ing it. Oh, dear! I shudder when I think on it!"

"Why, husband, do you know how your lips tremble, and your eyes roll? What *is* the matter? Ichabod! you surely cannot mistrust the confidence of one who vowed at the altar to be faithful to you. Come, unbosom yourself."

"May I rely on your fidelity?"

"Ichabod, you know you may."

"Well, then, we are both ruined! undone! I have committed murder!"

"Murder!"

"Yes, murder! and I have buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!"

"Oh, awful! Ichabod. Committed murder! then, indeed, we are ruined, and our children with us."

Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy hurried off to a neighbor's. Mrs. Prattle observed a great change in Dorothy's countenance, and in her general appearance; so great as to cause her to inquire into the cause of it.

"Oh, Mrs. Prattle," said Dorothy, "I am the most miserable of women! I am ruined forever."

"Mercy, Dorothy, how gloomy you look! What has turned up to make you look so dejected! Why, how you sigh! woman. Tell me the cause."

"I wish I might, Mrs. Prattle, but the occasion of my unhappiness is a secret which I am now not permitted to divulge."

"Oh! you may tell me, Dorothy; I shall never speak of it again."

"Will you promise never to reveal it to any person living?"

"You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets."

"Well, Mrs. Prattle—I scarcely dare say it—my husband has committed murder, and buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard! he told me of it himself! For heaven's sake don't name it to any one."

"Murder: your husband committed murder! indeed, indeed, Dorothy, you have reason to think yourself ruined! Poor thing! I pity you from the bottom of my heart!"

Dorothy went home weeping, and leaving her dough half-kneaded and her infant crying in the cradle, hastened to hold a tete-a-tete with a Mrs. Tellall. Soon after the confab ended, the report of Ichabod's having committed murder became general, and the disclosure of the fact was traced to his wife Dorothy. Process was immediately issued against him by a magistrate, before whom, and in the presence of a multitude of anxious spectators, he gave the following explanation.

"My object," said Ichabod, "in the course I have pursued, was to test the capability of my wife to keep a secret. I have committed murder, inasmuch as I have killed a toad and buried it at the foot of a tree in my own orchard. How far my wife is capable of keeping a secret has been satisfactorily proved; and with respect to the murder, those who feel any interest in it are at liberty to inspect the body."

CONGRESS.

From the Baltimore American.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special correspondent transmits to us the following notice of Saturday's proceedings in Congress:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.

Both Houses of Congress continue their sessions day after day from morn till night, making an immense amount of work for themselves—for correspondents—reporters—clerks, &c. &c. doing, however, as you see, but little for the people or for the business of the country. Three weeks have now elapsed since the reception of petitions, and the desks of the members are full to overflowing. Mr. Adams, I presume, has at least a thousand praying for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in this District—for the recission of Mr. Patton's resolution—and against the annexation of Texas.—Private bill days.—Fridays and Saturdays,—have been occupied with public business for several weeks past, and the table of the Speaker, therefore, is loaded with petitions. Monday, it is hoped, will make clear work and put business in successful motion.

The House continued in session a short time after I closed my letter last evening, although a half hour before they refused to adjourn by a vote of 118 to 99. Mr. Menifee, of Kentucky, made one of his best speeches in defence of the validity of the November election in Missippi, and the right of the new members from that State to their seats. Mr. Bell followed and presuaded the members not to enter upon a night session, but to adjourn. He promised to use his exertions to have the question taken before dark this evening. The House heard his appeal with attention, and reluctantly took his advice and adjourned.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Pre-Emption bill, the bills in regard to the Circuit Courts, and all the bills, public and private, passed by the Senate during the present week, were this morning referred to the several standing committees. The House then dispensed with the usual morning hour and at once commenced the discussion upon the Mississippi Contested Election.

Mr. Bell entered upon a clear and logical reply to Mr. Legare, who spoke yesterday in defence of the validity of the August election in Mississippi and of the law of congress at the Special Session, which declared Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson members of the Twenty-fifth Congress. Mr. Bell replied against the validity of the August election, and in defence of the November election, and also against the binding force of the decision of the House in the adoption of the October resolution.

Some sharp shooting passed between Mr. Legare and Mr. Bell, and also between Mr. Bell and Mr. Mason, of Va. all, however, conducted in perfect good temper.

Mr. Rhett, of S. C. followed and spoke about three quarters of an hour, and if I understood him is for both parties and against both parties, but more against than for the claimants, and therefore in favor of sending the election back to the people.

Mr. Cushing, of Mass. made some remarks in regard to an objection made by him at the special session relative to the organization of the House.

Mr. Pope, of Ky. made some remarks, distinguished for ability, in behalf of the validity of the November election and the claims of Messrs. Prentiss and Word. Mr. P. is now on the floor and has spoken for more than an hour, and has made a very able speech.

After he concluded, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried by a vote of 108 to 90. Mr. Martin, of Alabama, has the floor for Monday. Two or three Administration members are absent and the adjournment was made in the expectation that they would reach here by Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d, 1838.

The Secretary of the Navy actually tendered his resignation in consequence of protracted indisposition. The President *generously* decided that having lost his health in the service of his country, he should have an opportunity of regaining it, and accordingly he goes to Pensacola in a few days for health and renovation! Perhaps the succession would embarrass the President among the many candidates.

The Exploring Expedition is definitely organised under Captain Gregory to consist of the Vincennes and Peacock, sloops of war, store ship Relief, schooner Active, and a fine merchant ship of 600 tons, to accommodate a Scientific Corps, to be fitted out and to sail so soon as Congress shall sanction the expedition, by an additional appropriation, Mr. Reynolds continues attached to it with a salary of $2,400.

Your statement of Treasury Notes is correct as to the amount issued, but the amount cancelled is not known at Washington until the end of the quarter; heretofore returns having only been made from the land offices and custom-houses, every three months, consequently those absorbed in payment of bonds and lands in January are not deducted.—Pat.

February 5, 1838.

HOUSE.—The usual Monday Morning business.—The Contested Election.—Sixteenth Day.—Mr. Claiborne's last effort.—The Globe's "Express Mail" interference with the question.—Mr. Martin.

SENATE.—Mr. Rives' Financial Project.—Mr. Rives.

This morning, Mr. Phillips, of Massachusetts, took his seat, after some weeks unavoidable absence.

Messrs. Hamer and Kilgore have not arrived, as yet.

The first hour of the day was consumed by the presentation of petitions from New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Among these were numerous memorials upon the subjects of abolition, the slave trade, the annexation of Texas, and the rescinding of the order of the 21st of December, by which the house determined to lay all abolition memorials upon the table.

A little flurry arose upon one of these last, but it soon blew over, the subject being speedily *tabled*.

The Contested Election was again taken up, and Mr. Howard so modified his [pending] amendment, as that it now reads "that Prentiss and Word are not [duly] entitled to seats in the 25th Congress."

Mr. Martin, of Alabama, who had the floor, at the adjournment, rose and spoke, *against time*, for about an hour, in favour of Mr. Howard's amendment. He travelled over the thousand and one times traversed grounds, and came to a "most lame and impotent conclusion."

After some explanations between Messrs. Bell and Legare,

Messrs. Campbell, of S. C. and Parker, of N. Y., supported the amendment of Mr. Howard. Mr. P. having finished,

Mr. Underwood demanded a call of the House, and asked for the Yeas and Nays. The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the motion of Mr. Underwood prevailed by a vote of 196 Yeas to 5 Nays.

The House was then called, and the doors of the hall being closed, the following members were found to be absent; Messrs. Duncan, Hamer, Kilgore, and Webster, of Ohio, Mr. May and Mr. Snyder of Illinois, Mr. Murray, of Ky. Mr. Ripley of La., Mr. Smith of Me. Mr. Towns of Georgia.

Excuses were then made for Messrs. Hamer, Kilgore, Murray, Ripley, Snyder, and Towns: and the Sergeant at Arms was despatched for the other four. Mr. Duncan, Mr. May, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Webster afterwards came in.

Mr. Wise, on behalf of Mr. Prentiss, desired that the house permit the latter to address a few words to them, in consequence of the reading of the paper, which, by desire of Mr. Claiborne, had been read this morning. Cries of "No! No!" ensued, and Mr. Clowney of S. C. having the floor, explained the grounds of the vote he should give, which he said would be against the amendment of Mr. Howard.

The ayes and nays were ordered on Mr. Howard's amendment, Mr. Robertson having withdrawn his amendment, proposed thereto.

Mr. Garland, of La. offered an amendment, to strike out the whole amendment of Mr. Howard,—and to insert one of his own: but this was finally withdrawn.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and ordered, on Mr. Howard's amendment.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the 15th section of the Declaration of Rights, of the State of Mississippi, was read,—declaring that "*no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the Legislature, or its authority.*"

The question is now being taken: and at this moment I am compelled to send off. I will send you the result in a P. S. if possible, to-night. Mr. Murray of Kentucky is just brought in *from his bed!*

In the Senate, the Sub-Treasury Bill was under discussion, again. Mr. Rives' proprosition was immediately before that body. Mr. R. occupied the whole day, without coming to an end, and then the Senate adjourned, as he was indisposed. This was a very able effort of Mr. Rives, as all parties agree. His exposition, and comparison of the measures proposed, severally, by Mr. Wright of New York, and himself, was very eloquent and statesmanlike.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

P. S.—Question on Mr. Howard's amendment—☞TIE!☜ of course Polk voted *right!* and the amendment is adopted!!

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, Feb. 2d, 1838.

Mr. Risteau, chairman of the committee on divorces, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Julia Ann Stevens, of Talbot county, praying to be divorced from her husband Charles R. Stevens;

Also upon the petition of Susanna Lupton, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband Cyrus C. Lupton;

Which were severally read the first, and by a special order the second time, and severally concurred in.

Mr. Risteau, chairman of the committee on divorces, made a favorable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, an act to divorce Julia Ann Gordy, of Worcester, county, from he husband William Quinton Gordy;

Mr. Carter reported a bill, entitled, an act to allow William Orrell, former sheriff of Caroline county, further time to complete his collections;—passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Alexander rose from his seat and called the attention of the house to an article published in the Baltimore Chronicle, of yesterday, which he conceived called for an explanation on his part, and which he read and proceeded to comment upon.

Mr. Wilmer presented a petition of a number of citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying the aid of the State in the cultivation of silk;

Which was read and referred to the committee on agriculture.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, an act to authorise the trustees of school district No. 6, in Kent county, to sell a certain lot of ground therein mentioned, and for other purposes;

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Ustick, Welch and Gale.

Also, a bill, entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to appoint commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Chester Town, in Kent county, and for other purposes;

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Gale, Welch and McDaniel.

Mr. Carpinter, chairman of the committee on corporations, made a favorable report upon the bill reported by Mr. Jump, entitled, an act to incorporate the Caroline County Silk Company;

Which was read,—and

On motion of Mr. Jump, said bill was read the second time by special order:

On motion of Mr. Williams, said bill was amended, by inserting after the word 'Company,' in the 3d section, 9th line, these words, 'with the consent of the stockholders, holding a majority of the stock of said company;'

The said bill was then passed as amended.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the house proceeded to consider the first order of the day, being the preamble and resolution submitted by Mr. Blocher on the 17th January, in relation to authorising the Treasurer of the Western Shore to provide gold and silver to pay the per diem of the members of the General Assembly, and the resolution offered by Mr. Williams as a Substitute therefore:

The said preamble and resolution, and substitute, were then read the second time.

Mr. Frazier moved to postpone said preamble and resolution and substitute, until the 1st day of June next;

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Biser, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:—yeas 40, nays 18.

So the preamble, resolution and substitute, were postponed until the 1st day of June.

The house, then proceeded to consider the second order of the day, being the bill reported by Mr. Bowie, entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to limit the time for which tobacco inspectors shall continue to hold their offices, passed at Dec. session, 1836;

ANNAPOLIS, February 3, 1838.

On Friday the Legislature were chiefly engaged in considering business of a private and local nature.

Mr. Alexander addressed the House in reference to the Resolution of the corporation of Washington relative to a transfer of the stock of that city in the Chesapoak] and Ohio Canal Company, to the State—and the article on the same subject which appeared a few days ago in the Chronicle. He fully exonerated himself from any possible censure. The Editor of the Annapolis Republican was present and taking notes, and will publish the speech in a day or two.

On Saturday the bill to repeal the act of last session, relative to the appointment of Tobacco Inspectors, was the chief subject of consideration—a debate took place on the subject.

The State Colonization Society held their annual meeting in the Senate Chamber on Friday evening—John H. B. Latrobe, Esq. acting as President, assisted by Col. W. R. Stewart and Dr. Bond, as Vice Presidents, and Wm. F. Giles, Esq. acting as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Richard Thomas, President of the Senate; the Hon. Wm. H. Tuck, Speaker of the House; John H. Culbreth, Esq. of Annapolis, and Wm. F. Giles, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Breckinridge, of Baltimore. Several effective resolutions were adopted—and the meeting was a most interesting one.

The Ways and Means Committee, it is thought, will submit their report in the course of the next week on the subject of their investigation of the Internal Improvement question.—[Patriot.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, February 10.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Samuel Roberts	James Chaplain
William Newnam	Philemon Willis
Wm. H. Hayward	Nicholas Goldsborough
Joshua M. Faulkner	Peter Webb
Robt. T. G. Thomas	Nicholas Thomas
Nicholars G Singleton	Josiah Chaplain
James Bardett	Woolman Leonard
William Benny	Jeremiah Mullikin,
Robert Banning	Daniel Berry
Robert Lambdin	James B. Bromwell
Stephen Harrison	Hugh Valliant
Thomas Bruff	William Slaughter
William Caulk	William H. Tilghman
James M. Seth	Joseph Turner
Foster Maynard	James Redman
Hugh S. Hambleton	Elias Hopkins
Skinner Grace	Thomas Arringdale
Wm P. Ridgaway	Ennalls Martin
Robert Smith	Azariah Benay
William Townsend	John Council
Stephen Denny	John H. Harriss
Thomas Tennant	Nicholas Rice
James M. Hopkins	William Corkrall
Solomon Mullikin	

Judges of the Orphans Court.

John Stevens	Samuel Mackey
Solomon Dickinson	

Surveyor—John H. Harriss.

Wood Corder—Solomon Barrott.

DISTRICT JUSTICES.

Easton District.

Wm. H. Hayward	William Newnam
Samuel Roberts	

St. Michaels District.

Foster Maynard	James M. Seth
Thomas Bruff	

Trappe District.

Solomon Mullikin	James Chaplain
Woolman Leonard	

Chapel District.

Sylenham T Russum	Robert R Rasin
William Slaughter	

Coroners.

James H McNeal	Wm. Duling, of Thos.
Rigby Valliant	Ed. T. Mullikin.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on Monday last, the Mississippi contested election was concluded. Mr. Howard's amendment referring the subject back to the people of Mississippi was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker—the vote of the House being 117 to 117.

The main question then, whether Claiborne and Gholson are entitled to their seats, was decided in the negative—121 to 113.

The claims of Messrs. Prentiss and Word were also negatived by a vote of 118 to 116.

The resolution requiring the Speaker to inform the Governor of Mississippi of the action of the House, was then adopted by a vote of 122 to 88.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

James Trotter, was elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Black. Mr. Trotter is opposed to the Bank of the United States, or any similar institution, and in favor of the sub-treasury system, or a special deposit of the public funds with the State Banks. The votes were are as follows—Trotter (V. B.) 62, Bodley 32, Hudson 25.

NOMINATION OF HENRY CLAY BY RHODE ISLAND,

At a meeting of the members of the Rhode Island General Assembly, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we cordially approve of a National Convention, and announce our determination most cheerfully to abide by its decision; we hold it proper and expedient for the Whigs, in different quarters of the Union, to declare their sentiments;—and therefore we present as a suitable candidate for *President of the United States*, Henry Clay *of Kentucky;* the tried and consistent patriot; the enlightened statesman; the unequalled orator; whose fame is the property of the American people, and whose principles should be their guide.

The editor of the Province Journal—one of the truest, staunchest and ablest Whig papers in the country,—in noticing this nomination, says: "For ourselves, we have never done a more pleasant duty than that of again unfurling he ancient banner of the Whig Party, and raising the old war cry for CLAY."

In the course of the debate on Mr. Colhoun's resolutions, Mr. Clay made the following characteristically pointed and sound remarks.

"The Senator from South Carolina has adverted to the radical difference between us on this subject. I regret it, but I fear that it is not confined to this matter. For a long period of our service in the public councils, no two public men ever coincided upon all great measures of policy more than the Senator and myself. We agreed as to the War, the Tariff, Internal Improvements, a National Bank, etc.—But, when, to my utter astenishment, I heard the Senator, at the extra session declare that he had always thought a national bank unconstitutional, the last link in the chain of opinion which connected us was broken and destroyed.

The honorable Senator is not more firmly resolved than I am to sustain the just rights of the slave-holding States We differ as to the means. He goes for strong language, menacing tones, and irritating measures; I for temperate, but firm, language, conciliation, and for obeying the injunction of the Constitution, in repect to the right of petition, which is never improperly denied without wounding popular sensibility. He, doubtless, does not desire to affect the stability of the Union; but I cannot but fear that his whole course on this subject has that tendency. I think that all our proceedings here should be regulated by the fact that the States are all parts of one great confederacy, and should seek to increase the harmony and strengthen the union between them. We should never act as if we were a divided people, or could possibly become so. I cannot believe that it is prudent or wise to be so often alluding to the separation of the Union. We ought not to be perpetually exclaiming, wolf, wolf, wolf. We are too much in the habit of speaking of divorces, separation, disunion. In private life, if a wife pouts, and frets, and scolds, what would be thought of the good sense or discretion of the husband, who should threaten her with separation, divorce, disunion? who should use these terrible words upon every petty disagreement in domestic life? No man, who has a heart or right feelings, would employ such idle menaces. He would approach the Lady with kind and conciliatory language, and apply those natural and more agreeable remedies, which never fail to restore domestic harmony." [A general burst of laughter, which continued for some time.]—(*Globe.*

A Convention of Editors in the State of Virginia assembled at Richmond on the 17th ult., and closed its proceedings on the 19th. The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer was called to the chair, and on taking it made some appropriate remarks, of which the following form an extract:

"But, sirs, the Press is generally of more benefit to others, than it is to its own conductors. No profession is more irksome or laborious. None imposes such serious sacrifices, as this does, upon the conscientious Editor. His labors are "still beginning never ending." He is constantly rolling the stone of Sisyphus up the mountain, and it is forever rolling back upon him. He is toiling day and night. He is literally a prisoner in his own castle. Exercise and fresh air are too frequently denied to him. You, who know "the secrets of your prison house," can only know what exertions it requires, and what privations it imposes upon you. You know, for you only have seen and felt it, to what cares both of body and mind, and he is subjected—how tedious are his vigils; how anxiously he sits by his solitary fire, in the depth of the night, listening for the returning footsteps of the poor Devil who is bringing him back the proofs of the manuscript, which with the spider's ingenuity, he had been compelled to spin out of his own brain.

"And where is the compensation which he reaps for so many sacrifices and services—for so severe and laborious an exercise of so important a profession? You must have been more fortunate, gentlemen, than I have been, if you have acquired the treasures of Croesus, or the purse of Fortunatus. I have served as long an apprenticeship as any of you; but I can lay claim to no such acquisition. We are rich only in our Ledgers. We never are—"but always to be blessed." We are the martyrs to that expanded system of indiscriminate credit, which has overspread our country—but no other class of Society has suffered as much by it as we have.

Our Cornucopias are filled; but not with gold and silver, nor even with bank notes, but with our subscribers' bills. It is time for us to change the system and correct the evil. This is one of the great objects for which we have convened here, to-day. We must adopt some measures to prevent the multiplication, or promote the collection, of the debts with which our offices have been so sorely taxed. We must do that justice to ourselves which so many others refuse to us. We have not met here, gentlemen, to combine against Society, by raising our wages, but to compare our respective situations, to examine the evils under which we are all laboring, to devise some measures of relief, to advise each other, and to come to some arrangements for the collection of our debts.

But this is not all, gentlemen—nor is it the most important duty which we have to perform. The press is not only useful to society, but it should be profitable to its conductors—and may I not add, that it should be honorable to its conductors. It should be a source both of fortune and of distinction. It is so in Europe. In Paris, whose Journals cannot compare with our own either in dimension, in ability, or in independence some of her principal journalists are among the highest dignitaries of the Government. The press is indeed the passport to Power.

The profession is rising in England not only in emolument, but in dignity. One of the most distinguished journals in the world is "the Examiner," of London, and you may recollect in the last July No. of the "Edinburgh Review," that the high character of its editor, Mr. Fonblanque, has obtained for him the honor of a long and complimentory article in the first Periodical of the age. The Reviewer pronounces "his style to be clear as Swift's, and sometimes as graceful as Addison's, whilst it is more figurative in expression and much richer in anecdote and allusion."

And why is it, gentlemen, that our profession does not occupy that station in our own society, to which it is entitled? Let us not disguise the fact. It is our own fault. No maxim is more true, than that he who would have the respect of others, must show that he respects himself. We have descended to abuse each other in a manner, that has lost the respect of the world. We misrepresent each other's motives—we heap opprobrious epithets upon each other's heads—we do not recollect that violence is not energy, and that virulence is any thing but dignity. How can we expect to be treated as gentlemen, if we do not conduct ourselves as gentlemen? Each one says, indeed, that it is not his fault. He tries to justify himself by pleading self-defence. But whose ever be the fault the effect is undeniable, that in this eternal warfare of attack and of recrimination, the press has lost much of its dignity, and much of that moral influence which it would have a right to claim, and would unquestionably command in a free and enlightened country. The mischief does not stop here. The licentiousness of the press insensible lowers the tone of private manners, and infects the character of our public councils. In this respect therefore, the interests of society, as well as the reputation of its conductors, demand a thorough reform.

The following excellent resolutions, alike useful to the press and its readers, deserve general adoption.

"1. All subscription shall hereafter be considered as incurred and due in advance, and for a year's publication, unless specially ordered for a shorter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter time, when so ordered.

"2. No publication shall be sent to the order of any new and unknown subscriber, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory reference be made to some known & accessible person in regard to the subscriber or his payment. But in case of an order for a publication, without payment, from a new subscriber who is unacquainted with the condition, a single number may be sent, containing, or accompanied by, a copy of this regulation.

"3. The names of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be unknown to the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open account at the end of two years from the time when the advanced payment was due, shall be erased from the list of subscribers."

☞The Portland papers contain the speech of Governor Kent of Maine, to the Legislature of that State. It is an able document, though somewhat diffuse, and furnishes a lucid exposition of the political relations of Maine. The sentiment contained in the following paragraph cannot be too often laid before the people of this country:—

"Without pretending to be able and skilful financiers, or capable of fathoming all the deep researches of those who are, the great mass of the people well know and remember, that six years since, this nation enjoyed a currency unsurpassed in the history of the commercial world. It united the security of the precious metals, and the convenience of paper. It was convertible at any moment into gold and silver. and had obtained the confidence of the whole community. It was a currency which answered the great purposes of commercial exchange, possessing an equal and convertible value in every part of our widely extended land, and enabling sections most distant from each other to negociate with ease and safety. When it was deemed expedient by Government to change and destroy it, all practical men admitted that we then enjoyed a safe, sound and convenient currency which could hardly be improved, and might be impaired or destroyed by sudden changes or ill considered schemes of improvements. The events of the last year have fully demonstrated that the predictions and fears of those who anticipated evil, from untried and uncertain experiments upon the currency of the country, were not the mere assertions and prophecies of zealous opponents, but the far reaching views of experienced statesmen, anixous to preserve what experience had proved salutary and useful."

☞*Showing proper resentment.*—On Saturday, in the Senate of Massachusetts, the memorial of David Sherrod and others, *colored people*, of Boston, praying the Legislature "not to repeal the law which interdicts marriage between white people and persons of color," as petitioned for by Charlotte F. Thompson and others, *white women*, of Rohobeth, was committed to the Committe on Slavery, &c. in concurrence. The following is a copy of this valuable document:

"*To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives:*

The undersigned, *People of Colour*, in the City of Boston, have learned *with deep regret and mortification* that Charlotte F. Thompson and fifteen other *white ladies* of Rohoboth; have petitioned your Hon. body for a repeal of the law, which interdicts marriage between *white people and persons of colour*. Now your memorialists, *regarding this as a very wise and salutary law* calculated to *preserve the purity of our race*, and to prevent the

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