State, without impairing the compactness of its limits. General policy obviously dictates the acceptance of such offer, and your committee are of opinion that so far from the present instance presenting an exception to this policy, there are some considerations, which render the territory peculiarly desirable to the State. It will give the State an important commercial port on the Potomac, the only eligible one she can ever command on the tide water of that river, & which from its position with reference to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, may be rendered an important auxiliary to the commerce of the State through that channel. It will also give to the State an almost unlimited artificial water power for manufacturing purposes, created by the canal, very eligibly situated, and such as the State can no where else command.—Throughout this country, where manufacturers have prospered, they have been found greatly to contribute to the wealth, the happiness and morals of the State: and your committee believe that the memorialists are not too sanguine in their anticipations, that under the protection of a judicious and fostering Legislature, Georgetown may be made to rank in manufacturing importance with any city in the Union. All which is respectfully submitted with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland do assent to the recession of Georgetown and that portion of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, lying west of Rock Creek, formerly included within the limits of Montgomery county; *provided*, the Congress of the United States do agree to yield its exclusive jurisdiction over the same: and in such event the said territory shall thereupon be held and deemed a portion of the domain of Maryland, and the citizens thereof subject to all the laws, and entitled to all the immunities and privileges of the citizens of this State, and the protection and continuance of all the corporate powers which may have been granted by the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That so soon as the Congress of the United States shall by law recede the said city or territory to Maryland, the same is hereby declared to be accepted and annexed to the county of Montgomery, and shall constitute the sixth election district of said county, and the citizens thereof shall vote at such suitable place in Georgetown, as may be designated by the judges of election, to be appointed by the Levy Court of Montgomery county: *provided*, that no one shall be entitled to vote at any election, who shall not have resided twelve months in the State or District.

Passed the Senate—too late for the House.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1838.

Mr. Patton of Virginia, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives to day. Having accepted the appointment of Councillor of State, to which he was recently elected by the General Assembly of the 'Old Dominion,' it appears to have been expected that he would enter upon the duties of the office immediately. In cheerful compliance with the wishes of those who conferred on him that distinguished honor, he has thought proper to leave Congress. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the honorable member, announcing his resignation.—On motion of Mr. Dromgoole, it was ordered to be printed and laid on the table: and the Speaker was directed to inform the Govenor of Virginia that a vacancy had occurred in the representation of that State.

Mr. Patton's district, it is believed, is sound to the core; and will certainly return a member opposed to the Sub-Treasury project, and all its relatives and consanguinities;—a Conservative—if not a Whig.

Mr. Hamer of Ohio, threw the train-bands into great confusion to-day, by bringing forward a joint resolution, directly adverse to that ferocious and destroying spirit which has so long actuated this unprincipled administration in its conduct towards the banking institutions of the country. After referring to the deranged condition of our currency and exchanges, commerce and general business; and to the fact that some of the Banks have expressed a desire to resume specie payments, this extraordinary resolution proposes to declare, with all due form and solemnity, the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to be that it will become *the duty of the General Government* (mark that Messrs. WRIGHT, CALHOUN & Co.—THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT) to *aid the banks* in regaining public confidence, and *sustain them* in their laudable efforts to fulfil their obligations, *to release the wants of the community*, and restore to the people a SOUND CIRCULATING MEDIUM!

I can give you no idea of the surprise this movement created. The political associates of the mover did not know what to make of it. Mr. Hamer is an important man in his party. He has more debating power than any administration man in the House. His defection would be a serious loss to them at this critical period. Nothing was heard for a while but speculations as to his motives and designs.

The better opinion appeared to be that the proceeding was *his own*, and no suggested, advised, or concurred in by the Administration. It seemed clear enough that he had no concert with a considerable number of his partisan allies, for the general astonishment was obvious and sincere, and some of them went so far as to denounce him, as having resolved to fly the track; and making this movement as his first step. This is 'conservatism!' cried one. 'He intends to bolt!' said another. 'He is *easing off*!' exclaimed a third.

The political history of Mr. Hamer gave some colouring to this idea. He has ever held minorities in the greatest abhorrence. No body expects him to cling to a sinking cause one moment longer than he can find an opportunity decently to get away.

One of the rumors of the day is that Mr. Hamer intends to bring forward a *project* similar to the bill of Mr. Senator Rives. It would not be surprising. It might follow very naturally on his resolution. There are 'many waiters on providence' in the House, and attached to the Administration, who would rejoice at such a movement. They see nothing but clouds and darkness in prospect for them if their leaders pursue the ruinous measures they have adopted.—The glorious revolution in Connecticut has postrated the last lingering hope of the Sub-Treasury advocates. No reasonable man among them now believes that that monstrous scheme can be established.—Half the delegation from Connecticut in the House will vote against it; in compliance with the wishes of their constituents expressed in the most decisive manner at the polls. The two sub-servative Senators from that State Niles and Smith will be instructed early in May. Even should the measure, by any mischance, pass the House, therefore, it would be defeated in the Senate by the *instructed party*, joined to the Whigs.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, made another attempt to-day, to procure the adoption of his resolution for inquiry into the expediency of making a general reduction in the expenditures for the different branches of the public service; but the professing sticklers for retrenchment defeated the proposition.

The resolution offered some days ago, by Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, proposing a divorce between the Government and the Newspaper press, and that the printing required by Congress, and the Executive Departments, be performed by persons not connected with any public journals, was taken up for a short time: and Mr. Bond of Ohio, continued his remarks in support of it.

The House then went in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Corwin of Ohio, in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of Mr. Whittlesey's Bill for establishing a Board of Commissioners to examine and decide on claims against the United States. It was discussed with great ability by Messrs. Bell, Williams, of N. C. Mason of Ohio, and others. The opposition appears to be confined principally to some of the details. The importance of some bill of the kind is generally acknowledged. This measure received the sanction of the Senate's Committee on Claims, before it was reported to the House: and there is little doubt that it will become a law.

April 8th.—Since the above was written I have seen the *Globe* of last evening. The article on Mr. Hamer's resolution, shows plainly enough, that the people in office regard the movement as one of great importance. The Globe professes to be *authorized* to say, that it indicates no change anywhere, respecting the Sub-Treasury Scheme. This 'by authority' profession, the whole article—is to be received with great allowance. No trust can be placed in the Official's professions. The party, cannot afford to lose Mr. Hamer. He must be coaxed, and patted on the back:—every means will be used to prevent him from bolting the course. He is to call up his resolution to-morrow. Some further light will then be thrown upon his intentions. D.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1838.

MR. HAMER'S RESOLUTION—BACKING OUT AGAIN—WHAT A FARCE!—PETITIONS, REPORTS, &c.—DUEL BILL—NAVAL BILL—EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

SENATE—INCIDENTAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Hamer took the floor as soon as the journal was read, this morning. He said that he had made the alteration in his resolution, which I told you of yesterday, in consequence of some apparent misunderstanding as to the intention and meaning of that resolution, in various quarters. He thought that the resolution was not yet in possession of the house and therefore it was open to his own modification. If he had done wrong he was sorry, and begged pardon of the house. His only object had been to shield the administration from any imputation which the resolution, as it stood, might have thrown upon it. He would now re-modify it by striking out the interpolated words: and in this form he asked that the house would receive his resolution. Objection being made, he moved for the suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to offer it: and on this Sherrod Williams asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Parker of New York, (conservative) wanted a postponement until Wednesday; but Hamer insisted. The motion to suspend the rules did not prevail,—two thirds not voting therefor. Yeas 110, nays 61. So the subject lies over.

I think it will be acknowledged that, by this time, Mr. Hamer of the Ways and Means and of Foreign Affairs, has gotten himself into what Samuel Slick of Slickville might denominate a 'pretty considerable sort of fix.' The fact is clear that he had no right to make the manipulation he did, after the house had acted upon the resolution so far as to order its printing: and his conduct first and last was absurd enough, it must be confessed, with regard to this feckless resolution. The truth is, Mr. Hamer tried to strike out a little, on his own hook; but he was obliged to 'toe the mark,' and is now tooing it as much as lively as ever. Poor Mr. Hamer! The Independent Treasury scheme allows nothing to be *independent* but itself, you see!

Petitions next occupied the attention of the House. A great number were presented upon all the usual topics.

Mr. Adams had some to pesent against the Sub-Treasury scheme and in favor of a National Bank; and he remarked that as the Sub-Treasury scheme was sleeping (he hoped the sleep of death) he did not know to what committee to move the reference of this memrial. As the Commitee of the Whole has possession of the Sub-Treasury Bill, however, he presumed it ought to go there,—and go there it did.

After the petitions were all in, the Committees were called for Reports: several of which were made.

The Public Printing resolution, which has been under discussion some days was further debated by Mr. Bond of Ohio, who did not finish his remarks before the expiration of the hour for morning business.

Then came in the Senate Anti-duelling Bill—which on motion of Mr. Dromgoole, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Fairfield made an ineffectual attempt to have the bill referred to the Select Committee now sitting.

The Naval Appropriation Bill coming up, in order, and the motion of Mr. Montgomery being under consideration, to refer back the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of having reported the precise sum required for the Exploring Expedition,—

A debate arose on this motion, which occupied the house the remainder of the day, and in the course of it the whole of this disgraceful subject was discussed.

Petitions were presented, and some other private business was transacted in the Senate, during the morning hour.

The Bill for the suppression of duelling was then taken up, and after some remarks from Mr. Clay of Ky., in favor of the bill, it was read a third time, and passed. The punishment of death was stricken out, and from five to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary was substituted therefor. On the final vote, Mr. Sevier alone voted against the passage of the bill.

The Bill, establishing a Criminal Court in this District, was taken up and passed.

The Bill to graduate the price of the public lands came next in order. The question was on the proposed substitute of Mr. Grundy, who, being entitled to the floor, made some remarks thereupon. It was laid aside without definite action.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1838

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Several petitions were presented by Senators from different sections of the country against dueling.

Mr. Nicholas, of Lou., reported a bill extending the time for the charter of the Bank of Alexandria---read a second time and ordered to be printed.

The Senate at this time took up a resolution [illegible] days since offered by Mr. Davis calling upon the Navy Department for information to enable the Senate to determine what fortifications might be diminished and dispensed with, and whether a system of defence by the aid of steam batteries would not be more economical and efficient than the present system.

Mr. Davis, of Mass. spoke at some length in defence of the bill for the purpose of showing the bankruptcy of the Treasury and the inability of the Treasury to meet the demands against it.

Mr. Benton rejoined at some length. When he concluded,

Mr. Davis replied sternly and sharply, and the Senate ordered the adoption of the resolution.

The remainder of the day was passed in the consideration of private matters.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 10.

Mr. Bouldin, from the committee on the District of Columbia, moved to discharge that Committee from the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of receding the District of Columbia to the States of Maryland and Virginia; laid on the table.

Mr. Thomas, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the bill from the Senate to suppress duelling, reported a motion to discharge the committee from the consideration of the same, and refer it to the select committee of Investigation—agreed to.

A few private bills were reported.

NAVY APPROPRIATION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for 1838. The question being on the motion of Mr. Montgomery to recommit the Bill with instructions to amend it so as to report the items for the Exploring Expedition in a separate and specific form.

The debate on the subject was continued by Messrs. Brown, Crary, Montgomery, Cambreleng, and Mercer.

Mr. Montgomery, at the suggestion of Mr. Cambreleng, modified his motion so as to move that the several items be reduced to $192,000. This would bring the House to a direct vote on the question whether the Exploring Expedition should be abandoned or not.

Mr. Mallory moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following words:

"And that no part of the money appriated in this Bill shall after the first of May next, be applied to the use of the South Sea Expedition, until the further action of Congress."

Mr. Montgomery accepted this as a modification.

Mr. Wise spoke at great length against the Expedition, and in favor of converting the appropriation to other purposes.

During the discussson, Mr. Crary, of Mich. said he did not think the character of Com. Jones was at all involved in this controversy. At all events the fate of the Expedition had not grown out of the collision between the Commodore and the Head of the Navy Department. "No," said Mr. Crary, "not Head, for he could have no head. A more unfit man for the situation he pretended to fill never represented any department of the government."

Mr. Crary said that at first he had opposed the Exploring Expedition, but being established he thought it a national disgrace to abandon it.

Mr. Sargeant opposed the proposition which had been made to give up the Exploring Expedition, and spoke at some some length upon the bill in a manner of distinguished ability which claimed the undivided attention of the House. When he concluded, the question came up on reducing the appropriations in the Navy Bill.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the result was, Ayes 51, Noes 91 This decides,—and I think successfully, the fate of the Exploring Expedition.

The Navy Bill has been ordered to be engrossed.

ANTI-DUELLING BILL.

The bill, as it passed the Senate, is in the following words:

A BILL to prohibit the giving or accepting, within the District of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof.

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall, in the District of Columbia challenge another to fight a duel, or shall send or deliver any written or verbal message purporting or intending to be such challenge, or shall, accept any such challenge or message, or shall, knowingly, carry or deliver any such challenge or message, or shall, knowingly, carry or deliver an acceptance of such challenge or message to fight a duel in or out of said District, and such duel shall be fought in or out of said District and either of the parties thereto shall be slain, or mortally wounded in such duel, the surviving party to such duel, and every person carrying or delivering such challenge or message, or acceptance of such challenge or message as aforesaid, and all others aiding or abetting therein, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, in any court competent to the trial thereof in the said district, shall be punished by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than five years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. And be it futher enacted, That if any person shall give or send or cause to be given or sent, to any person in the District of Columbia, any challenge to fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or if any person in said District shall accept any challenge to fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon, whatever, or shall be the bearer of any such challenge, every person so giving or sending or causing to be given or sent, or accepting such challenge or being the bearer thereof, and every person aiding or abetting in the giving, sending, or accepting such challenge, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court competent to try the same in the said District, shall be punished by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than five years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall assault, strike, beat or wound, or cause to be assaulted, stricken, beaten, or wounded, any person in the District of Columbia, for declining or refusing to accept any challenge to fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or shall post or publish, or cause to be posted or published, any writing charging any such person, so declining or refusing to accept any such challenge, to be a coward, or using any other opprobious or injurious language therein, tending to degrade and disgrace such person for so offending, on conviction thereof in any court competent to trial thereof, in said District, shall be punished by confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding seven years, nor less than three years, in the discretion of that court.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That in addition to the oath now to be prescribed by law to be administered to the grand jury in the District of Columbia, they shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to inquire into, and true presentment make of, all offences against this act.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION takes place on the 23d and 24th inst. and according to the papers of that state, just received, the contest will be a very warm one on both sides.

The Vicksburg Register of the 12th of March gives the following account of the reception of Mr. Prentiss in that city.

"Mr. Prentiss arrived last night. The roar of the cannon announced his arrival and multitudes thronged to welcome him, with every demonstration of joy and the proudest honors; but with the stern and settled purpose, the fixed and firm resolve which forever ought to pervade the breasts of freemen whose rights are thus assailed and who are attempted to be trampeled in the dust. The clenched teeth and the choaking muttered vengeance against oppression bespoke the spirit of Mississippi freemen. Had we a governor and a legislature sufficiently tenacious of the rights and honor of Mississippi, we might have taken a prouder stand than was ever before taken by any state. But as it is we have no way but to speak at the public polls and the state will speak a voice of thunder."

The Natchez Courier says:

A Barbecue was given to Mr. Prentiss [illegible] by the citizens of Vicksburgh and vicinity, on the 17th inst.—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presided, and more than one thousand of the citizens were in attendance. A number of spirited resolutions were passed, condemning in strong terms, the unconstitutional and tyrannical decision of the House of Representatives in ousting Prentiss and Word from their seats.—Predtiss addressed the assemblage for about an hour with great effect.

The Enquiirer adds:—

As many of those who have been elected by the Vanite party, however are known to be opposed to the small bill humbug, and to the sub-treasury scheme, and in favor of a thorough investigation of the corruption in the State Prison, and the affairs of the State Treasurer and the Pension Agency, the Whigs, we doubt not, will be able to command a majority in the House, upon all these important subjects.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1838.

Copies of Mr. Webster's Speech can be had at this office.

The obstinate course pursued by Governor Veazy in the appointment of a Secretary of State we certainly cannot approve.—What we found fault with in General Jackson, we cannot applaud in Gov. Veazy. We object to both, because they have shown themselves too prompt to "take the responsibility." But why should the Vanocrats sputter so much about Governor Veazy's conduct in respect to the Secretary? were they consistent in any thing, the conduct of the Governor ought to be peculiarly palatable to them. Old Hickory's veto's and other stretches of power were exactly right, genuine republicanism, but Gov. V. is arbitrary, tyrannical, self-willed &c. Now the fault we find with his Excellency is, that he has selected a very bad example, in our opinion, in the conduct of Gen. Jackson. But if Gen. Jackson was right in his course so is Gov. Veazy and as we objected to the one, so do we object to the other—and the Vans because they applauded the one, must in all candour and justice applaud the other—All we have at present to say on this subject, is that we are very sorry that the Governor did not follow better examples than those set by Gen. Jackson.

WHIG GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on the 7th day of March, 1838.

Mr. Ricaud, of the Senate, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Duvall, assistant Clerk to the House officiated as Secretary.

Mr. Kerr, from a committee raised for the purpose at a proceeding meeting, reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient to assemble a general convention of whig delegates from the several counties and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be voted for as Governor at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the proposed convention be held at the city of Baltimore on the 1st Thursday, being the 7th day of June next.

Resolved, That in the proposed convention the city of Annapolis should be represented by one delegate, and the city of Baltimore and each of the counties should be represented by so many Delegates as will equal the respective representations of such city and county in the Senate and House of Delegates, under the new constitution of the State, and each delegation ought to have the power of filling up vacancies in its own body so as to assure to every portion of the State its proper influence in the convention.

Resolved, That the Whig voters of each election district in the several counties and of each ward in the city of Baltimore should assemble on the first Saturday in May next, at the places for holding elections in their respective districts and wards and appoint delegates to meet in county and city conventions at the seats of justice of said counties or at the several places of holding conventions in the counties & cities respectively, for like purposes on the third Tuesday in May next, who shall have power to appoint delegates to the said State convention, and that the Whig voters of the city of Annapolis, meet in the said city on the third Tuesday in May next, to appoint a delegate who shall represent the said city in the state convention.

Resolved, That for the purpose of insuring unanimity in the Whig party, it is recommended that the Whig voters in the several counties and cities, take measures for a party organization throughout the state, preparatory to the next October election, at such times as they may think most expedient.

It was further, on motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Republican, and other Whig papers throughout the State, and in the National Intelligencer at Washington.

J. B. RICAUD, Ch'n.

ELI DUVALL, Sec'y.

In obedience to the fourth Resolution, adopted by the Whig Members of the Legislature of this State, which with oth ers we have published to-day, the Whigs of Talbot County are earnestly solicited to meet in the several Election Districts on the first SATURDAY of next month, (May) at the usual places of holding elections for the purpose of appointing Committees to meet in general Committee at Easton on the following Tuesday, to appoint Delegates from this county to the Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the first Thursday, the 7th day of June next—We would recommend that each District should appoint five Committee-men to meet in Easton, to select the number of Delegates to said Convention, to which, according to the rule adopted by our Whig friends at Annapolis, our County will be entitled; which we presume will be four.

We understand says the Baltimore Chronicle that Gen WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, of this city, was yesterday (12th) nominated by the Convention of the friends of the administration, a candidate for election to the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Mr. McKim.

It is stated in a Connecticut paper, that the only Van Buren man elected to the Senate, in that State, has, since the election, come out a Whig.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.—How thankful the Vanities have become for *small favours*—New Hampshire, where they have shown themselves too prompt to "take the responsibility." But why should the Vanocrats sputter so much about Governor Veazy's conduct in respect to the Secretary? were they consistent in any thing, the conduct of the Governor ought to be peculiarly palatable to them. Old Hickory's veto's and other stretches of power were exactly right, genuine republicanism, but Gov. V. is arbitrary, tyrannical, self-willed &c. Now the fault we find with his Excellency is, that he has selected a very bad example, in our opinion, in the conduct of Gen. Jackson. But if Gen. Jackson was right in his course so is Gov. Veazy and as we objected to the one, so do we object to the other—and the Vans because they applauded the one, must in all candour and justice applaud the other—All we have at present to say on this subject, is that we are very sorry that the Governor did not follow better examples than those set by Gen. Jackson.

	Whigs	Tories
Council	0	5
Senate	0	12
House	40	186
They now stand		
Council	2	3
Senate	5	7
House	116	127

From this it will be seen that the tories have lost more than two thirds of their majority for Governor—escaped with the odd vote for Council—were actually within a fraction of equally dividing the Senate, and kept the House by the very skin at their teeth—and yet they call this 'a glorious triumph,' and unparalleled victory.'

NEW YORK.—The charter elections in the different towns in the interior of this great State display an extraordinary increase in the Whig strength. If they be a fair indication of the state of public sentiment there is scarcely a county in the State in which the administration is not in a minority.

MAINE ELECTION.—The election for a member of Congress to supply the place of the late Mr. Cilley, has resulted in favor of the whig candidate, the Hon. Edward Robinson, who is elected by a majority of 166 votes. The vote stood for Robinson (W.) 4113: for McCrate (V. B.) 3120, scattering, 497. The Boston Advocate says—'The scattering votes are said to have been given to Mr. Farley, of Thomaston, a decided whig.'

A writer in the National Intelligencer proposes to settle all differences amongst the Whigs as to their Presidential Candidate, by adopting the rule of succession suggested by their respective ages—

Wm. H. Harrison he says was born in	1773
Henry Clay in	1777
Daniel Webster in	1783

If General Harrison should be elected at the next Presidential election, he would be in his 69th year when required to qualify, and 73 years old before his first term could expire. We have had no President yet so old as that.

The Globe of Tuesday last says:—"We rejoice to say that Mr. Poinsett is now considered out of danger by his physicians."

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed through committee of the whole the bill in reference to the banks of Pennsylvania. It is said to be a very different bill from the one which passed the House a short time since. It provides that the banks shall resume specie payments when the General Government will receive the notes of specie paying banks for dues—or when the banks of Boston, New York and Baltimore shall resume.

The following letter is said by the New York American and Journal of Commerce to be from an undoubted source:

ALBANY April 5, 1838.

You are authorised to say as a fact within your knowledge, that Gov. Marcey will send a message to the Legislature, recommending the loan of eight or ten millions of the Internal Improvement Stocks to the Banks, the moment he can ascertain in an authentic shape that the Pennsylvania Banks will not resume specie payments.

The necessary details of the law will be got in readiness, so that our State can put forth its full power, with its requisite promptness and effect, the moment the proper time shall arrive. It is to be hoped that the Banks in N. York will not for a moment indulge the belief that the suspension law will be prolonged for a single day. They can have the *whole power* of the State to aid them in promptly paying their debts and placing the city again in its proper attitude, but not a particle of favor in any attempt to delay or evade the resumption of specie payments.

The Governor, it is understood, requires to be satisfied of two points—1. That

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