stood without a parallel in the history of the conquest of nations; and it was with sore regret that he witnessed there, so often, his country and his Government arraigned for its cruelty, injustice, and perfidy, towards not only the savages, but in relation to its conduct with almost every other nation with which it had had any kind of transaction.

Sir, said he, this presents to my mind an awful and ominous foreboding; one upon which the heart of the patriot sickened to reflect. He held in his hand a paper which he would exhibit for the information of that House and the country at large, and which contained in it a volume of comment. It went to shew the proneness of a certain party who called themselves *Whigs*—(true, there were some honorable exceptions)—to be found always in opposition to their country in times of war and peril, and an instinctive opposition to every Democratic popular administration of this Government.

1st. He would begin from the second war in 1812 with Great Britain. Never was an administration more violently denounced than was that truly Democratic administration of Mr. Madison. Every measure, nearly, then, as now, that had any relation to the prosecution of that war, was denounced in most unmeasured terms; and every officer, from the President down, was denounced, either for his ignorance or corruption. These enemies of the Democracy then, as now, failed to convince the people that their Government was either so ignorant or corrupt.

2d. When, but a few years since, our foreign relations were interrupted with France, and a war was threatened us with that powerful nation, where did you, sir, find the energies of that same party, who had just assumed the name of *Whig* directed? Who that were here then, that are here now, have forgotten the bitter denunciations thundered forth in this hall against our then President and his Democratic Administration, which they placed in the wrong in every particular? Sir, these bitter sounds of condemnation have scarcely yet ceased to re-echo in the *crevices* of your Capitol; and, sir, from what party came they? Not from that old Democratic Republican party, that has stood by and sustained this country in every emergency. At that very time, when an honorable Senator of that party was on his feet pouring his vials of wrath on the head of General Jackson for his weak and insulting conduct to Louis Philippe, and laboring to place every act of that illustrious man in the wrong, a messenger arrived in the Senate chamber to announce the news that Louis Philippe was satisfied with the conduct of the American President, and that the claim of our people on that Government would be promptly met and paid.

3d The next war which threatened this nation has been with Mexico. Where, again, have you found the energies of that party directed? In favor of their country? No, sir, no. Already has our Government been denounced in advance, both on this floor and in another part of this capitol, for its conduct towards Mexico, and in the presence of their Ministers and people here. And from what party does this denunciation come? Not, thank God, from the Democratic party; but is levelled against them by the same party that has ever opposed and taken sides with every country to abuse them, and to depreciate our free, popular institutions in the eyes of the world.

4th. Our wars with the Indians What party (from what motive he would not say) had espoused the cause of the savage against civilized man? Who had ever heard more bitter denunciations, and unmeasured censure, let loose upon any party, or any Administration, than had been for nearly two entire days reverberating in that hall against the Democratic party and its Republican Administration? Who had ever witnessed greater efforts there to degrade, by comparison, the prowess of our own arms with that of a base, perfidious, savage foe? Yes, sir; and in the presence of the *chiefs* of their kindred tribes, pæans of applause had been sung to the valjant Seminoles, while the deeds of our brave soldiers had been passed unheeded and forgotten.

5th. But a few days since, we have received the most unwelcome news from our northwestern frontiers; and a prospect of war had there been enkindled with our old veteran and renowned enemy, Great Britian; and how had that news been received in the House? Had any man present forgotten? Was not our own Government immediately denounced? Was not an attempt immediately made on that floor to place her in the wrong? The sounds of the condemnation of this Government had hardly ceased to thrill through his ears The most powerful eloquence was exhibited on the occasion, to which he had listened with the liveliest interest; and he regretted, painfully regretted, that it was not in defence of his Government, in which it was sometimes represented as endeavoring, through weakness and folly, to plunge this country into an unnecessary war with Great Britain, and then as crouching and cowardly cringing before her power.

Sir, by what party, he would again ask, had such a course been pursued here? Not by the Democratic party. They had been found where they had ever been, standing by, battling for, and defending the conduct of their own nation and people, while their opponents here were taking ground against their own Government, and its conduct on every occasion. Was there nothing in all this more than mere accident? Why should so many accidents happen with such uniformity?—Gentleman should pause and reflect, and consult their patriotism. "As much as they love Cæsar, they should love Rome more."

6th. Again, this Government was but yesterday involved in a war, fierce and unrelenting, and decidedly one more dangerous to the liberties of the people of this country, than either that with the Indians, Great Britian, or Mexico, or all three combined' It was the more dangerous, because the attacks of the enemy were by stealth, it never showed itself in an open field of combat—it was wont to lay its insiduous *seiges* in the dark, and expected like the anaconda or boa constrictor, by softly *coiling* itself around the whole body politic as its victim, infusing its influence in every community, by its corruption and bribery, aiming to embrace in its immense folds our whole Republican empire, and with its universal gripe of death, paralyze the action of Government, and leave the last remnant of human liberty lying strangled and prostrated for ever by its fatal embrace. Sir, he would say it, was a war in no common place word, with more than monster—the United States Bank. [Here the chairman (Mr. CONNOR) interrupted Mr. B. and said that the Bank of the United States was not the subject before the House for discussion.]

Mr. B. thanked the chairman of the committee for the intimation that he was getting out of order, which he had been induced to do in pursuit of his game, and following the example of the gentleman to whom he was then replying, and he had made the allusion to the bank, and its war upon the country, merely as a particular example of the course that had been and was then pursued by the opposite party, who had chosen to denominate themselves whigs, and to show most clearly their consistency in being always found on that side that had warred most valiantly against their own Government, and the dearest liberties and rights of a free people; but upon that subject, as he had been interrupted for the present, he would forbear further to speak.

7th. The Abolitionists were now making war upon the country, and by their unhallowed movements are threatening almost an immediate dissolution of the union, which might end perhaps in a most foul and bloody revolution. One gentleman had said that the Abolitionists were divided amongst the Democrat and the Whig parties. This he denied, and had evidence to show. [Here the Chair again interrupted Mr. B. and said he had stopped the gentleman from Pennsylvania from the discussion of abolition, and it was out of order to discuss it then.]

Mr. B. said he would bow with great deference to the decision of the honorable Chairman, and begged pardon if he had followed those who had preceded him in that debate until he had gotten out of order, but that it was impossible to reply to remarks made by honorable gentlemen out of order, without getting out of order himself. He hoped he was the last man in that House, or out of it, that would, knowingly, infract any rule of that House. He was only going on to show, and to prove, beyond the power of contradiction, that that gentleman and his party were identified with the Abolitionists, and that they were, wherever they existed, making war against the Democracy, in conjunction with the whig party, and that the triumph of the one was the triumph of the other; and this, he would show, was particularly and emphatically the case to the North and to the West; but as he had been cut off in his remarks upon that subject by the interference of the Chairman, he would let it pass for the present.

Mr. B. said he hoped he had now shown successively that, in seven most prominent instances, which would stand conspicuous in the future pages of the history of our country, in which that party so violently opposed to the Democracy of the country had been both consistent and persevering in their opposition to their Government, whenever it was found that peril and danger had threatened her, even amid the calamities of war. He was not prepared to say that those who had, or who did at this time, administer this Government, were the ablest that had ever graced their stations: by no means; but he would make bold to say, at least, of them, that the President, the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, of the Department of War, the Navy, and Postmaster General, and Attorney General, were all and each of them men of more than ordinary abilities, and of respectable talents, and who had often, while members of this and the opposite body, proved equal, when thrown in contact, in every respect, to the leaders of the Oopposition; nor had he as yet ever heard of a dishonest or dishonorable act committed by a single member of the Cabinet. If, then, such were the facts, which he presumed none there had the boldness to deny, could it be otherwise than most strange and incomparably marvellous that these men, and every predecessor of their party, should, in every instance, as above alluded to, be found in the wrong, and sacrificing their country's best and dearest interests? Would it not be but rational to suppose that, by accident merely, they might, in some one instance, on those important occasions, have been found in the right by the immaculate spirits of the Opposition?—'for a fool sometimes is right by accident, and the wicked man sometimes doeth a good deed.' What an unfortunate party! What an unfortunate Government is that which has never been in the right, even by accident, but ever cruel, ever unjust and wicked; always weak, in the wrong, and corrupt. So say the enemies of this Administration, and so speak the Whig party of their Government, whenever peril and danger stare her mostly in the face. Now, Mr. Chairman, in all good conscience, do they not attempt to prove too much? I have shown that the fool is sometimes right, if by accident, and that the wicked sometimes do a good act; but this Republican Administration, and the preceding ones, under our Republican Democratic Presidents, selected for their wisdom and integrity by the people themselves, being more unfortunate than the history of the world or the wisdom of man can account for, have scarcely in a single instance been found to committ a single good or wise act in the sight of their opponents. Sir, I say this proves too much, and shows the entire fallacy of the whole foundation of this stupendous superstructure of Whigish opposition. If the Republican Administrations have always been in the wrong, ignorant and corrupt, why has this mighty nation continued so long to prosper and flourish, with strides more rapid and gigantic than has hitherto been known to the history of man; under the especial auspices, too, of these weak, corrupt, degraded Democratic Republican Presidents and their administrations. Sir, if the reverse of this be correct, and their course correct, then the Whigs and the Aristocracy are right; but the fact that this Government does continue yet to exist, free, untrammelled, and secure in its independence, realizing a prosperity hitherto unknown to the world, affords the most conclusive evidence of the falsification of our enemies, whether at home or abroad, and stamps the *brand of falsehood* upon the thousand charges against the competence and virtue of our Democratic Republican Administration and its officers, emanating so often from the foul and corrupting source of party malignancy and disappointed ambition. Yes, sir, how could the Democratic Administrations have thus existed so long, if one hundreth, one thousandth part of the charges of Federalism, Aristocracy, & Whigery, had been true. Thus he had shown that the Opposition had attempted to prove too much; as, if all they had attempted to prove was true, they had proved an impossibility, & the utter impracticability of the existence of this Government.

He thought he had shown how wanton and unauthorized were many of the charges against this Administration and its preceding one, and how utterly reckless had been the course of many of those opposed to it, not only in the present, but in divers other instances. Mr. B. said he had not been forced to speak thus plainly, but that a *crisis* had arrrived, when every man should speak out, and the people of the country should hear the truth, and the whole truth, in relation to the opposition that was carrying on against themselves and their country. It was only necessary for them to know the facts and the real truth in relation to the administration of the Government, & each party would receive their due reward at their corrective hands. He had now concluded the most that he had to say upon the subject then before the committee. He then only had to entreat the very honorable gentlemen who had made such opposition to the measure before the House, and called upon the friends of the Administration to come up and defend its acts, to stand firm in their own opposition to those measures and to show their opposition, and test their sincerity, by recording their names against the passsage of the bill then the subject of discussion, and not to continue that lowest of practices which had been pursued so often there, of opposing for days, and weeks measures of the Administration; and when the vote was about to be taken, to abandon their seats, or refuse to vote against measures that they had so long and bitterly denounced and contemned; a practice that had gained ground by its often repetition in that House for the last three or four years, and one which could not be tolerated by either the reason or good sense of the intelligent people of this country. It was due to the parties which composed that House; it was due to the people and the nation at large, that the yeas and nays should be taken on that bill so soon as it got into the House, that the people might see abroad who were willing to record their names, and who they were, that had oppposed in this manner, nearly every measure of the Government. He called upon the Democratic members of the House, particularly, who he confessed heretofore had been but too backward in asserting the rights of the people in that body. He hoped the yeas nays would be moved for as soon as the bill reached that House. It was all that he asked that each member should be made to endorse his vote upon that subject, and upon every other where a difference of opinion might exist between the two contending parties there. He would not trespass longer upon the patient attention of the House, which he had already intruded on much longer than he had contemplated when he rose, and thanked it unfeignedly for its indulgence.

The Negro Suffrage Question Settled.—Our readers will see, by turning to the proceedings of the Convention of Saturday evening, that the question was taken on the proposition to insert the word "white," as one of the qualifications of voters, in the Constitution, and decided by a large majority, in the affirmative—thus *excluding* negroes from the right of voting at elections in this State. So far as we have been able to ascertain the sentiments of our community upon this question, it coincides with the decision of the Convention.—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

BANKS.

The Commercial Transcript of Thursday contains some severe but just observations upon Bank abuses, as recently developed and set forth in the investigation and report of the committee appointed by the the Legislature of Massachusetts, to examine into the affairs of the Franklin Bank. From the article referred to, we extract the following paragraph.

'More abominable series of fradulent and dishonest acts either on the part of individuals or a corporation never was detailed. The whole management of the bank, from the beginning to the end, appears to have been in the hands of a few individuals, who used its funds unhesitatingly for their own pupcses, involved themselves in ruinous speculations, perjured themselves to obtain the deposites from the United States, and finally ended their career of infamous swindling by sinking the whole capital of the bank, and in addition to this, leaving the institution in debt to the amount of $350,000!'

Our neighbor of the Transcript manifests a pious horror at the idea of the Franklin Bank being in debt to the amount of $850,000, and intimates that such a terrible thing has scarcely ever happened before. Our impressions are short lived. If $350,000 are worth an ejaculation, in what way are we to express our amazement when we reflect upon the fact that the Bank of Maryland, with a capital of $200,000, closed its doors in debt upwards of *two millions, five hundred thousand* dollars? Or what are we to say, when we remember that, within a few days, *four years* have elapsed since the Bank of Maryland failed, and not one cent of dividend has yet been declared. The Franklin Bank failed only the other day, and already the matter is before the Legislature of the State wherein the failure occurred. With us, matters are very different; *four years* have transpired since the Bank of Maryland shut up, and the community are now as much in the dark respecting its affairs, as upon the day when the occurrence took place. The expression of an old philosopher appears to be perfectly carried out; 'all that we know is, nothing can be known.' We think that in the multitude of Legislative enactments which originate with our legislators, it would not be amiss to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Maryland. Now that all excitement on the subject has passed off, an honest report of a disinterested committee of members of the Legislature, would be read without prejudice. This measure, to say the least, is certainly due to the creditors of the Bank, and we feel assured would not be unacceptable to the public. In the case of the Franklin Bank, the report is "*the whole management of the Bank from the beginning to the end, appears to have been in the hands of a few individuals, who used the funds unhesitatingly for their own purposes.*" We should much like to know what would be the report of a committee on the acts of the Bank of Maryland; so much has been said on the subject to little purpose, that we really feel quite anxious to see a fair representation. We think it proper in this place to introduce another paragraph from the Transcript. It refers to a feature in Banks, which although new to some, has long been plain to those who have watched the doings of the Banks closely.

'There is one feature in the report, however, which particularly attracted our attention, and that was an avowal of the fact that a large amount of the specie *was borrowed by four several new banks*, one in the State of Maine, for the purpose of being counted by the Commissioners previous to going into operation, and immediately after, returned to the Bank, leaving them, of course, nearly if not quite destitute of the specie basis required by law for their issues.

It has frequently been said that this species of deceit was practised by new Banks, but we have now tangible proof of the frequency of its occurrence. It is needless to say that such a course of operation is as dishonest as it is illegal. Besides the meanness of the evasion, the directors are responsible to the public for their agency in sending out notes for circulation, purposing to be based upon specie in their vaults, when in fact they have nothing, or next to nothing, with which to redeem them. Such revelations as this which we have commented on, have a tendency to unsettle still farther the confidence of the public in the present mode of organizing banking institutions. That there must be a full supply of specie in the vault of every institution which goes into operation, is acknowledged by all, and all, we believe, will unite in fixing the charge of dishonesty and deceit on those who make themselves parties to such acts as the investigation into the doings of the Franklin Bank has brought to light."

Pretty doings truly! But the matter must be very evil from which no good can arise.—We anticipate great benefit to the public from that developement of the Franklin Bank transaction.

☞The "National Intelligencer," we observe, has done the Ex President justice, by giving the retraction of the Nashville "Banner," which charged General Jackson with saying, that Mr. Van Burens's administration "must go down." The opposition papers seized upon the calumny with great avidity—will they now have the honesty to give the refutation? We asked the same question a week ago;—the "Intelligencer" of yesterday, is the only federal whig paper in which we have met with this simple act of justice. Since they asume to possess "all the virtue," it would be well, if they would occasionally give their readers some evidence of the propriety of the exclusive claim.

For the Dorchester Aurora.

LINES INTENDED FOR A LADY'S ALBUM.

'Tis not the glow on beauty's cheek
That captivates my heart,
'Tis not the charms the lips bespeak
That make my haggard pulses start;
For these are creatures of a day,
They blossom but to fade away.

'Tis not the glance of beauty's eyes,
The contour of her face;
'Tis not alone the charms I prize
Of dignity and grace,
For these, tho' beautiful, must fade,
Must mix forgotten with the dead.

'Tis not the light fantastic toe
That marks the mazy dance,
'Tis not the world's inglorious show
That does my heart entrance,
For these are trifles light as wind,
Compared with the mighty mind.

The mind, the mind, the cultured mind
Alone has charms for me,
And to its sceptre all mankind,
Does bow the willing knee,
Midst ruin's wreck and world's decay,
The mind still holds its sover'ign sway.

Cambridge, Md. JUVENTA.

It is proper to stste that the names of the members of Congress (Messrs. Gallup and Chaney) mentioned in the statement furnished us, touching Mr. Clay's outrageous conduct in the hall of the House of Representatives, were referred to without consultation with them, (as we now understand) and without their consent. The fact as stated, however, as far as we have heard, has not been questioned. The name of the gentleman who furnished it for the Globe is at the service of Mr. Clay, or any friend of his who may demand it.—Globe.

Here is the Statement:

"Being called on, I deem it my duty to state, that yesterday, in the House of Representatives, *immediately* after the Speaker gave his casting vote on the Mississippi election question, the honorable Henry Clay, looking in the direction of the Speaker, exclaimed, "*Go home God damn you! where you belong!*" These epithets were uttered just as the Speaker gave his vote. Mr. Clay was standing near the western entrance to the hall, and close to the bar of the House. I was standing within five feet of Mr. Clay. Mr. Chaney of Ohio, sitting in his seat, was so near Mr. Clay, that he heard his remark, and immediately committed it to writing.—Mr. Gallup of New York was standing near, and heard the same remark very distinctly.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1838.

From the Globe.

GREAT MEETING OF NEW YORK CITY MECHANICS.

The public will perceive, in the proceedings of the great meeting of mechanics and workingmen, (given in another part of this paper,) the growing spirit of independence in the laboring classes against a system which would turn all their toils into mere paper money; money which, in the present state of things, depends for its value on the management of the makers of it, who profit just in proportion to its depreciation. It is impossible that an inteiligent and free people can long tolerate the abuses of the system, as at present exhibited, and which subjects labor and property to the despotic power of secret conclaves of bank officers; which renders every man insecure in his earnings, and produces an universal tendency to extravagance, in prompting every man to expend the paper money in which industry is paid, lest it may perish in his hands. We understand that the resolutions are the production of a *young* mechanic. While such faculties are to be found in these not nurtured in schools, but in the field of observation opened up by our public meetings and discussions, we have no reason to fear the power of the aristocracy. The New York Evening Post says of the meeting:

With regard to the numbers assembled last evening at Tammany Hall, we have this morning received the following estimate:

"Various conjectures last evening at the overwhelming meeting in Tammany Hall, induced me this morning to measure the area of the internal surface so densely crowded. I find it to contain 552 square yards, and standing as they did, excessively jammed, each square yard must have been occupied by, at the lowest calculation, seven persons. Therefore, the aggregate of that vast assembly was 3,864 individuals, all sufferers by the present *nefarious system of banking fraud.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.

MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

District No. 1.	District No. 5.
Minos Adams,	Henry L. McNamara
Luke Mezick,	Wm Andrews,
Edward Wright.	Barzilla Slacum,
District No. 2.	District No 6.
Nimrod Newton,	Wesley Woodland,
James Carroll,	Saml. I Meekins,
N. E. Greene.	Charles Travers,
District No. 3.	District No 7.
Henry Wilcox,	John Newton,
Garrett McBride,	Gardener Bayley,
John H. Hodson.	Thomas Barnett,
District No. 4.	District No 8.
James Hammersley,	William I Ford,
Whitfield Woolford,	Michael Mitchell,
Levin Keene of Hy.	John Keene of Hy.
Orphans' Court.	Wm W Lake.
James Thompson,	Samuel Sewell,
Arthur Bell,	Jacob Wilson,
James Dixon,	John Webster,
Levy Court.	John Griffith,
Jno C Henry,	Reuben Tall,
Magistrates.	
William Byus,	James K Lewis,
Minos Adams,	Archibald F Regan,
Willtam Frazier,	John T Stewart, of L
Uriah Medford,	Joseph S Hooper,
Levin Richardson,	John Rowins,
Eccleston Brown,	Joseph Vaughan,
Rich'd C Keene,	William Newton,
James Carroll,	William Andrews,
Timothy McNamara,	Garret McBride,
Thomas Summers,	Solomon Robinson,
James Hammersley,	Dr Devereux Travers
Wesley Woodland,	James Smith, (S C)
William I Ford,	John G Abbott,
Lewis Ross,	Stanley Richardson,
Edward Wright,	John Webb,
Whitefield Woolford,	James Smith, of L
William Banning,	Levin L Keene,
Thomas Barnett,	Wm D Lynch,
Levin Jones, (C H)	Brannock Moore,
Samuel Sewell,	Jno Robinson, (H B)
Elijah Tall,	Levin W Tall,
Henry L McNamara,	Wm Medford, (C C)
Richard Tall,	N E Greene,
John Newton,	Jessee Wheatley,
John Brohawn,	John Griffith,
Reuben Martino,	William S Harper,
Thomas J Pattison,	William Mears,
Horatio Hughes,	Samuel Harrington,
Fielder G Jones,	John Woolen,
Gardner Bayley,	Barzilla Slacum,
John F Eccleston,	Wm Geoghegan, (I)
Ignatius B Newton,	Samuel I Meekins,
William Howeth,	Matthew Mister,
John Thompson of T	John B. Robinson,
John Jones, of Col.	Solomon F Kirwan,
Michael Mitchell,	William K Travers,
John Keene, (C H)	James Cooper, (B W
John R Creighton,	James Pattison, (T P
Thomas Wingate,	Jno Travers, (H I)
William H Yates,	Matthew Wallace,
Stephen Andrews,	Wm Robinson, Sts H
Henry C Elbert,	Robert Bell,
Luke Mezick,	Benj Travers, (H I)
Nimrod Newton,	Hooper Rawleigh,
Henry Cook, of T	Elijah Hurst,
John Spedden, of R	Solomon H Mitchell,
Samuel Craig,	James Rea,
Levin Keene, of H	Levin Jones, (T P)
Coroners.	
John Muir,	Wm D Travers,
Richard Tall,	John Collins,
Wm A Slacum,	Samuel Mowbray,
Henry Hubbard,	Wm W Jones,
Marcellus Insley,	Wm G Lecompte,
Edwin E Medford,	Francis Price.

Report of the Director of the Mint.—The Director of the Mint has made his annual report to Congress, by which it appears that the three branch mints are about to commence operations, and the one in North Carolina has commenced. This is highly gratifying news in these times of shinplasfication. It is said that a great coinage of small silver, to wit: twenty five cent, ten cent, and five cent pieces, will be ordered to be struck to supply the country with silver change; and also that a large coinage of quarter eagles will be provided. The Director of the Mint, Dr Patterson, shows that a great increase has already commenced in the small coinage both of silver and of gold, and every citizen feels the necessity of going on with the small coinage until the country is amply supplied. The Director of the Mint shows that the coinage for 1837 was:

In gold	$1,035,910,	in half eagles.
Do.	112,700,	in quarter eagles.
In silver	1, 814,910,	in half dollars.
Do	63,110,	in quarter dollars.
Do.	104,200,	in ten cents.
Do.	113,800,	in five cents.
In copper	55,583,	in cents.
Total	$2,299,898.	

The whole amount of coinage which has taken place since the establishment of the Mint in 1793, is:

In gold	$23,250,340
In silver	48,835,192
In copper	795,915
Total	$72,881,448.

It is calculated that the coinage which will take place this year at the mother mint, as well as at New Orleans and at the other branches, will be immense.—Balt. Sun.

United States' Ship Independence.—Extract from a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Com. John B. Nicholson, dated U. S. Ship Independence off Pernambuco, Nov. 15, 1837.

'I have the honor to inform the honorable Secretary of the Navy, that I have arrived off Pernambuco this morning, having sailed from Madeira on the 21st of October, and take the opportunity of a ship just leaving the harbor, to inform the department that the officers and crew of this ship continue to enjoy their usual good health.'

—c—

PRIVATE AFFAIRS.—Every body has seen how busy the Federalists have been in circulating the stories about Gov. Hill's indebtedness to the Commonwealth Bank. But it seems that even MR. Webster, the godlike, had a draft for $10,000 protested at that bank. This sum is nearly *three* times as much as Gov. Hill owed the bank when it failed. But the thousand lies circulated about the State to injure Gov. Hill is all right with the Federalists, but when Mr. Webster is named, this is horrible, infamous! Mr. Webster, the godlike, may owe his hundreds of thousands to the banks, and it is all right, but if Mr. Hill owes a bank a little, then it is all corruption. We think the bank will get its pay of Gov. Hill, as soon, at least, as it does of Mr. Webster. We should like to see every bank debtor's name, and then see who, Federalists or Democrats, owed the banks most. [*N. H. Patriot.*