use. You cannot resume specie payments—never—never.—I am willling to risk my reputation upon this assertion. You can never resume specie payments and continue the resumption, unless you contract almost all the issues necessary for the business of the community. Business could not go on, and the begining would end in another suspension. The effect was inevitable and undeniable. Contractions must be made to a ruinous extent under this Bill and the country distressed and destroyed.

The constitutional question formed the next subject of Mr. Webster's speech, and this was followed by an eloquent and powerful reply in answer to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Webster began with the begining, & took Mr. Calhoun up where Mr. Clay on Saturday had left him.

Mr. Webster read extracts from Mr. Calhouns speeches, proving that he had changed his policy on constitutional questions, and directly denied now what he had as directly asserted years gone by. The powers of congress was another part of Mr. Webster's answer to Mr. Calhoun Here, too, Mr. W. proved from written and printed testimony that he asserted now what he had before denied, and denied now what he had before asserted.

(I must close my reports here without giving you the close of Mr. Websters speech. The leaving of your special messenger compels me to close where I am.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

SENATE.—*The Sub Treasury Bill's fang drawn!—Mr. Calhoun repudiated by his new allies!—Mr. Webster's amendment!—A victory, after all !!*

Washington, Saturday night, 10 o'clock, March 24.

A large auditory collected in the Senate Chamber this morning, it having been announced that the Sub Treasury Bill would be pressed to a question before the Senate adjourned.

Among the audience I observed General Scott and Earl Gosford, in close confab, and recieving the respects of a great number of Senators, Representatives, Diplomats, foreign ministers, and heads of departments. The Earl did not remain long,—not even until the amusing scenes of the day come on. He leaves the city to-morrow.

Mr. Southard replied to Mr. Wall.—It was a skinning affair, I can assure you. The recreant colleage of the Speaker recieved his full due for the ill-tempered attacks he had indulged in, on a former day.

Mr. White made an able speech against the bill. He made a very amusing allusion to Mr. Webster's citation of the State of Franklin,' and its mode of paying off its civil list in 'Coon skins, &c, and said that he was glad that his own State's archives could furnish a precedent, which had so pacificatory an effect, as the citation of that passage of history, by the senator from Massachusetts had produced. After so much controversy in which so much personal recrimination had been indulged in, it was indeed a happy thing that a tone so pacific and reconciliatory should have been given to the debate by means so simple.

Mr. Cuthberts position, to strike out the 23d section, (the specie section) was then put, and carried, by the following vote:

Yeas—31.—Nays—21.

And thus the very terms upon which Mr. Calhoun had gone over to the enemy, were rejected by his new friends ☞ by a majority of ten!! "A check to proud ambition:"

Mr. Tipton then proposed an amendment by which notes of specie paying banks were to be declared receivable in payment of public dues. This to be in lieu of the section just striken out.

Benton foamed over this like a bull in the arnea. Tipton defended it. Buchanan went against it, Sevier would not vote for it. Rives demonstrated that without some such section, the specie circular would be still in practical operation. Sevier trusted to the good faith of the Executive not to continue in force that order. Rives showed by the Message that he would do so unless Congress legislated on the matter.—Roane would not go for the amendment.—Walker would do so: and then the vote was taken, and resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Bayard, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles Smith, of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White,—22.

Nays—Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lion, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier Smith of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams Wright, and Young.—30.

It was at this point that Mr. Webster proposed an amendment to be inserted in lieu of that stricken out. This amendment was, as nearly as we can recollect, in these words,

And be it enacted, That it shall not hereafter be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue any general order, discriminating between the different branches of the public revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment to be received in discharge of debts to the government.

To this amendment Mr. Benton proposed a most ridiculous amendment, after a good deal of roar and absurd rant about the Bank, the Bank, the Bank! Chesnut street! and shinplasters! He proposed to insert a provision that the customs should be adopted as that for the payment of the public lands.

Buchanan caught at this, at first, thinking its tendency would be to establish a cash duty system. But he immediately acknowledged for once "he had gone off half-cock," and withdrew what he had said. It seems the tendency of the amendment would be to give a credit on the sales of public lands!

The proposition of Benton was rejected—

Yeas—Benton, Linn, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Smith of Connecticut, and Young—8.

Nays—All the rest—44.

The question was then put, on Mr. Websters amendment which passed 37 to 14. And then it was that Mr. Calhoun arose and gave his reasons, why he should vote ☞ against ☜ the bill! It was, he said, in no sense the same bill as before: it was no 'Independent Treasury System,"—it produced no "Divorce of Bank and State,"—and after all this excited contest it left the matter just where it found it.

The Bill then passed as amended, to be engrossed by the following vote—

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon,, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Seveir, Smith of Conn- Stange, Trotter, Wall. Walker, Williams and Young—27.

Nays—Messrs, Buchhanan, Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Ky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ia., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster and White—25.

As to the House, I have not a moment left to tell you, nor you room or time to publish. So I will postpone that until my next.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

FOREIGN.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London dates to 23rd February. From the New York papers before us we make up the annexed summary:

Affairs in Canada cease to disturb the public mind. The rebellion is considered as quieted.

The latest intelligence from the Canada frontier, was to the 13th of January—from Detroit—by the Hibernia which arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 19th. Accounts of Sutherland's movements at Bois Blanc, and the capture of the schooner Ann by the loyalists were published in the London evening papers of the 20th. The Courier of that date makes only this comment upon the facts then known.

The excellent spirit displayed by the population of Upper Canada, leaves us without uneasiness as to the result of these buccaneering speculations on the part of a few individuals in the United States; but in how melancholy a light do they not place the Executive Government of that country when, with an apparent wish to maintain an honorable line of conduct toward England, they are unable to restrain their own citizens from repeated acts of aggression on the unoffending inhabitants of a neighboring country.

The markets are stationary. The English papers contain nothing of interest from France. The debates in the Chamber, the focus of French politics, are on local subjects. La Mode, a Carlist paper has been convicted for having libelled the King, and the editor sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, and fined 4,000 francs. In Spain, Espartero is said to be getting the advantage over the Carlists, who were defeated by General Sanz at Ubeda, losing 1000 men, with a great quantity of arms and amunition.—From Portugal, we learn that Don Miguel is suspected of an intention again to to invade that country.

There was a very severe gale on the British and Irish coasts, commencing about the 13th February. In England it was accompanied with snow, which in some places drifted so much as to render the roads impassable. Between Bodmin and Truro the drift was in some exposed places actually twenty feet deep.

The value of a wig.—A southern paper relates the following story of an officer of the army, who, having lost his hair during an illness contracted at New-Orleans, provided himself with a handsome wig before starting on a late campaign in Florida: In an engagement with the Seminoles, he was wounded and fell to the ground, where he lay without the power to rise. The red enemy who wounded him came up for his scalp. The officer feigned himself dead, and breathed as low and softly as possible. The indian bent over him, drew his knife, passed it fearfully and quickly around the head of his victim; and then with a 'whoop!' bounded with his bloodless trophy into an everglade. The officer afterwards got back in safety to his camp, and relates with much glee the loss of his—wig.

IMPRISONMEMT FOR DEBT.—A writer who says he was confined for sixteen years in the jail of New York city for debt, makes the following statement in illustration of this barbarous system:

"It is a horrible place; and many a time when through the grates of my prison window I have watched the rays of the setting sun as they gilded some neighboring spire I have wondered that any man could find it in his heart to put a fellow being in jail for debt. I have at last given up the hopes of liberty—blessed liberty!—I can hardly write the word without dropping a tear at the recollection of the joyous days of liberty which are gone forever. I am sad when I think how they have fled away like a dream and that neither I nor my creditors can ever recall them. When I entered the walls of this terrible jail, I was young, in good health, blessed with a wife whom I adored, and as fine a boy as ever smiled in the face of a father. The boy is dead, and my wife is no more. She was, indeed, a most excellent woman; but she was wounded to the soul by the horrors of our situation. Her spirit was broken down, and she, with the infant that caused her sickness, died in jail shortly after my imprisonment."

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 31. 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 2nd of April.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

There burst a noble heart. The philanthropist, the friend of the poor, of the distressed, of the widow and of the orphan is dead. WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON is dead. He died on Wednesday morning last, after a long, severe and painful illness, in the 62d year of his age. At this melancholy intelligence, a universal, wide-spread gloom has shrouded the community. He who but a short time ago was with us, in the pride of his strength, full of life, and health and joy, is now breathless in the tomb.

In paying this last solemn tribute of friendship to the sacred memory of the dead, ten thousand recollections crowd upon the mind of the writer; his soul glows like a furnace, and he could pour out his melting heart like water. The past rushes upon the memory. The image of the dead stands here before me. I behold his face. I hear him speak. I take him by his cordial hand. Alas! it is a dream. He is dead. His noble spirit has fled forever.

Who that knew WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON, will refuse to go to his grave and shed over it the mournful tear? Who can say, when the disconsolate and oppressed called upon him, that he ever turned them away? His hand was ever ready to help the distressed. The cries of the widow and the orphan never reached his ear, without receiving from his generous spirit immediate relief. When such men die their loss is irreparable. Though their mortal bodies moulder in the dust, time cannot obliterate their memory from the living.

The death of the subject of this obituary has occasioned universal sorrow. He was a father to the fatherless, a friend to the friendless, and whoever called on him in need was sure to receive his aid. The news of his death has operated like a thunderbolt upon the community. The house of mirth has been suddenly changed to the house of mourning, and distress has filled the minds of all for the loss of him who has gone, and never can return.

Endowed by nature with high intellectual faculties, possessing a noble and manly spirit, honorable in the highest degree, a warm and sincere friend, without the shadow of deceit or hypocrisy, he has ever been popular, and a universal favorite. Whatever he asked at the hands of the people, they gave it to him freely and with pleasure. They knew he was their friend, and therefore they delighted to please and honour him. They knew that for whatever they gave him he would always repay tenfold in return.

He has frequently represented the people of this county in the Legislature of Maryland. He has twice or thrice served them as an elector of the Senate of the State, and for many years past has discharged the duties of Register of Wills for Dorchester County. In all these capacities he has given universal satisfaction. In the service of the public he was uniformly obliging and accommodating. Even the timorous whispers of censure never assailed him. Intelligent, upright and vigilant, his sole object was to please his fellow citizens.

In his private life he was the most amiable of men. A kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent and devoted father, the warmest and sincerest friend, he was ever ready to sacrifice his own individual interest and comfort for the welfare of others. But he is gone forever. O merciful God! teach us to bow to thy almighty will. B.

In honor of the dead because of his virtue when living.

The citizens of the town of New Market, in Dorchester County, having received intelligence of the death of their long known and highly esteemed fellow citizen, Captain *William W. Eccleston*, of the town of Cambridge, a town meeting was immediately called and organized, by calling Samuel Sewell, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing William Vance Murray Edmondson, Secretary.

Dr. Zadock H. Rosse, in a brief and felicitous manner, communicated the mournful intelligence which caused the meeting. Every countenance reflected the grief which moved the speaker. He told them, *this* was the place of his nativity and early residence—*Here* were his early attachments and his never forgotten friends. In times of prosperity he calmly sympathised with them; when assailed by adversity he generously interposed and extended his liberal munificence.

It was truly gratifying to a virtuous mind, that *every* adult male inhabitant of the town, without distinction of party, attended the meeting, in honor of one who could no longer exert his accustomed and bountiful benignity. It was indeed a heartfelt and disinterested offering to the memory of departed excellence—such a spectacle must have a moral influence, and stimulate others to emulate his example.

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, New Market has lost its best friend, the county one of its most useful citizens, society one of its most accomplished members, and the cause of charity and philanthropy one of its most benevolent and abundant contributors.

Resolved, That the citizens of the town of New Market, in testimony of their regard for the manly virtue and elevated feelings which characterised the whole life of the deceased ano also as an evidence of their personal love and confidence, will wear crape for the next thirty days.

Resolved, That this meeting sincerely sympathise with the friends of the deceased in their late bereavement, and with them this meeting can truly say, that death can select no victim so dear to their affections, so important to their interests.

Resolved, That the President cause a copy of these resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the newspapers printed in the town of Cambridge.

SAMUEL SEWELL, President.
WM. V. M EDMONDSON, Sec't.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting held the 30th inst. the death of WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON Esq, the Register of Wills of Dorchester County, was communicated to the Court and the following resolutions were adopted After which Thos H. Hicks qualified as Register of Wills for Dorchester County, and the Court then adjourned.

Resolved. That in the death of William W. Eccleston, Esq, society has lost a most active and valuable member, and the public an honest and efficient officer.

Resolved, That the Court and its several officers sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in its recent loss and deely appreciate their affliction.

Resolved, That the Register of Wills send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased, and have the same entered on the minutes and proceedings of the Court and also published in the newspapers printed in Cambridge.

Test, THOS. H. HICKS,
Register of Wills.

COMMUNICATED.
For the Chronicle.

In looking over the Baltimore American of the 17th inst, I was pleased to see that at a publick Commencement held on the 9th of March 1838, by the Regents of the University of Maryland, the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon our fellow citizen Doctor JOSEPH E. MUSE.

This testimony of the high sense entertained abroad of the learning and scientific attainments of Doctor Muse, must be gratifying in the highest degree to those who know him and appreciate his talents. No man better deserves publick honour than Doctor MUSE. No man has laboured more diligently to advance the cause of science than him. Such a tribute to merit has therefore been well bestowed.

I avail myself of this occasion also to state that the Faculty of St. Mary's College, too, have conferred upon him the degree of A. M. These are laurels of which his friends may well boast. They have been awarded to him for his talents and his learning. S.

The worshippers of General Jackson, whose new born horror of dueling is now so conspicuous, and who would expel from the House every man engaged in the late affair at Washington, would do well to read the annexed authentic version of an incident in the life of their great exemplar.

"On Friday, the 23d of May, 1806, General Andrew Jackson challenged Mr. Charles Dickinson, and the parties met on Red River in Kentucky, on the Friday following. They fought at ten paces—a snap was not to be considered a fire. Mr. Overton, General Jackson's second, gave the word, and at "fire" both Jackson and Dickinson pulled their triggers at the same instant. Dickinson's ball grazed Jackson slightly, touching the skin: Jackson's pistol went to half cock.

He nodded to the second, re-cocked his pistol, took deliberate aim, and killed Mr. Dickinson! Mr. D. after firing stood firmly and silently, and recieved the death shot.—the affair at the time created a great excitement."

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The election in Mississippi to supply the vacancy in the representation from that State, in the house of representatives, is to take place on Monday the 16th April next. A spirited canvass is going on.

FBOM TEXAS.—New Orleans slips of the 15th March, inst., announced a late arrival from Texas. Nothing important was transpiring in that infant nation.—Gen. Houston, President of the Republic, was challenged by Col. W. Fisher, late Secretary of War, for some fancied wrong. He did not accept the challenge.

Hard times.—'John, go to the pump and bring me a can of water—I am as dry as a fish.'

'So is the pump, father.'

The Crucifiction.—We understand the Greek Picture on which Mr. Sebron has been engaged for nearly three years, has at last arrived at New York, in the packet ship Louis Philippe, and it is expected will be open at the Diorama, Sansom street, early in the ensuing week. It is said to exceed in effect every Exhibition before seen in America

The honorable Louisa Tabot was sentenced to four months imprisonment on the 21st of February, for swindling—three of the four at hard labor. In giving setence the judge said she was a very accomplished but also a very artful woman.

A Liverpool paper says, "We understand the Bank of the United States is making very large remittances to England in various shapes; in addition to Bills of Exchange for one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and large amounts in securities by the late packets, the house of Biddle and Co. of Liverpool, has just effected insurance on cottons valued at 380,000 pounds, coming to their address.

American securities in London were firm with a tendency upward, but business in them has not been important. Indiana, however, which only a short time since was heavy at 83 is now scarce at 88.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Whig Members of both branches of the Louisiana Legislature, was held on the 12th inst. in New Orleans, at which the following resolutions were passed. It will be seen that the great Statesman of the West engrosses the affections of the Whigs of Louisiana.

Resolved, That ten delagates be appointed to represent the Whigs of Louisiana in the General Whig Convention, to be holden in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th of July next, to select and nominate a candidate for President of the United States at the ensuing election.

Resolved further, That the Whigs of Louisiana entertaining an exalted opinion of the integrity, ability and patriotism of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, do respectfully recommend his nomination as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved further, That notwithstanding the predelictions as above expressed, they do hereby instruct their delegates to unite in the support of the individual who may receive a majority of the votes in said convention.

THE ALPHABET OF REQUISITES FOR A WIFE.—(BY AN ELDERLY BACHELOR.)—A wife should be amiable, affectionate, artless, affable, accomplished; beautiful, benign, benevolent; chaste, charming, candid, cheerful, complaisant, charitable, civil, constant; dutiful, dignified; elegant, easy, engaging, entertaining; faithful, fond, faultless, free; good, graceful, generous, governable, good humored, handsome, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded; intelligent, interresting, industrious, ingenious, just; kind, lively, liberal, lovely, modest, merciful, mannerly; neat notable; obedient, obliging; pretty, pleasing, peacible, pure, righteous, sociable, submissive, sensible, temperate, true; virtuous; well-formed, and young. When I meet with a woman possessed of all these requisites, I *will marry*.

The following text is from the Portland Advertiser—the comment from the Mobile Chronicle:

"A wave breaking to pieces is the only object in nature beautiful in its dissolution.

"A dying swan, whose "last note is still its sweetest;" an expiring dolphin tinting the ocean wave with its brilliant lines—a setting sun, radiant with glory—and a young girl, melting into eternity with the consumption, are all beautiful objects. The last intensely beautiful—almost divinely so."

Absence of Mind.—A tall man in Virginia, having held a conversation with another person of inferior dimensions, made a low bow to his cane which stood in one corner, and seizing his friend by the arm walked off with him.

Another.—A drunkard being visited by a temperance agent just as he was about to take down his morning's bitters, kicked the decanter out of doors, and swallowed the agent.

DUEL.—The New Orleans merchant of the 15th inst. says,—"A duel was fought yesterday afternoon between a French gentleman and a merchant of this city, with rifles, at thirty paces. The merchant, we learn fell at the first fire."

Beautiful Comparison.—The Boston Pearl, says:—'Until the heart of woman is capable of settling firmly and exclusively on one object her love is like a shower which *makes rainbows but fills no cisterns*.'

A woman in Lancaster, being told that candles had been raised two cents in a pound, on account of the war, said, "If it, *are they got to fighting by candle light*.

Magistrates' Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE