vernment; very likely secure the rejection of the American treaty, thus aid in rendering a French and American war almost inevitable. If Russia could secure this result she would be then fully satisfied; and as France would have her hands fully occupied and her thoughts engaged, Russia would be able to pursue with more certainty of success, her plans of conquest and settlement in the south east of Europe. Besides this, Russia is always looking out for her own pecuniary advantages. She has already received the greatest portion of the Greek loan.—These claims of Russia in respect of Poland, must, however be examined without any reference to those of the United States. It does not follow because America is entitled to be paid twenty-five millions of francs, therefore that Russia is entitled to even as many farthings. By no means. Let no confusion be made, or attempted, in matters which are wholly distinct.

From the Moniteur

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Nothing is more contradictory and more incorrect than the manner in which certain journals seek to explain the arrival in Paris of Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Russia King of Poland, and the object of their mission.

We deem it expedient to re establish the truth of facts.

The close alliance which, since the Treaty of Tilsit, prevailed between France and the duchy of Warsaw, and the long sojourn of the French armies in Poland had given rise to a multitude of reciprocal claims. Those on the Peace of 1814, had they not been guaranteed by an additional article concluded between France and Russia.

According to that article, a mixed Commission appointed by the High Contracting Parties, was to be entrusted with the examination, liquidation, and all the arrangements relative to those reciprocal pretension. A Convention signed at Paris on the 27th of September, 1816 settled the method of executing the dispositions prescribed by the article. The liquidation proceedings opened in consequence at Warsaw, in the month of August, 1818.

Obstacles, which could not be entirely removed till 1830 suspended these labors until that period. They were about to be resumed at Paris, with the mutual consent of the two Governments, when the events which occurred in France and in Poland, in 1830, prevented the departure of the Polish Commissioners—a departure which had been officially announced to the Warsaw Diet, in the speech by which the Emperor Nicholas opened its Session on the 28th of May, 1830.

Those Commissioners have at length arrived in Paris, where, in conjunction with those appointed by the King's Government, they are occupied with all the arrangements relative to the reciprocal pretentions guaranteed by the additional article of the 30th May, 1814

Nobody has a right to judge beforehand the results of this settling of accounts and its suffices to remind the public that among the pretensions to be settled there are some that interest either French citizens or the public treasury in order to explain and justify the steps adopted by the Government before and since the Revolution of July; with a view of Concluding this affair as promptly as possible.

Among the Commissioners appointed by the French Government is said to be Baron Monier, of the House of Peers—The Constitutionnel asserts that other Powers, and among them Austria, are preferring claims upon France, especially for Italy, Ragusa, Illyria, and Dalmatia

LONDON, Jan. 26.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—Sitting of Jan. 22.

When the members are collected round the public tribune in order to vote upon the *ensemble* of the law on the clearing of Woods and Forrests.

M. Isambert claimed to speak upon the order of day. The Moniteur of that morning contained (said the Honorable Deputy) a document relative to some negotiations pending between France and Russia, relative to claims anterior to 1814. As this document appeared to be of a nature likely to cause serious uneasiness in the country, especially at a moment when another treaty of a similar nature was about to be debated upon in that house, and as these negotiations rested upon a convention of 1816, which probably was of the same description of the treaty of 1815, and as it had never been published in the Bulletin de Lois, nor in any other collection of political document that he was aware of, he asked permission of the Chamber to call upon ministers for explanations upon this subject, on Monday next [agitation in the centres]

M. Duchatel, minister of commerce: Immediately! [From the centres, "Yes; instantly, instantly!"]

General Demarcay: You have the power to defer the matter if you are not ready.

M. Isambert said that in consequence of the seriousness of the question, he considered it right to defer his demands for explanation until Monday.

M De Rigny, minister for foreign affairs, stated that he was quite willing to give what he considered would be very satisfactory explanations relative to the article in the *Moniteur*, to which the honorable Member had alluded. He did not supposed that the Chamber would pay any attention to the exaggerated report in the journals, 100,000 000—50,000,000 had been spoken of; that was out of the question. The Minister then read the article which was annexed to the treaty of 1814; viz, "The Duchy of Warsaw being under the administration of a Provincial council established by Russia the high contracting parties have agreed upon appointing immediately a special Commission, composed of an equal number of Commissioners on both sides, who shall be entrusted with the examination and liquidation of all reciprocal conventions." This article was confirmed by an additional article to the treaty of 1815. It became afterwards the object of a convention, of which M. Isambert had spoken; which convention was dated the 27th September, 1816 and which was annexed to all the treaties of that period. He did not know whether it had been in the Bulletin des Lois.

M. Isambert stated that it was not in that collection.

M. De Rigny declared that it was nevertheless annexed to the treaties, and that he would engage to lay it before the Chamber. The Minister then repeated the particulars stated in the Moniteur as to the causes of the delay in the assembling the commission, and concluded by saying that he was not going too far in declaring that upon the final winding up of the account there would not be any additional burden to the country in consequence.

ALGIERS.—According to the advices from Algiers, Lieut. Gen. Rapatel who had left that place on the 4th inst with a column of 4500 men returned to it on the 9th, after dispersing the whole of the Hadjoet Arabs, killing 300, burning their camp, and capturing their flocks and cattle. The French, though they had 72 hours of obstinate fighting, are stated to have experienced but a trifling loss.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The following letter from our attentive correspondent in Washington, contains the important information that the House of Representatives have *unanimously* passed the resolutions of Mr. Adams, and thus terminated all prospect of a war with France for the present, unless that country should have the rashness and folly to commit aggression. This vote conveys the most emphatic rebuke of the President, and must convince the French government and people that there is no disposition on this side of the water to disturb the harmony and friendship that have subsisted between the two nations for so long a period.—The whirlwind which the President endeavoured to excite has thus been happily dissipated, and the threatening clouds dispersed. Nor can we believe that this disposition to amity will not be reciprocated by our ancient friend and ally.—*Baltimore Chronicle*

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1835

If the news brought to the President by the express to which Mr. Everett made allusion in the debate of last Saturday, had been as was currently reported on Sunday and believed by many intelligent members, we should have heard some confirmation of it yesterday, either by a communication to the House from the President, or in some other authorized or authentic form. In the absence of these it is just to infer that the news brought by express amounts only to this that the French Chambers suspended all action upon the appropriation until they had ascertained the views, feeling, tone, and more especially the VOTE of our House of Representatives on the subject.

I wrote you very briefly last night, that when the Eastern Mail was about to depart the House was still in session, debating, earnestly and warmly on French Relations. The discussion was continued without any intermission (not even of an hour for refreshments) from ten o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, when they adjourned, having however previously *adopted by unanimous vote the resolutions of Mr. John Quincy Adams*. By these resolutions it appears to be the unanimous opinion of the House that "no legislative measures of a hostile character or tendency, towards the French nation, is necessary or expedient at this time." The rights of our citizens to indemnity are insisted upon, and the President is requested to resume the negotiation, *if in his opinion it be consistent with the interests and honor of the United States to do so.*

In this manner has ended this very important and exciting debate, after a volume of vapouring speeches, which it was to be hoped the good taste, as well as discretion of the speakers, might have spared the House and the nation, at the present moment, when so much unfinished business lies before them. The speakers yesterday were Messrs. E Everett, Allen, of Ohio, Mr. Moore, Mr. Love, Mr. Evans, Mr. Sutherland, M. Clayton, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Lytle, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Binney, and Mr. John Q Adams. Of the speeches delivered yesterday, those which must have struck every body as vehement, declamatory, boisterous, and inflammatory, were those of Mr. Allen and Dr. Southerland. The latter was precisely such a speech, both in matter and manner, as had the great idol of the Northern Liberties, wished to tickle the ears of his beloved constituents *there*, would have been exactly to their taste, and produced 'thunders of applause,' and loud huzzas for the old hero that would fight and the orator that would talk bigly about it in his speeches.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, was more boisterous and impassioned even than Dr. Southerland. It would be paying *his* constituents a poor compliment to suppose that all his raving (for raving I assure you it was, of the most disgusting and inflammatory kind) would have been pleasing to his friends in the back woods assembled at a log rolling, to hear a stump-speech from the honorable gentleman. Mr. E. Everett, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Robertson, spoke the words of soberness and peace. *Their* speeches were (particularly that of Mr. Evans) such as to reflect honor upon them, both as statesmen and christians. I had not the pleasure to hear Mr Binney

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

From the National Intelligencer.

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION—UNFINISHED BUSINESS—WEST POINT ACADEMY—LOSS OF THE FORTIFICATION BILL.—The [illegible] Houses of CONGRESS adjourned, [illegible] hours, their functions then [illegible] that a wreck of public business.

In our two or three [illegible] expressed our opinion respecting [illegible] public business in the House of Representatives. It would have been as just, had [illegible] nation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and [illegible] have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition, by various causes, in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country. Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind, from the early part of the session; but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all. Long debates, the endless perplexity of the rules; contests, every moment, about priority of business; and an eagerness of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among these causes. There were others of which we could speak, of which indeed we shall feel it our duty to speak, and to speak, freely, hereafter; but which we at present forbear to mention.

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void. The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin:

THE POST OFFICE REFORM BILL; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS BILL; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.)

The report at JUDICIARY BILL, (passed by a vote of 31 to 9 in the Senate.)

THE BILL REGULATING THE DEPOSITE OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS IN THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

THE BILL RESPECTING THE TENURE OF OFFICE, AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE; (a most important bill, supported in the Senate by men of all parties.)

THE BILL INDEMNIFYING CLAIMANTS FOR FRENCH SPOLIATIONS BEFORE 1800.

These half dozen, (not to speak of the bill for the relief of the Cities of the District of Columbia the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of Engineers; the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain; and the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Louis are among the bills which were sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, "and never heard of more."

The fate of two of the Appropriation Bills, however, originating, as such bills always do, in the House of Representatives, is still more remarkable.

Hitherto it has been usual to make the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point in the same bill which contains the general appropriations for the Army. This year, an innovation was indulged. The Army appropriation Bill was sent to the Senate with no appropriation whatever for West Point. This circumstance was noticed, at the time, in the Senate; and its attention called to it, as an extraordinary omission. A separate bill, however, containing the usual appropriations for the Academy was brought forward in the House, but suffered to sleep. Up to the last day for sending bills from one House to the other, it had not passed. The House took no step whatever to pass the Bill, by suspending the operation of the rule, as to the time of sending bills from House to House, or in any other way. In this predicament, individuals of the House besought the Committee of the Senate to interfere, and, in some *extraordinary* way, help to pass the *ordinary* appropriation bill to the bill making provision for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenditures of the year, and in this form it passed into a law; and, but for the adoption of this mode, there could have been no appropriation at all, and the school would have been broken up. We may add, that when this bill for covering Civil and Diplomatic Expenses went back to the House, with amendments, the occasion was eagerly seized to add to the Senate's amendments other amendments, respecting totally different matters, thus giving the bill a tail as long as a comet.—Thus the bill, pending in the House, making provision for the repairs of the Capitol and President's House, improving the public grounds, paying the President's gardener, &c. &c. was tacked on to the bill, as being among the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government!

This bill, however, and we rejoice at it, had the good luck to pass, with all its length of trail, and (thanks to the Senate, and no thanks to the House of Representatives) the West Point Academy, therefore, was kept alive.

Not so fortunate was the other two of the appropriation bills, to which we have alluded above. THE FORTIFICATION BILL IS TOTALLY LOST! Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost! We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph Yet such is the fact not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation.

We will state shortly the history of this bill. It came from the House to the Senate, and all its provisions were agreed to by the Senate's Committee.—Various additions were also made to it by the Committee, in pursuance of communications from the War Department, and reports from the Military Committees of the two Houses. Large sums were added for the better defence of Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston, &c. and an additional amount for arming all the fortifications. When it appeared that the Department had no further measures to recommend, the Committee reported the bill, the Senate agreed to the amendments and the bill was returned to the House, with the amendments, on Tuesday the 24th day of February.

The House did not take up the Senate's amendments till the last day of the session, one whole week after the Senate had sent them, and on that day, at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, they returned the bill to the Senate, having agreed to some of the Senate's amendments, disagreed to others, and agreed to others, again, *with amendments of their own.*—The loss of the whole bill was finally caused by one of these last amendments; and, therefore, we have taken pains to collect the facts, precisely as they appear on the journals and in the proceedings.

One of the amendments, proposed by the Senate, was the addition of the following sections:

"Sec.—*And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, toward the repair of the fortifications on Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston, according to the plan submitted by the Board of Engineers, on the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec.—*And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied or expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in improving the defences within the State of Maryland.

"Sec.—*And be, it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby authorized, to purchase six acres of land adjoining Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, being the same rented from the heirs of the late Philip Swartzance, and now occupied for military purposes; and that he cause the same to be paid for from the funds appropriated for the service of the Quarter master's Department."

To this the House agreed, *adding* the following *as an amendment*, viz.

"*And be &c.* That the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS be & the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordinance, and increase of the Navy: Provided, such expenditures shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

When this came to the Senate, the above extraordinary section was opposed, as conferring on the President unlimited military power. It was said, he had asked for no such power—the War Department had recommended no such appropriation—it had never been suggested, any where, until this late moment. It was urged that the section itself was altogether indefensible, inasmuch as it proposed to give a vast sum into the hands of the President, *without any specific object*; leaving it to him to use it as he might please. He might levy troops—he might raise an army—he might send forth the navy—he might, in short dispose of the money just as he should see fit It was averred, on the other side, that the President would certainly do me harm with the money—he would use the power to good ends, &c: and to this it was replied, again, that such a power had never been trusted to any President that it was not to be thought of, without giving up all notion of the authority of Congress over the expenditure of the public money, and indeed all its control over the question of Peace and War. The Senate disagreed to this vote for the three millions of dollars; & here are the yeas & nays on the motion to *disagree* to it.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clayton, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White,—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—19.

The bill went back to the House. The House *insisted* on its amendment, and again returned the bill to the Senate. The Senate voted to *adhere* to its disagreement; and here are the yeas and nays on that vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White,—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Ruggles, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—17.

The House, upon this, asked a conference with the Senate, which was immediately agreed to, and Committees were appointed, on both sides. The two Committees met without delay, and agreed, as we understood, very soon to report to their respective Houses, that the amendment of the House should be struck out, or given up, & the following appropriation inserted in its place:

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars.

"As an additional appropriation for the repairs equipment of the ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

The senate's Committee immediately reported to the Senate this happy agreement of the two Committees on this important bill, and all seemed well. But the bill was in the hands of the House, (according to the usual course in such cases,) and the Senate waited to hear its decision. No communication coming from the house, however, and it being already past 11 o'clock the Senate, fearing for the fate of this bill, and desirous of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent them the following message:

"*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the *House* to the amendment of the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

When this message was read in the House, we learn (for we were not present) that the Chairman of the Committee of Conference (Mr. CAMBRELENG,) said he had not taken, or should not take the responsibility of presenting the Report of the two Committees, on account of the lateness of the hour, or the thinness of the House—or for both reasons—adding, also, that he was hims lf *against the Report*. Therefore, Mr. LEWIS, the next named on the Committee, made a report of the concurrence of the two Committees.—The subject was thus again before the House; and, as to what then ensued, for the next hour or two, as we did not see it, we will not venture to describe it from hearsay. We learn, however that the Senate, having waited still a good while longer, in hopes of hearing from the House, and not hearing, sent still another message, informing the *House*, that they, the Senate had no further business before them. No answer coming to this message, the Senate, after waiting a considerable time longer, and hearing nothing from the bill, finally adjourned—and the bill therefore, IS UTTERLY LOST.

We have time for no more—nor spirits for any more—at present, though it will be our duty to state, hereafter, other things which we have heard and believe, respecting the causes of the loss of these essential measures.

The attendance of Senators was remarkable, the whole evening, as it had been the day and night previous. A little before 12 o'clock, the last night forty six Senators answered to their names, and the remaining two were in their seats the minute afterwards, so that every Senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before.

From the Knoxville Register.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1835.

DEAR SIR: We enclose to you, for publication a correspondence between us and our colleague, Judge WHITE.

The reasons which induced us to address him are disclosed in our letter. We now think it correct, that what we have done upon the subject of the next Presidency, should be known to our constituents. Our preference has not been concealed either at *home* or *here* We have believed and still do, that the people we represent think with us on this subject, and that we should have been faithless to them, and to ourselves if we had not, in frankness so stated; to all those with whom we have conversed.

While the friends of others were openly and unceasingly pressing their claims & using every endeavor to put down all opposition, under a pretence that the republican party must not be divided, we believed that we would be considered as acting with duplicity if we professed a preference for our colleague, and at the same time alleged "that he ought not to be named, as he had no chance for success and that using his name would only distract and divide the party."

We have for some time believed, and still do that he is the choice of a majority of the Republican party, if the great body of the People are permitted, for *themselves*, to express their opinion.

Any agency we have had in this matter has been for the purpose of allowing those who have the right to chose, to make their choice *freely; untrammelled by any contrivance* of those who wish to be *hereafter provided for.*

With sincere esteem we are,

Your obedient servants,
WM. M. INGE,
JOHN BELL,
JAMES STANDIFER,
LUKE LEA,
JOHN B FORESTER,
DAVID W. DICKINSON,
BALIE PEYTON,
DAVID CROCKETT,
W. C. DUNLAP,
SAMUEL BUNCH,
JOHN BLAIR.

FREDERICK S HEISKELL,
Editor of the Knoxville Register.

WASHINGTON, Dec 29th, 1834

Dear Sir: You cannot be unapprised, that for some time past your name has been frequently mentioned as a suitable person to succeed the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Being your colleagues in congress since the commencement of the present session, we have been repeatedly asked what were the sentiments of our own State upon that subject, and more frequently what were your own wishes, and what would likely be your course should public opinion seem to require the use of your name as a candidate; and fears are often expressed that you would not give your consent.

Upon this latter point we are at some loss what answer to give.

It is our wish not to deceive ourselves, or to be the means of deceiving others; we will, therefore, esteem it a favor, if you will put us in possession of your wishes and determinations

Very respectfully, sir, we are, &c.

[Signed as above.]

The Hon HUGH L. White.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1834.

Gentlemen: Your note dated on yesterday was handed me a few minutes since

I am aware that for some time past my name has been occasionally mentioned, in our own State and elsewhere, for the Office you mention. I had never supposed it would be so far acceptable to the public, as to render an application to me necessary, to ascertain my wishes or determination.

Not having taking any pains to ascertain public opinion upon that subject, I am perhaps less acquainted with the sentiments of even our own State than any of my colleagues.—As to my own wishes and determination, I can have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life, I have ever wished to be President of the United States, I have never knowingly uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided than desired. I shall certainly never seek it while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it, as I now have. To se for whose benefit it was created, have a right to fill it with any citizen they may prefer, provided he is eligible by the Constitution; and the person who would refuse to accept such an office, if offered by the people of the United States, ought to have a much stronger hold upon public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is that, in any use you may think proper to make of my name, you may lose sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used, and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can however, with truth say, that if those political friends, who have used it thus far, shall have reason to believe a further use of it will be an injury, instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they will have my hearty concurrence.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITE.

The Hon. WM. M INGE, &c. &c.

JUDGE WHITE.—A large meeting of the citizen of Rhea County, Tennessee, was held at the Court House of that County; on the 2d of February, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion on the subject of the next Presidency. A committee was appointed, who reported resolutions in favour of judge WHITE, and earnestly, but respectfully recommending him to the suffrages of their fellow citizens throughout the Union. The movement seems to have been of a pacific and conciliatory, nat to say sportive, character, as may be seen by the concluding resolution; which we subjoin:

"To this end, therefore, (the extinguishment of party strife) we call upon the good old THIRTEEN.—we invoke the patriotism of the young ELEVEN, to unite with us, heart and hand, in carrying—backed by the people—HUGH L WHITE, of Tenn.—In affirmence of which, we

"Resolve, That we will support Hugh L White, for the next President of the United States; and we earnestly, but respectfully recommend him to all our brethren of the North American Family, whigs and feds, Jackson men and democrats, nullies and anties, one and all, those that are colored in the yarn, and those that are dyed in the wool, from Maine to Louisiana.

OMINOUS.—We find the following in a Philadelphia paper, entitled "the Democratic Herald," of Wednesday last:

"*Judge White—the Presidency.*—The present attitude of Judge White, of Tennessee, appears rather calculated to produce an impression of division in the Democratic ranks, of a serious character. But this danger will vanish, when we reflect, that if it should appear formidable when the National Convention meet, that body will dissipate it in a few minutes, by the *nomination of Andrew Jackson for a third term*; a measure every way calculated to avert the defeat of the Democratic party by the whigs;—and more than justifiable by every principle involved in the contest of the party, who are fighting for *popular rights and Democratic Government.*"

From the Baltimore Patriot.

BANK OF MARYLAND.

Whereas, a memorial was presented to the Legislature, by the Committee of the creditors of this Bank, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, who have not yet reported upon it, therefore, in order to apprize the creditors and the public with the outline of the contemplated plan of the establishing a new Bank, and to avoid misrepresentations, it is deemed expedient to communicate through the daily papers:

First.—The new Bank is to be called the 'Phœnix Bank of Maryland,' to be established with a capital of one million and a half, to be procured partly from the Assets of the Bank of Maryland, and also, from new subscriptions, and divided into shares of $30 each.

Secondly.—The creditors of the Bank of Maryland, whether holders of notes or certificates or accounts, are to have the right to subscribe for the stock of the Phœnix Bank, and their rateable proportion of the Assets as they are realized and paid over to the Commissioners or Directors by the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland to be applied in payment of their subscriptions to the Phœnix Bank. This is intended to benefit those suffering creditors, most of whom have agreed to subscribe; and if the Phœnix Bank is chartered, it will remove the notes and certificates from the market, and the debtors, instead of buying them up at 50 cents in the dollar, from distressed and friendless persons, and paying them into the Bank at their nominal value, will be forced to return as good money as they borrowed. This will apply to such debtors as have not already taken up their notes with this immense speculation. There still remains a very large amount of debts unpaid, and if all who borrowed shall be allowed to pay at this rate with the notes and certificates, there will be very little or nothing left to divide amongst the deluded depositors, when the Trustees wind up the Bank.

The Assets of the Bank of Maryland are not to be removed from the hands of the Trustees, but they are to pay over the dividends when they strike them, to such creditors as may not choose to subscribe to the Phœnix Bank of Maryland, and to the Directors for such as subscribe.

It is calculated that one million of the stock of the new Bank will be taken by the creditors of the old, and that their proportion of assets will amount to 50 cents in the 100. The remaining half million can be sold in the City of Baltimore or elsewhere.

The Charter of the Bank of Maryland is to be abandoned with its perpetuity and all its responsibilities if the Legislature charter the Phœnix Bank of Maryland, which is to be governed by a new set of Directors and officers voted in by the subscribers to the stock. The great advantages of such a bank to the City of Baltimore, we have no time to dilate upon. The Union Bank of the State of Tennessee being a creditor of the Bank of Maryland to a very large amount, all of which she is willing to fund in the stock of the Phœnix Bank, if chartered, will form a chain of connexion betwixt the merchants of Tennessee and Baltimore. The exports of Tennessee this year amounted to *eight millions*—great part of which is negotiated through the Union Bank; if the Phœnix be chartered, an arrangement will be entered into betwixt them, by which the merchants of Baltimore will be enabled to give as long credit as they do in Philadelphia or New York. The Phœnix Bank will cash their notes and send them to the Union Bank for collection. This business since the failure of the Bank of Maryland is being done in the Girard Bank at Philadelphia.

For further particulars the public are referred to the Committee of Creditors of the Bank of Maryland. Those who feel interested about this matter will be called upon to express their approbation by signing a recommendation, if time should be allowed before the Legislature rise.

A CREDITOR.

It will rejoice many of our readers to know, that a bill has passed the House of Delegates of *Virginia*, guarantying a loan of *Half a Million of Dollars for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company*, and that strong hopes are entertained that it will also pass the Senate of that State.

A bill has also been reported in the House of Delegates of *Maryland*, guarantying Two Millions for the same object, with every reason to expect that it will become a law.

With these prospects, may we not hope soon to be able to lift our heads above the clouds which have so long hung over us?—*Nat. Int.*

ANNAPOLIS March 10.

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD RIOT.

A riot took place on Friday last, between Bladensburgh and the city of Washington, amongst the *Dutch labourers*—some of whom determining to demand higher wages, quarrelled with those that would not join in the conspiracy, fire arms were used—five or six of the Dutchmen were wounded, two or three severely but not mortally. The Marshal of the District receiving information, repaired with officers of the City Police, to the scene of action, behaved with much spirit, arrested a dozen of the rioters and marched them to jail, and it is hoped they will be subjected to severe scrutiny and exemplary punishment.

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