so kind as to present my respects to my uncles, and my declaration of sincere attachment. In quitting Europe perhaps forever, I feel the greatest regret that there is not one even in my own family who will pity my fate.

Adieu my dear uncle, and never doubt of the feelings of affection of your fond nephew.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE

P. S. Be so good as to inform your agent in America what lands you are disposed to sell me in that country.—*La Nauvell Minerve.*

The more than usual bustle and rapidity of movement manifested on Saturdays by the good people of New York, is thus humorously referred to by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer:—

Saturday in New York, is the day of days. Every body is compelled to march at double quick time.—Merchants to their banks, brokers to their merchants, borrowers to their loaners, women to their markets, laborers to their employers fops to their tailors, and women of fashion to their milliners. Wall street, while I write, and I write under the very nose of Wall street, is a kind of mercantile Bedlam; thousands of business men are moving upon the gallop, and thousands of note and bill collectors, with their note-books and bundles of bills to be collected, are each running a kind of race, and each eager to be the foremost.—I am but an amateur in the business of of this great London of America, and when I can steal a moment or two of the day——especially from the business hours of Saturday ——I spend them in gazing, like a green country boy on his first entrance to the city, upon every thing I see and hear around me. A position in Wall street of a Saturday, from ten o'clock till three, is a sight worth any man's seeing. The anxious faces, the number of the multitude, the strange contrasts, the innumerable host of brokers and note shavers, the numberless banks with the everlasting crowding and pushing, pulling and hauling, squeezing and toe-treading between the *ins* who have got their money, and the *outs* who are anxious to grasp theirs, is a sight at once novel and interesting. Saturday in N. York is the *day* of *days;* the same as winter season is, as I have told you somewhere else, *the time of times.* Men, women and children, are upon the run; house keepers are as busy almost as the busiest of the Wall street merchants. Every body moves as though he were upon a wager, creeping through places not much bigger than a knot hole. In doing his business, no matter where it is, how much or little, or what its character, be it political, commercial, or mechanical, it is done, well done, done in a hurry, and done as it can be done no where else. Saturday, in short, as it is the last, so it is the *dying* day of the week. Men are *buried* until Monday, then they rise again live as they have lived before, and thus have a kind of weekly existence.

CHRIST, THE PURIFIER.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The following story (I know not on what authority) is abroad in the religious world.—Some ladies in Dublin, who met together, from time to time, at each other's houses, to read the Scriptures, and to make them the subject of profitable conversation; when they came to the third chapter of the prophecy of Malachi, had some discussion over the second and third verses, respecting the method of purifying the precious metals. As none of the company knew anything about the process, one undertook to inquire of a silver smith, with whom she was acquainted, how it was effected,& particularly, what was the business of the refiner himself, during the operation. Without explaining her motive, she according went to her friend, and asked him how the silver was cleared from any dross with which it might have been mixed. He promptly explained to her the manner of doing this. 'But,' said the inquirer, 'do you sit, sir, at the work?'—'Oh, yes,' he replied; 'for I must keep my eye steadily fixed on the furnace, since, if the silver remain too long under the intense heat, it is sure to be damaged.' She at once saw the beauty and propriety of the image employed. 'He shall *sit* as a refiner of silver;' and the moral of the illustration was equally obvious. As the lady was returning with the information to her expecting companions, the silversmith called her back, and said that he had forgot ten to mention one thing of importance, which was, that he only knew the exact instant when the purifying process was complete by then seeing his own countenance in it. Again the spiritual meaning shone forth through the beautiful veil of the letter. When God sees his own image in his people, the work of sanctification is complete. It may be added, that the metal continues in a state of agitation till all the impurities are thrown off, and then it becomes *quite still;* a circumstance which heightens the exquisite analogy in this case; for O how

'Sweet to lie *passive* in his hand,
And know no will but his.'

The subject was embodied in the following stanzas, at the urgent request of a friend, who, with her young family, was about to leave her native country, and settle in a distant part of the globe; but the writer's mind had received the first ineffacable impression of the similitude and the inference, in the year 1832, from the lips of another dear friend, when she was nearly in her last agony, who meekly applied it to herself and her afflictions, which had been long and excruciating, yet borne by her as such pains can alone be borne, in God's furnace and under his eye—

'HE SHALL SIT AS A REFINER AND PURIFIER OF SILVER.'

Mal. iii. 3.

He that from dross would win the precious ore,
Bends o'er the crucible an earnest eye;
The subtle, searching process to explore,
Lest the one brilliant moment should pass by,
When in the molten silver's mass
He meets his pictured face, as in a glass.

Thus in God's furnace are his people tried;
Thrice happy they who to the end endure;
But who the fiery trial may abide?
Who from the crucible come fort so pure,
That *He*, whose eyes of flame look through the whole,
May see his image perfect in the soul?

Nor with an evanescent glimpse alone,
As in that mirror the refiner's face;
But, stampt with heaven's broad signet, there be shewn
Immanuel's features, full of truth and grace;
And round that seal of love this motto be,
"*Not for a moment, but—Eternity!*"

May 6, 1836.

A hint to young husbands.—A young planter in the upper part of the State of Mississippi, lately married to a beautiful and highly intelligent young lady, after the honey moon had passed, was pained to observe that his young bride was thoughtful at times, and appeared to suffer much from ennui. Thinking this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies relatives, to make his house their home, in hopes thereby to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His beloved, though apparently joyful and cheerful, while conversing with him, or her friends, as soon as the conversation lagged, relapsed into the melancholy mood. Surprised at this, he fell to pondering the cause; and after a lengthy reflection, he came to the determination of sending to New York for a piano to be forwarded by the first ship bound for Natchez, Vicksburg, or Grand Gulf —Well the musical companion at length arrived—and a splendid one it was, of beautiful mahogany, ornamented and polished to the value of a $500 bank note. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody as the snowy fingers of the young bride pressed the keys. The young planter was in raptures! and congratulated himself on having procured the one thing needful to his angel's complete felicity. Poor man! he paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he though she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming a piano forte!—He was mistaken. Though 'music hath charms,' like love, it is not the only desideratum in this world—for a while it pleases the ear and touches the heart, but ministers not to the mind. The lady but seldom courted Apollo, and her husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domicil a paradise to 'be adored.' At last to solve the riddle of his discontent, he asked her if she did not at times regret having entered the marriage state. 'Oh no indeed' she replied with earnestness—'never for a moment, been any other than your happy wife, but sometimes—,' 'Well sometimes what dearest?' 'If I must tell you then sometimes I regret that you don't take the newspapers. Pa, takes half a dozen. Tuscahomian.

We find says the Baltimore American, in a communication to the Portland Advertiser on the subject of steam, some very interesting remarks on the application of heat, with a view to ascertaining the precise point at which it can be made with the greatest possible effect It is there stated that the fuel, of whatever sort, should always be dry, as the heat used in expelling the moisture only creates a steam which passes off through the flue, and is productive of no useful effect. The following table, showing the weight of the different kinds of wood, therein named, per cord, and their proportionate value for fuel contains the results of Bull's experiments made at Philadelphia, and may prove interesting to those who are curious in such matters. The trials were made in a small close room, and proved by thermometrical observations:

	Pounds per cord.	Per cent of comparative value.
Hickory	4469	100
Pignut	4241	95
Chesnut Oak	3955	86
White Oak	3821	81
Red Oak	3254	69
Yellow Oak	2919	60
White Ash	3450	77
Black Birch	3115	63
White Birch	2369	48
Rock Maple	2878	60
White Maple	2668	54
Yellow Pine	2468	54
Pitch Pine	1904	43
White Pine	1868	42

Wisconsin.—Two banks have been incorporated in this Territory, one at Milwaukee, the other Dubuque.

The editor of the Belmont Gazette estimates the population of the Territory at 28,000. Being questioned as to the probable time when the population of the Territory will justify her admission into the Union, he says:

'The Territory of Wisconsin cannot be admitted into the Union as the present organized. When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the General Government by Virginia, a clause was inserted, requiring that it should be formed into not less than two States, nor more than five. Four have already been erected; consequently, that portion of the territory east of the Mississippi must be formed into a State by itself. It is expected that both sides will be admitted at the same time; but how soon that will be, is hard to solve. In our opinion five years will give to both a sufficient population.'

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

On the day of the last Presidential election, the wife of Mr. Conrad Carpenter, a respectable victualler residing in the District of Spring Garden gave birth to two sons. The infants were named Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and grew in health and loveliness, the pride and joy of their parents, and the admiration of the whole neighbourhood. Last Saturday morning they appeared to be as usual in a state of perfect health, and between 8 and 9 o'clock, the mother was nursing the one named after the venerable chief magistrate, when, without apparent cause, his head fell back, and without a struggle or a groan the little innocent expired. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the sorrow stricken mother was nursing her remaining babe, when like his brother, he too expired, while apparently drawing sustenance from the maternal bosom.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CONGRESS.—One short month only now remains of the present session of Congress; during which time, however, much business may be done, by acting upon bills matured for the action of Congress during the last session and the expired part of this A beginning has been made in the House of Representatives of the indespensable annual bills of appropriation, two of which were yesterday ordered to a third reading, and the whole of which may be expected to pass that body within a few days.

The greatest subjects before the two Houses, however, are the Tariff of Imposts and the Public Lands. To the latter subject the attention of the Senate has been very seriously directed. But it is as yet very doubtful what will be the result of the labors of Congress on either of these subjects, or whether the Tariff will be touched at all.—*Nat. Intel.*

The investigating Committees, under the two Resolutions of the House of Representatives. (Mr. Garland's and Mr Wise's) are pursuing their inquiries and examinations of witnesses. A number of witnesses have been examined, and others have been summoned and are daily arriving here. Amongst those, we hear, who have arrived in this city, in obedience to the summons of the Committee, is Wm. J. Duane, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury.

Statements of some of the evidence and incidents before the committee have been made by writers of letters from this city, and by others: which we do not repeat in our columns, because they necessarily can afford only a partial view of the whole ground, for a full view of which we await the evidence which the committees, will doubtless impartially report when they shall have brought their examinations to a close.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Pencacola Gazette of the 21st instant states that Judge Ellis did finally receive his passports from the Mexican Government; but not until he had armed *himself and friends to secure his safe* egress. This rather goes to confirm our presumption, from the accounts previously received, of the earnest desire of the Mexican Government that our Charge d'Affairs should not withdraw from his station at the time he did so.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE BREACH WIDENING BETWEEN RIVES AND BENTON.

It has been manifest for sometime, that Mr. Rives and certain of the more independent Senators were disgusted with the arrogant tone and manner which Mr. Benton assumed towards them. Three ar four times has the 'great expunger' been rebuked this session.—His violence has not, however, one jot abated, and on Friday, in an harangue which he delivered on the bill, reported by Mr. Walker, for the repeal of the 'Treasury order,' his supercilious insolence became personally offensive to those who were in favor of the bill. It was immediately determined that a reply should be made, which would at once teach the Missouri Senator that his dogmatical arrogance would not longer be tolerated. Mr. Walker was selected for this task. Accordingly, on Saturday he took the floor in reply. In the most contemptuous manner he spoke of Mr. B's. opinions, and exclaimed, 'Save us from the wild and chimerical opinions of the Senator from Missouri, or the country's ruined! I pass *many* of them over; the regard I have for the Senator will not allow me to speak of them as they deserve.' 'Reply to them, sir, *if you can,*' barked out Mr Benton, laying particular emphasis on the three last words, at the same moment rising from his chair, and kicking it from him. The little Mississippian took fire immediately. Very, well, sir, said he, in a tone of anger, 'I will reply to them and the man who uttered them, and hold myself responsible for what I say here or *elsewhere!*' For upwards of an hour, he poured out his ridicule upon Mr. Benton, and when he had concluded, Mr. Rives rose, endorsed all he had said —and thanked him for the *manner* in which he replied to the speech of Mr. B. He then moved for an adjournment, intending to address the Senate yesterday —*Balt. Chron.*

Mr. Rives, it is stated, showed the 'white feather' on Monday in his sheech in reply to Mr. Benton. The Alexandria Gazette has the following paragraph:

There was a little, 'billing and cooing' between Mr. Rives and Mr. Benton, on Monday —a dash of honey in the cup of gall. Speaking of the war against the Bank of the United States, Mr Rives said the Senator from Missouri 'was an older and a better soldier,' than he was. 'An older, *not* a better,' responded Mr. Benton. 'Yes,' rejoined Mr. Rives, 'I repeated it—both an older and a better soldier; I yield the palm in both particulars.' The complacent and satisfied Senator from Missouri fell back into his chair with—as the newspapers and novels say,—'feelings which can be better imagined than described.' O! this Brutus and this Cassius!

Bills of Exchange—Promissory Notes.—The question of the policy of our laws relative to *usury,* will come before the House of Delegates upon the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. McLean a few days since, and which, as it is a matter of real importance to the State, we insert the provisions of.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no bill of exchange or promissory note, payable at or within four months after date or sight, or not having more than four months to run, shall, by reason of any interest taken or secured, or any agreement to receive or allow interest, be void; nor shall the liability of any party to any such bill or note, be affected by reason of any statute of usury; nor shall any person taking more than the present rate of legal interest on such bill or note, be subject to any penalty or forfeiture, anything in any statute relating to usury to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That from and after the time at which any such bill or note shall fall due, no greater interest shall be allowed upon it for the time subsequent to its so falling due, than is now allowed by law.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be construed to apply to promissory notes payable upon demand, nor to authorise any incorporated company of this or any other state, nor any incorporated company of the United States, or of any district or territory thereof, to receive or allow any greater interest than is now allowed by law, nor in any manner to extend or enlarge the powers, rights or privileges of any such incorporated company.

We find the following anecdote, in company with some other news from Washington, in the Boston Advocate, whose Editor is at present on a visit to this city.—Nat. Intel

'THE EXPUNGING PEN.—A little anecdote is related at Washington, which is worth recording. The night the expunging resolution was carried into effect in the Senate, Mr. Benton, the persevering mover of that measure, *sent to the President the pen used by the Clerk of the Senate,* in drawing around and across the black lines, and writing the words 'Expunged by order of the Senate.' It was a new pen that had never been used for any other purpose. The President received it with much pleasure, and informed Mr. B. *that he should preserve it while he lived, and at his death bequeath it to Mr. Benton as a mark of his regard.*

The following letter from a young gentleman who is now in Texas, to his brother in this city, has been politely handed to us for publication.

Cincinnati Gaz.

HEAD QUARTERS.

St. Baca, Dec. 24th, 1836.

'Dear N.—I have just time to write you a line by the Express, which leaves for Columbia in a few minutes. An express has just arrived from Col. Segin of the cavalry, now in the West, bringing intelligence that the Mexicans are in our country with a large force under Bustemente. The number is not known, but presumed to be fifteen or twenty thousand. It is said that Bravo has returned to Vera Cruz. and that it is the intention to execute Santa Anna on his return to Mexico.—There is no doubt as to the truth of this information, so far as the invasion of the Mxicans are concerned, and the return of Bravo to Vera Cruz, is well authenticated.—We have just pitched a new encampment, and I am sorry to leave it; but we are to take up the line of march in a day or two, in the direction of the Colorado Our force consists of about one thousand men. An immediate call will be made on the citizens of the country, which will swell it to four or five thousand, &c.

From the Westminster Carrolltonian.

CARROLL COUNTY, created out of parts of Frederick and Baltimore Counties is comprised with the following boundaries, viz —beginning at the Pennsylvania line, where Rock creek crosses said line, thence with said stream to the Monocacy, down the Monocacy to Double Pipe Creek, up the said stream to Little Pipe Creek, thence with the said stream to Sams Creek, up Sams Creek to Warfield's mill, thence with the Buffalo road to Parr's Spring, thence with the western branch of the Patapsco Falls to its junction with the northern branch of said Falls, to the bridge erected over said Falls on the Westminster and Reistertown Turnpike, thence with a straight course to the Pennsylvania line, running north 17 degrees east thence with the Pennsylvania line to the place of beginning.

The population of the county is from 20 to 22,000, and the number of voters about 2700—about three fifths of the population is taken from Frederick, and two-fifths from Baltimore county.

In reference to the amount of white population it is the 4th county in Maryland.

There are about 60 Flouring mills a large number of Saw-mills, several Woolen Factories, Oil and Paper mills—and a considerable amount of water power unoccupied.

The towns and villages are as follows —Westminster, (the seat of justice.) Manchester, Taneytown, Union town, Hempstead, New Windsor, Middleburg, Freedom, Finksburg, Union Brige, Fizzlesburg, Mount Vernon, together with several lesser villages.

The number of Election Districts is to be 9 Commissioners will be appointed shortly to lay them off.

Judges Dorsey, Kilgour and Wilkinson, of the Montgomery, Calvert and Anne Arundel County Courts, will sit upon the bench of Carrol County. The time of holding the Courts will be designated by law. The County Clerk, it is supposed, will be appointed by the judges on the first day of the court.

The Register of Wills be chosen in a week or two by the legislature.

The balance of the agents to propel the county machinery, will be appointed or elected as soon as practicable—at present, it is impossible exactly to say when we shall be completely under-weigh, with a well selected crew to guide and direct the 'Carroll' in safety.

No Flour eaten here!—The good people of Marblehead, Mass.' have got up a subscription paper, the subscribers to which agree not to use wheat, flour or bread, until the price of flour is reduced to 8 dollars per barrel, *and then the barrel to be of full weight!* It is their intention to follow the examples set by their sires in 1773, when it was written over the doors of the Whigs *'No tea drank here!'* and emblazon over their doors 'No flour eaten here!'

The New York Daily Express says—The article of Rye has sold at $1 70 a bushel—this is altogether higher than it has ever sold for since the American Revolution. The article is taken wholly for distilling, it being too high to be ground into Flour.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1837.

We have had bright skies and fair weather to-day and the galleries of both Houses were literally crowded with ladies, in all the attractions of youth and beauty. All the fashionable world seemed to have poured into the Capitol.

The proceedings of the House were quite interesting. Mr. Graves of Kentucky, a clear headed, industrious member, and an able debater, supported Mr Bell's bill to secure the freedom of elections, in a vigorous and highly-seasoned speech, which was however cut off in the middle by the orders of the day.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, spoke at length on the general subject of the policy of the administration towards the Indian Tribes. Like every thing from the same source, this was a beautiful and finished production —and occasionally he rose to a height of true eloquence seldom surpassed in Congress. The bill was discussed for a considerable time; and finally the amendments adopted yesterday in Committee of the Whole were concurred in and the bill as amended was ordered to a third reading.

The House is getting on very rapidly with the Appropriation Bills. The army Bill was considered in Committee to day—amended—reported back—and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Cambreleng made an effort to bring up the New York Fire Bill—but there was a tremendous chorus of most hearty and emphatic noes—and he was obliged to give up his project—which was in effect to change the whole order of business for the sake of the New Yorkers.

In the Senate the Land Bill was the absorbing subject. It has been so overloaded with amendments, every day bringing on new ones—and confused irregular and desultory debates thereon, that it is impossible to give your readers yet a clear notion of its various provisions. When it shall have been sufficiently matured I will notice its important features. The discussions of the various amendments to-day were frequently animated and interesting. The strong, bold, sententious style of Mr. Calhoun; the sound sense and biting sarcasm of Crittenden, the animated declamation of Preston, and the delightful and harmonious eloquence of Clay, can give attraction to any subject—and these distinguished men all participated in the debates to-day. Notwithstanding, therefore, the unpromising nature of the subject, the ladies were well paid for their perseverance & courage in clearing their way through the dense crowds around the doors, and their patience in sitting for an hour wedged in the close and confined gallery listening to the twaddle of Walker and Niles.

The city is full of strangers, and gaiety is at its height. There have been several large parties of late, besides innumerable smaller ones, which by the way, are far the most agreeable to all who know what true enjoyment is.—The Attorney General, Mr. Butler, and Commodore Rodgers, both gave parties last evening—both extremely delightful —the latter rather too crowded—the former just right. Many of the same happy faces were seen at both places. The Ladies looked beautiful—the Champagne was unexceptionable.

D.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGTES.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Kerr—a memorial from T. C. Nicols, to allow an annual compensation to the clerk of commissioners for Talbot.

Mr. Kerr—relating to the proof of accounts of clerks and registers,

Mr. Kerr—from Philemon Willis, of Talbot, to be refunded a certain sum of money.

Mr. Townsend of Talbot—from James Harrison, that money erroneously paid by him into the treasury, may be refunded.

By Mr. Palmer—from Emily Ann Stevens, of Queen Ann's, for a divorce.

Mr. Buchanan submitted the following preamble and order—

Whereas, the State has suffered very heavy pecuniary loss, & the property of many of her citizens has been greatly jeopordized by the negligence and want of official duty of many of the former Registers of the Chancery Office of this State; and whereas, it is made incumbent on the Chancellor and the several Chief Judges of the different county courts to examine and ascertain whether the public records are faithfully kept—therefore,

Ordered, That the Chancellor and the several Chief Judges of the different judicial districts, and the Chief Justices of the several Orphan's Courts of this States, report to this House whether they have examined into the manner in which the public records are kept in the office of the Register in Chancery, and in the different clerks' and registers' offices of this State, and whether all papers placed in said offices for record, have been so recorded according to the acts of assembly.

Ordered further, That the clerk of this House furnish a written copy of the above preamble and order to the Chancellor and to the different Chief Judges of this State, and the Chief Justices of the orphans' courts of this State.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to authorise Thomas S. Carter and William F. Chilton, of Caroline county, to alter and change a road therein named,

Also, a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company,

The further supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of salted fish—the bill relating to the proofs of clerks and registers—and the bill to regulate the manner of taking testimony in cases in equity—were severally read the second time and passed.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1st, 1837.

In the House, Mr. Richardson presented a memorial from Baltimore praying the repeal of the law prohibiting the Botanic Physicians from practising in this State. The Governor's message transmitting the Georgia resolutions on the subject of the surplus revenue was referred to the Committee on manufactures.

The bill to establish a Real Estate Bank was referred to a select Committee.

In Senate, Mr. Tidball obtained leave to withdraw the bill reported by him some days since to regulate the right of voting in incorporated companies—upon withdrawing it, he reported another.

The bill to change the organization of the Eecutive Department of the State was the chief subject under consideration to-day.

Several amendments were adopted to perfect the bill; among them one, submitted by Mr. Bowie, providing that the Governor be invested by law with the sole power of appointing officers.

Mr. B. submitted another amendment, proposing the appointment of the Secretary of State by the General Assemble, which was rejected.

The Senate will resume the consideration of this subject to-morrow.

MR. BENTON'S SPECIE CURRENCY HUMBUG.—A document of importance was laid before the House of Representatives a few days ago, from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a call upon him to that effect. It contains a statement of the number of Banks in each of the several States, and the amount of their several capitals for the several years since Jackson commenced his war against a paper currency in 1830, to the end of the year 1836 It furnishes the most unanswerable testimony of the effect of the sage "*Experiment.*"

In 1830 there were altogether 330 Banks in the United States, having an aggregate capital of $145,192,268. Jackson and Benton put their heads together to raise a hue and cry all over the country against paper money, and to promise if the "*Party*" would put down the "*Monster,*" the United States Bank, that we should have a gold and silver currency substituted for those rags! Well to work the whole party went; and the Presidential election was not conducted to find out who the People wanted for President. but whether they were for or against a Bank? for a *gold* or a *paper* currency? The "Monster" Bank is put down, and the gold currency party triumphs of course—and what is the result? Why at the end of the contest as a proof of the success of the "*Experiment,*" it appears from this official report, that we had, on the 1st of December last, 823 Banks and Branches, instead of 330, which we had when the contest began—and that one "Monster," with 35,000,000 capital has been put down, and 490 new "Monsters," with capitals amounting to $233,289,900 have been created, making the present banking capital $378,421,168 — In short, we have now nearly *three times* the number of banks and *three times,* the amount of Bank capital, and consequently of paper currency in the United States that we had when the "Experiment" was commenced, and the gold currency was promised by the *Party*!!!

Again—of the 110 new Banks created, and 34 whose capitals were enlarged during the last year, the whole were created by Van Buren Legislatures, except those of Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont and Pennsylvania—created, we presume, as so many proofs of their abhorrence of Banks, and their determination to have a gold currency!!

The Board of Trade of the city of New York have petitioned Congress (by a unanimous vote) for a new *United States Bank,* alleging the derangement of the currency to the want of such an institution. We presume a capital of at least $100,000,000 would now be required, and the Bank to be located at the Emporium of Commerce in the "Empire State" So we go.—*Md. Rep.*

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

We have seen rifle shooting in our time, and heard of shots that really *beat all natur.* We have read of the bent barrel of Munchausen, which from being too slightly curved, took off only the legs of the birds that were sitting on the other side of a hill. In an extract from a late English paper, we see an account of yankee prowess no ways discreditable to a western marksman; but we can record a fact which occurred in the town of New London, in Ralls county, which seems equally improbable, but for the truth of which, we are ready to vouch, upon the testimony of score. At a shooting match recently held in the town of New London, one of the mark men raised his piece to his eye, & having drawn aim, pulled the trigger, at that instant a large pointer dog ran in between the rifleman & the target, & within a few feet of the latter. The ball true to its aim, struck the dog, entered his hip, came out at his flank, and *actually won the money.* The dog escaped, and is now perfectly well, and a slight scar will probably be to him the only memento of his peril.

However, that ain't a priming to a story we have heard often, as having happened to a gentleman in this county. He was one day hunting with his rifle, when he saw a deer at the distance of probably one hundred yards, he raised his piece and fired, and the ball rebounded and fell within a few feet of the spot from which he fired. He went to the place, and found that his bullet had passed through the bodies of two deer, only one of which he had seen, struck an oak tree, and then had been repelled. The ball, as could be seen from the impression, had struck a knot in the oak, which it was unable to penetrate. These facts will go far to throw some doubt on the general belief of the inferiority of the rifle to the musket, as far as distance is concerned; a popular opinion which has been rebutted by a writer in a recent number of the Turf Register.

L.

[Marion, Missouri, Journal.

FIRE!—Two o'clock.—About half an hour since a Fire was discovered in the large Warehouse in Baltimore street, adjoining the Bridge over Jone's Fall's occupied by the Messrs. *Meeteer* as a paper warehouse. At this time, the inside of the house is, complete-

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