Legislature has now before it, in these communications from the Banks, a collection of letters written without concert and from various parts of the State, containing the views of practical men, plainly set forth, and with reasons annexed. There is no room for deception—none for mistake; nor can there be found any apology for inconsiderate action if such is adopted. For with the facts here given, and the reasons adduced, the subject is one that may be clearly judged of by any mind of ordinary intelligence.

What are the conclusions to which we must come on the matter here presented? We may name some of them.

First, That the Banks in this city and State, speaking generally are in such a condition that for all their liabilities they have abundant means either in specie or in the property of their debtors. The statement of the Mechanics' Bank of this city recently published exhibited an amount of specie and specie funds greater than that of its circulation.

Secondly. That if a resumption is forced, as proposed in the House of Delegates, specie payments will be required by two parties—by the holders of Bank paper on the one hand, and by the Banks on the other who hold claims on the property of individuals and on the State Treasury.

Thirdly. That while the Banks draw in their circulation, the specie that they put out in redeeming it will not remain among the people to serve as currency. It will go to the brokers, to other cities, or abroad. The vacum will be supplied by floods of depreciated paper from neigboring non-specie paying States, or other quarters.

Fourthly. It is worth while to consider what advantage there will be in having our Banks in a state of resumption when nobody will be able to obtain one of their notes.

Fifthly. It is worth while to consider what advantage the community is to gain from a forced resumption that would make specie more scarce than it is now, and at the same time drive in the notes of our substantial Banks. If Virginia money, at such a depreciation as it must undergo if a specie standard is established here, is a more desirable currency than the notes of our own Banks, then there may be some reason in the attempt now contemplated—the result of which will be to introduce Virginia money and other distant paper more largely than ever into our circulation.

Lastly, it is worth while for the Legislature to consider how far the causes which have made specie so scarce are to be affected by any enactment of the two Houses—also how far the advantages anticipated as likely to follow an immediate resumption will compensate for the general distress, embarrassment, and losses which such a sudden measure must produce.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland—G. Wells, President.—In reply to the inquiry of the House of Delegates as propounded through the Committee on the Currency, the President says:

Although in the opinion of the directors a resumption on the part of the Banks of this State, without the co-operation of the Banks of Pennsylvania and Virginia, would be ill timed, and calculated to impair the usefulness of Maryland's banking institutions, nevertheless, as the State is largely interested in this Bank, the directors respectfully beg leave to signify their willingness to adopt such course as the Legislature may direct: suggesting however, that, in any event, an earlier resumption than the first of June next will be premature.

I am further instructed by the board to say, that the large disbursements made by this Bank in the course of the winter and spring, in defraying the expense of the General Assembly, and enabling the agricultural community to anticipate their crops, would render an earlier resumption than the day above indicated, peculiarly inconvenient.

Easton Branch Bank.—Wm Hughlett, President. The letter from this institution says—

The answer to this inquiry necessarily involves the action of the Legislature of other States. If the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Virginia, shall require of the banks of their respective States an early resumption of specie payment, we shall be prepared, simultaneously with the other banks of this State, to resume specie payment—at the same time, we do not hesitate to say, that irrespective of the action of the above mentioned States, we shall be quite as ready to resume as a majority of the banks of this State, whenever the Legislature may so direct. It cannot, it is presumed however escape the notice of your committee, that, under any circumstances a reasonable time allowed for resumption, would be beneficial to every bank in the State, and by no means injurious to the public interest.

Should the Legislature determine on an early resumption, especially without regard to the course to be pursued by the States above referred to, we do not hesitate very respectfully to express our decisive opinion, that the operation will be highly oppressive to the people and that although inconvenience may result to the banks, the people must necessarily become the greatest sufferers.

☞The Court of Errors in New York have made the important decision that steamboat companies are responsible for property entrusted to them. This nullifies the "Baggage at the risk of the owners" notice, with which all steamboats are placarded.

☞The lottery offices in New York are said to have lost $60,000, by a scheme of re-legraphing the numbers drawn in the Rhode Island and Delaware lotteries. The distance from Rhode Island was accomplished in an hour and a half, by means of variegated lights.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1842.

The House of Representatives was in session but a few minutes. This was owing to the announcement by Mr. Biddlack of the death of his late colleague Mr. J. Dimock, of Pennsylvania. After the adoption of the usual resolutions, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions, a resolution of Mr. Allen, calling on the Secretary to state whether the Distribution act will cause an increase of taxation, was taken up and laid on the table.

The Treasury note bill was then taken up, the committee having stricken out that portion which provides that these notes shall be considered as a part of the loan of last session.

After a speech from Mr. Evans, shewing the state of the Treasury, Mr Buchanan passed an eulogy on the death of the late Mr. Dimock, when the Senate immediately adjourned.—Ocean.

THE SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SESSION is over and gone, and we wish from the bottom of our heart that we could conscientiously say, that any thing had occurred, during its passage, from which we could augur favorably for harmony or efficiency in the action of Congress. In the House of Representatives, on the contrary, most of the last week has been spent in unprofitable and sometimes angry conflict upon questions which, let them issue as they might had no necessary relation to the various and important national concerns to which Congress is bound by every consideration of patriotism and duty to devote all its powers and all its intellect. We trust yet, however, to see the House vindicate its character by a resumption of the habits of order and deliberation which are essential to the successful discharge of the duties which the Constitution has devolved upon it.

The only business of importance transacted in the House of Representatives during the last week was the passage of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, which is now before the Senate, in which body it has received its first and second readings, and is expected to come up to-day for further consideration. On the probable fate of that bill we have no remark to make except one suggested by an intimation we have somewhere seen, that, if the existing law of bankruptcy be repealed, an entirely new act, embodying desired amendments, may be passed by Congress to fill the chasm caused by the eradication of the existing law from the statute-book. Whereupon we say let no man who is a friend to a uniform bankrupt system in any form, or under any modification, delude himself with the vain imagination that any other bankrupt law will ever be substituted for the present or that the system now established by law will ever be improved upon in any other way than by amendments engrafted upon that act.

In the Senate, the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes to supply the deficiency in the Treasury, which had previously passed the House of Representatives, has been passed, with amendments, the principal one of which goes to strike out the proviso revoking the authority to borrow remaining to the Treasury under the twelve million loan act of the Extra Session, to the extent, whatever it may be, that Treasury notes may be issued under this bill. This leaves the bill a simple authority to re-issue Treasury notes to the amount of five millions of dollars, (being the most convenient, if not the only mode in which that amount can be borrowed in time to meet the present exigency,) in addition to the yet unexecuted authority to borrow money in a different, & where practicable preferable mode. Precisely such an enactment, the reader will recollect, was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report to Congress, as one of the means of meeting the deficiency of over fourteen millions of dollars in the means of the current year, caused in part by the debts entailed on the Whig Administration by its predecessor, and in part by the reduction of the imposts, in this year, to the minimum rate established by the compromise act. We quote the Secretary's report:

"To meet the deficiency in the year 1842, amounting to $14,218 570 68, it is respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize—

"1. An extension of the term within which the residue, not yet taken, of the loan already authorized shall be redeemable, amounting to, say $6,500 000.

"2. The re issue of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to five millions of dollars"

This bill returns to the House of Representatives for re-consideration, because of the amendments which have been made to it by the Senate. Should the House agree to the amendments, Congress will have made an important advance in the business of the Session, by taking the first step towards providing ways and means for carrying on the Government.—Nat. Intel.

We mentioned, on the occasion of the passage by the House of Representatives of the Bankrupt Repeal Bill by an unexpectedly large majority, that that majority was perhaps somewhat increased by a feeling of exasperation at certain charges of bribery brought against the advocates of the repeal by a portion of the New York press. The same charges were, it appears, referred to, in a resolution passed at the late anti-bankrupt-law meeting in New York, in somewhat the same spirit as that in which they have been resented here. This reference at the New York meeting (as well as in Congress) to the suggestions of bribery, has elicited the following explanation from the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, which is due to him to say, emanates from [illegible]

From the Courier and Enquirer.

The resolution stating that a "public newspaper in this city" charged "that the change of opinion in regard to the Bankrupt Law on the part of several members of Congress was effected by *bribery*," undoubtedly refers to this paper.

That we did publish a communication intimating that such influence might be made from the change in the votes of certain members, is perfectly true; but so far from endorsing the charge, we very clearly and distinctly disavowed our belief in it. Here are our words:

"We present public opinion only—that public opinion which it is the duty of the Press to embody and fearlessly to present, in order that members of Congress may know what the People think of their conduct.

"And having thus given what *the Public say* and think, we shall not hesitate to give our own views of this disgraceful transaction. *We do not believe* that any member of an American Congress would accept of a *bribe* in money to vote against his knowledge of the wishes of the People and the best interests of the country; but *we do believe* that such is the looseness of the political morality of the day, that members of Congress do consent to be *bribed* by their *political* feelings, partialities, and hatreds. WE DO BELIEVE that such POLITICAL bribery and POLITICAL corruption have been and are at the bottom of this disgraceful proceeding."

This opinion was clearly and deliberately expressed, and we have no hesitation in adding that it has not been changed by subsequent events.

Maryland Legislature.

The Resumption Bill.—The substitute offered by Mr. Johnson to the bill of Mr Prestman, providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, was acted upon after a protracted debate on Saturday last, the House refusing to accept the substitute by a vote of 23 to 48

Mr. Buskirk then proposed a substitute for Mr. Prestman's bill, which is now under consideration.

Sec 1 provides that the several banks of this State be required on or before the day of 1842, to pay in gold and silver coin, all their notes liabilities, &c. of all denominations, (except such as may have been made and created under a special agreement to the contrary.)—PROVIDED that any person or persons may proceed to recover and collect in gold and silver coin, all debts liabilities, penalties and damages, due by and recoverable against any of said banks, in the same manner as if this act had not passed.

Sec 2 That if [illegible] shall on either of the days mentioned in the preceding, or at any time thereafter refuse to pay on demand, any of its notes, bills, &c, it shall be lawful for any person who shall have been so refused payment to make oath or affirmation of said refusal before the court of the county in which the said bank may be situated, or in its vacation, before either of the judges thereof; and upon such oath or affirmation being made, it shall be the duty of the court or judge before whom it is made, to appoint a particular day, not exceeding days after such oath or affirmation is made, for the hearing of the said information; and notice shall be given to the president or cashier of said bank; and if the allegation be substantiated by testimony to the satisfaction of the court or judge, a writ shall be issued directed to the sheriff of the county commanding him to close said bank forthwith, and to deliver over to trustees, named in said writ, full and absolute possession of the books, moneys, property keys and effects whatever of said bank, the trustees giving a bond for the faithful peformance of their duties; and it shall be the duty of said trustees to close and settle up the affairs of such bank, in the same manner that estates of insolvent debtors are closed settled up under existing laws.

And Sec 4 Provides for the removal on good cause shown, of the trustees appointed and their pay.

☞Since the above was in type, the substitute of Mr Buskirk was rejected by a vote of 38 to 36, and another offered by Mr Schley, of Frederick.—The principal propositions of the latter are

That the banks of this State resume on the same day, that those of Pennsylvania and Virginia do and shall thenceforth continue the payment of specie.

That on the passage of a law requiring the resumption by the banks of either of said States, by the legislature of said States, the Governor shall give notice by proclamation to the banks of this State requiring them to resume on the same day fixed by the legislature of said State, and on refusal to comply therewith shall be proceeded against as hereinafter provided.

That on application supported by affidavit by any individual, that any bank has refused to pay specie on the day as directed, the clerk of the court of the county in which such bank is situated shall issue a FIRI FACIAS, that the bank show cause why its charter shall not be forfeited.

And in proof of refusal so to pay specie the court shall adjudge the charter forfeited.

And any bank, against which forfeiture is so adjudged, shall be deprived of all corporate rights and privileges, and shall wind up its affairs; but have the right of appeal, and in case judgement should be reversed, the bank, to be restored to all its corporate rights &c.

Directs the banks, whose charters shall be forfeited, to surrender their dues &c. in the same manner as [illegible] the expiration of charter so ordered.

The ordinary punishment of all debts due to such banks is provided for by the 7th section.

The president or directors of such bank not bound to pay any note or claim, presented unless within 3 years after judgment of forfeiture.

No note or other claim against such bank to be received in payment of debts due to the bank, unless held or owned by the debtor offering the same at the time of the failure.

The banks of this State, to be under no obligations to pay specie for demands upon them by any banks of this State or elsewhere, which is in a state of suspension.

Authorises the issue of notes less than five, but not less than one dollar, to be paid on demand in gold or silver and on each refusal so to pay, to forfeit the sum of $5, recoverable on indictment; one half to the informer and the other to the State.

No person or persons, bodies politic or corporate to demand or receive, of any bank, gold or silver, for the purpose of selling or obtaining a premium for the same, on penalty of forfeiture of double the sum so received.

And the Legislature reserves to itself the right to alter amend or repeal this at pleasure.—Annap. Repub.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1842.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.—The original bill was then taken up; and having been read through to the fifth section, with several immaterial amendments, on motion of Mr Prestman the fifth section was stricken out, and a substitute adopted, guarding against runs being made on the banks from non-specie paying banks of other States.—The bill was then read though, when Mr. Johnson proposed an additional section excluding the banks to which the State was indebted from the penal exactions of the law, which was rejected.

The question was then taken on adopting the original bill, which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Hopewell, Sutton, of K. Owens of A. A., Dorsey, Sellman, Hammond, Walker, Risteau, Poultney, Hook, Randall, Willis, Sherwood, Lowe, Handy, Bogge, Eccleston, Nicols, of Dor., Traverse, Richardson., Knight, Forwood Owens, of Cecil, Tuck, Carmichael, Bryan, Newman, Dennis, Powell, Cathell, Foreman, Simmons, Staley, Geyer, Biser, Sutton, of Har., Hope, Johns, Bouldin, Gallagher, Graves, Pressman, Starr Lyday, Grove, Spencer, Hollman, Gittings, Buskirk, Buchanan, Shaw, Davis, Boyle, Stull, Legrand, Speaker.—55.

Negative.—Messrs. Causin, Morsell, Duke, Brent, Dashiell, Stone, Maccubbin, Hamilton, Johnson, Schley, Culbreth, Downs, Braddock, Bayne, Gott.—15.

The Hon. J. C. Legrand, has been nominated by the Governor, as Secretary [illegible] D. Maguire, Esq. of this city, as State Librarian. The Senate has not yet acted upon them.

Mob—*Cincinnati Bank broken into by a Mob.*—About nine o'clock this morning, says the Cincinnati Times of Tuesday last, a mob having gradually gathered at the corner of Main and Third streets, broke into, and totally demolished the inside work of the banking room. Desks papers, counters, in fact every thing was torn up and thrown into the streets. The action of the mob was probably originated by a notice pasted on the door of the banking house, stating that the bank had suspended operations for twenty days. While writing this paragraph, the operators are in full blast. It is impossible to state therefore, with any degree of certainty, what the end will be—whether any assets of value are in the house is not known. Since we commenced writing, we learn that the safe has been attacked. Men with various kinds of tools are at work on it, and will probably succeed in opening it

10 o'clock, A. M. The mob are still at work. 3 or 4,000 men surround the scene. The Sheriff has just tried to make a speech which the people refused to hear, and he was finally driven off the ground without suffering any bodily violence. The work on the safe commenced again after we left, with what success we are unable to say. All the windows in the neighborhood are filled with heads It will be impossible for us to give any thing like a circumstantial account to day, of these proceedings.

11 o'clock. The mob are still at work on the safe of the Bank of Cincinnati, with what success we are unable to say The Miami Exporting Co's. Bank, two doors above the Bank of Cincinnati, has just been broken into. The work of demolition is going on rapidly.

The Exchange Bank of John Bates on the corner, is thronged with customers. His own issues are redeemed. The Mechanic's and Trader's Bank is also run on, the issues of which are promptly taken.

The crowd has greatly increased, and number now probably 5 or 6 000.

Reams of unsigned bank notes are handed about, and we saw one man with a lot of specie, which the crowd were trying to get a share of; where he got it we are unable to say. The destruction is going on and will not cease, perhaps, till a terrible example is made. Persons in the crowd are continually shouting the names of individuals, who have been engaged in putting certain notes into circulation. When the excitement will abate, is of course uncertain.

12½ o'clock. Charles Fox, Esq., having ventured to make a speech to the mob, when they stopped him, and taking to his heels was chased by five hundred men as far as the Pearl street House, where he took refuge.

12½ oclock. The military have just turned out and dispersed the mob in front of the Banking Building. The fire guards also are out. They are saluted with clubs and missiles; the mob do not show any disposition to retreat.

Quarter of 1 o'clock. A party of the Citizens' Guards have just fired on the crowd—one person was shot near the eye and one in the thigh, Griffin Taylor, Esq. was seriously injured by a blow from a club The fire bells are ringing—the crowd are apparently getting more exasperated.

The Mob in Cincinnati.—We gave yesterday an account of this mob.—The quiet of the city has been again restored, and we gather the following particulars from the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday last.—*Ocean.*

It was apparent early in the morning that the slightest concert of action might have arrested the whole matter. Men engaged in it felt uneasy, and were ready to 'break" on the slightest show of resistance. None was offered until the mob grew strong in numbers, and became resolved to do its work.

The Bank of Cincinnati was riddled first. Its vault was broken open, and its books and papers to a great extent destroyed. But its loss was trifling It had, we presume, but little money on hand, and its own paper was considered worthless.

The Miami came next. Its books were saved, but its own paper was seized, and, its officers say, "a large amount was stolen, though the missing notes are chiefly of 1, 2, and 3's defaced, and sound notes of larger denominations."—The loss they cannot tell until their notes are counted. The notes discounted are all safe. We presume the loss here will not be very heavy though we shall know exactly what it is in a few days

Next came Bates. He had steadily redeemed his paper. He was doing so when the mob began its attack upon his office. But this did not appease it, and his office was literally torn to pieces.—What his loss is he does not know.

After this, the mob moved upon Lougee. His shop had been closed since early in the day, and all his money and valuable effects moved. But the mob broke through his doors, and destroyed his office furniture, and then vigorously attacked his safe. They were at work upon it for some hours. But friend Shawk's ingenuity was so great, and his workmanship so strong, that the mob was foiled in its efforts to force an entrance. Lougee's loss was trifling.

When tired of pounding at the safe, which was loudly cursed, the cry was raised "let us go to Brewster's" Here they did no damage: An appeal was made to the mob not to injure the property because it belonged to the Masonic Lodge, a charitable institution. They left and then proceeded to Easton's—Here the same appeal was made, and again no harm was done. The mob now collected around the Mechanics and Traders bank. They redeemed their paper, and continued to do so yesterday, the directors pledging the redemption of every dollar in circulation. No violence was attempted here.

No other property was destroyed.

The same paper says, of the "Broken Banks," we wish to state one fact connected with these institutions—that none of them were in good repute.

The names they bear may induce people abroad to suppose that they were connected with our well regulated institutions. This is not so. Their paper was not bankable, and it was looked upon with suspicion by the community.

No banks are in better condition than our city banks, and we hope now that we shall have in circulation only their notes.

Pensioners of the United States.—The Commissioner of Pensions states the number of invalid pensioners at 3,096 The number of revolutionary pensioners under the Act of 1818, which granted a pension to all persons who served in the army or marine, for nine months of the war, and who were in destitute circumstances, was, at first, upwards of 20 000, and has now decreased to 3,953. Under the Act of 1828, which gave a pension, to all persons that had received no pension, who served through the war, 1,186 were pensioned, but the number has decreased to 436. The Act of 1832 gave full pay, provided it did not exceed a Captain's pay, to all persons, not previously pensioned, who served in the war for two years; and to those who served six months or more it gave pay in proportion as the time of service was more or less of two years. Above 35 000 claims have been presented under this Act, and nearly 32,000 have been admitted; but the number has decreased to 16 632. The Act of 1836 gave a pension to the widows who were married at the time of the service, and to the widows of all persons entitled under the Act of 1832, and who had died. These last persons were calculated from March 1831 to the period of the husband's decease. The number of widows, thus pensioned, and who are still alive, is 2.303 The Act of 1838 gave five years' pensions to the widows of all revolutionary soldiers who were married previous to 1780 The present number of these widows is 5 891

Of the invalids who receive pensions, 491 belong to the navy pension rolls.—The annual amount of their pensions is $33,998. On the navy list are also 363 widows, and 105 orphans. The amount paid to the widows is $67,749; that paid to the orphans is $12,154. The whole number of invalids veterans, widows, and orphans, who are included under these several Acts, is 32 834.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

The glorious uncertainty' of the law is in few instances so plain and palpable as in N. Orleans. In that city, the law sends a man to the calaboose for being found drunk, and while there, the law supplies him daily with a gill of whiskey.

THE KINDERHOOKER.

We find the following in the *Albany Daily Advertiser*:

"Mr. Van Buren in retirement."

"The Argus of Wednesday prefixes this title to a leaderal sketch of a cursed statesman, solacing himself for the loss of place with the pursuits of literature (!) and striving to forget in "the calm retreat of philosophy," the yearnings of ambition and the disappointment of politics. It was doubtless well considered in the Argus to apprise its readers in the outset, whose portrait it was about to sketch, for none, certainly who are at all familiar with the habits and tastes of the ex President, would be apt to recognise him as drawn by the ex-State Printer. He will himself hardly feel flattered by the parallel with which the Argus closes its account of his public life. Referring to the overwhelming defeat which Mr. Van Buren encountered at the presidential election of 1840, the Argus says:

"Whether Mr. Van Buren be again a candidate for the popular suffrage, or remain in private life, *like Antæus*, he will derive strength from the fall."

"The simile thus chosen to illustrate Mr. Van Buren's fall, is by no means an unfit one.—"The legend of Hercules and Antæus," says Anthon, is nothing more than the triumph of art and labor over the encroaching sands of the deserts.—Hercules stifling his adversary, is, in fact, the Nile divided into a thousand canals, and preventing the arid sand from returning to its native deserts, whence again to come forth with the winds and cover with its waves the fertile valley." It was to preserve "the fertile valley" of the Republic from the desolating influences of Van Burenism that the People rose in their might last fall and overwhelmed, by Herculean efforts, this political Antæus. Let us trust that "the fall" which the People then gave to Mr. Van Buren will be as effectual as was the overthrow of the Antæus of antiquity by Hercules."

We recommend, for the learned leisure of this Statesman-philosopher, the delightful book of Zimmerman, "on Solitude." He will no doubt have an opportunity of studying it all the rest of his life—or lives, since Cats are said to have many. He will also do well to get the treatise attributed to Cicero, "on Exile." We are aware that he knows "small Latin and no Greek;" and that the "Literature" of which the ex-printer speaks, probably consists of the Richmond *Enquirer*, The Albany *Argus*, The *New Era* Bennett's *Herald*, Kendal's *Expositor*, and that ex man-of-God, Theophilus Fisk's, *Old Dominion*. It were a pity to draw him away from such "wells undefiled" of Knowledge and Taste; and we mean only that he should unbend himself, occasionally, with Boethius "on Consolation" or Harvey's very festive "Meditations among the Tombs." He may also dip, now and then, into Tulley 'de Gloria,' on which his own characteristic phrase of 'Gory enough to have served Andrew Jackson" is so fine a commentary. 'Swift's very solemn "Meditations on a broom stick" will also serve to remind him of that "besom of Reform," which he wielded, while he was chamber-maid to Gen. Jackson.—Among his studious vigils, we hope he will now have time to find out 'what new works the author of the *Spectator* has lately published?" a question which he is well-known once to have put, in all seriousness, to a distinguished Southern gentleman, then in the Senate with him.

Literature and Mr. Van Buren, forsooth!—He, ignorant as a rat-catcher of every thing but law and its barbarisms, is, of a sudden, become a Bolingbroke, adorning his fall from power; and solacing his exile with Letters and Philosophy! At best, he is hardly fit to play the part of that Syracusan tyrant, who, when expelled from his city, took refuge in Corinth, and plied the birch in an "old field school." Govern, he would; and boys, if men would not let him

When Charles V laid down the Imperial Crown, he went into a monastery, to take care of his soul It will be well for the little Professor of the Black Art to imitate this tardy attention Charles, in his Convent celebrated his own funeral, and walked in the procession, where he saw few tears shed. When the fallen emperor of the Spoils' Party shall run for a second Presidency, he will, like Charles, witness his own funeral. In short, we know no instance so fit for his royal imitation as that of Diocletian; who, when an Emperor no more, cultivated cabbages. Sour krout and cold slaw are his natural and national resource; and his cabbages and coleworts will have as much literature in their heads as he.

As to the classic allusion to Antæus, it is happier than was to be expected or even intended. In the matter of stature, the parallel does'nt hold good as completely as it might; but the giant was a son of Mud, like the Kinderhooker; and was strongest like him, when he lay in its embraces. The more you wallowed him in it, the stouter he grew. But when lifted on high—as into the Presidency—he became weak; so that Hercules flung him a fall which broke his neck.

We hope the Advertiser will ask him about the new productions of the author of the Spectator. We are anxious to be acquainted with them. Mr. Addison—if that is his name—passes, we hear, for a very clever young writer; and we wish to keep up with the new publications.

[*Washington Independent.*

☞The Metropolitan press is swarming just now. There are now in Washington three daily papers, the Intelligencer, Globe, and Madisonian; one semi-weekly, "The Independent"; four weeklies, Army and Navy Chronicle, True Whig, Citizens' Compiler, Union Democrat; and one semi-monthly, Kendall's Expositor. Here is surely pick and choice for every true and shade.

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