ernment—that it is one of the principal characteristics of its Nationality; is looked for by the large mass of the People, and highly important to the great practical ends for which such an institution is desired.

7. Resolved, That the creation of a Bank of the United States, by the first Congress elected under the Constitution, many of whose members belonged to the Convention which framed that instrument—in the approbation subscribed to the charter by the immortal Washington, the father of his country;—in the sanction granted by President Jefferson, to acts passed by successive Republican Congresses, for the negotiation of loans from that bank—for extending its branches into the territories and dependencies of the United States, and for punishing as felony, by imprisonment and hard labor, any forgery or counterfeit of the notes of the Bank;—in the approval by President Madison, of the act passed by a Republican Congress incorporating the second bank; and in the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, composed of Judges Marshall, Washington, Johnson, Livingston, Duval and Story declaring the bank and its branches to be constitutionally created, we find ample warrant for a faith on this subject, not to be destroyed or weakened.

'8. Resolved. That while we honor all the Whigs in Congress, who have been faithful to the expectations which prompted their election, our thanks are pre-eminently due to that "noblest Roman of them all," Henry Clay of Kentucky. His conduct since our triumph has been in characteristic harmony with former professions, and fills to overflowing the measure of his country's confidence, admiration and gratitude.

9. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting, and be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to both Houses of Congress.

From the Maryland Republican.

THE EIGHT MILLION BILL.

As there has been much said, lately, by persons in high places, in relation to what they choose to call, 'the Errors of past Legislation' and that too with evident design for party effect by attributing all those errors of past legislation to the Whig party, it may be well to refresh the memory of those dignitaries by recurring to the facts in the case. The great grand father of all those 'Errors,' so called, was the *Eight Million Bill*, of May session 1836. The whole subject of Internal Improvements was during the preceding session, placed in full array before the People of the State, by innumerable publications from official sources, the question was fairly stated on both sides and submitted to the consideration of the people of the several counties, and the session adjourned for several months, expressly for the purpose of affording the People the opportunity to instruct their delegates how to vote thereon when they met again in Extra session. The question, then submitted was no more nor less than this, 'shall the State of Maryland undertake, by her own resources to progress with and complete those vast projects of Internal Improvements, which are in progress, and which it is believed, will secure her the trade of the West, or shall she abandon the advantages of that trade to our more enterprising sister States?'

If the State concluded to abandon all idea of competition for trade, there was no occasion for the eight million loan We had only to reject the proposition and folding our arms look on with envy at the prosperity which would inevitably follow the more active enterprize of our neighbors, whilst we sank with apathy and indolence into poverty and wretchedness. If, on the contrary, Marylanders had but intrepidity to improve the advantages which God in kindness, had placed within their grasp, now was the time to lay hold of the gift—improve it as others were improving their gifts, in order that we like them, might reap the reward which nothing but enterprize and industry can ever insure. The people of the State were fairly consulted by their legislators The Delegates and Senators came up to the Capitol at the Extra session of 1836 on purpose to carry out the expressions of the Public will as ascertained by them during the recess. The State determined to go on with the improvements, and the eight million loan was authorized for that purpose. This in the very nature of things was a conclusion of the whole matter. After incurring this responsibility, to retract was impossible; to hesitate in the progress of the works, after such an expenditure, would be inevitable ruin; the only question remaining, was, which is the most effectual and the most expeditious way to the accomplishment of the work. All the subsequent questions about which we have since been legislating, are but ramifications of this question. All concede that the works on which so much has been expended must be finished. But to return to the idea of the *party use* which is now attempting to be made of the vote upon this prominent item of 'Past Legislation.' By reference to the Journal of the House of Delegates, of the 'Extra session' of 1836, on pages 98 and 99, will be found recorded, the yeas and nays upon the final passage of the Eight Million Loan Bill, which we publish, in order to show that if it was a party measure at all it must have been a Van Buren party measure, rather than a Whig party measure, in as much as a larger proportion of the Van Buren members voted for it than of the Whig party, and a much greater proportion of the Whig party voted against it than of the Van Buren party; we insert the votes on the passage of the Bill, classifying them as to parties. There were 77 members present, and only three absent, when the question was taken. Of those present, if we classify Messrs. Lassell, Kirby and Primrose, three of the delegates from Kent County, who became candidates in opposition to the Whig nomination and have since identified themselves with the Van Buren party, as being Van Buren men, the House would be then composed of 49 Whigs, and 28 Van Buren men; of these 49 Whigs 27 voted for the passage of the Bill, & 22 (very nearly half of them,) voted against it. Of the 28 Van Buren members, twenty-one, exactly three fourths of the party, voted for the Bill, and only seven, one fourth of them, against it. If we classify the above three members from Kent with the Whigs, it would vary the proportions slightly and the following would be the result:

For the Bill. *Whigs.*—Messrs. Annan, Beam, Burchenal, Brewer, Brown, Carroll, of Balt., Carroll, of St. Mary's, Carter, Dunkinson, Dennis, Duvall, Fowler, Heard, Hood, Hemsley, Hardcastle, Iglehart, Kirby of Kent, Kirby of Queen Ann's, Kent, Lassell, Mercer, Merrick, Primrose Palmer, Ridgely, Turner, Willis, Weems, Winder.—30.

Van Buren men.—Messrs. Brookhart, Berry, Ely, Fiery, Frantz, Jones Larrimore, Long, Matthews, Miller, McMahon, McLean, (Secretary of State,) Newcomer, Richardson, Shriver, Teackle, Wailes, Wharton.—18.

Against the Bill. *Whigs*—Messrs Bruff, Brohawn, Bayley, Bryan, Boyd. Carpenter, Dudley, Darby, Duke, Duckett, Ford, Gough, Gittings, Gantt, Gilliss, Hambleton, Hearn, Mulliken, Pratt, Spence, Trundle, Worthington.—22.

Van Buren men.—Messrs. Henderson, McCullough, Nowland, Nelson, Sutton, Townsend White, Cook—7.

It is therefore manifest beyond dispute that if there be error in this act of "past legislation" and either party be chargeable therewith, it is the Van Buren party, three fourths of whom voted for the Bill, whilst very nearly half of the Whigs that were in the House voted against its passage.

LOCO FOCO POLITICS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY.

Mr. Thomas is the regularly nominated candidate of the Loco Foco party for the next Governor of Maryland. We annex an extract from the *Baltimore Republican*, the Loco Foco organ, and copied into several other Loco Foco papers of the State. Speaking of Mr. Thomas, his friend says—'His connection with the Canal, as its presiding officer, did not change his opinion of the *policy* which had started it and others into being. In public and in private, he invariably *denounced* the policy as extravagant and ruinous, and one that would involve the State in *hopeless bankruptcy*! Such was Mr. Thomas' opinion *twelve years ago*—such was his opinion when at the head of the Canal Co., and such is his opinion *now*! From his earliest years to the present, he has been the firm, unchanging unyielding opponent to that profligate legislation which has given rise to our present State debt, and no honorable man will DARE to say otherwise."

Now let us contrast the above with

LOCO FOCOISM IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

We extract the following from the Loco Foco paper published at Cumberland, the 21th inst.

A Compromise Ticket—"The Whigs finding it utterly impossible to succeed at the approaching contest in this county, have very cunningly attempted with the concurrence of the Democratic party, to fix upon us what they are pleased to term a "*Compromise or Union Ticket*" composed of candidates from each party. This new fangled system of gerrymandering is rather palpable for knowing Democrats and must be nipped in the bud.—No other *union or compromise*, do the Democratic party wish, than the entire and successful election of three staunch friends of their own party, to seats in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We will in all candor ask the friends of this suggestion, what good is to grow out of the above arrangement, supposing the Democratic Party to be willing to accept the flag of truce thus offered? We have calmly thought of, and come to the conclusion that the friends of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, should take a different course that is, to *give such a vote at the approaching fall election, as will convince aspiring politicians, leaders and demagogues that he, who is not for our Canal, cannot expect our suffrages*—In the House of Delegates and Senate of Maryland next winter will be many aspirants for high stations—looking forward for seats in the United States Senate, Gubernatorial chair and other offices, and to obtain which it is their policy to conciliate the whole State, forasmuch as a lack of popularity in other sections may blast their much cherished wishes. These aspiring men are generally *leaders* claiming for themselves much influence and nothing gives to them so much anxiety, as a probability of losing their accustomed strength. We should look to the Canal as paramount to every other consideration, and cast our votes with a view to its completion and exert our influence to show the balance of power in the State, that we will fix our seal of disapprobation to the conduct of that man who *shall hereafter* be foremost in opposition to our interest. Very many, we have amongst us who are so blinded as to be willing to sacrifice every thing upon the altar of party. In the winter of 1839, a bill was rejected in the Senate; all the whigs (except one) voting against its passage and in the spring an earnest appeal was made to obtain an extra session of the Legislature in the hope that something might be done for the canal. But even in Allegany not more than two sincere friends of such a measure could be found,—all the Whigs urging that at the next session of the Legislature Mr. Thomas would be removed, and then the way would be clear. In the winter 1840, a bill was introduced by Mr. Lynch, which was rejected, after which, Mr. Bowie's in the spirit of an enemy to that work, which we find after much log-rolling, was passed embracing a condition which rendered it totally inoperative. Why all this difficulty? We answer, because the whigs as a party were opposed to this work, and unless a vote in this county is given to show its opponents we are not so blinded as to sacrifice our all to advance interests of party and distress ourselves, we will still remain in uncertainty.

If the Whigs wished and did vote in a Whig President of the Canal Board, why did not these same Whigs give him means to prosecute the work and to feed the hungry swarm of idlers who are re-called to watch its decay. No, they are the secret enemies of the work, they were in 1839, '40 and will be in our next Legislature unless we as Alleganies demonstrate by a decided vote our feelings upon this all important subject. The Democrats in 1839 the only time at which they had a majority did pass a bill, but the Whigs not only voted against and defeated it, but also opposed an extra session of the Legislature.—Our decided conviction is, that the Whigs should to a man determine to show their Whig aspirants that to maintain the influence of Allegany in elections which may elevate them to high stations they must alike subserve the interest of our country.

Intended revolt of Slaves.

The following are the particulars of the contemplated revolt of the slaves in those parts of Louisiana and Mississippi bordering on the river. The news created some sensation at New Orleans, particularly as it was exaggerated in its repetition.

The overseer of the plantation of Robt. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana, having occasion to arise from his bed late in one of the recent hot nights, heard what he believed to be negroes conversing in one of the quarters On silently approaching the vicinity and listening, he overheard two of the slaves discussing the subject of a rising against the whites. This led to the examination the next morning of the two fellows, when they confessed the fact, and gave information that led to the arrest of several others. The alarm was immediately spread a broad, arrests were made in various plantations, and it was found by the confessions that they all agreed in the main facts, that there was to be a general rise and that the first of August was the day agreed upon.

A white man a carpenter, who had lately done a job of work for Mr. Barrow, was also arrested on suspicion, and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot—that he had never said any thing to the negroes on the subject, but acknowledged that they frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it.

This white man, with about 40 negroes, all of whom had confessed their knowledge of the intended rising, were in the jail at St. Francisville, guarded by a company of volunteers. Their examination by a competent tribunal, was to have commenced yesterday at 10 A. M.

At Woodville, we learn numerous slaves were confined in the jail, having confessed to the same facts as those arrested in Feliciana.

Capt. Laurent states that on stopping at Point Coupee, to communicate information of the situation of the affairs above, several gentlemen recollected occurrences of recent date which tended to confirm the suspicions that the slaves of their section were parties to the wicked plot. Doct. —— said he had been asked what day of the month it was by more negroes, within the last ten days, than in seven years before—and there had been unusual assemblies of the slaves in rather bye-places, for several Sundays past.

Some of the negroes have confessed that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez.

It may not be amiss to remark, that the plantations in Feliciana & Wilkinson county from which the slaves were taken who are imprisoned, are owned by the most wealthy and respectable planters of the States, whose kind and humane treatment of their slaves is proverbial.

The Westchester, Penn. Star asserts that the variety of Wheat known as Mediterranean Wheat will very likely supersede all other kinds now in use in that county. Its qualities are thus summed up:

"It is said to produce more from the acre, ripens earlier, and is not injured by the fly. When first introduced here it was objected to because of the shell being harder and thicker than the kinds then used, and consequently not making so much flour from the bushel; but a decided improvement, it is stated, has already taken place in the quality of the grain, and the shell has become more tender and flour whiter. It is a large, plump, heavy seed, and weighs heavier by the bushel than any other wheat."

JACKSONVILLE BANK—*Arrest and confession of the Robber.*—A slip from the St. Louis New Era contains an account of the arrest of H. D. Town, the late teller of the Jacksonville Bank and states that he made a full developement of the facts connected with the robbery to Col. Mather, and said that the destruction of the Books was resolved upon in a moment of desperation, at the loss of character consequent upon the discovery of a long series of depredations upon the funds of the institution. This course commenced soon after he went into the Bank—three years since—and which he had great difficulty in concealing from the former Cashier.

He became more adroit as he proceeded in his frauds, and was able to deceive the present Cashier, who had unbounded confidence in him. Town averred, most solemnly that the whole sum used by him was a little less than $1000, which will be the only deficit. The money taken from the vaults of the Bank was all recovered by Col. Mather on Monday night—It was buried in three places.—A part of it in the Diamond Grove; part of it north of town on the barrens; and the gold in the stable lot. The process of robbery was commenced on Friday night, and ended on Sunday night. In his confession to Col. Mather, he implicated no one else, nor did he at any time afterwards. He assigned as a reason for destroying the Books of the Bank, that had he not done so, they would have established his past frauds; and that if he had been immediately arrested, he never would have made any disclosures. During the week subsequent to the robbery, he accused nobody, and when any body was named as the suspicious person, he would say he believed they were not guilty.

Destructive Fire.—About four o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire occurred in New York which did much damage. The Commercial says—

It commenced in a two story frame building seventy feet long, in the rear of No. 136 Sullivan street. The upper part was occupied by Mr. Hart as a cabinet maker's shop, and the lower story by John Richards as a bakery. The building was burned to the ground. It was owned by Mrs. Richards, and insured for $400. Nothing was saved from the premises. Neither Mr. Hart or Mrs. Richards was insured. The latter estimates his loss at $1,500. In addition the following buildings were damaged or destroyed.

No. 134, a two story brick building, slightly damaged. Occupied by B. B Grinnell and Mrs. Masterton. No. 136, a small brick building, owned by Mrs. Richards, occupied by John Richards as a dwelling and store—no insurance. No 138, a two story frame house, occupied by Henry R. Van Duzer and Wm. Losey. Building owned by Charles A. Stewart and insured for $1000. Nos. 140 and 142 two story brick buildings owned by John D. Rogert. The lower stories of both were occupied by him as a grocery: that of No. 142 was occupied by Wm G. Lawson and Mr. Cornell.

In rear, six buildings, all owned by Bogert, were partially destroyed. They were occupied by twelve families, viz: —Mrs. Moore, Mr. S Moore, two named Demott, S. Newbury, Messrs. Anderson, West, Clark, Stevens, Ellis, Lawrence and Mrs Nafis.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The steamboats and rail cars that ply between this city and the Falls, and the Hotel keepers there had quite a benefit about a week since. It was reported that two men in a boat from Chippewa had been drawn into the resistless current, that one went over the Falls, and the other had succeeded in getting a footing on one of the Sisters, three little islets on the west side of Goat Island. Feelings of terror and sympathy were strongly aroused and hundreds went down to see the unhappy man doom'd to the alternative of taking the awful plunge or eternal imprisonment. One account says he was first discovered by the *smoke of his fire*. It is horrible to think of a fellow being thus exposed, with the "live thunder" of the cataract roaring in his ears, in plain sight of those most dear to him, and yet as far removed from human help as he would be in another world. There may be reason for the indulgence of our sympathies, but from the fact stated by the penny press, that a rope had been thrown to him whereby a boat had been sent, in which he declined returning we have a shrewd suspicion that he who could get on knows how to get off.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have learned that the man has got off by means of a boat made fast to a rope connecting his rocky islet and Goat Island.—The boat swept down within a few feet of the precipice.

From the Catholic Herald.

The Roman Inquisition and the Bishop of Detroit.

An absurd tale regarding the Roman Inquisition and the Bishop of Detroit has appeared in some of the daily papers, on the authority of an Italian who is stated to be a Catholic priest, but who, although he is said to pass himself off as such, has never received any sacred orders in the Catholic Church

The present writer has seen Bishop Rese publicly in the streets of Rome and at that time, he resided in the convent attached to the Church of San Lorenzo, in Lucina, where, we are confident, he yet continues; as we have, a few months since, seen his name mentioned in the *Tablet*, as officiating prelate at the obsequies of the late princess Borghese in that church. So utterly untrue is it that he is or ever was incarcerated for the purpose of procuring his resignation, that he himself voluntarily tendered his resignation of his diocess, above four years ago, while yet in this country—which the Holy See then declined to accept.

The resignation of Dr. Rese, was however, subsequently accepted of, and the Rev. Mr. Odin, of the congregation of the Mission, appointed to take his place at Detroit, as was announced in our columns, several months ago. On the return of this latter gentleman from Texas, where, at the time of his appointment, he was engaged in the labors of the ministry the Bishop of New Orleans handed him the Papal bulls, appointing him to the vacant post. We regret to learn that this venerable and apostolic ecclesiastic has declined to accept the nomination.

So much for the mischievous calumnies of those impostors who well know what best suits the palates for which they cater.

Since the above has been sent to press, we learn from a gentleman in this city that he has recently seen a letter from Dr. Rese, to the Rev. Mr. Odin, request ing of him to accept the diocess of Detroit. There is also young gentleman in the city who has just returned from Rome and saw Dr. Rese publicly in the streets of Rome.—Ed. C. H.

We publish below some account of a misunderstanding existing between Mr. Brent and Mr. Clay. It appears Mr. Brent, like many others, has been disappointed in obtaining office.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE AFFAIR BETWEEN MESSRS. BRENT AND CLAY.

Some curiosity having been expressed in relation to the Card recently published at Washington by W. L. Brent, Esq. and briefly noticed by us in the Inquirer of yesterday—we proceed to give the chief points of the statement as made by Mr. Brent. He commences by saying that he publishes the correspondence with great reluctance—but is compelled to do so by the many unfounded rumors that have reached the public ear. That if he could have obtained any other satisfaction, he would not have pursued this course.

In the first letter, Mr. Brent asks Mr. Clay if he threw the influence of his name in favor of Fendall's application for the office of District Attorney for Washington?

Mr. Clay replies that during the Presidency of General Harrison, he adopted the rule of non interference in official appointments, to which he has adhered generally since the accession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency. But that about four or five weeks ago in consequence of his long and intimate acquaintance with Mr Fendall, and in reply to a letter received from him at Ashland, requesting a testimonial or recommendation in his behalf he (H. Clay) addressed a strong letter of recommendation in his favor to President Tyler for the office of Attorney of this District.

Colonel Brent retorts, and says that Mr Clay's declaration cannot be reconciled upon any principles, with his language to him (Col. B) We here quote what appears to us the most important passage:

'You observed to me, that if you had the giving of the office, you would offer it to me, in preference to any other, if Gen. Jones would not accept it; and in a subsequent conversation, when speaking of Mr. Fendall being an applicant, you positively stated to me that you could not and *would not interfere in this matter between Mr. Fendall and myself and we stood in the same relations towards you, as personal and political friends.* After holding such language to me, and afterwards taking a part in favor of Mr. Fendall, and of course against me, by which I have lost that office, offered to me by my old friend General Harrison, as has been determined by President Tyler, I can no longer stand or feel towards you as a personal friend; and I conceive it right to say so to you, because I view your conduct as INSINCERE. INCONSISTENT WITH THE HIGH ESTIMATE I HAVE HERETOFORE PLACED UPON YOUR CHARACTER, AND SUCH AS NO HONORABLE MAN OUGHT TO HAVE PURSUED.

'When told by General Harrison, in a letter now before me, that from you he had experienced only ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service,' I little thought that I would have occasion, in my own case, to make the same complaint.

'That you had the right to prefer Mr. Fendall to me, and to recommend him, I do not question, nor would I complain of it, had you not stated to me that you would not interfere in this matter. My complaint is not against the recommendation, but against the *perfidy of the act*, after saying that you would not interfere. I have always considered you as a friend, and for you I have entertained stronger feelings of personal and political friendship, than for any man living, as my acts and conduct for nearly twenty years of my life have shown, and is well known to the public."

Mr. Clay returns this letter, and in reply says:

"It contains language which you ought not to employ, and I ought not to receive; and I am unwilling that, in a moment when you are disappointed and mortified, intemperate and harsh expressions which escape you, should be allowed by me to break off our friendship.

If some days hence, when you are disengaged, you will afford me an opportunity, I think I can make such explanations, in regard to my agency in the appointment of Mr. Fendall as ought to satisfy you. In your present temper of mind, I shall offer none."

Col. Brent refuses to withdraw his charges, returns the letter, and publishes the whole correspondence, with nearly two columns of remarks. These remarks it is unnecessary to give. They are denunciatory in the strongest degree. The mistake made by Col. Brent was in refusing to listen to the proffered explanations of the distinguished individual, who, despite the unkind letter above quoted, still manifested a disposition to do him justice. Col. Brent concludes his communication to the public thus:

"I ask the public to contrast the haughty, supercilious tone of Mr. Clay's first note to me, written in the pompous third person, without one word of "explanation," or one softening feature to qualify the bold avowal of guilt, with the mild tones used by him in the second one, in the simple first person singular, after my insulting letter to him. Smarting under the lash, which I applied with all my strength, he prates about "explanation," when I should reach "a better temper of mind;" and he artfully seeks to get a withdrawal of my *insulting language*, by returning my note, not in contempt, but in extravagant friendship. As he had not offered his explanations—and I could conceive of none which could clear him, after such an avowal—I determined he should not obtain the advantage he sought by returning my letter; and upon the very same day I wrote him my note of the 22d June, enclosing to him again my letter of the 20th June, thus fastening upon him the most opprobrious and insulting language that can pass between honorable men. He received that note, with the enclosure, upon the 23d of June, and from that moment to the present (more than four weeks having elapsed) I have heard nothing from him upon the subject. After his failure to notice my language, as a man of honor should have noticed it; and considering that he has no ground upon which he could have honorably avoided the last alternative left him, I am constrained to say, publicly, that *henceforward* I must consider him *as out of the pale of honor*—first, because he has avowed himself false to his pledge; and, secondly, because he has rested so long under the most injurious imputations I have said nothing in this publication more offensive than in our private correspondence; and if goaded by the publicity of the thing, he should seek to retrieve his just chivalry, I feel constrained, by self respect, to say, it is too late. I have waited patiently for a summons, which, as an honorable man, I cannot now listen to I say, *emphatically*, that I can take no other notice of Henry Clay, Senator from Kentucky, than to correct any misrepresentations he may attempt, in his desperation, to make.

Your fellow citizen,

WM. L. BRENT.

Washington City, 23d July, 1841."

We think that Col. Brent will gain nothing by this *expose*. Mr. Clay would have been a madman indeed had he involved himself in a duel under the circumstances above detailed.

The Globe of yesterday contains the following:

SUPPLEMENTAL CARD.

In my "Card" on the 23d inst. I stated, that after Mr. Clay had "rested so long under the most injurious imputations, without demanding reparation" as "an honourable man," I could not listen to his call, should he make one, after my publication, and that I would take no other notice of him, than to correct any misrepresentations he may attempt to make." In making this declaration, I proceeded according to the strict rules of the "code of honor" in such matters; and I spoke of myself "as an honorable man" conforming to that "code." It was not my wish that Mr. Clay or the public should understand by these remarks, that I had not the RIGHT to wave the rule.—For fear that such construction may be given to my declaration, I say, that whatever others might determine in a similar case, I hold myself open to Mr. Clay's call.

WM L. BRENT.

Washington City, July 26, 1841."

Gen. Harrison and Mr. Clay.—A publication having appeared not long since in the Globe in which Gen Harrison was represented as having expressed unfriendly feelings towards Mr. Clay, the following extract from a speech delivered by the former at Georgetown shortly before his inauguration was furnished for the Madisonian by Mr. C. C. Fulton, who vouches for its authenticity We very well recollect that the published accounts of Gen. Harrison's speech on the occasion referred to, corresponded with the subjoined:

The Hon. Henry Clay having been toasted, Gen Harrison rose and remarked, in words and substance as follows—

"I take great pleasure in responding to the sentiment which has just been received with so much enthusiasm by the company for I am proud to be able to state that the distinguished individual alluded to is my firm personal and political friend My own inclination, as well as a duty which I owed to the country, prompted me to tender to him the first post in my cabinet: but in his own good judgment, and no earthly man was blessed with a better judgment, he had declined it, and I felt willing to yield to his wishes, both from the knowledge that my administration would receive cordial support from him as a Senator of the United States, and from the experience which had taught me that Henry Clay *was always right*; let him differ with whom he may. I consider his judgment superior to that of any man living, for during my political life I have never differed with him on any important subject that I did not afterwards become convinced that *he was right I was wrong*.

Bunker Hill Monument.—This magnificent structure has now reached the height of *one hundred and twenty* feet, and is still to be raised one hundred feet higher. The work has been going on for about ten weeks, and fifteen courses of stone have been laid in that time, being at the rate of three courses in two weeks. The last two courses, we believe, have been laid in one week. The curious begin to inquire how the stop stone is to be raised and put on? And the prudent ask whether it is to be furnished with lightning rods? —Bunker Hill Aurora.

The steamboat Athenian lately established to ply between New Orleans city and the Balize, took fire on Monday, 19th inst. and burnt to the water's edge. She was about 36 miles from the Balize, rounding to at a wood yard, when those on shore discovered her hurricane deck on fire aft and gave the alarm. The wind blew fresh at the time spreading the flames so rapidly as to defy all efforts at extinguishing them. All on board escaped, but no property was saved.

The Commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas have nearly completed their labors. The timber for six feet on each side of the line, has been cut away, leaving an open space of twelve feet through its extreme extent. The commissioners have erected on this line, mounds of earth six feet high.

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