certain amount of trade and commerce and would they break down these banks which were answering confessedly so excellent a purpose, and offer them no substitute? Why not in case they dispensed with these institutions, adopt the sub-Treasury system for this District, and for the whole country? Let them speak to the people who could answer them, and who could reject them. It was not manly, it was not fair, to be practising their experiments upon the people of this District, who were placed under the general charge of the Congress of the United States, and to whom they could not be held responsible.

He apprehended that there was no State in the Union but had banks, and that none of those banks had in their charters those restrictions to which he had referred. But now they were to take away even these institutions, thus limited and restricted. Why, asked Mr. C., would they treat the inhabitants of this district as the barriers of society?—Why, when they had been deprived of the elective franchise, and been made the subjects of the legislation of Congress, would they not mete out to them the justice which the people of all the States enjoyed?

Mr. C. having concluded

Mr. *Holmes* obtained the floor. He was understood to say he had not risen to discuss the Bank of the United States, but to make an appeal for a suffering Democracy [Laughter.] Gentlemen might laugh at this, but———[the remainder of the sentence was lost to the Reporter, as were several succeeding sentences.]—When again indistinctly heard he was referring to the fact that the Rev. Mr Cookman, whose melancholy fate they all remembered, who in the discharge of his ministerial and benevolent functions, had more thoroughly explored the misery and wretchedness of this city than perhaps any other man, had pointed out one benevolent institution here, (of which further description was not heard by the Reporter,) which by facilities afforded by its connexion with the banks of this city, had been founded and was rearing up to much usefulness, when with the destruction of the banks, its efficiency was to a great extent, if not wholly impaired.

Upon this representation of Mr. C many persons hostile to these institutions had been so convinced that great and crying misery to the Democracy within this ten miles square had resulted from the destruction of these charters, that they had relented from their opposition to them and assented to their renewal. It was but the other day, said Mr. H., that a respectable, a hard-working man in the District, had said to him that if they repealed these charters he could not tell the vast amount of misery that would be entailed upon them. Destroy these institutions, and what would be the result? they placed in the hands of brokers the means of taking large discounts, and of profiting from the sufferings of the poor, of which opportunity they would willingly avail themselves. Now, as to the question of banking privilege, he asked the Democracy here if they were willing and disposed to put down the local banking institutions, and thus to leave a suffering people grinding under the want of a currency?

If gentlemen were willing to leave the people between this & November in this state, it would make them cry aloud for a national currency, under any & every form rather than this destructive legislation which subjected periodically the people and their property to the inflictions of capitalists and brokers, should continue. Mr. H. called upon them to lay their hands upon their hearts & say, when they returned to their own constituencies who held the rod of terror over them whether they would dare inflict upon them that neglect and oppression which they did on this ten miles square. He protested against this grinding oppression of placing the poor laboring man in the hands of the large capitalists, to enable him to extort by usury, day after day, & week after week from the hard earnings of his hand, the price of double loaning.

Mr. Morse obtained the floor, but gave way for a moment to—

Mr. Campbell, who appealed to the friends of the bill not to be led into a party discussion, by which he was satisfied its success would be prejudiced but to confine themselves to the merits of the bill.

Mr. Morse replied to portions of the remarks of his colleague, (Mr. Cary.)

Mr. Pratt offered as an amendment to the amendment the proposition (of which he had heretofore given notice) embodying the free banking system of New York.

Mr. Cary, of Maine, rejoined to his colleague, (Mr. Morse.)

On the 7th inst. an Indian who gave his name as John Dennis, was brought before Justice Hope, of Norfolk, (Va.) and by him committed to prison, on a strong suspicion of *murder*. He had landed at Black River in a ships yawl, rigged with a saplin mast & a dark sail, one of the seats was used for a rudder, and in the boat was a gun and powder and shot; the breech of the gun was freshly broken and bloody, with human hair sticking to it. Stains of blood were also seen on the boat itself. Dennis had a bundle of clothes some writing paper stained with blood, and a pillow case marked 'Hugh Ouum, or Veum, No. 6.'

He stated among other things, that he had come from New York in a schooner bound for Richmond, and that he and another passenger, named Daram, had left the schooner in a yawl, for the purpose of reaching Sewell's Point a day or two before; that Daram died the same day he left the vessel, and that he buried him on the land at Sewell's Point.

Search being made there, the body could not be found, and the presumption was strengthened this and contradictory Dennis had committed murder.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1844

COL. JAMES K. POLK.

To the Editor of the Balt. Patriot.

Considerable curiosity is manifested on the part of the people to know, more than is yet known generally, about the Jackson Van Buren candidate for the presidency—Colonel James K. Polk; not Colonel because he ever fought under or with Gen. Jackson, or any body else but as aid to a former Governor

The Democratic Review, and other eulogists of Col. Polk, try hard to make a Hero of him by proclaiming that his ancestors were glorious fellows in the days of the Revolution, and were conspicuous in getting up the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—So some, aye most, of them were; but it is not too much to say, seeing the subject has been opened and merit attempted to be drawn from it for the new and curiously nominated candidate for the Presidency, that Ezekiel Polk, the grand father of Col. James K. Polk, was not of the number—very far from it! The least the friends of Col. Polk can say about that old matter the better. 'By gones are by gones.'

As a member of Congress Col. Polk ranked, it is presumed all will admit, as a third-rate statesman.—*Hew* as respectable, but by no means a captivating or an eloquent debater. And his election to the Speaker's Chair was more a subservient oblation to the spite which Old Hickory then cherished against John Bell—who had previously beaten Col. P. for the same station and was the leader of the movement in favor of Judge White's election to the Presidency—than a tribute to the merit or qualifications of the individual who by such means and for such ends gained the woolsack, which he so notoriously disgraced by his appointment of '*size ties*' committees, his decisions in the New Jersey case, and his disgusting partiality in awarding the floor on all occasions to his co-laboring too's in partizan servility.

But Col Polk as a stump speaker in Tennessee, was a much greater man than Col. Polk the member of Congress from Tennessee. Until beaten by James C. Jones, or 'Lean Jimmy' as the Whigs called him, by way of off-set to the title of 'Little Jimmy' which Col Polk dubbed himself with, and delighted in wearing he was claimed by his friends, and acknowledged by his opponents to be the NAPOLEON of stump speakers. He could grin and grimace harder, 'cut up more monkey shines,' tell more anecdotes, compliment more ladies, kiss more children, ride further and talk longer than any other man in the State But 'Boston' was beaten at last and then beaten again! And so was Col Polk! James C. Jones, a young man fresh from the plough handles, with only four months legislative experience in his life met the boastful Napolean who had never been beaten, in 1841, face to face, travelled with him through every county in the State, and measured arms, anecdotes grins & grimaces with him before the glorious Tennesseans and beat him at his own game, and with his own weapons!—The fallen Napoleon not satisfied with the result, attributing it to the effects of the Harrison campaign of the year previous, declared himself a candidate for another race last year & took the field with renewed vigor. Gov Jones met him again, face to face, before the people & beat him by a handsomely increased majority in the largest vote ever cast in the State!

I am disposed to do Col Polk justice. As a private citizen he is amiable, courteous & kind, & is as honest & upright no doubt in all his social relations, as it is possible for such an unscrupulous demagogue in politics, as he has ever been, to be.

In 1838, at a Barbecue in Murfreesborough, Col. Polk made a speech and declared himself a candidate for Governor against Gov. Cannon, at the ensuing election in August, 1839. He made a few speeches that fall and re opened the campaign in earnest in the spring following. He could have been re elected to Congress, but he had a proper presentiment from the tone of the Congressional elections which had then taken place that he could no more fill the Speaker's Chair.

In his campaign with Gov. Cannon he produced many old documents to prove, as he exultingly proclaimed, the inconsistency of John Bell, Baile Peyton, Judge White and others. On these occasions he would say 'old documents are dangerous things!' and then contrast the course of those he was traducing with his own course. He, he said was where he always had been—he never changed—never found it convenient to change! Well, he beat Gov. Cannon 2500 votes. But when he next run for the same office, he found his competitor, 'Lean Jimmy,' opening a bunch of papers and proclaiming to the people, in Col. Polk's own thunder, that 'old documents were dangerous things!' He there saw and heard read an old circular, which he issued under his own name, when first a candidate for Congress in 1825, in which circular he boldly advocated the constitutionality of the General Government's making internal improvements in the States, if I recollect aright, for I have seen and read the circular more than once, and maintained that a branch of the National Road ought to be extended through Memphis to New Orleans! He there saw, too, his speeches in 1834-5 against the Sub-Treasury and in favor of Banks contrasted with his subsequent speeches for the Sub-Treasury and against banks! He found himself exhibited also, as having voted in 1833 to levy a tax on Tea and Coffee, when there was no tax on those articles, and subsequently ridiculing and denouncing and slandering a Whig Congress for taxing Tea and Coffee, when in fact no tax of the kind had been levied! And at the conclusion of all this, and much more like it, the people were called upon to remember Col Polk's oft-repeated boast, that he never had changed—never found it convenient to change but was where he always been! 'Old documents are dange things!'

After Wise hissed that burning denunciation in Col. Polk's ear, in the lobby, as he was leaving the House for the Speaker's room.—'You are the d— petty tool of a tyrant—I mean that as an insult; pocket it;' a letter from this city—describing the scene, & saying Gen. Jackson was so much vexed because Col. Polk did not resent the gross insult in some way, by throwing his bundle of papers at Wise if nothing else,—that he would not fulfil his intention of making the submissive Colonel his Secretary of War—was published in the Nashvil papers. Bale Peyton also commented upon the same facts in his speeches in North Carolina and elsewhere. And such was the ridicule heaped upon Col. Polk in the matter that he deemed it meet, when next canvassing for Congress, to read to a portion of his constituents at Shelbyville, a part of a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Jackson, declaring that he was no coward, but behaved bravely and prudently in the affair with Wise! This at once subjected Col. Polk to the charge of having procured a certificate from Gen. Jackson of his bravery! and such was the handle made of it to the Colonel's prejudice, that Old Hickory, 'by the eternal,' came out in the Nashville Union denying that he ever wrote any letter of the kind to Col. Polk!—Whereupon, Bail Peyton, before some ten thousand people assembled at Nashville in 1840, stated the facts in the case, & asked, if there were any gentlemen from Shelbyville or Bedford county there present, who heard Col. Polk read at the time referred to, the said certificate from Gen Jackson, that they would say so. Instantly some twenty or thirty voices in the crowd, from Old Bedford's sterling yeomanry, sung out, 'I heard him,' 'I heard him read it,' 'and so did I,' &c &c. The castigation which the gallant Peyton then gave the shuffling, skulking, rimming, Polk will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to listen to it. Oh it was terrible!

One incident more, and I will close this sketch. It is well remembered that Col Bell and Col. Polk were considered as rivals whilst in Congress together. It is also well remembered that Judge White was very popular in Tennessee, and in fact with the 'Democracy,' so called, every where. When, in 1834 5 the effort to bring out Judge White for the Presidency, by the Tennessee delegation, Mr. Bell purposely, for some time, kept in the back grounds, in order to get Col. Polk committed: and he succeeded. The Colonel fully pledged himself to support the estimable Hugh Lawson White But when he found out that Col. Bell would support him also and that Gen. Jackson would not probably countenance the movement, he unscrupulously broke his pledge, and afterwarde maligned and traduced the venerable White almost into his very grave! By this course, he kept upon the sunny side of Gen Jackson where he has basked as much as a man, twice badly run down, could bask, ever since, and where has now succeeded in getting Old Hickery to will his nomination for the Presidency: allow him to steal the thunder of John Tyler, on the Texas hobby, and consent to his being a third time beaten, and far worse than ever before, for the poor hope of exclaiming Tennessee a proud State, that will glory in giving a majority of at least five thousand against him. POTOMAC.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND

THE QUESTION STATED.

In a note dated 11th March last to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, I promised to address to you through the columns of that paper, a series of articles upon the expediency of finishing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. I now proceed to perform that promise.

The question to be considered is, ought the Canal to be finished? This is the general proposition, and although it will naturally divide itself into a number of subordinate questions, yet they all come back to the one enquiry, ought this great work to be completed? or would it be more wise to let it remain as it is? that is to say, finished only in part, and for the residue, a mere big ditch without any water in it.

I am well aware that in certain portions of the State, a bias has been given to the public mind adverse to the policy of completion, which policy I desire to recommend. My belief is however, that we have gained some wisdom from the experience of the last two years and that men of all parties, and in every section of the State, are at this time disposed to listen to reason. Until I see the contrary, I will venture to hope, that mistaken impressions as to existing facts, erroneous views as to probable results—that prejudice, caprice and even despondency, will give way to the force of truth—and that when the tax payers of Maryland come clearly to preceive how deep, direct and palpable an interest they have in the speedy completion of this great improvement, the question I am now considering will be considered as settled, and the fiat will go forth from the great source of authority—the people themselves—that the work must and shall be finished without further delay.

I was thinking the other day of the opposition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Canal, and wondering, as I naturally did, why that corporation should be so deadly hostile to this great improvement, it occurred to me that there must be some reason for all this and that the reports of the President and Directors to the Stockholders of the railroad company, might possibly explain what that reason was. Accordingly, I took up those reports, and in that dated the 7th of October, 1842, at page 16, I read as follows:

'The Canal has progressed too far, and combines to many interests to warrant the belief that it also will not at a day, be completed to Cumberland oad be permitted to linger for any length of time at that point, all must at, for the transportation of merize and produce to and from the the *Canal may become a formidable rival*.' The italics are mine.

Again on same page—'Reaching Cumberland in wagons across the mountains, a choice must then be made between the Railroad and the Canal, and in either event, commissions for handling and forwarding must be paid. A selection of the cheapest route for the port of exportation may be expected, and therefore *unless the railroad consent to reduce its charge below the point of profit*, Baltimore may be deprived of the trade.'

I read no further. This was sufficient to explain the entire phenomenon. Now connected with that company, either as stockholders, or directors, or otherwise, are many of the most able, enlightened and estimable citizens of Maryland, but we here see '*that it is against their interest to finish the Canal*.' And for one, I will not ask them to advocate a policy by which they are to be losers. All experience teaches, that men will not speak or think against their interest. The law will not trust a man to be a witness in a cause where he is to gain or lose by the event I therefore surrender, in advance all hope of making the slightest impression upon the minds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

It occurs to me at this moment however, that the question may be asked me, 'Are not the people of Alleghany county, and you, sir, as one of them, quite as deeply interested for the completion of the Canal, as the Railroad Company can be against it?' This is no doubt a significant question, and merits a moment's calm consideration. The people of Allegany desire nothing more than an outlet to market for their great staples of coal, iron lumber and the products of their soil if it be true, that they already possess, in the Railroad, a mean of communication with the Atlantic market, adequate to all their wants, then they can have no interest except as citizens of the State, in the further prosecution of the Canal. The question, then' is one of mere fact—have the people of Allegany county all the supposed facilities of transportation ready made to their hands? If the fact be really so, then an extraordinary thing has happened—namely, that these vast advantages have been actually theirs—in their possession for the last two years, and to this moment they have never found them out. They are in total ignorance of the benefits conferred upon them. And their ignorance is wholly inexcusable, for many writers of great industry and zeal have appeared from time to time in the Baltimore prints, to convince them how happy they are in having the Railroad completed to their doors and to specify all the particulars of which this happiness consists. One of these writers essays to prove that even for the carriage of heavy freight, Railroads are more expeditious and even cheaper than Canals, and in token of the confidence he feels in his own hypothesis he takes for his signature the initials of the three Latin words, with which Euclid always announced a demonstration. And yet, however unreasonable it may appear in the people of Allegany, to all this power of pursuasion and force of demonstration, they have constantly turned an unbelieving ear—The Railroad whistle every morning and evening announces the arrival of trains of passengers and burthen cars. The road is in full and noisy operation under the very eyes of our people and yet at the moment I am now writing, the wagons from the mines are depositing their loads of coal along the bank of the river; boats are laden with coal and lying crowded together for a great distance in the stream; workmen at the boat yards are building more boats, to be ready when the rains descend and the river rises, to carry coal by the natural bed of the Potomac to Dam No. 6, to be thence transported by the Canal to tidewater. If therefore I were to venture an opinion upon a subject in every respect so delicate I should say that the people of Allegany having as yet, in their opinion, no outlet for their staples, have a deep, peculiar, and abiding interest in the completion of the Canal.

Now if my remarks so far, have brought me to any conclusion, it is, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the People of Allegany county, have taken sides on this Canal question, the one for and the other against the completion of the work, and that both are now where it might have been expected they would be on the side indicated by their respective interest.

But the squabbles of the people of Allegany and the Railroad Company, will be regarded as utterly unimportant and insignificant by those who are about to speak with authority upon this subject, and to say what shall now be done with this work. I mean the sovereign people of Maryland. The millions already expended in its prosecution have been drawn from their pockets, or borrowed, upon their credit. Their lands have been mortgaged and their hard earnings anticipated to meet the debt. If the restoration of their credit, and their relief from the burdens of taxation depend upon the completion of this improvement, it will be completed, although the Railroad may thereby lose some portion of its western trade, and at the same have a formidable rival placed alongside of it. If on the other hand, it shall not be for their interests, nor promotive of their relief, to finish it, it will stop where it is, although the people of Allegany, should have no outlet to market and their large investments in the country be rendered of no value.

This I apprehend is the true state of the case. It is now a question, not of internal improvemet, but of finance—not of preference to this or that great corporation but of pecuniary relief to the tax payers of Maryland. To this view of the subject the remarks I have to make will be directed. WILLIAM PRICE.

Easton

Cumberland, May 16, 1844.

CONGRESS.

Reported for the Balt. Patriot.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1844.

The following question was sent down to Washington this morning:

Please enquire of the Hon. Mr. Wethered who of the members of Congress will address the Whig meeting to-night at Lanvale Factory. The answer was sent up as follows:

The Hon. Mr. Stewart of Penn. the Hon. Mr. Smith, of Ia. and the Hon. John Wethered, of Md. will be present and address the meeting.

The question was also asked of the Hon. Mr. Tallmadge still retained his seat after being confirmed Governor of Wisconsin, by the Senate. The reply was, 'yes until Congress adjourns.'

9½ o'clock A. M.—The President of the U States has just arrived at the Capitol. The Senate passed a resolution to extend the session until 1 o'clock, P M.

10 o'clock.—The House has before it the Pension Bill. There is a quorum in both Houses. The Widow's Pension Bill has been amended and passed.

Another effort was made to get up the District Bank Bill, which failed. Great confusion in the House.

11 o'clock.—The House is engaged on private bills.

The Senate suspended, until 12 o'clock the rule forbidding bills being presented to the President for his signature.

15 minutes past 11—The House of Representatives is in Committee of the Whole.

11¼ o'clock —The bill, giving three years to the District Banks for the purpose of winding up their affairs, has passed both Houses.

12 o'clock.—The Senate is in Executive Session on the nomination of Mr Cushing. I do not know what disposition they have made of it.

The House adjourned *sine die* a little after 12 o'clock.

The Senate adjourned *sine die* at half past 12 o'clock.

Chief Justice Taney, being at the Electric Register in Baltimore, this morning, sent his respects to the President, with the hope that he was well. The President returned his compliments immediately, stating that he enjoyed good health, and felt much better since Congress had finally adjourned.

No further action was had on the bill for extending Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegragh from Baltimore to the city of New York.

The presence of Mr. Vail, who attends and manipulates on the Register at this end of the Telegraph, being required in Washington, the Telegraphic communications will consequently be suspended for a few days.

THE LAST DAY BUT ONE.

The National Intelligencer of Monday says:—Saturday was the last day but one of the present session of Congress. Both Houses took a recess from half past two to four o'clock, and from the latter hour continued in session, the Senate until three o'clock, and the House of Representatives till nearly 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

We condense, in the few following brief paragraphs, some of the most important incidents in the day and night's sitting in both Houses.

In the SENATE a vast amount of Legislative business was transacted, besides that growing out of the conferences between the committees of the two Houses on their disagreeing votes upon amendments to the Appropriation Bills, which, it is believed, were at last all reconciled; in the effecting of which reconciliation or rather in the successful maintenance of the dignity and rights of the Senate in regard to the amendment of appropriation bills, Mr. Evans (Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance,) distinguished himself, as he has often before now done in both Houses, by devotion to his public duty and the firmness and power of persuasion which, aside from his general ability, give him so just an influence in the body to which he belongs. It was as late as two o'clock yesterday morning, however, before the House finally yielded its opposition to the Senate's amendments.

Among the great number (something like one hundred) of House bills passed by the Senate was the bill concerning *mesne* process in the District of Columbia (abolishing imprisonment for debt) which news will rejoice the hearts of the friends of humanity here and elsewhere.

The House of Representatives was in a storm of confusion and uproar during the whole night, without effecting anything whatever after the hours of nine o'clock in the evening, the whole time being spent in ineffectual struggles between the friends and opponents of the Cumberland Road appropriation bill and the District Bank bill to obtain a direct vote upon either of those measures. During this contest the ayes and nays were called more than twenty times on the question raised to defeat those bills, until the House fairly tired out, (a quorum being present to the last,) adjourned at nearly four o'clock.

The mass of Senate bills lying on the Speaker's table were of course all cut off, and are finally lost, unless possibly the House may this morning make some exceptions to their general fate.

The SENATE, on Saturday, ordered to lie on the table the nominations heretofore made by the President of the United States, of Edward King and R H. Walworth to be Justices of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Baldwin and Thompson, deceased.

The Senate also rejected (unanimously) the nomination of James S. Green to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The President of the United States having then nominated George M Bibb, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Trea-

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The nomination of Alderman Towne, to be naval Officer, and Mr. Livingston and M. Palmer, to be Appraisers fro the port of New York, were confirmed, and that of A. B. Mead to be Appraiser rejected.

No nomination for Collector of the port of New York was sent in by the President.

N. P. Tallmadge, of New York, was nominated and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, at the expiration of Governor Doty's unexpired term of four years.

Besides these, a number of nominations of Collectors: Postmasters, &c. were acted upon, and some confirmed and some rejected.

No report was made on Saturday by the Committee of Foreign Relations upon the President's Message appealing to the House from the Senate on the Texas question. It is understood that a majority of that committee is decidedly opposed to any action on the subject.

The President and his Cabinet were at the capitol, necessarily awaiting the action of the two Houses until near the time of adjournment.

Our readers will perceive that, by one of the appointments announced above, the Senate will lose the able services of Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, of which body he has been a distinguished member for eleven years. This gentleman having recently, we understand, entertained the purpose of removing to Wisconsin, to establish himself and sons in that rising country, the office of Governor of the Territory was voluntarily tendered him by the President, and was confirmed by the Senate with a promptness and unanimity which cannot but have been gratifying to Mr. Tallmadge.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The two *Houses* of Congress closed their sittings by adjournment soon after the noon of yesterday; (Monday,) & the Members of both Houses, before this paper reaches the hands of even our nearest readers, will have dispersed North, East, South, and West.

Notwithstanding the very short space of time allotted to the two Houses for business yesterday, scarcely exceeding two hours several bills were passed and a considerable number, after being signed by the presiding officers in presence of each House, were approved and signed by the president of the United States, who attended at the Capitol for the convenience of despatching them.

Among the bills passed yesterday morning was a bill to extend for five years the pensions to the surviving widows of Revolutionary soilders

Among those also was a bill entitled 'An act for the benefit of the stockholders of certain Banks of the District of Columbia.' This act does not extend the charters beyond their present term (which ends on the fourth of next month,) but it secures the stockholders against loss of judgments &c. which without some provision of the sort, it is supposed would have been incurred. The act recognises the right of the banks, or the stockholders therein, to place their business in the hands of trustees; which course will, we presume, be resorted to before, instead of after their charters run out.

In the Senate, yesterday, it is understood that the nomination of Caleb Cushing, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, not before acted upon, was taken up and confirmed.

The nomination of John G. Clemston, (son-in-law to Mr. Calhoun,) of Philadelphia, to be Charge d'Affaires to Beigium, was confirmed.

The President is understood to have withdrawn from the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, the name of Mr. Walworth (then lying on the table) and substituted that of John C. Spencer. A single objection to acting on any nomination made on the last day of the session being sufficient, and objection being made, the nomination of Mr. Spencer could not be acted upon. The President then withdrew the name of Mr. Spencer, and *reinstated* that of Mr. Walworth in its place on the table of the Senate.

It is understood that no other nominations of much importance were yesterday made or acted upon in the Senate

In our columns will be found a List of the Acts passed at the Session of Congress just closed, which we have taken some pains to make complete, and which we trust is so. If any error should be hereafter discovered, we shall not fail to apprize our readers of it.

Among the list of appointments published to day will be found that of John Branch, of North Carolina, (formerly a Senator of the United States and afterwards Secretary of the Navy) to be governor of the Territory of Florida, to succeed Gov. Call.—National Intelligencer.

JUDGE ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.—We learn from the N. Y. True, Sun, that Judge Smith, first Judge of Herkimer county, was on the 4th inst., arrested at Herkimer, on a charge of forgery. The Judge had organized the Court and charged the Grand Jury, who on retiring, found the first business to which their attention was directed compromised the character of the functionary who had just harangued them! He was accused by competent witnesses, of having forged three names—one of them that of the County Clerk—to a mortgage for about $700, in 1839. A true bill was found against him, he was c from the bench, arrested, and in of bail, committed for trial. quently gave the required b said, left Her Creek

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to him to the whole w

Mr. Brown on the
this paragraph, and t
word 'vicariously,' de
to him. He admitte
with Mr. Benton, call
sation, and said he ha
eral Jackson letter' t
The latter very coolly
aside in this way:

A

My attention has b
Brown's statement on
of discrepancies, is