claws; some, having tired their fingers, kept rubbing their knappers against the walls, whilst others, bending their heads implored their sweethearts to administer the finishing consolation, Fright increased the perspiration for their hair fell so fast upon the floor, that nineteen out of every twenty stood there shrieking and calling upon Massa Sheffer, and asking, 'What in the Lor's name all dis mean?—What dem powder dis here!—Garramaighty! ebery hair gon!—oh dear Lor!' But old Sheffer having bagged all the ticket money, had muzzled, and was far away. 'Yes, sure him say he suit us to a hair, but guess anoder time we come wid wigs,

London (Old) Sporting Magazine for December, 1837.

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DANGER OF PLANTS IN A BED ROOM.

Animals, in the process of respiration, absorb oxygen of the atmospheric air, more especially during the day-time, which they return to the atmosphere, combined with the free carbon of the blood, in the form of carbonic acid.—Plants exposed to the rays of the sun absorb oxygen and carbonic acid from the atmosphere, which they decompose, seizing upon the carbon and exhuling the oxygen. In the shade, or during the night time plants absorb oxygen which they exhale, combined with carbon.—From this arrangement of Divine Providence, we find that plants vitiate the atmospheric air, for the use of animals during the night time, and ameliorate the state of the atmosphere during the day time. We ought not therefore to sleep in rooms in which plants are placed. We give this hint, as the spring, with all its *agremens*, is now at hand.

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HONESTY AND DISCRETION.—A singular act of honesty occurred in this city on Friday last. A merchant in Broadway having a note of several hundred dollars to pay at one of our Banks, prepared the amount and placed with it the Bank notice, and giving it to one of the clerks, directed him to proceed to the Bank and take up the note. The clerk, while on his way, accidentally lost the parcel from his pocket, which fact he did not discover until he had had arrived at the Bank. Meanwhile a gentleman passing down Broadway, discovered the parcel lying on the pavement in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church, and unrolling it and having read the notice, proceeded immediately to the Bank, paying the note, and causing it to be stamped by the teller. The gentleman afterwards called upon the merchant, and made him acquainted with the circumstance, who was much pleased to find that he had escaped the loss, and no less gratified at the singular discretion of the finder in paying the note, as it being past two o'clock, a little delay would have caused it to be protested, there not being sufficient time te send other funds to the Bank for its payment.—*N. Y. Star.*

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

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

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A MAN OF SUBSTANCE.—In the forty-seventh volume of "The Philosophical Transactions" is an account of Edward Bright, a shopkeeper of this town, (Maldon, Essex,) who was so enormously fat that his size and weight are almost unparalleled in the history of the human race. At the age of twelve years and a half he weighed 144 lbs: increasing in bulk as he grew up; in seven years more he weighed 336 lbs. He went on increasing, and probably in pretty near the same proportion; for the last time he was weighed, which was about thirteen months before he died, his weight was 584lbs; at the time of his death he was manifestly grown bigger since his last weighing; so that on a fair estimate his weight must then have been about 616 lbs. He measured five feet nine inches and a half in height. His body round the chest, was five feet six inches; and round his belly six feet eleven inches, his arm, in the middle, measured two feet two inches, and his leg two feet eight inches. He died at the age of 29, in the year 1750; after his death seven men were buttoned in his waistcoat. Till a year or two before his death he was comparatively an active man, but afterwards his extreme corpulency so overpowered his strength that life seemed a burden to him. He left a widow and six children. His coffin was so enormously large that an opening was obliged to be cut in the wall and stair case to let it down into the shop; and it was carried to the grave upon a carriage.

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A GOOD EPITAPH.—On the decease of a certain great man, not much beloved, the following was found, inscribed in chalk, upon the valves of his coach house door.

'He that giveth unto the poor, lendeth unto the Lord. N. B. The Lord oweth unto this man nothing."

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## THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

This 'bill of abominations'—which has just passed the Senate, & is now before the House of Representatives, for regulating the Deposite and Collection of the Public Moneys—is thus commented upon in the National Intelligencer. The leading features of the bill, with its real objects, are clearly laid open to the comprehension of the plainest capacity.

In announcing the passage of that bill, with its hard money feature stricken out of it, and professing on the face of it, as we supposed, to allow the revenue of the United States to be collected in the *Currency* of the country, that is, in such as individuals pay and receive for labor and its products, and requiring that money to be locked up in safes and vaults, we considered it and treated it as a subject for ridicule rather than for criticism. And certainly this view of it is justified, whether we regard it merely as requiring, because the banks are not trust-worthy, the provision of 'sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes' for keeping the notes of banks, (bank-promises-to-pay;) or as a contrivance for keeping specie to be collected by Government, after the Government has by its own folly & wilfulness driven specie out of circulation and out of sight. Regarded in this last view, nothing better could be said of it, than that it embodied the caution of an idiot; locking the stable-door after the steed was stolen.

In the number of the Government paper, however, in which the passage of the bill, thus expurgated is announced, we find an article, of official origin, which throws a new light upon the subject, & places it in a much more serious point of view.—We call it an official article, because it is free from the peculiarities of the editorials of the Globe, and explains, in unexceptionable and intelligible language, purposes and calculations which may, without doubt, be referred to the Administration for their authority.

From a perusal of the commentary referred to, in connexion with the bill, we find that the bill, as it has passed the Senate, is considered but as *part of a system*, which is confidently expected to be perfected, either by amendments to be made in the House of Representatives, or by separate acts of legislation, to embrace the remainder of it. No animal is perfect at its birth; nor, it seems, is this 'monster' of a bill. It is a measure which as far as it goes, is approved, but which, when its imperfections are supplied by time and the providence of its nurses, may be expected to be all that its fond parents can desire.

Whether the Administration party is strong enough in defiance of undoubted public opinion, to pass the amendments which it proposes to this bill are "suggested by the official paper, may well be doubted. Failing in that purpose, however, the intention is clearly indicated to bend the whole power of the Executive to the forcing of the bill, in its present shape, through the House of Representatives. It becomes necessary therefore, to look this measure steadily in the face, as it stands, and ascertain its true expression and meaning.

When, then, we come to look more closely at the bill, we find that, though its aspect was at first only absurd, it is in reality one of those anomalies, to be found in both the animated and the physical worlds, which are at the same time ludicrous and dangerous. We are not very sure, in fact, when we come to reflect upon it, that the measure proposed in the bill is at all less odious, since the ostensible hard-money feature was stricken out of it, than it was before. For although the Executive is released from the *obligation* to receive nothing but specie from the People in payment of taxes, it is not deprived of the power of requiring specie payment in all cases, and may, and probably would, do so, from the instant of that bill's becoming a law. It is avowed, indeed, in the official commentary upon the bill, that, as the bill does not prescribe *what kind* of money shall be receivable, but only that all payments shall be in money of the same kind, the bill, if it becomes a law, will be construed, 'as former laws and resolutions of Congress always have been,' that payments 'must be *in specie*,' except as otherwise provided in regard to Treasury notes, 'and where, *in the opinion of the Executive or the Treasury Department*, some other medium was safe and equivalent to specie.

The question as to *what paper* is to be considered safe, and equivalent to specie, is left, by this bill, to the absolute discretion—legislation, we should say—of the Executive, and, except such paper as he directs, specie is in all cases to be exacted from the People. The radical vice of our financial system, which has been the cause of all the derangement of the currency, the almost entire annihilation of the revenue, and consequent bankruptcy of the Government, is that very discretionary power in the Executive, which this bill leaves not only in full force, but prolongs and confirms, with superadded authority to use it, even with good intentions, mischievously, and, supposing evil intentions, to any extent corruptly and ruinously.

If the cumbrous provisions of the bill for receiver-ships and vaults and safes, and strong-boxes, were merely lumbering, useless, and inconvenient 'expedients,' as they undoubtedly will prove to be, whenever reduced to practice, the country might derive consolation from the reflection, that, although all this is silly as well as superannuated, being three centuries at least behind the age, it is neither the most costly nor the most dangerous hobby that the President might have mounted. But, so far from being of this innocent character, I discover, under this parade of iron safes and strong boxes, in the new powers which the President is to be authorized to exercise, through the Treasury Deptment, the substance of a despotic power over the monetary concerns of the country.

If this bill becomes a law, the absolute power to determine what bank paper shall be received by the Treasurer and the Receivers is, as we have already shown, vested in the President of the United States. But, if the reader will look at the tenth section of the bill, he will find that the Executive is to be clothed with yet more alarming powers. It is made lawful, by this section for *the Secretary of the Treasury*—not the Treasurer, be it observed, but the Secretary of the Treasury, a Cabinet Minister—not merely a ministerial but also a political agent—to *transfer money in the hands of any one depositary to another, at his discretion.* Here is an absolute power over the deposites of the public money, under which the Executive may, with a strict regard, too, to the letter of the law, effect the most fatal revulsions in the whole course and current of commerce and exchange. He may also undertake, by his regulations, to issue bills of transfer, Treasury notes in a new form; to be used, in connexion with other means tending to the same end, to drive bank notes and bank credits out of circulation altogether. Practical financiers will more readily than we can, conceive all the extent and variety of the operations which might be made under such a power. We understand enough, however, to dread and distrust this power; and we apprehend that what we do not understand of it is still more to be dreaded and distrusted than what we do.

Further, in an article of the official paper, subsequent to that which we copy to-day, it is expressly admitted, that the reception of the notes of specie-paying banks, with the incidental power of cashing them at pleasure, invests the Secretary with a faculty which may be "abused to produce a great mischief.' Undoubtedly it may, and that admission alone is argument enough against the bill. But this faculty in the Secretary may, and will, be used for the purpose of favoritism as well as of oppression. We say it will be, meaning no more than to presume, in regard to the action of men in office, the ordinary influence of human motives. It is clear, that, where bank notes are received in payment by the Executive receiving officers, they can, by retaining in deposite the notes of particular banks, and disbursing or converting into specie the notes of other banks, as effectually favor, *pet*, and aggrandise the former as they may embarrass, oppress, and even bankrupt the latter. Under such a system, no bank whatever could long stand, except by the pleasure of the Executive. The President of the United States would therefore possess a power uncontrolled and irresistible, not only over the depositories profits, and even over the existence, of all the banks throughout the States.

The Executive power over the Banks, under this bill, would be more effective of course, in the event of a resumption of specie-payments by the Banks generally. But we do not see how the Banks could resume specie-payments, seeing the General Government thus armed for their destruction, and so armed with the avowed purpose ultimately to break them down, permitting them a breathing-spell, for a brief space of time, only for its own convenience, and without the least regard for theirs. We are confident, indeed that the passage of this bill would have all the effect of enacting a law making it penal for any Bank in the United States ever to presume again to pay specie.

If the Banks do *not* resume specie payments, then, of course, under this bill, with the construction which the Executive gives to it, no Bank notes whatever are to be received in payment by the Government. For the *People* there is to be *one currency*, and for the *Government* and its officers *another*. One currency there is to be in which the People deal with each other, & another which the People must buy in the market, at what price they can, from the office holders, to pay their taxes to the Government with. There is to be, in short, as heretofore sufficiently indicated, a divorce of the Government from the People; and this bill is the first of the instruments by which the Administration is seeking to effect it.

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In regard to the operation of the 'emasculated bill,' as Mr. Pickens called the Sub-treasury after its passage in the Senate, the Washington corresponden of the New York Express says—

'A word of comment upon this result. The Whigs of the Senate thought it not worth while to renew the discussion upon the third reading of the bill, but to content themselves with voting against its passage. One of them, however, told me, in a few words, his opinion of the bill in its present form. He said he thought it would be found in its operation entirely useless, and all its cumbrous contrivances superfluous and foolish; or else its provisions would be exceedingly mischevious and dangerous. Because if the Treasury, which will be bound to receive the notes of specie paying banks shall also pass them away again in payment to others, these safes and vaults, are all incongruous, unnecessary and absurd.—On the other hand, if the Secretary of the Treasury having received bank notes, is considered to be at liberty immediately to demand specie from such banks as he may deire to crush, and to hold back the notes of the others, then he will exercise power perfectly arbitary and very destructive. He might kill whom he pleased and spare whom he pleased. In this point of view, or under such a mode of administration, the bill would be infinitely more objectionable than in its original form.'

This is an important view of the subject;—and if such a power be given by the bill, with such an administration as the present constantly waging a malignant war against the banks, the danger is that it will be wielded with most destructive effect. The snake is 'scotched not killed.'

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## DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.

The rate of domestic exchange between New York and the South and West are getting worse. The New York Express of Saturday has the following notice of their condition.

The Eastern Banks have suddenly brought New York in debt, and exchange on Boston is now par.—Not so with Southern Banks; they are getting worse and worse; exchange is ranging from 3 to 30 per cent. These symptoms strongly indicate that the banks at the South will not unite with ours in the resumption of specie payments. On Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, the rates range from 20 to 30 per cent, so that no funds can be got in this way, unless at a ruinous loss. Our merchants are left without any hopes of improvement for the present. The banks here cannot negotiate Southern bills. The loss of the benefits of the Old United States Bank, which the merchants enjoyed for years is now sorely felt.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston | a ¼ |
| Philadelphia | 3 a 3¼ |
| Baltimore | 4 a 4½ |
| Richmond | 6 a 7 |
| Charleston | 3 a 4½ |
| Cincinnati | 6 a 7½ |
| Augusta | 9 a 10 |
| Savannah | 9 a 10 |
| Mobile | 18 a 20 |
| New Orleans | 5 a 6 |
| Nashville | 25 a 30 |
| Natchez | 25 a 30 |
| Louisville | 6 a 7 |
| St. Louis | 8 a 10 |
| Michigan | 12 a 15 |

MONEY MARKET.—The public mind is in a very unsettled state. The Banks in this city are in a manner compelled to resume in the middle of May, and they are consequently obliged to be exceedingly guarded. If the New England, Philadelphia and Baltimore banks had showed a willingness to unite, confidence would be much firmer. The Philadelphia and Baltimore banks manifest little or no disposition, and the fear is that our banks will have to resume alone, except it be with the aid of the New England banks.—All Southern funds are greatly depreciated; our merchants therefore find it next to impossible to get their funds home. This is a source of great and indeed of growing embarrassment.

MONEY MATTERS IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Whig of the 26th March, quotes the domestic exchanges as follows:

U. S. Bank, Notes 14 per cent pre. Specie, same; Kentucky and Ohio 12 a 13 pre.; Mississippi paper 10 to 20 dis. Eastern checks (when to be had) 14 a 15 per cent pre.; N. O. funds 8 a 10 pre.

The same paper adds:—

In our Money Market since last report. *Mississippi Money is no longer received by our banks in payment of debts or on deposit.* We are authorised to say that the Union Bank ceased to receive the notes of the River banks of Mississippi on Saturday last, and the Planters' Bank adopted the same course this morning.—This, will of course tend to make money scarce, and greatly depreciate Mississippi paper. The notes of the Natchez and Vicksburg banks are already selling at 10 per cent dis. and the interior banks at 15 a 20 dis.

We are sorry to learn from every part of Middle and West Tennessee that money matters are becoming tighter and tighter every day, and the distress must become intense, if something is not quickly done for the relief of the country. Our wholesale dealers tell us that collections come in extremely slow, and in small amounts, and the refusal of the Banks to receive Mississippi money will materially effect the present limited receipts. Under this state of things, it is evident that the banks will be compelled to indulge their debtors, by limiting their calls upon old paper to the available means of the discounter.

The Commissioners of the Bank of Tennessee (Messrs. Nichol and Hayes) had done nothing with the bonds of the State at the last accounts from Philadelphia. We understand that a meeting of the board will be held in this city tomorrow to determine upon the course of the institution in the event of a failure to negotiate the bonds.

WHIG OFFICE,
Nashville, March 27—6 P. M.

The Directors of the new *Bank of Tennessee* met at the Planter' Bank in this city this morning, and after a short session adjourned without day. All the board were present, except the Commissioners for disposing of the state bonds, now at the East.

We learn that the board determined, after mature deliberation, to put the institution into active operation so soon as the paper of the bank is received from Philadelphia where it is now in a state of forwardness in the hands of the engraver.

Nothing had been done with the bonds of the state at the last accounts from the commissioners. A letter from New York to a commercial house in this city received by last night's Express mail states that they were in New York on the 20th inst.

The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle of the 29th March has the following report:

EXCHANGE—Can be had at all our Banks at the following rates; for Checks at Sight, New York, 7 per cent prem.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, 5 per cent; Charleston, 4 per cent; United States Bank Notes are dull sales at from 3 a 4 per cent prem; Charleston, bank bills 3 per cent. the bills of the following banks are not received at our banks in payment or on deposite, and are bought by our brokers at the following rates: Planters and Mechanics at Columbus, 1 1-8 per cent dis.; Monroe Rail Road at Macon, 2½ per cent dis; Ocmgee at Macon, 1 per cent dis; Western Bank at Rome, 10 a 12½ per cent dis.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Specie, | 8 a 9 00 per ct. prem. |
| U. S. Bank Notes, | 2 a 3 do. |
| Alabama Banks, | 9 a 00 per ct. dis. |
| Mississippi Banks on the river; | 20 do. |
| do do in the country, | 22 a 23 do. |
| Tennessee, | 10 a 12 do. |
| Kentucky, | par |
| Illinois, | par |
| Indiana, | par |
| Ohio, | par |
| Arkansas, | 18 per ct. dis. |

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*Atlantic Steam Navigation.*—The steamer Sirius is advertised in London to leave there on the 28th of March and Cork Harbor on the 2d of April, for New York. She is already advertised in our columns for her return. She is not one of the 1800 ton steamers, but is chartered by one of the Companies who are engaged in building the great vessels, for the purpose of commencing operations earlier. The following letter is addressed by the Company in London, to the agents on this side.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1838.

'I have the pleasure to inform you that the 'Sirius' steam vessel of 700 tons and 320 horsepower, has been chartered by several of the Directors of the British and American Steam Navigation Company, and some of the proprietors, for a voyage to New York and back.

'The 'Sirius' is a new vessel, about six months at work, during which time she has proved herself superior to any steam vessel in our waters, in speed and seaworthy qualities, and is a great favorite in the station she is at present on.'

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[From the Baltimore Price Current.]

*The first Steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean*, is now in our port! She is called the "City of Kingston"—is schooner rigged, spreads a very large squaresail from her fore-yard; is in every respect well found, and apparently fitted for sea navigation: She is a handsome vessel.

This vessel was built in London about 11 months since; is 325 tons, British measurement, and her construction long and buoyant, not unlike some of our best steamers on the Atlantic waters Her wheels and arms are contructed of wrought iron, and her buckets of oak plank, the appearance of the whole being light and neat. She has two low pressure engines, each fifty horse power, and her machinery is fitted, of course below. Her cylinders are each 40 inches diameter, with 4 feet 4 inches stroke—has two boilers, and consumes half a ton of good Liverpool coal every hour—can carry 65 tons of coal at a time without inconvenience

The City of Kingston was intended as a mail packet between Jamaica and Carthagena, and with that object in view left Plymouth to Madeira was made in seven days, five and a half of which she was under steam and performed well. Failing in her object after arriving at Jamaica, she left for New York, and put into Norfolk, as mentioned in our last. She again left Norfolk for New York, but encountering at sea the gale of Saturday and Sunday, and failing in all efforts to succeed with wood or anthracite coal, and the gale continuing, it was deemed advisable to put back and into this port, where she now remains waiting advices from her consignees at New York.

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STEAM FRIGATE FULTON.—The editor of the Fredericksburg Arena, speaking of the construction and performance of the Steam Frigate Fulton, which has recently been put into operation at New York says—

We have understood, from various sources, that she floats too deep,—and that the wheels would be useless in a rough sea, and be probably knocked to pieces. She was contructed at a cost of more than $100,000. Had the Government employed Mr. Stevens, or some of the Baltimore builders, to construct a steam vessel, the result would have been different. A vessel would have been built, strong and swift, and capable of going to sea, (which is not the case with the Fulton) and encountering all kinds of weather.

Humiliating as the confession is, it is nevertheless necessary, that, in the national service, we have of late years, in vain attempted to produce a frigate which, in all respects, is equal to the old United States. Of ten sloops of war built within the last ten or twelve years, more than one half are a disgrace to the service, and of the schooners, built, within the same time, not more than one would be acknowledged by a Baltimore ship builder.

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## GENERAL HARRISON.

MR. EDITOR:—You will oblige one of your constant readers, and perhaps gratify many, by giving place to the subjoined summary of the principal events in the life of WILLIAM H. HARRISON. I will only add that the sketch is taken from the Harrisburgh (Pa.) Chronicle, and that so far as my information extends, and it is tolerably full upon the point, the Farmer of North Bend, appears to be in high favor with the people of Pennsylvania:—*Balt. Pat.*

GEN. HARRISON.—We propose occasionally, so far as the space usually assigned in our journal to politics will permit; to lay before our readers such extracts from authentic history, as will abundantly establish, if any proof is yet wanting, the high claim to reward of the immortal patriot whose name heads this article.

What American bosom, not lost to the impulse of gratitude and patriotism, but will acquire increased ardor in the cause of, and admiration for GENERAL HARRISON, from the perusal of such facts as those detailed in the following extract:

General William Henry Harrison was born in Charles City county, Va., on the 9th of February, 1773. His father Benjamin Harrison, was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards Governor of Virginia.

He was educated at Hampden Sydney College, Va. He commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia, under the guardianship of the celebrated Robert Morris, about 1790.

He was induced, by Washington's sanction, to join the army in 1791, and received from that immortal patriot the commission of Ensign in the army stationed at Fort Washington.

In 1792, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1793, he joined the legion under General Wayne, and in a few days after was selected by that brave and observant general, as one of his aides-de-camp.

On the 20th of August, 1794, he distinguished himself in the battle of the Miami, and elicited, as he had on a previous occasion, the most distinguished written approbation from General Wayne.

In 1795, he was made Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington by Wayne.

In 1797, he was appointed by President Adams, Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor.

In 1798, when he was but 25 years of age, he was chosen by the People a delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana, and in the same year President Jefferson appointed him sole commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1809, he was re-appointed Governor of Indiana by President Madison.

On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained the great victory of Tippecanoe.

President Madison appointed him commander-in-chief of the north-western army on the 17th of September, 1812.

On the 1st of May 1813, the seige of Fort Meigs commenced, which lasted five days, and was terminated by the brilliant and successful sortie of Gen. Harrison.

On the 31st of July, 1813, the battle at Fort Stephenson occurred.

On the 5th of October, 1813, he gain the splendid victory of the Thames, over the British and Indians under Proctor.

In 1814, Gen. Harrison, in conjunction with Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, and Gen. Cass, now Minister to France, was appointed by President Madison to treat with the Indians. In the same year, he and his colleagues concluded the celebrated treaty of Greenvile.

In 1815, Gen. Harrison, Gen. McArthur, and the Hon. John Graham, were appointed commissioners to treat with the Indians, which they accomplished at Detroit.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was elected a member of Congress from Ohio, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable John M'Lean.

In January 1818, Gen. Harrison introduced a resolution in Congress, of which he was a member, in honor of Kosciosko, then recently deceased; and made one of the most feeling, classical and eloquent speeches in its support, ever delivered in the House.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio.

In 1824, he was elected by the Legislature of Ohio, a member of the U. S. Senate.

In 1825, he was made in the U. S. Senate Chairman of the Military Committee, in the place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned.

In 1828, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia.

On the 27th of September, 1829 he wrote his immortal letter to Simon Bolivar, the deliverer of South America.

He is now a farmer in the State of Ohio, a poor man with a large family, among whom are the children of his son-in-law, who was a son of the lamented gallant General Pike, and he is the candidate of a great majority of the People for the first office in their gift.

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# CONGRESS.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, April 1st,
Sunday evening.

I regret to inform you that the Hon. ISAAC McKIM, one of your Representatives in Congress, died this forenoon between ten and eleven o'clock, of the bilious pleurisy. Mr. McKim has been ill about ten days, and I fear from all that I can learn that his sudden death is the result of an almost unaccountable aversion to take medicine and receive medical aid in season. One or two of the members of the House, suffering under the same malady which has resulted in the death of Mr. McKim, have recovered from an early and a proper attention to themselves. For four days after the illness of Mr. McKim, he refused to have a physician, and when receiving medical aid it was too late to have its desired effect. Mr. McKim died in the bosom of his friends—his wife and dearest associates fulfilling the last offices of kindness and attention. He has left a large circle of friends here, of all parties, to mourn his loss. His position as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means was distinguished and important. His attendance upon the House when in health was constant, and few men were highly esteemed in the walks of private life.

The death of Mr. McKim will be announced to the House to-morrow. The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, and probably we shall have no public business in either House of Congress before Wednesday.

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