six years since, obtained and planted a tree in his garden, where it had stood untouched till the past winter, when it attracted the attention of some one in the trade, who offered the owner three cents a bud for the top of it. The bargain was struck, and on cutting off the branches and counting the buds, they amounted to twelve hundred and fifty dollars, there being 41,667 buds on the tree. We believe this is the *largest* or *biggest* multicaulis story yet—but, if mistaken, should be glad to be set right. G. B. S.

RACES.—The four mile race at New Orleans, was won by Mr. Garrisons' ch. h. Wagner beating Josh Bell. The first heat was won by Josh Bell, and the second by Wagner, when the former was drawn—Time, 7.56s.—8.05, track heavy. The race took place on the 16th inst.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Wednesday the 27th ult.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

By the Eastern mail of last evening, we have received the following, which we copy from the Augusta Tri-weekly Journal. It puts an end for the present to all hostile measures on the frontier, and sets at rest all questions of controversy, until farther instructions shall be received from the British government.—The troops of Maine will of course immediately return to their homes.—Maj. General Scott seems to have acted in this affair in the capacity of mediator.

HEAD QUARTERS, Eastern Division,
United States Army.
Augusta, Me. March 21, 1839.

The undersigned, a major general in the army of the U States, being especially charged with maintaining the peace and safety of their entire Northern and Eastern frontiers, having cause to apprehend a collision of arms between the proximate forces of New Brunswick and the state of Maine on the disputed territory, which is claimed by both, has the honor, in the sincere desire of the United States to preserve the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain—relations which might be much endangered by such untoward collision—to invite from his Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c., a general declaration to this effect.

That it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's province of New Brunswick, under the expected renewal of negotiations between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his government, to seek to take military possession of that territory, or to seek by military force to expel therefrom the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine.

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with such declaration or assurance to be by him communicated to his Excellency the Governor of the state of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt that he would be immediately and fully authorized by the Governor of Maine to communicate with his Excellency the Governor of New Brunswick a corresponding pacific declaration to this effect:—

That in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, of the principal or boundary question between the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the state, to attempt to disturb by arms the said province, in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or to attempt to interrupt the usual communications between that province and her Majesty's upper provinces; and that he is willing in the mean time, to leave the question of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand; that is, Great Britain holding in fact possession of a part of said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the state of Maine holding in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, to which her right is denied by Great Britain.

With this understanding the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the military force of the state from the said disputed territory—leaving only, under a land agent, a small civil *posse*, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent future depredations.

Reciprocal assurances of the foregoing friendly character having been, through the undersigned, interchanged, all danger of collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed, and time allowed the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the great question of limits.

The undersigned has much pleasure in renewing to His Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, the assurances of his ancient high consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To a copy of the foregoing, Sir John Harvey annexed the following:

The undersigned Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of her Britannic majesty's province of New Brunswick, having received a proposition from Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States army, of which the foregoing is a copy, hereby, on his part signifies his concurrence and acquiescence therein.

Sir John Harvey renews with great pleasure to Major General Scott the assurance of his warmest personal consideration, regard and respect.

J. HARVEY.

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, March 23, 1839.

To a paper containing the note of Gen Scott and the acceptance of Sir John Harvey, Gov. Fairfield annexed his acceptance in these words.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, March 25, 1839.

The undersigned Governor of Maine, in consideration of the foregoing, the exigency for calling out the troops of Maine having ceased, has no hesitation in signifying his entire acquiescence in the proposition of Major General Scott.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to Major General Scott, the assurance of his high respect and esteem.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

We learn that Gen. Scott has interchanged the acceptance of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and also that Governor Fairfield immediately issued orders recalling the troops of Maine, and for organizing the civil *posse* that is to be continued, for the time, in *the disputed territory*. The troops in Augusta are to be immediately discharged.

FROM MAINE.—The Legislature adjourned on Monday. No further measures were adopted respecting the boundary.

The appropriations made by the Legislature amount, it is said, to about $1,600,000.

The State Treasurer has been authorized to borrow two millions of dollars, if it can be had at six per cent per annum—if not, the Treasurer is authorized to issue State scrips in such sums as he may think proper, bearing six per cent interest, and to sell it in market.

THE CASE OF DR. DYOTT.—We learn that in this case the Grand Jury have found a true bill containing eleven counts, thus:—[Phil. Inq.

1. Colluding and contriving with T. B. & C. W. Dyott, to conceal goods, value $100.000.
2. Fraudulently conveying to T. B. & C. W. Dyott, goods, value $50.000.
3. Colluding and contriving with Th. W. Dyott, Jr. to conceal goods, value $50,000.
4. Fraudulently conveying to T. W. Dyott, Jr. goods, value $2,000.
5. Colluding and contriving with M. B. Dyott, to conceal goods, value $30.000
6. Colluding and contriving with W. Wells, to secrete $810 in money.
7. Fraudulently conveying to Julia Dyott, furniture, value $1,000.
8. Concealing goods and merchandize, value $50,000.
9. Concealing $300.000 in money.
10. Concealing $100.000 in money.
11. Concealing $10.000 in money.

All with the expectation to receive future benefit to himself, and with intent to defraud his creditors.

The Mediterranean Squadron.—Letters have been received in New York, dated on board the Ohio, 25th Dec. last when that vessel was within one day's sail of Gibraltar. They state that an assistant of the fleet surgeon, Dr. Van Wyck, fell on the deck in a fit of apoplexy, the morning after leaving New York, and that at the time of writing, he had only so far recovered as to be able to articulate the monosyllable, No. The Courier has been requested to give publicity to this unfortunate occurrence, for the information of Dr. Van Wyck's father, who it is feared, may not have received the letter written to him concerning it, from on board the Ohio. The cause of it, it is added, may be in part ascribed to the orlop deck arrangement, for the Doctor slept in the orlop, near the pump-wells and the air there was excessively bad. The lieutenant of the watch had one night fallen on the deck, and badly fractured his leg.

The letters in question give a horrid account of what they term their 'prisonship,' and say 'it grows worse and worse.'

[Balt. Chronicle.

FRANCE AND MEXICO—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The editors of the Louisianian have received the following details in addition to those already given in relation to the late negotiation between Admiral Baudin and the Mexican Plenipotentiaries.

The right of trading by retail, formerly refused with so much obstinacy by the Mexicans, is granted to French subjects by the treaty. The sum of $600 000 is to be paid to the French government as compensation of old injuries, besides the indemnity to French subjects who have been driven from the country.—These payments are guaranteed by the English minister.

Before entering upon any negotiation. Admiral Baudin demanded full reparation for the insult put upon him by Santa Anna and afterwards by President Bustamente, in their relation of the skirmish at Vera Cruze, in which the admiral was accused of having violated a suspension of arms. This reparation was made in the most satisfactory manner.—Having thus obtained reparation for injuries inflicted upon himself and his fellow subjects, the admiral thought himself authorized to be generous in what interested his government. He gave up the demand for reimbursement of the war expenses, on being advised by the plenipotentiaries of the deplorable condition of the Mexican finances, and being assured that it was with difficulty the indemnities stipulated in the treaty could be paid. And finally to save the feelings of national honor from being too severely wounded, waved his privilege of signing the treaty on board of his ship and consented to perform that ceremony on shore.

TEMPERANCE.—The Lynn, Massachusetts, Freeman says, 'The cause of Temperance has had an unfavorable effect upon the receipts of our almshouse. A few years ago we had men enough there to make in shoemaking and repairs of roads, over $2000, besides carrying on the farm. Now there are not enough to carry on the farm.'

PRESCRIPTION FOR A SWELLING.

Take a handful of the green leaves, or 1-2 oz. of the seed of *wormseed*, bruise and stew in vinegar; then add a sufficient quantity of the crumbs of stale bread to make the poultice large enough to cover the swollen part; and also a small quantity of sweet oil, lard or fresh butter. The poultice thus prepared must be applied warm to the part, and should pus or matter not be formed, it will stimulate the absorbent vessels, enable them to perform their offices, & give prompt relief. It is the best application for all kinds of swellings we have ever tried, and is particularly happy in its curative effects in the swelled breasts of suckling mothers, never faling in a single instance, when used in time to discuss the swelling and prevent gathering. This simple prescription is worth all the nostrums of the books. In saying this we speak from a practical knowledge of its wonderful powers, and we enjoin it upon our brethren of the editorial corps to copy it for the benefit of suffering humanity.—*Editor Farmer and Gardener.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, March 23, 1839.

Mr. Scott, of Harford, has at length brought forward his project for the reform in the Judiciary; but which is in fact a bill to carry out the Van Buren motto that *'the spoils belong to the victors;'* or in other words, an attempt to legislate out of office, the present whig Judges, to give office to a set of hungry Van Buren expectants. The author of the bill is a lawyer, and no doubt will claim for himself, the place of Chancellor or of Judge of the county court of his district. He is said to be a good county court lawyer; but there are other qualifications for a Judge, which those, who know him best, think, he knows nothing about. Mr. Magruder, from Annapolis, on the part of the judicial committee of the Senate, has accompanied the bill with a lucid argument against its passage. We shall not, therefore presume to enter into all the objections, which have been, or may be urged against this partisan attempt at proscription. The main provisions of the proposed law are the reduction of the Judges of the county courts and a multiplication of Chancellors and masters of Chancery, and the abolition of the Orphans' court in the several counties. Several objections occur to our minds, against the plan, even admiting that a change in the Judiciary was necessary. In the first place, we object to there being but one Judge in the county court—because it places too much power in the hands of one man, who, if he be corrupt, partial or mistaken, may sacrifice the life, liberty or property of our citizens. There is not certainly the same probability that three judges will be corrupt, partial, or mistaken as that one may be. In an important matter of business, an error might be fatal to the interests of a suitor, as he might not have the ability to give the requisite security to take an appeal, but in cases of life and death, and of high crimes and misdemeanors, in which there is no appeal, a mistake or prejudice of one man might sacrifice the life and liberty of our citizens. No one man should be trusted in such important matters. The limitation of the term of the Judges is also objectionable on several grounds. The first, is, that no lawyer in good practice would abandon it for a judgeship of seven years, because in that time, he would lose all his clients, and could not again get into business; and the second is, that it holds out to the Judge a temptation to make his decisions tally with the popular will, thereby working injustice to an unmoluential suitor. If a Judge should do his duty regardless of popular feeling, and should decide against the claims of some leading partisans, he would be sure to be turned out. The Judiciary would not be independent. The system would vibrate with the vicissitudes of party, and there would be no stability in the execution of our laws—and our lives and property would be in jeopardy. The bill proposes a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors and masters in Chancery, and these Vice-Chancellors are not only to pass decisions for the sale of land, but are to be the Trustees to make the said sales and are to be the judges of course, of their own acts; and if they think proper to defraud the parties and apply the funds to their own use, there is no one to detect the frauds practiced. This is too much like making them sub-treasurers without responsibility. If they are to receive the moneys, and give no security for the payment over, may they not ruin the widows and orphans of our state, who are mainly interested in cases of this character? These Chancellors are also to do the business of the Orphans' courts of several counties, and of course, must have their several Registers in Chancery, besides the Registers of Wills. This will be a saving of an expense with a vengeance: and will make a considerable multiplication of officers—besides, no one man can perform all these duties, and no one would attempt it without a large salary.

It is a very easy matter to try experiments; but this is too serious a matter to experiment in for mere party purposes. The thinking men of the Van Buren party will not sanction such an innovation to gratify a few lawyers. The proposition to make the Vice Chancellors the agents for the sale of land, and to receive commissions in part of the salary, is wrong in itself, and will be robbing the legal profession of one important item in their support.—The new system no doubt would make more business for the bar in some respects, but would necessarily cut off the profits of their Chancery practice. In looking out, who is to be benefitted by the law, I can find none, who will be benefitted except a few of the Van Buren lawyers, who may be willing to give up a trifling practice, for a seven years' judgeship. Such men will not be likely to improve the present judiciary. Mr. Magruder takes one view of the subject, which is worthy of consideration by gentlemen, who may make justice the standard of their conduct. It is known that some of the present judges have left a large practice to serve the public, under the pledge of the State, that they should remain in office during good behaviour—would it now be consonant to justice to displace these gentlemen? The present bill may suit the partisan feelings of hot politicians; but we are much mistaken if the wise and prudent of all parties will not oppose it. It may be desirable to get rid of some of the present judges, but the risk to run is too great. The judiciary should never be changed in warm party times. Q.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

Annapolis, March 30, 1839.

IN SENATE.—The bill to authorize Thompsonian or Botanic Physicians to charge for their services was put on its passage, and lost—ayes 7, nays 7.—This bill has heretofore been erroneously reported has having passed.

Mr. Scott, from the Joint Committee on the works of Internal Improvement, made a report recommending an adjourned session of the Legislature to commence on the second monday of June, and that the Joint Committee have authority to meet on the first Monday of June to prepare plans to be submitted to the Legislature at its adjourned meeting.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Mr Watson called up the bill reported by him, entitled a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Eastern Bank of Baltimore, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Pitts, the bill entitled an act in aid of the construction of a State Armory and Town Hall in the city of Baltimore, and the rebuilding of the Hanover Market House in said city, was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, being the report of the Committee on Corporations, and the substitute offered by Mr. Williams, of H., in relation to the Tide Water Canal Company. The report and Mr. Williams's substitute were rejected, and a substitute offered by Mr. Maulsby, repealing the law of last session giving to the Tide Water Canal Company the right of appeal from Harford County Court was adopted.

Mr. Page, Chairman of the Joint committee, raised yesterday to report a plan for the completion of the Works of Internal Improvement, made a majority report, recommending that the Legislature adjourn on Monday next, to meet on the first Monday in June.

Mr. Handy, from the same committee made a report recommending that the Legislature continue in session until the public business be disposed of.

Mr. Wootton, from the same committee, made a report, recommending that the Legislature adjourn on the day fixed, (5th day of April) and that no appropriation be made at the present session to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal or the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. He recommends an appropriation of $750,000 to the Susquehanna Rail Road Company. The House adjourned without acting upon the several reports.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—'We do not recollect, says the Balt. Chronicle of the 29th ult. to have ever known the public mind to be so much excited as it is at this moment at the bare possibility of the rejection by the Legislature of the measures in aid of the various works of Internal Improvement now under consideration. The universal sentiment here in this city—the very heart of the State—is that unless the Legislature carry out to the full extent the designs of the authors of those works, by pushing them to completion, the ruin of the business of Baltimore is inevitable. The decline of Real Estate—the abstraction of capital—the removal of business men—the suspension of all useful enterprises must ensue. Now is no time to consider whether the original enterprises were prudent or whether the State overtasked herself in undertaking them all at once. They have been begun—a vast capital has been expended upon them—they are unfinished and, for that reason, unprofitable. They must be finished to be of profit, and being finished, the reinbursement of the State is certain. Will the Legislature be guilty of the madness and folly of suspending them under such circumstances? To do so would occasion to every part of the State desolating and wide spread ruin. We cannot allow ourselves to fear that there is the least danger that consequences so disastrous will be permitted by a legislature so wise and enlightened as that of Maryland.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Walsh writes in a recent letter from Paris,—

'Most of the London Whig journals have, foolishly enough, chimed with the Tory, in abusing the American people. I am not surprised at the outrageous invectives and contumelies of the Times, and the Standard, but I was so, a little, at the offensive, sweeping language of the Morning Chronicle in several of its numbers of this month. The French writers earnestly wish and sanguinely predict a speedy rupture between the United States and Great Britain (which heaven forbid on any account,) to be occasioned by the Canada question, and the British seem willing to provoke that incalculable evil for both countries and for the world, by indiscriminite obloquy, the most irritating in tone and topics. I ought to except the London Courier, of which the strain is equally liberal and judicious; & I refer you to the editorial article particularly, in that paper of the 11th instant, wherein the imputations of our opposition press against the Administration at Washington, the testy language of Sir John Colborne, and the measures of our General Government to assert and enforce its neutrality, are fairly and sensibly treated.'

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on Wednesday morning the 27 ult, to meet again, in extra session on Tuesday the 7th of May. None of the appropriation bills or joint resolutions to that effect, passed both branches. The joint resolution of the House proposing, among other items, to place one million of dollars in the hands of the Canal Commissioners, for 'Repairs,' failed in the Senate; and the Senate's joint resolution of Tuesday evening, appropriating $400.000, towards widening the Union Canal; $300,000 to the North Branch extension; $300,000 to the Erie extension; and $30,000, to the Danville and Pottsville Road-road, was lost in the House, or rather laid over, in consequence of there not being a quorum present on Wednesday morning, when the motion was made to take it up. The Legislature adjourned at half past five in the morning. They will re assemble in about five weeks, when, in the opinion of the Telegraph, they will pass 'a proper improvement bill.' That being the case, it is probable that no great inconvenience will arise to the public works, or to those ingaged in their prosecution, from a delay of a few weeks.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Quite a Picture!—The Warrenton Times thus sketches the Richmond Enquirer:

When he first came upon the stage, bundled up in his conservative over-coat ill concealing the loco-foco figure, his actions were dubious, his blows were awkward, his position was wretched. There he stood between his divided party, a *professed* conservative, but *practical* loco foco; the connecting link between the rowdy outright and the demi-gentleman. He was scorned by the loco focos, disregarded by the conservatives, and derided by the whigs.

This half way business, we saw, could not last long. His conservatism we knew must go to the pot.—Accordingly we have seen him, on the late occasion, in full assemblage of the whole State like Billy Button in the Flying Wardrobe, cast off first his conservative coat—then his long-tail blue—then his waistcoat—then—his sham—his sham again—another sham—another—another yet—a sham again—again—a sham—a sham—Heavens! what a mass of sham disguised his fair proportions! Behold him now denuded of his cumbrous conservatism! How free his motions! How natural and unconstrained! With the buoyant spirit of youth, he bounds into the box of his sub-treasury coach, and with a light heart and a thin pair of breeches, this most accomplished whip rattles his machine over the nation, reckless of its *'destructive properties'* and *'revolutionary tendencies.'*

How strange! A professd conservative driving the sub-Treasury stage! Imagine a poor way-faring whig to stop him in his mad drive, with 'hallon driver! you have dropped your way bill,' handing him a paper which reads thus:

From a Richmond Enquirer of last fall.

'We (*Mr. Ritchie*) can have no alternative, we dare not hesitate between our country and our party. This odious sub-treasury scheme must be resisted at all hazards and every sacrifice. We view it with a holy horror! Whilst it will prostrate the best interests of our country, its tendencies is subversive of every principle of republicanism. It is ruinous and revolutionary.'

'Damn the way-bill!' shouts this reckless driver, and crack goes the whip, and round the wheels.

The Quebec Mercury says, Major General Scott, who has been under instructions from the United States Government, is an old acquaintance of Sir John Harvey, having served as a Brigadier General with the American troops on the Niagara frontier, when Sir John, as Deputy Adjutant General to the forces was serving with the Division of the Army in that part of the Upper Province under Lieut. General Sir Gordon Drummond, commanding in Upper Canada. They are both men of sound sense and of high honor, and therefore, there is some prospect of their bringing matters to an amicable termination.

It is stated in a Mississippi paper, that the Marshall of the Northern District, has siezed on 800 quarter sections of fine land in the Chickasaw cession of that State, as the property of Swartwout. The St. Louis Bulletin intimates that the mineral land of that region, has also been speculated in by the same individual.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Savannah Georgian of Friday, the 15th inst., says 'Ex-President Jackson to day completes his 72d year—having been born on the 15th of March, 1767. General Washington died in his 68th year; Mr. Adams, the elder, in his 91st; Mr. Jefferson, in his 84th; Mr. Madison, in his 86th; and Mr. Monroe in his 73d year. Ex-President J. Q. Adams is now in his 74th or 75th year; Mr. Van Buren is 57 or thereabouts.'

The Mobile Chronicle of the 12th, complains bitterly of the vast sums which the gamblers will carry off from that place during the races. It says 'Mobile lost all,' in a race for $10,000 a side. And estimates the losses of that city in the *amusements at* $100,000.

A PIONEERR PEPARING THE WAY!—The St. Louis Republican states that Mr. Ratliff Boon, the late and only Loco Foco member of Congress from Indiana, has emigrated to Missouri, and taken up his residence at the town of Louisiana, at the mouth of Salt River with a view of making a permanent settlement.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE STATE.

The Whigs of Connecticut have swept Loco Focoism by the board—they have elected a Whig Governor, an undivided Whig Delegation in Congress, fifteen Whigs out of twenty one Senators and two thirds of the house of Representatives—well done old Connecticut.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—By the Steam Boat Maryland, last evening we understand that the Legislature will adjourn to-day.—This is one of the longest sessions ever held in the State.

Our State Legislature have subscribed 25,000 dollars for a new ice boat for the harbor of Baltimore.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.—We learn that no appropriation is, or will, be made by our Legislature, for the completion of this work—that the State has abandoned the project altogether.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Hooper, editor of the Cambridge Chronicle, had a bullet fired through his hat the other night, when coming out of his office—beware Whig editors.

We notice a sale of lots in the common of St. Louis, Mo. on the 21st ult. the result of which shows the flourishing condition of that city—about 183 acres were sold, at prices varying from $850 down to $131 per acre, and producing an aggregate of $53,000, fifteen acres was bought by the Academy of Natural Science, for a Botanical Garden. We are informed a gentleman by the name of Collins last summer sold a large number of city lots, requiring 10 per cent cash, 10 per cent in 60 days and the balance on a credit of 50 years, these are rare inducements in these days.

It will be seen, by the extract we give below from the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, that Nicholas Biddle, Esq. who has conducted the affairs of that Institution with unequalled ability and skill for the last twenty years, resigned his office on Friday 29th ult. & that Mr. Dunlap was elected to supply the vacancy. This resignation has caused much excitement, and many idle rumours are afloat with respect to it—such as: Mr. Biddle is to be Secretary of the Treasury, Minister to England or President of the United States.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 29, 1839.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, held at their Banking House, this morning, after the ordinary business of the day was completed—Nicholas Biddle, Esquire, President, communicated to the board his intention of resigning his place in the Institution, and took leave of his colleagues in a brief valedictory, marked not only by his usual felicity of expression, but singularly characterized by an eloquen pathos which was wholly irresistible among his old and tried friends—his fellow labourers for the last twenty years. Upon Mr. Biddle's withdrawal the following letter from him to the Directors was presented and read:—

To the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Gentlemen—I execute a purpose which, as you are aware, I have long meditated, and which I intimated to the Stockholders at their first meeting under the new charter;—that of retiring from the direction of the Bank. It is now more than twenty years since I entered its service. They have been years of intense labour, and they have earned for me a right to claim the relaxation and repose which approaching age and precarious health require. I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment, at which I could be best spared; but hitherto, whenever I have sought the retirement I so much needed, some difficulty, in which my service was deemed useful, always interposed to detain me. None such exist now. All the political dissentions connected with the Bank for the last ten years have ceased; all its extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily ended; and the Bank has returned to its accustomed channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw at length without inconvenience, and I do it more readily because I leave the affairs of the Institution in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of able Directors and Officers.

This separation from friends with whom I have been so long and so agreeably associated, is among the most painful acts of my life: and I pray you to accept, at parting, my sincere wishes for the personal welfare of you all.

N. BIDDLE, President.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1839.

It was moved by J. R. Ingersoll Esq. that the Board do now proceed to the election of a Director in the place of N. Biddle, resigned. When it appeared upon the ballot that Thomas Dunlap was unanimously elected a Director to supply the vacancy. Mr. Dunlap's resignation of his office as Second Assistant Cashier, was presented to the Board by J. Cow-

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