ies will be null and void, and parties acting upon the same will do so at their own risk and peril.

Highly Important and Interesting from Mexico.

By the arrival of the schooner Wm. Bryan, at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, highly interesting and important information has been received. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 27th ult. Mr. McRea, bearer of despathes from the Minister of the United States, came passenger in the Wm. Bryan. All these are said to be of great importance, and will be in Washington immediately.—Mr. Van Ness, secretary to the Texan commissioners, has been released, as well as Mr. Falconer, the British subject.—Mr. Kendall was not released, but is in prison, very sick. Mr. Lumbsden, one of the editors of the Picayune, also came passenger, having been unsuccessful in his mission. The Mexican official journal of the 20th February, contains a long and somewhat interesting correspondence between Barnard E Bee, of the Texan Legation, and President Santa Ana; and between Gen'l. James Hamilton and the same august functionary We subjoin a summary of these letters, which we find in the New Orleans Bee.

Col Bee's letter is dated 'New Orleans, December 27th, 1841." It begins by complimenting Santa Ana on his firmness and wisdom, & tells him that the present is the moment to act decisively in relation to Texas; that he can never conquer Texas; that in case of an invasion of that Republic, the people of the valley of the Mississippi would unite with Texas and oppose his designs; and that if he will submit the question to the decision of the government, the intermediation of the United States or Great Britain will not be wanting in bringing about an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties. He concludes by recommending the Santa Fe prisoners to the kind treatment of Santa Ana.

The reply of the Mexican is characteristically crafty and vaporing. He expresses much personal kindness for Col Bee, but rejects disdainfully his overtures. He abuses the Texans as an ambitious, designing, usurping race, and considers the Santa Fe Expedition as an evidence of their reckless and lawless daring. He boasts with unmeasured conceit of the vast resources, population, dauntless courage and determination of the Mexicans, and declares his solemn resolution to prosecute his designs against Texas. He says (oh! monstrous fiction!) he has treated the Santa Fe prisoners with humanity, and in accordance with the usages of war, and has liberated Van Ness and Combs on account of the respectability of their families, and as an example of the lenity with which justice is tempered.

Gen. Hamilton's letter is dated on board the steam frigate Fenru, January 13th, 1842. His epistle is brief and laconic. He proposes to Santa Ana to ratify a treaty of peace and limitation with Texas, for the consideration of an indemnity of five millions of dollars, together with a bonus of $200 000 which will be secretly placed at the disposition of the agents of the government.

To this letter Santa Ana makes an exceedingly long reply. He makes a great parade of disinterestedness and abuses Gen. Hamilton without stint for his offers He asks by what title General H., a citizen of the United States, undertakes to make such proffers to the President.—He says that he appreciates all the advantages of possessing the Territory of Texas, and all the danger of suffering it to remain in the hands of those who now occupy it; that he never will renounce the determination to regain it. He reiterates his FANFARRONADE concerning Mexican valor and constancy, and berates the late administration for its apathy and indifference to this important matter. "Never," says he, "will I contribute to the recognition of her fatal independence. To propose five millions of dollars for renouncing Texas, is an insult and a piece of audacity—allow me to add that the proffer of two hundred thousand dollars for the secret agents of the Mexican government, is an insult and an infamy unworthy of a gentleman."

The letter continues pretty much in the same mock heroic style throughout. In concluding, he refers to the existence of slavery in Texas, and observes that his efforts to recover that country, will be stimulated by the desire to free her from the stains caused by the blood and tears of the African race.

Appended to the latter is the protest drawn up by him in June, 1836, against the government of Texas for having violated certain promises of kind treatment made towards himself and General Wool—for infringing a treaty for the exchange of prisoners; for violence offered to his person, &c., &c.

Mr. Falconer publishes a letter in the Bee, detailing the circumstances of the march of the Santa Fe prisoners, which are truly horrible. Persons were shot without compunction, because they were unable to keep up with the guard, their ears cut off and kept as evidence that they had not escaped. Truly, as Santa Ana says, the prisoners were treated with humanity!! The gentleman who arrived in the W. B. represent the situation of the prisoners as heart-rending—they are daily made to work in chains in the streets.

Santa Ana has issued an order suspending the payment of all debts, except the English claim, and that of the tobacco fund. The government is loaded with debt, without the means of even paying the interest.

The Minister of Justice has resigned his seat in the cabinet. General Valencia, a powerful supporter of the present administration, has been removed, and is looked upon with suspicion.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, March 19th, 1842.

House of Representatives.

About two hours were occupied in a debate on a motion to reconsider the vote by which a private bill for the relief of T. Eppes has been rejected. The motion was then rejected. Mr. Fillmore moved to go into committee of the whole on the loan bill.

After the reference of a number of executive communications in answer to resolutions, and the reading reference of Senate bills, the consideration of the loan bill was resumed in committee of the whole. The question was still on the amendment of Mr. Everett to extend the term to twenty years.

Mr. Proffit having the floor, resumed his remarks from last evening. He said nothing gave him deeper regret than to be thus forced to make a party speech. He then alluded to the charge by Mr. Fillmore that the peculiar friends of the President has been the soul cause of the delay. This was a grave charge, but it was groundless as it was grave. He asked what object Mr. Fillmore could have had in thus charging the delay upon the new friends of the President They had no political power in opposition to the great majority on the floor. All the power they could have under such circumstances was a moral influence. The gentleman (Mr Fillmore) and his friends new that it was owing to their neglect that the present exigency had arisen. If they had acted at the proper time, matters would have been different. This bill ought to have been brought forward long before this. There could be no doubt but that had the chairman made the motion, it would have been agreed to. But no, the gentleman and his friends delayed it until the notes of government were being protested, and now they came forward with a proposition to sell the stock below par. The attack was not so much against the peculiar friends of the President, but against *one* peculiar friend (Mr. Wise.) The enemies of the President were delighted at every opportunity of attacking the President through that gentleman. After further remarks, Mr. P. said that without consultation, he would undertake to deny the charge "that the opposition proper of the House were standing with folded arms, unconcerned about the welfare of the government." He had no doubt but that they were willing to lend all the assistance in their power to extricate the government from its present difficulties. He Mr. P., would never in a time of peace consent to vote for a proposition to sell the bonds of government to the highest bidder like old clothes in the market. Such a step would disgrace the government in the eyes of the world. He then contended that instead of acting on these great measures of finance before, many members had been wasting the time in cutting down the salaries of pages, and talking retrenchment in paper and sand boxes. Mr. P. then made severe comments on the mode in which the measures of the extra session had been carried. He next referred to the remark that the President was seduced during that session, by the loco focos. If, said Mr. P., he was seduced, he cannot be seduced back again But how was it? Did not the whigs issue a manifest at the close of that session, cutting themselves from him, and thereby setting an insurmountable barrier between them? And yet they talked about his being seduced. Mr. P. proceeded to say that there was a deep feeling growing up in the country, that the President had been much ill-used and injured. Many gentlemen he knew were sorry for the part they had taken in that manifesto. Here there was a loud cry of "name" "name them."

Mr. Proffit said he would name one, but he was here called to order by the Chair, who decided that the mentioning of names would not be proper. A very noisy and angry conversational discussion here took place relative to the persons to whom Mr. P. was supposed to allude. After this had subsided, Mr. P. declared he would proceed without mentioning names. He observed that if the people could know the secret conclaves, the plotting for power and for place, the whispers, and all the other doings of certain members, not all the tinsel in which they could deck themselves would screen them from the blackening, the damning infamy which would be cast upon them. Mr. P., in allusion to the "Corporal's guard," said the guard would do all they could to "guard" the interests of the country. In allusion to the ill feeling manifested against them, he said the time had not yet come when, like the smooth faced Robespierre, it could be said "the Republic requires the sacrifice of so many men." No, a different feeling was arising through the country, and the people were beginning to see matters in their true light. Mr. P. then alluded to the change of political feeling as already manifested in many of the States.

Mr. Gentry next obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion to rise. So the committee rose without taking the question.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Ways and Means to report a bill making appropriation for all the items of "contingent expenses" which had been struck from the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill; also, for abolishing such offices as the services of the government do not now require. The House then adjourned. The Senate did not sit to day.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City, March 21, 1842.

Senate.

Mr. Barrow presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, in relation to the American prisoners in Mexico. In presenting the resolutions, Mr. Barrow said he hoped the executive of this nation would instruct the American Minister in Mexico, to demand in the most peremptory terms, the release of [illegible] W. Kendall and other citizens of the United States, captured during a peaceable expedition to Sante Fe. The resolutions were read. They call upon Congress to resort to immediate measures for the release of the American prisoners and strongly denounce the feeling of humility which prompts this Government to submit to foreign aggressions. After the reading they were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Several memorials and petitions, praying Congress to revise the Tariff, and attributing the prevailing distresses to the operations of the Compromise Act, were presented by Messrs. Buchanan and Tallmadge, and referred to the committee on manufactures.

After the transaction of some further business of no importance, Mr. Clay's retrenchment resolutions were taken up and Mr. Huntington obtained the floor He spoke for more than two hours, in reply to Mr. Calhoun, and in favor of those resolutions concerning the Tariff.

House of Representatives.

After the disposal of a number of petitions, Mr. Morgan called up a resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Stanley, proposing so to amend the rules as to give a majority the power of discharging at any time, the committee of the whole from the consideration of any bill (The rule as it now stands, does not permit the committee of the whole to report a bill, so long as any member has an amendment to offer.) The question, after some debate, was taken on the adoption of the resolution. The result was, yeas 105 nays 98. So the resolution was adopted, and hereafter the majority will have it in their power to force a bill through committee at any time.

Resolutions being in order from the States, a great number, calling for information from the Departments, were presented and agreed to.

Mr. Green offered a resolution, directing the committee on ways and means to report a bill laying an additional duty on foreign wines, silks, linens and other luxuries, imported from those countries who lay heavy restrictions on our tobacco. Adopted.

Mr. Andrews offered a resolution, calling upon the President to furnish a statement to the House, of all such members of Congress who may have applied for office during the 27th Congress, distinguishing between those who have applied verbally, and those who have applied in writing. After some conversation, it was proposed that the 26th Congress should also be included, and Mr. Andrews accepted this as a modification.

Mr. Snyder called upon gentlemen to add also "whether the President sleeps on a high four post bedstead?"

The resolution embracing the 26th and [illegible] Congress, and [illegible] Departments," was adopted.

Mr. Underwood presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, asking amendments to the constitution relative to the Veto Power, etc. They were referred to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Medill offered a resolution, setting forth that any petition praying a dissolution of the Union, shall hereafter be considered as offensive to the House, and the member presenting it, guilty of disrespect and liable to the censure of the House

Mr. Medill moved the previous question, but it failed. Mr. Adams then moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the Chair decided that it must lie over.

Mr. Giddings offered a long preamble and resolutions setting forth that when slaves leave a State in a ship, and go out into the high seas, then such slaves are no longer under the jurisdiction of said States, but resume their natural rights Also that the slaves in the "Creole" had a right to their liberty after they had gone from the jurisdiction of the State which held them as slaves. Hence, no officer of the U. S. has a right to take any measure for reducing them again to slavery.

A resolution to lay this resolution on the table, was negatived by a large vote The previous question on the adoption of the resolutions, was then ordered.—Several members asked to be excused from voting, and assigned their reasons therefor.

Mr. Cushing, in asking to be excused, said the resolutions embraced the British arguments on the case in question.

Mr. Everett, another member of the committee on Foreign Affairs, protested in strong language against the course of Mr. Giddings in thus thrusting this subject upon the House, pending negotiations on the subject.

After some rather exciting debate of a conversational character, Mr. Giddings asked leave to withdraw the resolutions. He was proceeding to say that when he offered them, it was his intention only to have them laid before the House and printed, when he was called to order—The resolutions were accordingly withdrawn. Mr. Botts, moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of offering a resolution declaring Mr. Giddings worthy of the censure of the country, and of the House, for introducing a resolution justifying mutiny, murder, etc. As soon as the resolution was read, loud cries of "agreed" "agreed" arose from the various parts of the Hall. The question on suspending the rules was then taken, but it requiring two thirds, was negatived.

After the adoption of sundry resolutions relative to the mail routes, Mr. Weller offered the resolution of Mr. Botts, it being in order without a suspension of the rules from Mr. W., he not having offered any previous resolution. A motion to only own was here made, and the yeas and nays were being called when this was closed.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE FOURTH MONTH OF THE SESSION.

We have arrived at the middle of the fourth month of the Session of Congress without any one of the great questions for the decision of which the whole country is looking with anxious suspense, having yet been brought to a final issue; though a great deal has been done in the way of discussion as well as preparation of business. Advances are, moreover, every day made towards such reforms as appear to be required by alleged and supposed excesses or abuses in the public expenditure; among which the reader cannot fail to note the motions on Saturday last, in the House of Representatives, by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as strongly indicative of the current of opinion in that body Some reports have also been made from the several committees on public expenditures, and others are daily expected, besides the long looked for report of the New York Commission, which have thrown, and will continue to throw, much light upon the manner in which public affairs have been and ought to be administered. Propositions that have been made by individual members, for special and particular reforms, will doubtless be found in many instances to be fully sustained and borne out by the facts which these reports will disclose. The results of all this development and preparation would keep both Houses of Congress busy enough for a twelvemonth, independently of the great paramount questions concerning the revenue and the currency which may be expected for a number of weeks to occupy their attention to the exclusion of almost all other business. Indeed, if the edifice of legislation at this Session were to bear any proportion to the extent of the scaffolding it would be a prodigious structure.

Whilst the Senate has continued engaged in the interesting debate on the comprehensive series of propositions by Mr. Clay—being in reality waiting the action of the House of Representatives on the leading questions involved in these resolutions—the House of Representatives, having for a time suspended the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill, has taken up the bill to provide, by authorizing a sufficient loan, for the immediate deficiency in the means necessary to enable the Government to comply with its existing engagements. On this bill a debate, as latitudinous as the whole field of political controversy, and having very little relation to the question really involved in the bill, has sprung up, and threatens, unless stayed by some wise restraint, to endure, for any thing we can see to prevent it, for the whole remainder of the session.

This debate has, as far as it has gone on, afforded food enough for comment, in no merry vein, and yet in some of its aspects, in its connexions and its conjunctions as well as its abstractions, it does furnish matter for mirth rather than for any opposite sentiment. Who but must smile at this proposition for an extended loan being opposed, now with fierce denunciation and anon with excruciating raillery, by certain gentlemen who deserve to be esteemed leaders of the party styling itself 'Democratic," and styled by others "Loco-foco?" By some of these gentlemen an irrepressible indignation is felt and expressed at the atrocity of this project for the creation of a National Debt.' Others, innocents that they are, have no name for such a perfidy to Whig principles and Whig professions! No mortal man, instructed only by the vehemence of these expansions of sentiment, could for a moment suppose that it is a bill to *pay debts contracted by themselves* that the members of this respectable party are declaiming against.—Yet every man, of common information, knows that the bill now before the House (as was equally true of the Loan Bill and the Treasury-note Bill of the Extra Session) is a bill to provide for payment, in part, of the debt contracted previous to the 4th day of March 1841, by the late Administration. Who can choose but laugh, when he hears the very party, by whom this debt was contracted and entailed upon the country, charging the Whigs, for the very act of providing the Ways and Means to *pay* that debt, with *creating* a National Debt? Happy for the country (was it not?) that these same Whigs got the reins out of the hands of these great economists at the end of the last four years, or Heaven knows where they would have landed us, having contrived, during those four short years of profound peace, to spend seventeen millions of surplus revenue which they found in the Treasury, and to contract a debt of some twenty millions of dollars besides; and, what is the worst of it, without leaving anything to show for the enormous expenditure.

Considering, however, that the discussion of this matter would be at this moment as much out of place in our columns as we consider it to be ill-timed elsewhere upon a question of providing for the instant and undeniable necessities of the Treasury, we resist the temptation to pursue it. The present emergency demands prompt action, and not prolonged debate. Every moment wasted in *needless* debate—by which we mean debate aside from the question—is an additional infliction of disgrace upon the Nation, whose dishonored promissory notes are already running down to one, two, and three per cent. below the par of current bank notes, because no means have been provided wherewith to pay them. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the debate will be speedily brought to a close; and, if there be no other way by which decisions upon questions of this urgency can be arrived at, it will become the inevitable duty of the majority of the House of Representatives to establish such rules as will enable them to bring pending questions to the vote when they have been debated long enough to exhaust their merits.

A proposition, having in view the bringing questions to a decision in the House after a reasonable consumption of time upon them in Committee of the Whole, was, as the reader may recollect, made by a Whig member of the House of Representatives some days ago, and is now lying upon the table. Upon that motion, and the sort of opposition that has been offered to it, we had intended here to add a few observations, but are obliged, by the interruption of other engagements, to defer them to another occasion.

A DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The steamboat North Star, on her way down from Tuscaloosa, (Alabama) on the 25th ultimo, after having exploded both her boilers, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. Fifteen persons were killed, and eight or ten severely injured. Among the killed were Col. C. D. Conner, of Marengo, both the engineers, one of the pilots, the barkeer and several firemen and deck hands. The captain and first pilot were blown into the river, both reached the shore, though the latter was severely injured. The occurrence took place ten or twelve miles below Tuscaloosa, and is thus described by one of the passengers who escaped:

"'Twas an awful—'twas a dreadful scene!—Loud as the thunder's roar, and quick as the lightning's flash, in a moment's space, numbers of our fellow beings were dashed into eternity. We had neither stopped nor attempted to stop, from the commencement, but were travelling cheerfully and gaily, at the rate of some ten or twelve miles an hour, when the two boilers in rapid succession, exploded like the roar of two of the largest pieces of artillery, while the vessel quivered to her keel. Crash! crash! went every thing around us; in an instant two thirds of that beautiful boat was thrown into the air, to an incredible height, and shivered into a thousand atoms. A stream of noxious gas from the boiler passed with such tremendous pressure towards the stern, through the halls of the cabins, that our hats were carried from our heads with the current. Enveloped in smoke, and bewildered with the yells and groans of the dying sufferers, whose bodies lay torn to pieces, mingled with the shapeless wreck, the shattered mass around us was but dimly understood. I looked out from the stern, and the whole atmosphere above was filled with the fragments, and they fell in horrid showers around us, mixed with the dying and the dead. So powerful was the explosion that one of the boilers, with its immense weight, was blown at least one hundred and fifty yards, over the tops of the highest trees, into an open cornfield; and not far from it the plate of the safety valve sank four or five feet into the earth, like the ball of a cannon."

* * * * *

The boat soon afterwards came to a bend in the river, and ran ashore; and as the fire in different places was kindling to a blaze, the woman and children, and all the men who were able to move, were safely landed. The writer describes the the remainder of the scene as follows:

"The boat was now entirely enveloped in flames; from stem to stern it was one mighty mass of that dread element; and, oh terrible! before our eyes, in that abyss of flame, there were not less than ten or twelve of our fellow beings burning into cinders!—Their groans, their dying agonies! I hear them still, they are ringing yet in my ears, and I saw before me three of them burning in the brightest flame—one of them apparently in a sitting position; the groans and heart-sickening cries of others could be heard who could not be seen, and we could render them no assistance whatever. Oh! it was a dreadful sight to stand there and see the dread havoc of the flames in that funeral pile! For the wealth of the whole Union I would not witness such another scene; it will never be erased from the chambers of my memory; and it will astonish you to know that from the moment of explosion until the boat was burned down to the water's edge not more than twenty minutes had elapsed. Verily, there is but a step from time to eternity, and I never felt my own insignificance before, or the littleness of human things, so strongly as at that moment.

"Those that were lost chiefly belonged to the crew, and are unknown. The captain of the boat (Parham) and Col. C. D. Conner were standing together by the pilot's house a few minutes before, when I went down into the cabin; and I have no doubt they were both blown away together, along with the pilot. The captain was picked up by the small boat; his was one of the heads I saw floating when I first came out. The pilot, who was at the wheel, has not been found, neither has the body of Col. Conner.—Captain Clay, the first pilot, is saved.—Mr. Fuller, a clock pedlar, is lost. A young gentleman who was playing checkers in the social hall (name unknown) has also been lost. In all, there are about fifteen lost, and eight or ten severely injured; some of them are not likely to recover. One poor fellow, when I pulled him ashore, with both legs broken, begged me, for God's sake, to cut them off; he has since died, I understand.—Captain Withers was the last man who was on the boat and was saved. He was not conscious of the danger until the fire spread suddenly over the boat that he could not come to shore, but had to jump from the stern, from whence he swam to the opposite shore."

Dismissed.—Rev. Sylvester Judd, one of the chaplains of the Legislature of Maine, was dismissed on Monday, by a vote of 107 to 6, for preaching a sermon the preceding day which reflected severely on Washington and the Chiefs of the American Revolution.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1842.

This considering that it is only the second day of resumption of specie payments, has been a remarkably quiet one. Yesterday there was quite a large demand for specie, rendered necessary to some extent by the discrediting of almost all small paper at the time in circulation—but to-day, the Banks are as quiet as they usually are on Saturdays. There is nothing like a run around any of them and enquiry leads to the belief that they will all receive more on deposite than they pay out.

The great crisis is believed to be passed, and the only fear now is that the Banks, forgetful of their real duty, through the kindness and forbearance extended to them in this their hour of extremity, may presume to relieve some of our insolvent business men, and thus cripple themselves. This should be avoided, and though trying to see some of our struggling merchants sink, a wholesome state of things cannot be reached without it. It is the unavoidable penalty of the follies and errors of the past, and the sooner it is paid the better.

It is pretty generally understood that all the county Banks that accepted of the Relief Law, will refuse to resume and contest the constitutionality of the law. This course is taken I judge as the more easy mode of dying. A convention of of delegates from some 14 banks, was held at Lancaster on Thursday, at which some such course as is intimated above was resolved upon. It may be that the resolve of the city Banks to resume will alter the determination of some of them. If it should not they will have to close.

That it is an easy thing to resume when the banks and the community act together, the banking operations of the past two days show most conclusively. A little more money was drawn from the banks yesterday than was paid in, but to day the balance was more than brought up, as the following examples of the excess of deposits over expenditure will fully show: The Philadelphia Bank received on deposit in specie and New York funds $37,000, and paid out in coin but $6,000. The Farmers & Mechanics received of specie and specie funds $30 000 and paid out in specie but $9,000 The North America received $25,000, and paid out $11,500. From this you will see that the banks are strengthening I presume the operations at all the others were of a similar character.

We have it here stated that the Wilmington banks will resume on Monday; and I think it true, from the fact that the Bank of Delaware to day made arrangements with the Bank of North America, to redeem all its bills of $5 and upwards. They must resume or cease to circulate here. So sick are we of depreciated paper, that nothing that is subject to a discount or a shave, will be tolerated as currency.

Nothing of consequence has been done in stocks to day. The notes of the four banks that broke within the past three days, are selling at a discount of 20 to 25 per cent. Exchange on New York par to ¼ premium; on Baltimore par to ¼ discount.

Business is very dull. The people have enough to do to rejoice over resumption and the sight of specie. Flour is nominal at 5 62 to $5 75.

Philadelphia.—The Inquirer of Tuesday says—

The public mind is again calm. The resumption excitement has subsided.—Nine of our Banks continue to pay specie, and the demand upon them yesterday was altogether unimportant. Resumption may now be regarded as fully successful.

Large sums in specie were deposited in most of our banks yesterday. Our citizens who have been hoarding it for some time past, are getting tired of that business.

We learn that our banks were yesterday drawing on New York, and at par; and that in some cases, the brokers bought New York drafts at a discount.

Money Affairs in New Orleans.—*Banks closed.*—There is a terrible commotion among the moneyed institutions in the south-western emporium. The legislature during the present session, passed a law compelling a resumption, with certain penalties, &c The precise terms of the law we do not know, but its effects may be gathered from the following which we copy from the Bulletin of the 10th inst.

"Yesterday was "the beginning of the end." Proceedings were entered against ten of the recusant Banks by the Attorney General, to have their charters declared forfeited, and force them into liquidation. Against three of them viz: the Orleans, the Exchange, and the Atchafalaya, writs of sequestration are issued, by virtue of which the doors of the Banks are closed, and the books, property and assets, handed over to the Board of Currency. The Improvement and the Merchants' Bank are in a condition as helpless as that of the sequestrated institutions, being unable to work under the Bank Law, after having accepted, and thereby compelled to go into liquidation. Thus five of the corporations are summarily disposed of, and put out of the way.—Proceedings are pending against five others, to force them into a similar predicament, which, if successful, will leave nothing standing but the six Banks that have accepted the clemency of the Legislature, and whether any of them will be able to weather the storm is considered problematical.

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