From the Globe.

CURRENCY.

It has become the fashionable, indeed the almost univesal topic among the whig newswriters of every hue, from Nullification to American system, to declaim against General Jackson for TINKERING the CURRENCY. The high prices which have resulted from the enormous issues which the cupidity of the bank managers has put in circulation, are charged to General Jackson, at the same time with all the embarrassments which have overtaken speculators who have floated upon these bladders!

So prone are all the enemies of the Government to join in any complaint on any subject, with or without reason, that we have not been at all surprised at the hue and cry which has been raised against the specie circular by the bank aristocracy, headed by Nicholas Biddle, or that many well-meaning individuals have swelled the clamor, without reflecting on the subject. We have extracted the following article from the London Morning Chronicle of the 6th February last, which will affords matter for profitable meditation to those inclined to examine the subject of the currency:

Montreal papers to December 31, have been received. The Vindicator has an article on the high prices of flour, and on the present state of the money market:

"It appears that during the fouth week of November, 1836, 20,270 bushels of flour, and 13,010 bushels of wheat, were brought to Albany and West Troy, through the canals, more than was brought at the corresponding period of 1835. Estimating five bushels of wheat to be equal to a barrel of flour, and including the quantity which came to tide water from the opening of navigation to the 31st of November, the result will stand thus, viz:

"Barrels of flour in 1835, 1,151,852; in 1836, 1,216,658; increase in 1836, 64,805 barrels.

"The average price of flour in 1835, was $6 50; Money was then plenty; In 1834 money was more valuable. The supply of flour in the market was greater in 1835, and the article fell accordingly to $5; This year however, although the supply which has reached one place is more than 60,000 barrels greater than in 1835, the price of the commodity has risen to $10, and threatens to mount higher."

This has by some been asribed to combination, but the Vindicator traces it to the paper money of the banks. It says:

"What was remarked by Cobbett in 1810, and admitted by the bullion committee, is now coming to pass in the neighboring states. Flour, which sold at $5, is now up to $10. Wheat, which was $1, is now $2. Cord wood, which sold at $5, is now $9; Butter, cheese, and 'almost every article,' are, in common language, equally 'dear,' or have advanced in price equally high. But is not these articles which have positively risen. The increase of banks, and of paper issues, have had the effect of scattering more bank notes through th the country. These representatives of money being more 'plenty,' as it is called, than the other articles, have brought an increased number of speculators into the market, and the bank notes, or paper money, have depreciated of fallen in value, in consequence just as apples fall in value the larger the quantity of them in market. Paper dollars are more 'plenty,' in the market than wheat, or cordwood, or butter, or cheese, or 'almost any other article.' Now what is not as 'plenty' as paper dollars, and consequently more of the latter must be given in exchange for the article which is not in such large quantity in the market. Thus two of these paper dollars are now given for a bushel of wheat, for which only one was given before. Hence it is evident that it is not the articles purchased, such as wheat, labor, &c. that have become dearer, but the paper money which has depreciated in value, and is not worth as much as it used to be, in consequence of the greater quantity issued by the banks.

"The above observations," the writer adds, "will show the people of Upper Canada what they have to expect from the increase of banks with which that province is threatened by their representatives. In return for their produce they will get paper much depreciated in value. Prices will appear *nominally* to advance. The present corrupt assembly will thereupon sound their own praise, and persuade their dupes that they receive a greater quantity of *bona fide* value for the produce of their farms, than they really do, whilst merchandize rising in proportion, their profits will in truth be diminished. The consequences to the tradesman, the clerk, and others, who receive a stipulated price per month for their labor, will be pregnant with evil. Wages being the last thing that is affected by a rise of prices, and then only after the cause has been at work, they will receive in a depreciated currency the price of their labor. They will have to pay more of their wages for the necessaries of life than they were previously in the habit of doing."

From the Washington Globe.

The Coalition of the United States Bank with the Bank of England.

An article in the New York Evening Post boldly strips the late capitulation of the New York merchants with Mr Biddle of its mask. We extract those true and pointed remarks from that paper:

There are circumstances connected with the newly adopted policy of the United States which are to my mind distinctly indicative of a coalition between that institution and the Bank of England, which, if carried into full effect, will place the Government and people of the United States at the mercy of a greater concentrated money power than has ever before existed on the face of the earth. I will recapitulate the circumstances preceding this arrangement for immediately depriving this country of 2,000,000 of specie, and as much more as may be hereafter necessary to supply the Bank of England with that commodity, in order that my readers may understand on what I found my hypothesis.'

It will be recollected that the Bank of England, not long since, alarmed at the diminution of its specie, originating in the wise measures of our government for procuring a supply, commenced a direct warfare on our commerce by refusing the usual facilities of business to merchants engaged in the American trade. These latter could no longer negotiate their bills of exchange with the Bank, and accommodations were studiously witheld. That this policy was intented to force remittances of specie from the merchants of the United States, cannot be doubted. It consequently produces equal alarm in the commercial community, and banks in the U. States; and it produced a crisis which brought into play the petty cunning of the great financier who presides over the great bank of our sister State so much to the prosperity, honor, and happiness of his country.

The more the merchants want money, the greater man is Mr. Nicholas Biddle. He thrives on the public calamities, and demonstrates the necessity of a national bank, by an exhibition of its powers of mischief and oppression. Having let the policy of the Bank of England work a sufficiency of inconvenience to the merchants of the United States, to afford his organ newspapers, and his pensioned orators, new arguments in favor of a national bank, he commenced his operations, with the usual tact of whig politicians and financies, on the threshold of an election.—Having brought the poor merchants of New York, who, almost to a man, I believe, are in favor of him and his bank, to the very verge of ruin, by a series of oppressions, which for aught I know his own previous blunders may have made it necessary to the existence of the institution over which he presides, and forced them to beg for mercy at his hands, he condescends to do exactly what will enable him to play most effectually into the hands of his new English ally. He consents to an arrangement to take 2,000,000 of dollars out of our own banks, and place them in those of the Bank of England. He becomes the catspaw in depriving the United States of an immense sum in specie at the present moment, when it is indispensable to support our own bloated expansions of paper, and he establishes a precedent for a system, by which, in good time, they may be gradually drained of all that remains.

The article concludes thus:

It was my purpose to remark at length on the late publications of British bankers, on the subject of the tendency of national banks, and the violability of bank charters. But I must leave these great expounders of the Constitution of the United States, to some other opportunity or some other hand. They are important as corroborating my assertion, that they are forming, or has already been formed, a coalition of the great paper aristocracies of the United States and England, for the purpose of placing both countries at their feet. It is evident they have made common cause against the measures of General Jackson, for restoring a currency of silver and gold.

ON DIT.—It is said by the WISE *uns*, that Whitney is a perfect salamander,—he will "stand fire," "*frown* vengeance" and "*look* death." Peyton thinks the only way to kill him is to "shoot him in the eye," as the Mississippians do Alligators. But the d—l of it is, the moment whitney *loooks* at him, he is perfectly *hors du combat*—to all intents and purposes "*non-est-come-at-ibus-in-swampo.*"

[Grenada (Miss.) Bulletin.

Unfortunate result of Playfulness.—About five months ago an Englishman applied to Dr. Elliott, the oculist, to ask his advice respecting a tumour, which had grown from a fistulous aperture in the under lid of the left eye. The sufferer represented that the complaint had been gradually increasing for the last two years: that he had been under the care of the oculist of a king, a celebrated army oculist, and two other surgeons of repute, upon whom, although a man of some wealth, he had expended a considerable portion of his substance. Being asked by Dr. Elliott how he could account for the cause of the excrescence, he stated that he had been walking in the environs of London with a lady of his family, and on some trifling disagreement which occurred between them, she playfully attempted to strike him with her parasol, when, unfortunately, the extremity of the parasol struck the lower corner of his left eye. From this blow, severe inflamation of the brain supervened, which, after a dangerous illness, was reduced, and he became comparatively well, with the exception of a blindness of the eye for upwards of a twelvemonth. On his arrival in this country, this individual had recourse to Dr. Elliott, and made him acquainted with the circumstances and result of the accident, as above stated. His immediate application was, to have a fungeous humour extirpated from the external portion of the lower eyelid. This opperation was performed, and the wound quickly healed. About a month ago, the patient called again upon the doctor, with a fresh request that he would remove another tumour, which was growing *within* the socket of the eye. A skilful application of the knife took away this excrescence; and, by the use of a special ungent, prepared by Dr Elliott, for drawing to the surface all the malignant contents of the organ, (as the surgeon concluded some foreign and aggrevatihg body must be enclosod therein,) to his astonishment a hollow, tapering piece of mother of-pearl in the shape of a ferule, in which was inserted a piece of the wooden stick of the parasol, broke sharp off, was extracted from the injured eye! The mother-of-pearl extremity of the parasol, which had been in the eye for more than two years, exceeded an inch and a half in length; and at its upper end, was about the same dimensions in circumference! An instantaneous relief was experienced and the fortunate patient is now convalescent.—Balt. Trans.

An interesting trial took place on Tuesday, the 4th instant, in our Circuit Court, in a case in which the celebrated Mrs. Ann Royal was a party concerned. Mr. Barney Parsons was indicted by the Grand Jury for taking summary satisfaction on the fair lady, for sundry caustic applications of the pen editorial, in the Paul Pry, a paper conducted lately by Mrs. R., Mr. Barney not having the fear of the Press before his eyes, and being somewhat intoxicated, did, with most gallant style, approach the sacred person of the Editress, and did, not having the fear of the costs of suit and various other legal liabilities before his conscience, but only seeing his Royal Critic before his twinkling orbs, raise an article of bluish hue and pliant body denominated a cow-skin, for the purpose brought, over the head of the fair Ann, and apply in the most scientific manner, the aforesaid weapon to her shoulders.

The learned council for the plaintiff remarked, with philosophical precision, that Mr. Barney Parsons should, for the future, bear in mind that excellent old Engling ballad, sung by old people to children—

"Barney leave the girls alone."

This interesting and important trial was not conducted amidst the tears of the audience, and Mrs. Royal sat apart, perfectly unconcerned; and, like her mother Eve, ate apples, while Barney Parsons, who in vain endeavored to make an eloquent speech, had to undergo, like Adam of old, the punishment of the *law of the land*. Barney was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars; but we learn that he well be recommended to mercy.—*Met.*

MR. BENTON.

A great public dinner was given at Tammany Hall, on the 4th. in honor of the inauguration. Among the letters which ware received from numerous distinguished citizens in answer to invitations, was one from Mr. Benton, accompanied by the following sentiment;

'Martin Van Buren, President elect of the U. States—May his administration be auspicious to his country, and may his re-election be a matter of form, and not of contest.'

This sentiment is emphatic. It speaks the wishes of Mr Benton; and, we know, it was intended to speak them, in relation to the next election. He wishes Mr V B,'s election to be auspicious to his country, and in that case, he wishes him to be re-elected without any contest. Certainly, there will be no contest from himself—and thetefore, he declares himself off the field. Such, too, is the sentiment of Mr Rives—and of course all fear of clashing and contention, which the Whigs have been so solicitous to get up, may sesaonably be removed. It is their interest to avoid division—We believe it to be their desire—We know it to be their duty.—Richmond Enquirer,

MR. BIDDLE.—This gentleman's operations with the New York money men remind us of an anecdote we have heard of a barber. He had written on his sign the following lines:

"What do you think;
I'll shave you for *nothing* and give you a *drink*."

A fellow going by, read it, went in and was shaved.—When the operation was over he asked for 'a drink.' The barber affected not to understand him. Why, said the fellow, does not your sign say you'll shave me for nothing and give me a drink? Oh! my dear sir, said the barber that's a misreading. You have read it *affirmatively*. You should have read it *interrogatively*. Thus:—

What! do you think
I'll shave you for *nothing* and *give* you a *drink?* [Balt. Rep.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

It will be seen from the following, taken from the Hartford Patriot of the 8th inst., that the Democratic party have carried their whole Congressional ticket.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, we are rejoiced to say, has been re-elected to Congress, over Mr. Trumbull the federal candidate, by a small majority. Last fall, on the vote for Presidential Electors, the Whigs majority in this county was between two and three hundred, and great fears were entertained that, under the operation of the district system, we should lose the valuable services of Mr. Toucey in Congress. But Hartford County has done her duty nobly—has redeemed and regenerated herself, and deserves the plaudits of her sister counties.

The Hon. Samuel Ingham has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority in New Haven and Middlesex counties. The latter county has given him between 700 and 800 majority.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, &c.

Our returns from all the towns in the State except five give

Edwards	22020	votes.
Ellsworth	20017	"
	2003	

The actual vote is somewhat greater, as only majorities have been received from some towns. The remaining ones to be heard from will not much vary the result.

There are 114 democratic representatives elected and 70 federal. The remaining towns which have made no choice, and from which we have received no returns, will probably increase the democratic number.

CREEK HOSTILITIES.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, by a friend, who has favored us with it, dated Irwington, Alabama, Saturday night, March 25.

"Whilst I was absent, Gen. Welborne sent notice to Irwington, that he expected soon to have a fight with the Indians. A good many of our citizens put off for the nation, and yesterday about 10 o'clock, in the Pea Swamp, the battle commenced. Welborn had about 80 men; it is not known the number of Indians, but supposed to be 150. The battle lasted about 3 hours, without much intermission There were 4 whites killed, two of them our citizens. There were between 40 and 50 Indians found dead; and a squaw informed the whites that the Indians had thrown more of their dead in the water, than they saw on the battle ground. It is generally supposed 100 must have been killed; the balance of the Indians retreated up the river."—Augusta Geo. Constitutionalist, April 1.

COUNT FEDERICO CONFALONIERI.—The Georgetown Metropolitan of yesterday, says. This distinguished gentleman arrived in Washington City, on Saturday morning last, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Albinola.—We are glad to know, that he has been shown every attention by the President, and such of our citizens who were aware of his arrival. Those who have enjoyed the high happiness of social intercourse during his brief stay, with this eminent and celebrated victim of Austrian hate, have had added to their former knowledge of his eminent services in the cause of freedom and general philanthropy, and the dreadful price of persecution which he had to pay for the fortune of being great, and the ambition of being good—a personal acquaintance of touching and lasting interest, with the most ennobling and interesting qualities of human nature.

The Count leaves the city to-morrow morning for Norfolk, on his way to Charleston, with the hope,—in which the millions of America will participate—that the genial air of the South, will tend to the renovation of his shattered constitution. May he be gratified! The jailor of Spellberg hae signed the charter of his respect, and the illustrious stranger will pass through our land, honored and admired. Mr. Albinola, too, his engaging companion, though yet young, has lived long enough, to pass through the ordeal of an Austrian dungeon, to the attachment of America.

RIOT.

Our city has again been made the scene of a disgraceful riot, and again has the Sabbath been desecrated, and all order and decorum violated by a lawless mob, composed ostensibly of firemen; for the badge of various companies was worn by many of the rioters. Baltimore street, our Broadway promenade, which is wont to exhibit on that day more than a usual degree of order and quiet, under the relaxation from the tolis of business, was yesterday thronged with thousands of excited citizens, great numbers of who mwere engaged in a combat of the most brutal character, resulting, we are informed, from preconcerted measures. For upwards of three hours it was at the imminent risk of life and limb that the most peaceable citizen could pass that way, and as the congregation were leaving the Presbyterian Church in Fayette street, the danger which threatened induced them to retreat for some time within the house. A great number of persons, some wholly disconnected with the fire department, were injured by blows and missiles, and the only fact of a gratifying character connected with the affray, is, that it has not, so far as we have yet heard, had a fatal effect.

The parties encountered each other several times in different parts of the city during the day, when severe battles were fought with clubs, brick-bats, stones, &c. the New Market Company usually claiming the victory. Towards the close of the day, the mayor issued an order for the Military to appear, when the Ward guards and a troop of cavalry promptly responded to the call, and this disgraceful affair was terminated, we trust never to be renewed again in our city.

Balt. Transcript.

Treacherous Revenge.—The stamping clerk in the post office at Besancon, in France, recently had one of his hands severely shattered by the explosion of a letter charged with fulminating powder—an injury said to have been inflicted on him by his wife's sister, to punish him for a jealous trick he had in opening and reading his wife,s letters.

From the Delaware Gazette.

The foolish Wise's Investigation—The result of this investigation of the last session cost the government between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars, without being able to establish a single charge, which Wise and Peyton, when asking for such a committee, declared could be developed and maintained. We are happy to see however, that the more inteligent and indipendent of the oposition press are stamping their conduct at the late session with the seal of justly merited reprobation disgust. The following resolution, adopted by the committee will satisfy all of the want of foundation for a single fact, alleged by these fallen factionists:

Resolved, That, so far as has come to the knowledge of the committee, from the results of this investigation, the conditon of the various Executive Departments is prosperous, and that they have been conducted with ability and integrity; that the President aimed to enforce, in all of them, a vigilant & faithful discharge of the public buisiness;& that there is no just cause of complaint from any quarter at the manner in which they have fulfilled the object of their creation."

HUMOROUS.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Boston Herald gives the following advice, which, no doubt, will be duly appreciated by those who try it:

"Fish bones should be boiled some time, if you are in the habit of swallowing them.

"To avoid taking cold by washing yourself, you can take off your skin and give it a good rinsing and then put it on again. To render this process more easy, observe the nonchalence with which an eel allows himself to be stripped.

"To cure an unfortunate attachment, put a large blister plaster upon the left breast, which will draw out the tender passion as clean as a whistle."

The people of Connecticut are proverbial for their dickering propensities. After a recent marriage there, the bridgroom took the clergyman very slily aside, and whispered to him, "Can't you take the pay out in taturs?"

A Distinction.—"Sir, do you mean to say I lie," said a person to a French gentleman. No sare, I say not dat you lie, but, sare, I say dat you walk round about the truth."

POSTSCRIPT, from a boy in Indiana, to his father in New Orleans:—Dear Daddy—corn is dull, and brother John is dead likewise—Excuse haste, (in a bad pain.)

Yours, omnipotent, J. P. C.

A library having taken fire, some one expressed a hope that no *lives* were lost: 'None except the lives of the Poets,' was the reply

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1837.

Our County Court got pretty well through the bu siness of the term on Saturday last—Two of the Judges have left. The Court will sit again to morrow, (Judge Goldsbrough on the bench,) with a view of closing up the dockets, &c.—The session has been unusually long.

The Connecticut election, which took place several days since, has terminated in the complete triumph of the Administration party.

The weather for the past week, was something like spring.—We hope to have a continuance of it, so that those engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, may have an opportunity of attending successfully to their vocations. The prospect for a good wheat crop in this county is quite gloomy—we trust, however, it may turn out better than present appearances would seem to indicate.

We see it stated in some of the Northern papers that Daniel Webster intends to make an excursion through the Western States, during the ensuing summer. It is highly probable the "God-like" has his eye on the Presidency, and is endeavoring, in time, to beat up recruits. His western friends may *dinner* him as much as they please, his ultra federal principles will forever be an impassable obstruction in his pathway to the Chief Magistracy.

Gen. Jackson has arrived at the "Hermitage," with his health much better than it was, when he left Washington. Upon his arrival, his neighbors, friends and acquaintances gave him a most cordial welcome. Indeed throughout the whole course of his route home, he was, on all occasions greeted by his fellow citizens, with the kindest and most affectionate feelings. He will now, in the retired and quiet retreat of his own favorite spot, enjoy that comfort and private independence, which were denied him, when clothed with the high responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Baltimore, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed to lay before his Excellency Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, the wishes of his Democratic brethren of the city of Baltimore and enforce with a becoming earnestness the absolute and indispensible necessity of causing an immediate removal of all officers under the general government in this State of the Federal faith and the appointment in their stead of such of the friends of his administration as shall seem best suited for the situation so vacated.

MR. STEVENSON.—The Whigs were chuckling lately at what they thought the prospect of a recall of Mr. STEVENSON, our distinguished Minister at the Court of St. James. Then, as a consequence, there was to be a war between the Globe and Richmond Enquirer, and great mischief was anticipated. But, lo! Mr. Richie defends his friend, the Minister, without quarreling with his friend of the Globe. All the joyful anticipations of the Whigs are dissipated, and disappointed of the wished-for "family-jar" they are reduced to vent their ire upon the editors of the Enquirer and Globe, *because they would not quarrel.* 'Twas a good plot—an excellent plot, and Messrs. Richie and Blair are a couple of sneaking fellows that they did not fight While on this subject we take occasion to say that we have reed with pride and pleasure in the last Richmond Enquirer the admirable note of Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston, and that we shall republish it the first opportunity that our columns afford.—*Balt. Repub.*

Notice.

THE Members of the *Dorchester Agricultural Society* are requested to meet at the Court House, in Cambridge, on Monday afternoon, May 1st., to re-organize their Institution. All who are inclined to add their names to the present list, which is numerous, will please to come in or send their order, on or before that day. A MEMBER.

April 17, 1837. 2

I. O. O. F.

HOWARD LODGE,

—No. 28.—

A PROCESSION of this Order will be held in New Market, on Tuesday the 16th of May. The Brethren of the different Lodges are invited to attend.

April 17

All papers friendly to the Order will please insert the above.