al on the rock of Plymouth. And am I the representative of the descendants of these men—of the FREE people of the State of Massachusetts, that bears not a spot upon it—am I to come here and be tried for high treason because I presented a petition—A PETITION—to this House, and because the fancy or imagination of the gentleman from Kentucky supposes that there was anti-slavery or the abolition of slavery in it? The gentleman charges me with subordination of perjury and of high treason, and he calls upon this House, AS A MATTER OF MERCY AND GRACE, not to expel me for these crimes, but to inflict upon me the severest censure they can; and to decide upon that, there are one hundred members of this House who are slaveholders. Is any of them impartial? No. I trust they will not consider themselves as impartial men; I trust that many of them will have those qualms of conscience, which the gentleman from Accomac (Mr. Wise) assigns as his reason for being excused; and that they will not vote upon a question on which their personally, pecuniary and most sordid interests are at stake.

Mr. Wise. I never avowed any such reason.—The reason is, the personal loathing, dread, and contempt I feel for the man."

We give the Ex-President's pithy conclusion:

I simply say, that as I cannot be tried by this House for the crimes alleged as the motives for the trial, so I protest against any decision of this House, I call upon the House to dismiss the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky, as one upon which they have no power whatever to act. But, as I cannot prevent the action of the members of the House, whom I consider partial, and therefore disqualified from pronouncing on my offences, I am still in the power of the majority. If they say they will try me, they must try me. If they say they will punish me, they must punish me. If they say that, in grace and mercy, they will spare me expulsion, I disdain and cast their mercy away; and I ask them if they will come to such a trial and expel me. I defy them. I have constituents to go to that will have something to say if this House expels me.—Nor will it be long before gentlemen will see me again.

It appears to me to be so clear that there is no right in this House to try and punish me, or to shew me that mercy or grace which I disdain to receive at their hands, that argument is unnecessary. But if they say so, I shall then require the application of the benefits which the Constitution secures to persons tried for these crimes in judicial courts. I shall then claim to be heard in my defence fully—without interruption—without being set down again, as I was on a late occasion, after the House had promised to hear me, precisely at the moment when I was coming to the most pointed proof of the case I sustained. I hope it will not be so. I hope that I shall be tried for crimes, and to have the tender of the contemptible mercy of the House, I hope, I say, that it will be done in form; that a day will be assigned when I shall have the opportunity of defending myself; when I shall have the opportunity of collecting a few of those documents of which the gentleman from Accomac has been making a file and bundle, that he might expectorate his bile upon me.

Here Mr. Adams concluded.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 27th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A very destructive, as well as distressing, fire occurred this morning between one and two o'clock. It first broke out in the confectionary store of Mr. John Reiley, No. 25 North Howard street, west side near Fayette street consuming the entire contents of his establishment. He had, as we have learned, an insurance of $2,000. The flames soon communicated to the upper part of the building, occupied by Mr Charles Soran, as a dwelling. So rapid had the fire progressed, that when the inmates become aware of their situation, escape by the ordinary way was rendered impossible. Mr. Soran, saved his life narrowly, by escaping out of the dormer window to the roof of an adjoining house; his wife, two children and his two sisters, effected relief by getting on the piazza, and climbing from thence over a brick wall, first throwing the children down to persons in the yard underneath, who caught them whilst falling, in their arms. A Mr. Ricketts, boarder in the same house, narrowly escaped by passing through an upper window into the dwelling of Mr. Ringrose, adjoining. It is described as having been a most heart-rending scene. The furniture of Mr. Soran was entirely destroyed. He had no insurance; his loss is therefore heavy. An adjoining store, occupied by Mr. Wm. Marshall, clothier, was also much injured. His goods were saved in a very damaged state.

The flames next communicated to the house of Mr. J. H. Magruder, the upper part occupied by him as a dwelling, the lower as a paper ware-room. Nearly all his furniture was destroyed, the property in the store partly saved in a damaged state—no insurance. To this gentleman it has been a particularly distressing calamity. He is poor has six children, one blind and another at its mother's breast. They were forced to leave the premises in the dead of night, without even clothing to protect them from the cold. It is hoped that our philanthropic citizens will not permit the occasion to pass without extending to him that aid his misfortunes so loudly call for. We are informed by Mr. Ringrose, who keeps an adjoining store, that his house was only saved by its having projecting walls and a slate roof. The buildings belong to Mr. Joseph Pearson and were partly insured at the Equitable Insurance Office to the amount of $3000.

The alarm of fire about an hour previous to the above [illegible] the burning of a soap factory belonging, [illegible] Messrs. Shoemaker & Thomas, situated on [illegible] Run alley, between Saratoga and Lexington streets. The roof of an adjoining building to it was burnt off. To this the firemen had first repaired, which prevented their attending the latter fire in good time. They were, however, on the spot as speedily as possible, and by great exertions prevented what might have proved a still more serious conflagration.

The alarm about eleven o'clock this morning, was, caused by the flames again bursting out in one of the buildings first mentioned.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was called for as the special order of the day.

Mr. Benton, of Missouri being entitled to the floor in continuation of his speech commenced yesterday, contended that the sufferings of the country under which the Bankrupt system was to become a law, were unreal in point of fact. There was no foundation for the pictures that had been drawn, and no justice in the reasons which had been given why this Bill should become a law.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate for an hour, in earnest opposition to the Bankrupt Bill, and predicting appalling consequence from its continuance. A strong appeal was made to Senators to disobey instructions, and vote for repeal. In referring to Mr. Williams, he rejoined very briefly as to himself. He regarded old instructions as binding upon him, and not only so, but that the people of his State were in favor of the Law. He, therefore, assured the Senator that he should stand by the law and vote against repeal.

The debate closed here, and the question was loudly called for on both sides.

Mr. Clay called for the years and nays which being ordered, the result was announced as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Ind. Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge.—23.

As soon as the result was known a profound sensation was evinced in the Senate, and an adjournment was carried until Monday.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE [illegible] House of Representatives, (with the exception of Saturday) in proceedings and debates of such a character as it has given us unmixed pain to be obliged to report to our readers, and upon which, the subject yet depending, we forbear for the present any other remark, than that the shortest possible way will, beyond all question, be the best way in which the subject of debate can be disposed of.

Much, however, as there has been to deprecate in the tone and temper of the debates of one branch of Congress, the last week has yet been the most fruitful of the session. The debate in the Senate, for the most part on both sides learned and able, terminating, as it did, in a decision sustaining the Bankrupt law passed at the late Session, was a worthy employment of the time of that body, and the issue one, in our opinion, corresponding to the purpose, for which that branch of the Government was established, of giving a character of stability and consistency to the National legislation.

The final passage, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, of the bill to authorize a re-issue of Treasury notes, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, is the first step taken by Congress at this Session towards providing the ways and means for the support of Government for the year 1842, in addition to such revenue as the reduced imposts will yield. Though it is most seriously to be regretted that some such measure was not carried through five or six weeks ago, as it might readily have been, and doubtless would have been had Congress realized the urgency of the occasion for it, it cannot but be a subject of congratulation among our readers that, by this measure, the Treasury is restored to a state of solvency.

The reader will not fail to remark, in looking over the yeas and nays in the House of Representatives, with what reluctance the Whigs, even under the pressure of a necessity hardly to be resisted, assented to this authority to re-issue Treasury Notes; whilst the friends of the late Administration voted in mass against granting it. The reluctance of the FORMER is easily accounted for, because they were always heretofore opposed to the issue of Treasury Notes. The opposition of the LATTER to providing the means of supplying a deficiency in the revenue created by the reckless experiments and profuse expenditures of the two last Administrations, is not to be accounted for upon any principle that we can understand, unless, that, having brought the Treasury into its present predicament by their own errors, they are, out of mere mischief, determined that those errors of theirs shall be made to contribute as much as possible to the embarrassment of their successors in the Government. Should that be the game of the party, we must not be surprised to see them lay at the door of the Whigs the debt which THEY have left as a charge upon the Treasury, and which, as far as their votes are concerned, they will [illegible] to repudiate. An [illegible] indication of such a [illegible] represents the provision, by a re-issue of Treasury Notes, for paying claims arising out of their own, as being "the first earnest of the promised retrenchment of the Whig Administration."

Yes! Such is the party cry, in defiance of the facts, that, during a period of profound peace, comprising the four years of the administration of the Van Buren party, when the ordinary revenues of the Government amounted to twenty one millions of dollars a year, the actual and ordinary expenses of the Government amounted to nearly twenty eight millions of dollars a year; thus absorbing, in the four years, not only the entire revenues of the Government, but also the accumulations of revenue of previous years—amounting on the first of January, 1837, (exclusive of the moneys distributed to the States,) to something like eighteen millions of dollars—and entailing, besides, a debt upon the country to the amount of the outstanding Treasury Notes, added to many millions of unexecuted appropriations. In the face of such facts, it is a marvel to us how respectable, men can keep their countenances when pretending to hold this Administration responsible for the debt which they contracted when in power, and which they left, when they went out of power—upon the rule, we suppose, of "the D—l take the hindmost"—to be said by any body that would.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27, 1842.

The Hon. J. C. Legrand, Speaker, soon after taking the chair this morning announced to the House, that during the day, he should send to the House his resignation as a member of that body. He thereupon called Mr. Carmichael to the chair, and retired from the hall.

Several matters of a local nature were brought forward and disposed of.

Mr. Graves presented the petition of Sarah Elliott, of Baltimore City, praying an act of divorce. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, the bill to incorporate the Catholic Temperance Beneficial Society of Baltimore, was taken up, read, passed, and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate bill for the protection of the mechanics of Allegany county was taken up, read, and passed.

J. C. Legrand, Esq., again resumed the chair, and announced his declension as presiding officer. I send you here with his valedictory address before the House.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates;

In rising, as I do, to announce my intention to withdraw from the high and honorable station to which your partiality called me at the commencement of the session, I beg you to believe, in my sincerity when I assure you that I labor, [illegible] painful character. Not unmindful of the obligations under which I rest for your many acts of kindness, nor forgetful of the honor which I have received at your hands, the arrival of the moment at which my connexion with you as a fellow member is to terminate, is necessarily one eminently calculated to inspire emotions in my breast of the deepest and most lasting character.

It has been justly observed that the station which I hold is 'no bed of down,' but lined with ten thousand thorns'—Arduous and responsible as I have found the duties devolved upon me by it, to be, yet allow me in justice to you, to say, they have been largely decreased by the disposition you have always evinced to aid me in their performance.

To be assured, as I have been, that I have so administered the rules of the house and so deported myself, as to secure your respect and good opinion, is a fact no: only highly gratifying to my pride, but one of the most consoling events of my life. I receive the assurance not as the mere empty compliment of custom, but as an evidence of the appreciation on your part of a fixed determination on mine, in no instance to act other than with impartiality and in accordance with the dictates of an unbiassed judgment. If I know myself, I can conscientiously say, my conduct as your presiding officer, has been dictated by the spirit of justice and impartiality. If I have failed at any time to meet your expectations, by errors into which it may have been my misfortune to have fallen, I beg you to attribute the failure to a defect of the head and not of the heart. And if, also, at any time, the enforcement of the rules may have appeared to be annoyingly rigorous, I make no undue demand upon your liberality when I ask you to recollect, that it was not I who made the rules, nor was it my province to abridge them of their efficiency.

My association with you has been of such a nature as to demand that I should cherish for some a warm affection and for all a high regard and profound respect. To part from you then, must be under feelings of the most sorrowful character, which, in the unaffected sincerity of my heart, I assure you I do.

In a short time you will leave this Hall to return to your accustomed avocations, some of you, never again perhaps to meet here or elsewhere, on earth; a circumstance rendered more than probable by the vicissitudes which man, for wise purposes, is destined to encounter. If the ardent desire of my heart could strew your future path with flowers, already would they lay in your way. That your journey through this world may be illumined by sunshine, and attended by the hand-maids of happiness—plenty and content—is the sincere wish of my soul, and that all your ways may be those of pleasantness and peace, believe me, is what I most devoutly desire.

Reverently invoking the choicest blessings of the supreme Ruler of the Universe upon you and your several families, whose value and affection you are soon again to enjoy, I bid you one and all, a most affectionate farewell.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker to serve out the remainder of the session, when the Hon. Daniel Biser, of Frederick county, was elected to that station, and on taking the Chair, delivered an appropriate and brief address to the House.

The Speaker then laid before the House the resignation of the Hon. J. C. Legrand, as a member of the House of Delegates, which was read, and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Geyer, a committee was appointed to request a copy of the address to be inserted on the journal of the House.

A message was received from the Executive enclosing a letter from the Barings. Read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Hopewell,

Ordered, That the thanks of this House are hereby unanimously tendered to the Hon. John C. Legrand, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair, during the time he acted as Speaker.

Whereupon the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 28, 1842.

Mr. Carmichael, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That to sustain the credit of the State, it will be necessary to provide means by increased taxation.

Resolved, That to render the burthen of taxation as light as possible, this House will adopt such measures of retrenchment, in the expenses of the State, as are not inconsistent with the public interest.

Mr. C. stated that the committee was diligently engaged in devising a plan of retrenchment of the expenses of the State, with a view to enable the State to meet its liabilities.

Mr. Graves urged the necessity of retrenchment, and expressed his strong confidence in willingness of the people to make every necessary sacrifice to preserve the honor of the State.

Mr. Foreman thought "a change had come over the dreams" of certain members on this question. He remembered a certain "nineteen" who treated this matter, on another occasion, in a different manner.

Mr. Carmichael begged gentlemen not to attempt to give to this question a political cast, but to meet it unbiassed by any local or party consideration.

The question was then taken on the first resolution, and decided in the affirmative by 33 yeas, to 17 nays. The second resolution was then passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Forwood presented a petition from sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying the repeal of the "direct tax." Referred to the Delegates on Friday on the resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, viz—

"Resolved That to sustain the credit of the State it will be necessary to provide means by increased taxation."

Were as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Causin, Sutton, of St. Mary's, Hopewell, Hammond, Duke, Crain, Walker, Risteau, Hook, Poultney, Hardy, Boggs, Eccleston, Nicols, of Dor., Traverse, Richardson, Maccubin, Hamilton, Carmichael, Bryan, Newnam, Simmons, Geyer, Presstman, Graves, Hollman, Braddock, Gott, Gittings, Buskirk, Buchanan, Shaw and the Speaker—33.

Nays.—R M. Gale, Sutton, of Kent, Dorsey, Sellman, Morsell, Laveille, Forwood, Lowe, Knight, Owens, of Cecil, Dennis, Foreman, Cathell, Johns, Grove, Davis, Boyle—17.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 29, 1842.

The Senate immediately after meeting this morning adjourned over till Monday.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasurer, in obedience to an order of the House of the 24th inst. relative to the State bonds held by the Barings, stating that he had no means of ascertaining the amount of bonds, or of "giving, in separate statements, the amount hypothecated, and that waiting sale." And that "of the $3,200,000 delivered to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, in payment of the State's subscription to said company, and by them confided to the Messrs. Baring, $23,333 alone have been sold; but he has not been informed what amount has been procured from them by said company in advance."

Also, enclosing a report from the Lottery Commissioners. Referred.

Mr. Graves then submitted an order calling on "the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to report to this House the amount of State bonds to the credit of said Company, now in the hands of the Messrs. Barrings, of London; giving, in separate statements, the amount hypothecated and that waiting sale."

Mr. Hammond obtained leave to introduce a bill relative to the securities of Sheriff's and Collectors' bonds.

Mr. Boyle presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Carroll county, relative to retrenchment and the currency. Referred.

Mr. Presstman submitted the following:

Ordered, That the Committee of Ways and means be instructed to inquire what measures may be advisable for this House to adopt to pay those banks who may have loaned money for the use of the State, under the Resolutions passed at December session 1840, No. 14, and March session 1841, No. 3, and report to this House by bill or otherwise—which was adopted by a vote of 36 yeas to 9 nays.

The news brought by the [illegible] from Liverpool of the appointment of Lord Ashburton as a special [illegible] to the United States, [illegible] to be with a view to the discussion and settlement here of the vexed question concerning the Northeastern Boundary and the right of search, is full of interest.

Lord Ashburton comes, we presume from what we understand of the diplomatic usage of the British Government, either to supersede the present Minister, Mr. Fox, in his Mission—which is not at all probable—or as an adjunct to Mr. Fox, with a view to the special objects above referred to. It is not at all likely that Lord Ashburton will be the bearer of any commission independent of the Resident British Minister Plenipotentiary. As to the intimation, which we see is thrown out, that his visit to the United States has any diplomatic relation to the subject of the State Debts held in Great Britain, such an idea is precluded by the consideration, well understood by British Ministers and Statesmen, that the United States can exercise no authority, nor of course entertain any negotiation, having reference to that matter.

The fact of the Government of Great Britain sending, under existing circumstances, a Special Minister to this country, is one of strongest evidences which the British Government could give of its respectful consideration, and of the sincerity of its professions of a desire to cultivate amicable relations with the United States.

Lord Ashburton is, we understand, about sixty five years of age, with much talent for business, and plain and agreeable manners. The selection of a man of his character for this trust, is an additional proof of the earnestness of the purpose of the British Government in sending him here.—Nat. Intel.

We observe that some persons are under an impression that Lord ASHBURTON has actually *arrived* in this country as Special Minister from Great Britain. This is an error. Lord A. was to leave England for the United States in a British frigate about this time, and will probably reach here by the end of the next month.

On the the subject of the supposed interest of Lord ASHBURTON in the States stocks held in England, the following doubtless affords correct information:

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

It appears as we always thought, that the BARINGS are but comparatively slightly affected by the non-payment of the dividents on State stocks; and as evidence of this, we produce the following from the Evening post:

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

LORD ASHBURTON.—Your journal is not accurate in regard to Lord ASHBURTON. He is a brother, it is true, of the Baring who gives his name to the firm of BARING, BROTHERS & Co., but he is not interested in American stocks to any considerable extent. He some time since retired from that firm. That house itself is not interested in American stocks or bonds to the amount you suppose. They have an account with the State of Massachusetts to the amount of about one hundred thousand pounds, holding for security the bonds of that State. With Ohio and Maryland they have an account of a similar amount, and hold as security bonds of those States to twice the amount. They also collect the interest due on certain stocks of the State of New York, in which they act as agents for others. This is the extent of their concern in American stocks. Yours, &c.

[We have satisfied ourselves, by inquiry, that our correspondent speaks from authentic information, and give his statement as a correction of ours.—Even. Post.]

THE UNITED STATES MOVING UPON IRELAND, AND IRELAND NOW MOVING UPON THE UNITED STATES.—The "Repealers" of the Irish Union between Great Britain and Ireland, it is well known, have organized many societies, and sent large sums of money to O'Connell and others in Ireland, in order to bring about a disruption of the legislative union between Ireland and Great Britain. We have said something before to this effect,—that if this interference was right and proper on our part, it was as right and proper for Great Britain to look into our affairs a little.

This looking into our affairs has already come. An address signed by 60,000 names, among which are Daniel O'Connell, and Father Matthew, the Apostle of Temperance, has been forwarded from Ireland to this country, calling upon all Irishmen to make common cause with the Abolitionists. On Wednesday next, it is to be exhibited and read in Boston, before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Abolition Society The Rev. Mr. Remond, the colored Ambassador who brought it, is to read it.

N. Y. Express.

A TALE OF HORROR.—The Cincinnati Chronicle is indebted to a friend for the following:

O-koh-po-ho, Indian Ter.
Dec. 15, 1841.

Messrs. Editors:—Most melancholy intelligence has just been received by the Osage Indians, who have recently returned from the Buffalo country. They state that about the last of October, they met a very large company of Chamanches Indians, near the Salt Plains, having in their possession the young women and children of three hundred white families, citizens of Texas, which they had taken prisoners, having put to death the men and old women.

It is said they treat their prisoners most inhumanly. They offered to sell them to the Osages for a blanket for each.

The principal Chief of the Osages (White Hair) has now in his possession a little white girl, about eight years of age which he purchased of the Chamanches.

Yours, &c.

S. G. PATTERSON.

A BROAD HINT.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL, JANUARY 18.

Our readers, by reference to the accounts which we publish to-day; in relation to the proceedings of Congress, will be as well informed as we are, as to the *good* which the *whigs* of the nation is doing for the country. The Government is in a most deplorable condition, and if this state of things continues long, bad as the condition of the people now is, that condition cannot but be made ten times worse. It is high time, then, that Whigs should assert and that the business of the country be attended to in a proper manner.

What mode of supplying the immediate wants of the Treasury is the best, was the subject of discussion up to our last accounts. It was urged by some that an old fashioned loan was the best—by others, that an issue of Treasury notes should be resorted to. The objection to the first is, that the Government cannot borrow the money "as in days o'lang syne," and, therefore, it is of no use for Congress to authorize that a loan be made. And to the second, the old objection is started by the Whigs, who prefer issuing Bonds to Treasury notes. While these plans are being discussed the Treasury is without a dollar. The Democrats, aware that the Whigs are in the majority, and that they will be held responsible for consequences, do every thing in their power to cast obstructions in the way; and the Whigs have just enough of discordant material in their ranks for the game to be played into the hands of the Locofocos in the way these latter would desire it.

Such is the condition of things at Washington City. We regret that we have it not in our power to present our readers with better news.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Committee of the House of Representatives have fixed upon 68,000 of population as the ratio for each Representative. If this should be adopted, the House will consist of 224 members Maine would lose 1 member, New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 2, Connecticut 2, Vermont 1, New York 5, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 3, Maryland 2, Virginia 6, N. Carolina 4, S. Carolina 3, Georgia 1, Tennessee 2, and Kentucky 3, while Alabama would *gain* 2, Mississippi 2, Louisiana 1, Ohio 3, Indiana 3, Illinois 4, Missouri 3, and Michigan 2. Maryland would be entitled to but six Representatives.

QUITE A MIXTURE.—The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania is composed of 37 Farmers, 13 Lawyers, 10 Merchants, 5 Printers, 4 Physicians, 4 Mechanics, 2 Founders, 2 Gentlemen of Leisure, (Cabb and E. J. Morris,) 2 Surveyors, 2 Carpenters, 2 Tailors, 2 Millers, 2 Blacksmiths, 1 Accountant, 1 Clerk, 1 Sea Captain, (Scott of Phila. co.,) 1 Ship Carpenter, 1 Cordwainer, 1 Manufacturer, 1 Millwright, 1 Coppersmith, 1 Hatter, 1 Wheelwright, and 1 Cabinet Maker.

New York, January 22.

A most extraordinary forgery was perpetrated on the Bank of America yesterday. A man, whose name is not known, or, if known, is not given, stepped up to the counter, and held a conversation with Mr. Thompson, the cashier of that institution, and, whilst doing so, handed a check to the paying teller, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Thompson himself. The teller, of course, did not suspect any thing wrong under the circumstances, and therefore paid the check, which was drawn for the sum of $5,000 He then, after talking a few moments longer, very quietly retired. The forgery was not detected till some time after the man had left the bank.

A SERIOUS WARNING!—Yesterday, Richard Smith, a free man of color, of Manchester, was brought before the Hustings Court of this City, on a charge of carrying away two slaves, belonging to Dr. Robert H. Cabell. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years, in the one case, and five in the other—thirteen years in all.

P. Dunnavant, the white man, on a similar charge, was sent on for further trial on Saturday last.—[Rich. Enq.

From the Ocean of Saturday.

CHESAPEAKE BANK.—From some cause not satisfactorily known to us, there was a run upon this bank yesterday and the day before; but the demands being promptly met, we presume that all apprehension will cease. The Chesapeake Bank advanced liberally to sustain the credit of the State, and should be sustained by the people. It has ample indemnity in stocks pledged by the State for the advances made, and it forced to sell them at a sacrifice, the loss must fall upon the people. Under these circumstances we see no cause for alarm, and not the slightest necessity for a run upon the institution

And here we think it proper to caution the public against sudden panics, got up no one knows how. A steady course will take people and banks through the crisis without injury. Let the banks only be true to themselves, and they have nothing to fear from resumption. We do not believe that any disposition exists with the people to oppress them. A small amount of specie, may be drawn out when they resume—but experience has shewn, that men are not disposed to keep coin locked up in their chests, while they can obtain it on demand at the banks. We are all interested in maintaining the credit of the banking institutions, and in placing them in a condition to be of service to the community