whom I accidentally met, kindly offered to accompany me to Mr. W's, the father of the unfortunate child. We reached there about 9 o'clock this morning and were received very courteously by Mr. W——and his interesting young wife. After an agreeable introduction, my aged friend stated the object of our visit, and the desire I had manifested to see their unfortunate little child of whom I had just heard. Mr. W——informed us that for several weeks he had, in almost every instance, declined admitting strangers, as he thought their presence had an unfavorable effect upon the child, but as I had come a considerable distance out of my way, he was disposed to gratify my wish, the more especially as he thought I might give him some advice in relation to the course he ought in future to pursue.

We were then invited into an adjoining room, in one corner of which we beheld, tied in a small low chair a most horribly emaciated little child, apparently about 2 years old. I am aware that I shall totally fail in giving you any thing like an idea of the miserable object before us. Imagine, if you can, an infant, or mere child, of about the age above supposed, reduced to a very skeleton, hairless, and covered with a parched and shrivelled skin, dark and unelastic as the corresponding structure in the withered octagenarian. Its little red, fiery eyes, rolling restlessly, in the deep recesses of its fleshless sockets, sent forth horrid flashes of indignation when the door to its apartment was thrown open. The little sufferer opened its mouth, and in the place of its tongue, 'and for a tongue, a serpent's' head and neck were thrust out, vibrating and 'hissing' with an intensity peculiar to the more venomous varieties of that repulsive species of animated nature! I could not, for several minutes, muster sufficient courage to approach the object of my curiosity. I was fixed to the spot which I at first occupied, while the serpent-headed tongue continued to dart forth and recede with the quickness of thought: 'its little forked and fiery tongue at the same time playing about the lips and nostrils of the child, equalling in velocity the lightnings's flash!'—Mr. W——, the father, gradually approached the child, all the time speaking very soothingly to it, and in a few minutes succeeded in producing quiet—the head receded, the lips closed over it, and the infant exhibited the aspect only of extreme emaciation. But the moment I moved towards the child, even but a single step, the mouth would open, the head suddenly dart forth, and the same dreadful spectacle, I have already imperfectly described, would be again presented.

The father, however, beckoned me to approach, which I did, but never shall I forget the tremendous hissing, which came from the serpent-headed tongue of the little sufferer. It was several minues before quietude could be produced, and even the slightest motion on my part would cause an instantaneous protrusion of the unsightly organ, more or less intense according to the fears of the child. I had several fair opportunities of seeing the strange member, and will endeavor to give you a description of it. Its color is a dark copper, shining, and in places inclining to streaks of green. Its eyes are a jet black, and when the light strikes them favorably, no diamonds ever send forth more brilliant scintillations of light! A bright yellow ring encircles the neck, and really has much the appearance of gold. The mouth of this serpent-headed tongue is quite large, and was always slightly open when the head was protruded beyond the lips. Its little forked tongue as I have already said, was incessantly in motion We stayed in the room just 30 minutes, during the latter part of which time the child became very quiet, & took freely of milk, its usual food. The father told me he had known the tongue to bite several times, and once when it fastened upon one of his fingers, much swelling and soreness followed, indeed he was only relieved by a copious bleeding. He informed me also, that the child eat voraciously of milk, and sometimes other kinds of food, but that it preferred the former The child is of the female sex. *He* stated further that several eminent physicians and surgeons had been to see the child, and that it had been recommended by one, the eminent Dr. W. that the tongue be extirpated. I coincided in this opinion, and advised that the Dr. be called upon to perform the operation.—The father, Mr. W—— is about twenty-eight years old, and the mother, I should judge, about twenty two. She is very beautiful, has been married about 5 years, and this is the first and only child. I have omitted names in this hasty sketch at the request of the parties concerned.

[*Fall River Patriot.*

LETTER OF MR. TALLMADGE.

Poughkeepsie, June 6, 1837.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Dear Sir—I have just seen the comments of the New York Evening Post on the meeting held at Poughkeepsie in relation to the issue of small bills by the banks; and I beg to correct, through the columns of the Argus, the errors into which the Post has fallen. It is true, I signed the notice for such a meeting, and, although I did not attend it, I approved then, as I do now, of its object, which was very different from that represented in the Post. The object was not to repeal the law prohibiting the circulation of small bills, but to suspend its operations during the suspension of specie payments. I was one of the earliest advocates for a prohibition of the small bills, and I believe the measure recommended by the Poughkeepsie meeting, is the surest means of preserving that law. Without its suspension during the suspension of specie payments there is much danger that the inconveniences felt by the whole community for the want small change, will beget a very strong feeling in the public mind, against the law itself, which may be carried into the next Legislature, and cause a total revival, instead of a suspension of it.—I may misjudge in this matter, but I know this to be the deliberate opinion of many of the warmest friends of the original passage of that act; and that the mode recommended by the meeting was deemed the best means to preserve the law, and to give the full effect to its provisions on the resumption of specie payments by the banks. Already these inconveniences are felt, and already is the country flooded with small bills from the adjoining States. I cannot appreciate that which would increase our circulation by a spurious currency from abroad, instead of giving to the community the bills of our own banks, which are under our own control; of whose solvency we have no doubt and for the safety of whose issues ample provision is made by our own laws There is, to my mind, also, inconsistency in authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and at the same time requiring the people to transact their business in a currency that cannot be had, and which they cannot in any way command.—That this is true is evinced by the fact, that specie is not in circulation for small change. and that the small bills from other States now form the circulating medium in its stead notwithstanding their circulating is in direct contravention of a penal law of this state, whose provisions have been strictly observed until the suspension of specie payments by the banks, but which are now violated from necessity and not from choice.

The editor of the Post is pleased to remark, that my speech in the Senate of the United States, about a year since, on the deposite act, in which I ventured some views in relation to our credit system, 'was duly copied into the whig papers with great applause,' &c: Seeing those papers but seldom, I was not aware how extensively it had been copied or applauded by them. I was, however, at that time in the regular receipt of the Evening Post, and I do not recollect to have seen that speech copied into its columns, and am not aware that its readers have been favored with my views on that subject, to enable them to form an opinion of the correctness of the animadvertions of the Post. Those views I believed correct at the time, and I have seen nothing since to change them. I have no disguise about my opinions on this subject. I am in favor of a well regulated credit system, and opposed to the chirmerical scheme of *exclusive metallic* currency. The following extract from the speech which has so unceremoniously received the censure of the Post, will show my opinions then, as well as the opinions I now entertain.

"The credit system is the distinguishing feature beeu despotism & liberty, it is the offspring of free institutions; it is found to exist, and its influence is felt, in proportion to the freedom enjoyed by any people. By freedom I do not mean unregulated, unrestrained, natural liberty, but that freedom which is founded on just and equitable laws; where the rights of personal security, of property and religious toleration, are guaranteed to every individual, where there is a general diffusion of knowledge, and the existence of public and private morality. Those are the elements, and they together form the basis of public confidence on which the credit system rests. This is the invention of modern times. In the old governments of Europe, where liberty never found a resting place, credit was unknown. To the U. States has been left the honor of maturing and perfecting this system. To the United States also is the honor due of having first applied the system of steam navigation. The effects on the general prosperity of the nation have been as sensibly felt in the one case as in the other, and he who should at this day recommend an entire abandonment of our credit system for a *sole and exclusive metallic* currency, would be deemed no less visionary than he who should attempt to substitute a Pennsylvania wagon for a locomotive or a canal packet, or should endeavor to stem the resistless current of the Mississippi in a flat boat; instead of those splendid palaces which now move majestically on its waters. Shall we then, Mr. President check this tide of prosperity, by the introduction of new and untried schemes? Shall we not be content with the necessaries, the comforts, the conveniences, and the luxuries of life, which are so widely diffused throughout this whole country? Shall we attempt to overthrow, subvert and destroy a system which has produced all these blessings?—which has brought happiness and plenty to the door of every man?—and that, too, for the purpose of adopting some of the exploded doctrines of the political economists of Europe. Sir, you might as well attempt to apply the common law of England, which was born and nurtured on the Thames, to the father of waters in this western world, and to our mighty inland seas, compared with which, the boasted streams and lakes of Europe dwindle into rills and ponds beside them. Yes, these vast inland seas, into which, in the language of a distinguished Senator of my own State, you might cast the whole land of the common law, without producing a ripple.

Sir, I believe I speak the almost unanimous sentiment of my political friends in this senate, when I say they intend no such thing—I believe I speak the sentiments of the democratic party throughout the Union, when I say, I believe they neither expect or desire any such thing. What, then, do they expect and desire? I answer, no more, nor no less, than every real friend to his country is willing to adopt namely a preservation, and, at the same time, a regulation of the credit system. In all such measures of reform I will go as far as he who goes farthest.—Preserve and regulate, but not destroy, is my motto. Enlarge your specie basis; introduce, as far as practicable, a gold currency, by the prohibition of small notes; provided means for coining at the mint; take all proper measures to prevent excessive issues of bank paper, and the unnecessary increase of bank incorporations; repeal your restraining laws, so as to permit the free employment and investment of foreign capital. Whatever danger there may be, is to be found in the abuse of the system, and not in its existence. Guard against these abuses, and correct them when discovered. An entire abandonment of the credit system, and a return to a *sole and exclusive metallic currency*, if it were practicable, would produce desolation and destruction from one extremity to another. Such motions ought not, cannot, must not prevail.'

The difficulties under which the country now labors, have been increased by the efforts which have been made, by vissionary theorists, to impair public confidence in our credit system, and to introduce in its stead an *exclusive metallic* currency.—Such being my honest convictions, then and now, they cannot be changed by charging them to improper motives; and I am yet to learn that the democracy of the State of New York entertain different views from these. At all events as long as I am called upon to discharge a public duty in regard to matters in which the great and vital interests of the country are so deeply involved, I will discharge that duty conscientiously and fearlessly, without reference to denunciations from such a quarter. I have been too long and too intimately associated with the democracy of the State, to doubt that the correctness of my motives will be duly appreciated by them; and if there be any difference of opinion between any portion of my fellow citizens and myself, I trust I shall be able to do them the justice, whatever they may do to me, to ascribe it to honest and patriotic rather than to sinister and interested motives,

In relation to the deposite act, which the editor of the Post is pleased to term the 'distribution bill, the blessings of which we are now enjoying,' I have nothing to add, at present, beyond what is contained in the speech to which he has referred, and which was delivered by me on the final passage of that bill. I am willing to rest the justification for my vote on the reasons there assigned. I believe it to have been one of the most wise and patriotic measures adopted, and which has received the decided approbation of the people, although it is now attempted to make it the scape goat of all the evils which, from other causes, have been visited upon the country. The time may come when I may feel myself called upon to raise my voice, once more, in defence of this much abused and misrepresented measure.

If my course in regard to the deposite act and the currency bill, is obnoxious to rebuke, I have the consolation to know that I am sustained in it by the almost unanimous voice of the friends of the administration, in the Senate of the United States, and by an overwhelming majority of its friends in the House of Representatives. If such men are to be denounced, because they entertained and expressed opinions, on the these great questions, different from those of the small minority of their political friends, I am at a loss to know, how the great principle of the republican party, namely, that the majority shall govern, is to be respected or preserved. We have fallen on evil times indeed, if such denunciations are to be made, and that too, by a Press, professing to belong to the same party. I had supposed that every difference of opinion was not a difference of principle—and whilst I am very apt to distrust my own judgment, when I see the large majority of my political friends entertaining different views from my own, on matters about which we all have an equal right to judge; still I cannot but feel confirmed in my opinions, when I find them endorsed, with almost entire unanimity, by the representatives of the nation. On some of these subjects, the late Executive differed from the great body of the friends of his administration in both branches of Congress. I trust, however, that the measures of the present administration will be taken in wisdom—will avoid the *ultraism* of the day, and will be such as to promote the great and paramount interests of the country. I need not say, that in the support of such measures my best faculties will be exerted.

Respectfully, yours.
N. P. TALLMADGE.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

The following notice of the proceedings in this case on Saturday, is from the Washington Globe.

CIRCUIT COURT, D. C. WASHINGTON COUNTY,—June 24, 1837.

This being the day assigned for the return by the Postmaster General, of the writ of mandamus directed to him at the instance of Stockton and Stokes, &c. Mr. Key the United States District Attorney, read to the Court a long and argumentative document, purporting to be the answer of the Postmaster General to the above mentioned writ, in which the jurisdiction assumed by the Circuit Court is denied for the following reasons:

First, that it is the function of the Executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that of the Judiciary to expound such as require it, that to the President of the United States, and not to the courts of justice belongs the duty of directing and controlling all executive officers in the performance of their official duties; and that when the courts interfere to control them they assume an executive function, invade the province of the President, and subvert the constitutional assignment of powers

2d. That Congress have not conferred or attempted to confer on the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia authority to issue a writ of mandamus for the purpose of controlling executive officers in the performance of their duties, whether general or specific; that the Postmaster General is an executive officer, that in the matter upon which this proceeding has originated, he acted in that capacity, and that he is not lawfully controllable therein by a writ of mandamus.

3d. That in the case before the Court the Postmaster General had a clear and undoubted discretion, in the exercise of which he is amenable to no judicial tribunal, and that the Court having no jurisdiction of the matter in question, either original or appellate, cannot lawfully court and obtain it by a mandamus.

4th. That the Court have ordered the Postmaster General to do that which he has no lawful power to do, not having official custody or control of the books on which the credits are commanded to be entered.

Mr Key also read the opinion of the Attorney General on the case, sustaining the Postmaster General in the position taken by him, and which is referred to in the answer, after which the documents were placed on file, and Mr. K. entered his appearance as counsel for the respondent.

Mr. Coxe, counsel for relators, observed that in his opinion, and he presumed also, in the opinion of the Court, the proper course to be taken, would be for the Court to quash the return on the writ as insufficient, and to issue a peremptory order for a sufficient one. He had heard nothing in the papers just read to shake his confidence in the opinion which the Court had heretofore given, but if the Court conceived that points which had already been discussed, should be again argued, he was ready to proceed with the argument. When he said he was ready, he referred to the general principles involved, on which he was prepared to go on at once, but it would be impossible for him to notice the various authorities cited in the documents, and reply to the new points embraced in them, without having an opportunity of examining them in detail—As there would be no time to take copies, he hoped there would be no objection to his examining the originals.

Judge Thruston suggested one point for the especial attention of the Counsel for the relators, and that was the fact, that the act of Congress had taken the books of accounts of the Post Office Department from the control of the Postmaster General, and transferred them to the Treasury Department, so that it was rendered impossible for that officer to obey the directions of the mandamus, by giving a credit to the relators.

Judge Cranch observed that the act (referring the claim to the Solicitor of the Treasury) did not require the Postmaster General to pay moneys—it required him to make certain credits. There were other means to be taken, to enforce payment, after the credit was given. The Court wished the Counsel to consider the great question involved, which was the responsibility of the Postmaster General to this process,

Mr. Coxe would only observe, in answer to that and all other objections, that it was very clear that after the passage of the law transferring the Books to the Treasury Department, the Postmaster General *did* make credits to the account of the relators.

Mr. Key—That is a mistake, and the gentleman will find it so.

In answer to a question from the Court, Mr. Coxe said that the Counsel for the relators would be ready to proceed with their arguments on Monday; and that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, associated with him in the case, would arrive in the city by the *evening cars*.

SELF-CONDEMNATION.

Mr. VAN BUREN, while a member of the United States Senate, delivered a speech against Executive power, in which occurs the following passage. Language more directly applicable to, and more severely contemning the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration, and his own, and the party that has sustained them, could not easily be found.—He says:

'The *Tories* of England strive by all the means within their reach, to increase the dominion and influence of *the Throne*, at the expense of the COMMONS and THE PEOPLE; and the Whigs to counteract the exertions of their adversaries, by abridging that dominion and influence, or the advancement of the rights and the consequent amelioration of the People. The *Tory* principle, seeking to absorb as far as practicable ALL POWER from its legitimate sources, and to condense it in a *single Head*; the Whigs being the antagonist principle, laboring assiduously to *restrict the encroachments* and *limit the extent* of EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY. The former is essentially the MONARCHICAL, and the latter the DEMOCRATICAL spirit of society.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CREDIT, THE POOR MAN'S LIFE.

Wealth is the result of Production—and Production is the result of combined application of Labor and Capital. Without capital, it is obvious that labor can do but little, and capital is quite as helpless without the aid of labor. The interests then of labor are co-incident not antagonist. Any state of things which benefits the laborer benefits the capitalist, and when the capitalist suffers, the laborer cannot escape from a participation in his misfortunes.

There can be no production without capital. But should all production be therefore confined to the capitalists? Should those who have all the capital be permitted to engross all the production? Certainly not. The large capitalist cannot superintend the employment of all his means, with advantage to himself or the community. What then is he to do with his capital? If it is specie, shall he hoard it? If it is land, shall he leave it untilled? If it is in workshops and machinery, shall he keep his workshops closed and his machinery unemployed?

Every man of course answers without hesitation in the negative. The next question touches the employment of the rich man's capital? How can this be most beneficially used? By loaning it to trustworthy individuals, who can themselves superintend its employment. Here we enter the province of credit. What is credit? The facility of borrowing capital! Who desires and uses credit? The poor man and not the rich.—The capitalist has no need of credit, and very frequently neglects the means requisite to secure it. A man who can draw a check on his banker for all he wants, has no call for that kind of commercial credit which would enable him to negotiate a bill on time.

It is the Poor man then who wants Credit; and it is the Poor man who derives all the advantages of credit—while it is the capitalists who runs all the risk

Take an instance Mr Bullion is a retired capitalist worth a million of dollars. If this property is suffered to be idle, it is of no sort of benefit to any living being. For any good derived from it by society, it might as well be in the middle of the sea. But Mr. Bullion is desirous of making some use of his capital in a way that may promise a reasonable return to himself, and at the same time contribute to the means and employments of those about him? What course then does he pursue? He determines to loan his capital; and to whom? The rich man does not require it. *He* must loan it then to men in business, who need it—whose capital is honesty, industry, knowledge of their business, and punctuality in fulfilling their engagements—a capital situated altogether in heir heart, head and hands.

He loans therefore a portion of his capital to a ship-builder—as much more to a manufacturer—to a mason—a wool merchant—a house builder—an importer—a farmer—a silk grower—and to men engaged in various other branches of domestic Industry. Thus by the process of CREDIT, the rich man's capital is so distributed as to produce the greatest possible amount of good to society. It stimulates productive industry. It creates a demand for labor. It of course raises the wages of labor—which like every thing else, depend upon the relative demand and supply.

Being thus possessed of the rich man's capital, the manufacturers; the farmers, the mechanics, the merchants go to work upon it. They employ labor. They have the means of paying labor, and either weekly or daily the wages of labor are paid. The laborer is not asked to work upon credit. He receives his prompt remuneration. He runs no risk. All that the borrowing and lending in the case has done is to give him employment and wages.

When the products of combined capital, credit and labor, then are thrown into market—when the crops are raised—the ships built—the houses erected—and the broad cloths and kerseymers ready for the counter of the retailer—what is the situation of the laborer?—He has found employment and received his wages. He has eaten, drunk, and been clothed. Whatever may be the loss on the products of his labor—his own share of its results is secure. How is it with the employer and the capitalist? The state of markets may be such that the ships, houses and woollens may be sold at a profit. In that case all parties are gainers. The capitalist is paid for his capital—the merchant or manufacturer is paid for his credit and enterprise—and the laborer suffers nothing because his employers have reaped a benefit corresponding to their respective interests.

But how is it when the reverse of all this is the case? How is it when the results of production will not bring an equivalent for the capital consumed and the labor employed? How is it when the houses and ships are sold at a loss? Who suffers in this case? The laborer? Not at all. He has received his pay in advance. It is the employer, who is thus unable to fulfil his engagements with the capitalist, and thereby loses his credit; and the lender himself, who receives back only a portion of his advances and thus loses a portion of his capital.

Who then suffers from the system of credit? Who runs all the risks, and sustains all the losses of the system? The capitalist. Who derives all the benefit, in the stimulation of enterprise, the competition for labor, and the consequent advance of wages? The laborer. Who can get along very well without credit? The capitalist. Who can do nothing without credit? The poor man. Who suffers from the destruction of credit? All whom credit has hitherto employed.

A PRINTING OFFICE ON PUBLICATION DAY.

To see a Printing Office in all its glory, the uninitiated ought to visit a newspaper office on the day of publication, although they may assure themselves of a frosty reception at such a time. There is a breathless excitement in the scene. Not a sound is heard, save at times the slipshod step of a compositor creeping across the floor to the foreman's desk for more copy, or the continued click clicking of the types as they fall into their places in the composing stick—The compositors are stationed at their cases, noiseless and busy as Wordsworth's cattle in the meadow—there are 'forty *setting* like one' Mark the diversity of figure and expression, and, believe me, there is as great diversity of talent among them—That thin stooping figure, with sharp face, high nose, and dark motionless eyes, has a genius for setting advertisements. He is the uncontroled master of that department. That fine looking fellow with an oval border of black whiskers round his face, and corresponding curve of his leg, the wit; orator, and gay Lothario of the establishment, has a taste which the foreman himself does not disdain occasionally to call to counsel. The greasy looking individual with a bald head, if you keep whiskey from him, and him from whiskey, (no easy task by the by) will set you a whole column of 'close dig' without one typographical error. Marry, Sir! of a Monday morning his types are strange vagaries. That demure gentleman, with his nose stuck in his composing stick, has a genius for 'scheme work,' which technical phrase designates what the vulgar call tables, &c. The paper is up—one by one the compositors have desisted for want of copy. They are now busied under the superintendence of the foreman, who has arranged the matter and measured out the columns in tying them up. Now they slip them from the galleys on the stone, and arrange them in close parallels. The chase is placed around them, and the quoins are inserted. A dozen anxious heads are bending over the solid mass of types, touching, examining, scrutinizing, whispering eagerly. They who stand aloof are the apprentices, they are not allowed to interfere with this part of the ceremony That slender handsome slip of a lad at the corner has commenced journeyman this very day. His whole frame thrills as he fingers the chase. He feels himself a man. Now all draw back but two, who raise their mallets to drive the quoins home, and plane the surface of the form. As the clatter begins the sturdy pressmen issue from their den, and swing the ponderous mass from the stone, and disappear into the press room; whence the dull sound of their proceedings may be heard to issue. One by one the compositors have assumed their jackets and dropped off. The day's work is over with them all, with the exception of the unlucky apprentice detained to fold the papers, who stands brooding bitter thoughts. While an eager and curious public is crowding the place of publication, to snatch the first damp sheets, the silence of loneliness settles down on the deserted compositors' room.—*Scottish Monthly Magazine.*

A 'Trip to the West.'—The Lowell Courier gives the following discription of an emigrating group wending their way to a more distant and better land:

'Yesterday we saw pass our office, bound north, a family group They were in marching condition, all but the three youngest.—One of these was in the mother's arms, & the other two were piled on the beds and kitchen furniture; *the whole drawn by the father on the fore wheels of an old wagon.* The whole family consisted of the 'old folks' and six *little* ones. We have not seen, for a long while, a more miserable set of human beings.'

ANCESTRY OF GEN. JACKSON.—The Belfast (Ireland) Nothern Whig of April 20th says:

'Although *born* in America, we cannot forget that his descent is immediately Irish.—Many of his relations are to be found among the independent farmers of the county Down. His father and mother, who resided only a few miles from where we write, carried out with them to America little else, we presume than their integrity and the spirit of honest enterprise.'

MR BIDDLE'S ANSWER.—Our readers will recollect that not many days since we published a letter from a Virginian to Mr Biddle, in which the latter was politely requested to die,—The answer of that gentleman has been received in Alexandria and is thus noticed by the Gazette of that city:

'By a letter received on Wednesday from Philadelphia signed Nicholas Biddle, we feel authorized to say that the President of the late United States Bank respectfully declines at present, complying with the polite request recently made of him by 'a Virginian.' On some other occasion he will doubtless, be more accommodating than he now is.'

From the Baltimore Patriot of June 24

SMALL NOTES.

The Virginia Legislature, after standing out with great bravery and firmness for a few days against the issue of small bills, for change, have at length submitted to destiny. It is absurd to a degree, to suppose that, in these non-specie paying times, the issue of small bills, under some competent authority, can be dispensed with. In the small business transactions of the day—whose number is legion—these small bills become an article of absolute necessity. Without noticing whose favorite theory, or whose ad captandum assertions, are thus crossed, we may say that without the issue of small bills, in the place of specie change, a large amount of the 'small business' of the country, would absolutely come to a stand still. In this good city of Baltimore, by way of example, it may be stated that although an hundred thousand dollars worth of these small bills have been issued by the Corporation, to supply this want of small change, the want is evidently *not yet supplied*. There is still difficulty in 'making change' both in the shops and at market, insomuch that an increased issue of them, to a certain extent, seems necessary for the public convenience. But if we have difficulty with this hundred thousand dollars worth of Corporation notes, how would it have been without them? As we were about to say, however, the Virginia Legislature has 'submitted to destiny;' and after agitating the question and hearing the arguments pro and con, has decided in favor of the issue of small notes. In the House of Delegates on Thursday evening, the bill authorizing the banks to issue small notes for change, to the extent of two and a half per cent. on their respective capitals, was passed by a vote of 64 to 54. Two days before, the majority in the House *against* the measure, was twenty-eight.

From the National Intelligencer.

CURRENCY.—Very great inconvenience has been experienced in this city from the want of a circulating medium consisting of representations of value under the denomination of Five Dollars; (the lowest denomination of bank-notes issued by our Banks.) We do not know, indeed, how our fellow-citizens would have managed, thus far, to supply the various wants of life, or even provide their families with bread, day by day but for the kindness of the Corporation of Georgetown in throwing into circulation a quantity of notes of 50 and 25 cents each, in addition to the one dollar and two dollar notes of the Corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria which have been sought for with such avidity (being insufficient to supply the actual demand for circulation) that, as lately as on Saturday last, they bore a premium in the money market.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, finding it impossible to carry on its own operations without a currency of some sort or other, determined, some days ago, to issue promissory notes of that company of the amounts of Fifty cents, One dollar, Two dollars, and Three dollars, which, when they get into circulation, will relieve all classes of the people from a grievance which had really become almost intolerable. The notes, we are glad to learn, are now in readiness to be issued, and we have seen samples of them. They are printed from handsomely engraved plates, and (with a variation for the different amounts) are all in the following terms:

50 No 293 A 50

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20, 1837.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY promise to pay on demand at their office in the city of Washington, to T. F. FILLEBROWN, Jr., or bearer, FIFTY CENTS, in notes current at the Banks in the District of Columbia, if presented in sums amounting to Five Dollars.

G. C. WASHINGTON, Prest.
JOHN P. INGLE, Clerk.

U. S BANK.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 6th inst. says:—'U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania notes now command a premium of *forty-five per cent.* in this city. They are still five per cent. better than silver.'

In Louisville, as in most other places throughout the West, the notes of the 'monster,' are also at a premium, The Louisville Journal asks of its V. B. cotemporary—'Does not the editor of the Advertiser think, that the U S. Bank notes ought to be severely punished for obstinately persisting in commanding a premium in this city, after he has proved the bank insolvent.'

Office of the Gazette,
NEW-YORK, June 21—3½ P. M.

From the Bangor Whig.

Another outrage upon an American Citizen. and the rights of Maine.

A letter was received in this city yesterday, from Houlton, which states that Mr. Greely, the Agent employed by the Court of Commissioners, to take the census of Madawaska, has a second time been arrested, and is now, by order of the new Governor of the Provinces, confined in the jail at Fredericton. We have not words to express our indignation at this gross outrage. Here is an American citizen, in the discharge of a duty required of him by a law of the sovereign State of Maine, arrested and imprisoned by a foreign power, and without shadow of cause. Insult has been heaped upon this State until they cannot be borne any longer without absolute disgrace.

The State must send surveyors on to the line and its arms, if necessary, to protect them. We have had words enough; the State has long enough hung back, rather than embarrass the administration, but this can be endured no longer. Action is now called for; immediate measures, first, for the relief of a suffering fellow citizen; second, to prevent a repetition of past insults and outrage.

A Postscript to the letter received says that Mr. Greely was arrested by Mr. McLaughlin, superintendant of the Crown Lands, and adds, we must now dodge or fight!'

The line must now be run and maintained, as we before said, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet. Our rights must be asserted, or we must assume a character below that of American freemen. The policy of the State & the policy of the National Government, must be changed. We have deserved this new aggression. It was necessary to awake us to a sense of the miserable, inefficient, base and cowardly measures which have characterized the legislature of this state in relation to this vital question, and to make us feel the necessity of a change of policy. The State must take high ground; if Mr. Van Buren neglects to do his duty, that is, run the Line and defend it, the people of Maine, through their own Government, must do it.

The police of New York have succeeded in arresting a gang of desperate house-breakers who have been actively engaged for the last six or eight weeks in the prosecution of their depredations. They are said to be Englishmen.

Bodily Strength.—A friend of ours says he is growing weaker and weaker every day.—He has got so now that he can't *raise* five dollars.—*Barnstable Patriot.*

Ladies' Corsets.—Mr. Jno: Hand, of Somerfield, Pa., gives notice that he has invented a very simple apparatus to be attached to ladies' corsets, whereby the delicate little creatures may be compressed into the compass of a hoe handle, by the gentle drawing of the two strings which can be tied in front.