the slander had been propagated by the Marchioness of Tavistock, consulted one of his fathers friends—a General officer—on the propriety of challenging the Marquis of Tavistock. The advice was that the Marquis should be asked if he had known of the reports in question, and, if he had, whether *he* had adopted, authorized, believed, or defended them. All the reply was in the negative, and the Marchioness of Tavistock remains the accredited propagator of the *lie*. The Marquis of Hastings has demanded from the Queen that she be dismissed, and here the matter is now.

The Lady Flora Hastings has been supported throughout this 'delicate investigation' by the Duchess of Kent. The *gravamen* of the Queen's dislike to her is that she visits the Controys, to whom the Queen has taken a vehement dislike.

The *real* cause of Miss Davy's being slapped across the face by the Queen was, that she was twirling her eye-glass and touched her Majesty on the shoulder. Our Queen has a pretty spirit of her own. Heaven help her husband!

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

CLAY AND HARRISON.

The Cincinnati Republican of the 21st inst. in an article on the conduct of the friends of Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, remarks:

"We repeat now, that the Whig friends of Gen. Harrison will abide by the decision of the convention if it is fairly constituted.—They ask nothing more than a fair expression of the opinion of the party, and they wish to see that opinion fairly obtained. It was for this purpose, and no other, that the convention in question was proposed by a portion of Gen. Harrison's friends at Columbus. The object, as then and there declared, was to secure evidence respecting the feelings of the majority, and, by acquiescing in the will of the greatest number of the people, to promote that union so anxiously desired as the price of ultimate triumph.

"Accordingly, the manner in which delegates to the convention should be elected was distinctly pointed out, as the only method by which the convention could be *fairly constituted* and the wishes of the people themselves expressed. That mode was by requesting the people of each Congressional district to call meetings and appoint their several delegates in due season. The Senatorial delegates were appointed by the State Convention.—Ohio herself gave a noble example of fairness and plainly manifested a desire for union, by selecting two Senatorial delegates, one of whom was friendly to Gen. Harrison, and the other the acknowledged friend of Henry Clay. Could any thing evidence greater delicacy of conduct than this appointment? Can any mode of securing the knowledge of the real sentiments of the people better than that proposed by the Ohio Convention be devised? No candid man will give an affirmative answer to either of these questions.

"In what manner has this fairness and liberality upon the part of the friends of Gen. Harrison been responded to? A legislative convention in Maryland has appointed two Senatorial delegates, and, in the language of a Clay paper, "instructed them to employ their votes and influence to secure the nomination of Henry Clay, of whom they are ardent personal and political friends.' This is following a magnanimous example with a vengeance. We will not comment upon the manner in which these two delegates are known to have been appointed.

"The second response to the voice of the Ohio convention is heard from Louisiana.—A *legislative* convention has met and named delegates for the entire State! What have the people to do with this appointment?—Nothing—their feelings and wishes have not been rightfully consulted, or their concurrence and consent even invited. Persons sent to legislate have forgotten their vocation, and presumed to dictate to the farmer and laborer, and to render the public voice null and void.

"Now, if the Clayites wish to know why the term 'FAIRLY CONSTITUTED' is employed, we will explain. The friends of Gen. Harrison do not consider a convention *fairly constituted* when the delegates are appointed by the *politicians*, instead of the *people*, as in the case of Maryland and Louisiana. The way in which these legislative conventions are got up and the mode of operation is no new thing to the politician. The same machinery used in one half of the public meetings is employed, and with precisely the same results; consequently, in nine cases out of ten, the voice of such a convention is nothing but the echo of the tones of a single individual. These Louisiana delegates, then, it may fairly be presumed, are selected and clothed with full authority by two or three individuals. A glorious 'expression of public opinion,' truly! This mockery is called the proceedings of the thousands of freemen in Louisiana! It is time that such humbug was exposed and appropriately denounced.

"The Whig politicians in the U. States are known to be friendly to Mr. Clay generally. If the National Convention is suffered to be made up by the management and influence of these politicians, and the voice of the people is smothered, as has been the case in Louisiana, the convention will not be FAIRLY CONSTITUTED. It will be nothing but a gathering of all the broken down hacks and office seeking politicians in the Union; where, if honest men are found, it will be as Satan found himself in heaven—through mistake. If the Clayites flatter themselves that the decision of such a convention will satisfy the friends of the farmer of North Bend, they labor under the most absurd hallucination, and may as well be apprised of their egregious error first as last.

"We feel authorized to say distinctly, that the friends of General Harrison will never acquiesce in the decision of a convention, unless the delegates are appointed in the manner adopted by Ohio, the only real Democratic method by which the will of the people can be ascertained. This is not said for effect or intimidation; it is the actual determination of Gen. Harrison's confidential friends. Busy intriguers, therefore, may as well cease their operations, futile, and bootless as they are."

We are rather inclined to consider the above an authorized declaration that General Harrison has determined, convention or no convention, to be a candidate for the office of President. The hero of Tippecanoe is reversing nature—acquiring impetuosity as he approaches his grave—becoming firm as he grows infirm. It will be truly strange, should General Harrison, after being remarkable for ty years for his lack of moral courage, acquire the reputation of a man of firmness and decision in his second childhood.

From the Baltimore Sun of 27th ult.

Celebration of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the foundation of the order, was celebrated by the Odd Fellows with great pomp and ceremony A large number of the brethren from Albany, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk, were present, and assisted in the procession. At ten o'clock, the procession being formed, passed through the principal streets in the upper part of the city, with the regalia, banners, and insignia of the order. The Front street Theatre, at an early hour, was crowded with spectators, principally ladies, who occupied the boxes, the pit and stage being reserved for those members who joined in the procession. There were not less than eight hunddred ladies present, and the first and second rows of boxes being exclusively occupied by them, presented a galaxy of beauty and fashion seldom seen within the walls of a theatre. The gentlemen were fain to betake themselves to the third row, or any other nook or corner from which they could obtain a sight of the celebration. When the procession arrived within the walls, and the spacious stage and pit were filled with them, their regalia glittering in the light the *coup d'oeil* was splendid; but what heightened the interest was the orphan children, who were placed immediately in front of the rostrum at the edge of the stage. The ceremonies commenced by a beautiful anthem, sang by a choir of ladies and gentlemen. A prayer by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, followed, which was succeeded by another anthem. The representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, John Pearce, Esq, then rose and delivered an introductory address, in which he explained the objects of the order, and adverted to the beneficial results which might have accrued to mankind if, in former ages, combinations for mutual improvements and the advance of liberal opinions, had been fostered and suffered to exist. All mankind were ignorant until the lights of knowledge dawned upon their minds, and it was by an interchange of thoughts, feelings and knowledge, that mankind could be best enlightened. He characterized the order of Odd Fellows, as a combination whose objects was mutual benefit, assistance, and improvement. The choir chanted another anthem, after which the orator of the day, Archer Ropes, Esq., arose to deliver his address. In his exordium, he alluded to the presence of the ladies, and congratulated the members upon being joined in this happy celebration, by those whose hearts were filled with the grand principles which actuated the order—benevolence and patriotism. It was pleasing, he said, to throw aside all mystery, and admit that these objects was alone patriotism and charity. He spoke at some length upon the objects of the institution, and pointing to the children seated in front of him, said, "these orphans are the jewels of the order; in rescuing them from want, and leading them in the path of knowledge and virtue, we are more powerful than kings. The tears of gratitude which glisten in their eyes, are more valuable than the gems in a monarch's crown." The aim of the order was charity, and Christians admit their claims to usefulness, for all we ask is "to be judged by our works." Mr. R. then adverted to the presence of the brethren from other places, and welcomed them; in days of yore the knight's errant had gone forth to do feats of warlike prowess, but we, clad in the garb of chivalry, assemble to dispense the blessings of peace.—He spoke of the origin of the order; some would trace its origin to the Romans, and no doubt there had been similar institutions among the ancients; but it should be attributed to this country. It was a philanthopic and patriotic institution, originating in this city, where $20,000 annually were expended by it to the relief of the destitute and sick; and it is a subject of congratulation that the founder is still amongst us (Cheers.) He proceeded to state that there were now 140 lodges in the United States comprising 20 encampments of 1,000 members each. He alluded to the interest the public must feel in this combination of 100,000 members, and it was the duty of the public to investigate its principles; if the order feared public scrutiny they would tear all mystery from it; all were welcome to join and investigate; let them not be judged by those who know them not.—Speaking of the secrecy observed by the order in their transactions, and the insignia and ceremonies they had adopted, he advocated them on the ground that deeds of charity should not be blazoned forth, and to effect the grand end of the order, the aid of the imagination had been called in as a bond of union; and to enable the members to recognize and assist a distressed or travelling brother. He likened the regalia of the order to the standard of our country, which led on to great and glorious ends. And, said he, let every odd fellow guard it, and see that no enmity creeps in to mar its triumphs. They may be obscure to those who see them not understandingly, but they are deep in grave import to those who see them knowingly. In closing, he exorted the brethren to go forth in deeds of charity, under that banner, and accomplish their victories of benevolence.

BANK OF MARYLAND.

We have received from Philadelphia a neat Pamphlet of 134 pages, which has just been published in that city. It is entitled the BANK OF MARYLAND CONSPIRACY, purports to be founded upon facts developed in the report to the creditors, and has been published by *Thomas Ellicott, Esq.* The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of this publication, says—

'Notwithstanding the length of time which has transpired since most of the transactions described, we are mistaken if this report do not create considerable interest among those who were in any way connected with the bank, and a considerable *sensation* amongst such as are implicated by it.'

We concur with the Ledger We have not yet had time to read the whole pamphlet, but we rise from what we have perused with utter amazement. At all times we have been under an impression that a more barefaced or stupendous fraud than that purpetrated upon the creditors of the bank of Maryland never disgraced or convulsed any community; but strong as have been our impressions, they were light and trifling compared with what we now think. The plain and nervous reasoning of Thomas Ellicott, sustained as it is by a recital of the facts, cannot fail to carry conviction to every mind. There is not a man in this city, whether he be a professional man, a merchant, a mechanic, or a laborer, but will rise from the perusal of this book with perfect astonishment. The very natural question, can such things be in a community boasting the blessings of good government, integrity and law? will present itself to the mind of every one, and if the reflection arising upon such question incline to the affirmative, how will each, whatever his condition in life, deplore the existence and triumph of that which, in all its bearings, is calculated to sap the foundations of commercial prosperity, blast the beauties of social intercourse, and produce, as surely as that water finds its level, the triumph of cunning and fraud over fair dealing and innocence. Every citizen of Baltimore is interested in the pamphlet which has just appeared; and not the citizens of Baltimore only, but of Maryland, and we may with propriety add, the United States at large. The wisdom of the future is gleaned from the experience of the past, and never has experience appeared in a shape to be more profited by than in the present instance—coming as it does from the most respectable source, the offspring of a mind matured by years and distinguished for uncommon strength and vigor. We do not hesitate to recommend it to the serious perusal of every man at all interested in the prosperity of the city of Baltimore or the state of Maryland.—*Bal. Sun.*

[*From the Spirit of the Times.*]

POLICE REPORTS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—Before ISAAC ROACH, Mayor.

April 21, 1839.

Leonard Totten, James Little, and Joseph Byers, were drunk and uproarious, and shocking the silence of midnight with their villianous tongues—fined.

Peter Launy had the whiskey palsy—fined.

David Huston had the gutter distemper—fined.

John Wilson had the brandy blues—fined.

Joseph Freeland had the *rum*atism—fined.

George Harris had the "gin-sling" fever—fined.

John Kennedy had the jug jaundice—fined.

Joseph Spencer had the Bacchus billious—he was fined.

Charles Foster fell into a fit of the *blues*—a troop of youngsters, who had never yet seen the blue devils, thought that Charles was one and flocked around the curiosity, much to the annoyance of Sabbath traquility and Levin H. Smith—Charles was fined.

Lemuel Thomas, as black as originanl sin got drunk and insulted the Sabbath with his unspiritual harangue, and violated the sanctity of St. Paul's, (*coloured* St. Paul's,) with his unchristian tongue. He was located, by an officer, in durance beneath the Mayor's sanctum sanctorum, where he committed an assault upon officer Smith—officer Levin H. Smith; at least officer Levin H. Smith said so, and officer Levin H. Smith knows—*something*. Lemuel was fined, and bound over to court.

Joseph Field and John A. Smith, a white and black "nigger," were drunk, riotous and pugilistic, in a miserable and brawling grog shop in Sixth street near Pine—fined, and a warrant issued against the keeper of the nuisance.

Catharine Hull, an "ugly, vile, and midnight hag,' was sent to haunt Moyamensing 30 days.

Charles and Ezekiel Smith, two coloured lads, committed an assault upon two white boys by the name of Charles Little and John Welsh, by throwing "bats"—not bird bats, but brick bats at them. Charles Little was wounded severely in the neck. The imps of colour were bound over to court.

Henry Johnson, a yellow rowdy, in company with some more black vagrants, got drunk and went into Hirst street, where they commenced retarding, by their vile voices, the ceremonies of the Methodist Episcopal African Wesleyan Church. Henry was even infidel enough to "damn the church!" His pious honor, horror-stricken at such a piece of vocal profanity, held him to bail in $200 to answer the sacrilege.

Matilda Keim, a twin hag to Catherine Hull, was sent to join her miserable sister in "Mayo." for 30 days.

Little Gibbs borrowed a line from some one, and went fishing on Saturday. He caught James Eastwood floundering in Mr. Sturgis's auction store, in Front street, and disturbing the knight of the hammer, from knocking down his usual quantum. James was knocked into a fine.

John Davis, a 'genteel' rowdy—got 'beastly'—nay, that's a libel on the brute Republic, no beast will get drunk but a hog—ergo, John was a hog.—He did'nt say whether he had been eating rum cherries or not, but officer Murphy said he had the "staggers," while in the Chesnut Street Theatre, and disturbed the peace of "Old Drury." Fined and bound over in $100.

Several other small bills were brought up before the house, when on motion it adjourned.

(Signed)

☞SAM SLICK [M. P.]☜

From the Baltimore Sun.

SPECULATING BANKS.—The following statement from the Ohio Statesman, is well calculated to awaken the reflection of every man who reads it. Can it be possible that institutions created expressly to advance the interests of the merchants, would have the boldness and the folly to enter the arena of mercantile transactions in competition with, and in opposition to the merchants? The charge that a bank would withhold accomdation from the merchants in order to accumulate and concentrate means wherewith to monopolize the market, is so monstrous that one can scarcely conceive it to be possible—The Ohio paper, however, has designated the institutions, and makes the charge openly & boldly. Read the following:

"*Speculating Banks.*—Great complaints are made in several parts of the country, that certain banks have abandoned their legitimate business, and entered the field of speculation in competition with the merchants. The Chicago Branch of the Illinois Bank, has entered extensively into the pork speculations. By withholding all accommodations from the merchants, it has a vast amount of money at its control, and is enabled completely to monopolize the market. No one else having money, the farmers are compelled to dispose of their pork to the bank or keep it, and the bank can set its own price. After it gets the property in its possession, it can hold it until purchasers are obliged to pay its exorbitant demands.

The Wisconsin Bank has become the monopolizer of lead. The people of that territory assert that it is the greatest curse that was ever inflicted upon any people.

Several of the Southwestern banks have also converted themselves into speculators, to the enrichment of themselves, and the destruction of all around them."

If these charges are true, these institutions should be immediately frowned out of existence, and the individuals under whose direction so gross a perversion has been tolerated, held up to the scorn and detestation of every honest man in the Union. Conduct of this kind on the part of even a few banks, would cast an imputation on banks generally, of so black a character, as to make the whole system hateful and obnoxious. It would therefore be to the interest, as it would be the duty, of the properly conducted banks to completely set their face against the speculating banks, and for so doing we are satisfied they would receive, as they certainly would merit, the approbation and countenance of all intelligent and honest men.

The Philadelphia World nominates Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, for President, and General Winfield Scott, of Va, for Vice President.

Rather Perplexing.—To be sparkling a damsel rather privately, and to have her mother pop into the room just as you have screwed your mouth to give her a kiss. The sensation at that time is enough to make human nature dissolve.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Dorchester Aurora.

The Editor of the 'Chronicle,' in his comments on a communication in the "Aurora," signed "A Spectator," says, it is needless to waste ink in order to prove the utter absurdity of his proposition, as every man of ordinary understanding is aware, that democracy and federalism have long since ceased to agitate the political divisions of our country. I will agree with the Editor that it would be needless for him to waste ink in order to disprove the 'Spectator's' analogy, unless he is so well versed in legerdemain, as to prove truth to be falsehood. It will be as needless also, for the editor to attempt io wheedle the discriminating minds of the public, by a bare denial of the Spectator's analogy, as it is absurd to state that democracy and federalism have ceased to agitate the political divisions of our country.—He further states, that in the whole catalogue of principles which divide the two great political parties of the day, no one principle is involved which is analagous to those held by the Boston federalists. But *to the Banks* the wholesale gambling scheme of the federalists—deny not, sir, that Alexander Hamilton, a rank federal, was the first man that ever introduced a bill for a National Bank—that he and his associate federalists advocated the bill heart aud hand; that the passage of the bill was by the federalists; that again in 1816, the federalists advocated a bill for the incorporation of a national bank—also at the bank veto in 1832, they zealously advocated the cause of the bank,—that Thomas Jefferson, *the father of democracy*, opposed the first bill as *unconstitutional* and *unnecessary*,—that in 1816 it was zealously opposed by the democrats—that in 1832 the democracy of the country put it down—that the national bank has tended greatly to the complete organization of those distinct and visible parties, which in their long and ardent conflict for power, have shaken the United States to their very centre,—deny the above statement, and then say, that the glorious sun has not shone for six months, which the reflecting part of the public will believe equally as soon.

The *name of democrat*, sir, we have not assumed—we justly inherit it, by pursuing the same democratic course which our forefathers pursued and taught us to pursue.—Loco Foco, a nick name the federalists have given us, we don't own, neither do we believe that you with all your mass of *philosophical knowledge* know the definition of Loco Foco, if you do, be so obliging as to inform us,—the name of federalists justly belongs to you—Hocus Pocus, whig, by inheritance, which is entailed upon you as long as you oppose the democratic administration of our government—although your assumed name of whig, is very applicable according to the *first definition* of the word whig, by Samuel Johnson. "The Spectator" whom you supposed to have been once deeply tinctured with Boston federalism, was much too young to drink deep of the pyrian spring of Boston federalism—he only came in after they had got tolerably sober, and *tippled* with them until he saw the inebriating bowl of federalism filed again, and passing so frequent as to cause shameful intoxication—He then left them, and is as destitute of federal principles as the last sentence of your comment would have him to be. I will correct your false supposition, that the Spectator was laboring under the consequences of blasted ambition—your new constituted board of commissioners in one of their philanthropic fits, have most mercifully *compensated* his ambition by giving him the office of *overseer of the road* in common with his fellow democrats.

A SPECTATOR.

MISSISSIPPI.—The State affairs in Mississippi is any thing but flattering. The greatest distress seems to prevail. The newspapers teem to overflowing with legal advertisements. We hear daily of the sacrifice of property, and credit is a thing which is sometimes talked of but hardly expected, much less known

It will be remembered that prior to the commencement of *the great breaking up*, as the dark day has been designated, the planters and merchants of Mississippi became largely indebted to New Orleans. Since that period, when our mercantile community became satisfied that they had been unfairly dealt with by some of the Mississippians, who drew upon more than one house for advances on the same productions of the season, which *were to be* delivered, about ten thousand suits have been instituted, and judgments obtained.—When collections were attempted to be made by the proper officer, the executions were stayed by what are termed "forthcoming bonds," giving additional security for the payment against a future date. The time for payment has come around, and we understand that a declaration of resistance has been made, threatening the officer who may attempt to enforce the obligations. Besides our merchants are to suffer another delay, as it is said that the bonds given were informal, and have to be taken anew.

Some estimate may be placed on the situation of things in Mississippi from the fact that on a *single* offering day, upwards of 5000 notes were tendered the Union Bank for discount, amounting in the aggregate to about $15,000,000! Great distress must prevail, and the worst may not yet have come. It is a bitter thing to wake up from the dream of exhaustless wealth to the reality of embarrassment and a future poverty and labor.—Such we fear has been the fate of many, and we trust that their backs may be strengthened to the burthen.—*True American.*

Betting on Elections.—This corrupting practice, it will be seen by the following law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature is now illegal in this State. We trust that this enactment will not be suffered to be a dead letter on the statute book, but that the most rigid prosecution will be enforced in every instance of its violation.—*Balt. Sun.*

SEC. 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make any bet or wager on any election or elections, to take place in this State, and any person or persons offending against this act, shall be liable to indictment in the County Courts of this State, if the offence be committed in any county, and in Baltimore city court, if the offence be committed in Baltimore city, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be collected as other fines.

SEC. 2d. And be it enacted, That all fines collected under this act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the benefit of the school fund of the State.

SEC. 3d. And be it enacted, That every deposite of money hereafter, in any part of the State, as a wager or bet upon *electors* in this State, or elsewhere, shall be forfeited and paid over to the Levy Courts, or County Commissioners of the county, for the use of primary schools in said county.

Public Land Sales.—A correspondent of the New York Star, writing from Wisconsin, under date of 23d of March, states that the great sale of Public Lands in the Milwaukie Land District has just terminated. It is the largest public land sale which has ever been held in the United States. The quantity of land sold was four hundred and twenty five thousand, five hundred acres; and amounted to five hundred and sixty seven thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine dollars.—Nearly nineteen-twentieths of the whole quantity sold was purchased by *actual settlers* and *all* at the *minimum prices of the government*. The land in this district embraces nearly one half the surveyed part of Michigan, comprising in all about 4,500 square miles, 3,456,000 acres, of which nearly three fourths have been offered at public sale, and more than 700,000 acres have already been taken up. About 2,000,000 of acres, comprising some of the choicest lands in Wisconsin, are yet subject to private entry at the land office.

FATAL DUEL.

An extra from the office of the Old Dominion, dated Portsmouth, April 27th, informs us that a "duel took place yesterday, near the Dismal Swamp Canal, about ten miles this side of Lake Hotel, between Jo Seawell Jones, of Shocco, N. C. and Mr. H. Wright Wilson, of the city of New York.

The parties met about 12 o'clock, near the house of J. F. Foreman, in Norfolk county, Va. and Mr. Wilson fell dead at the first fire. The quarrel originated at Petersburg, during the late races at that place. The cause of quarrel, we learn, was the following words spoken by Mr. Wilson, in presence of Mr. Jones: "I know enough of Southern people to know that they NEVER comply with their obligations." They fought at a distance of six paces."

Remarkable Suicide.—We learn from a citizen of Blackwater, Norfolk county, that Mr. Henry B. Bolt, of that neighborhood, committed suicide some days ago by cutting his throat with a razor in a most shocking manner. What gives to this desperate act an unusual feature, is its entire disconnexion with any of the "numerous ills which flesh is heir to"—from all which he was happily removed—at least so far as worldly treasure, domestic happiness, and a clear conscience, can make life's burdens light. He had previously made his will, and left his whole estate (estimated at $20,000) to his wife, to whom he had only been united about three months! He survived two days, during which he retained his senses and conversed rationally. He assigned no cause for the rash act, but said he believed that he committed it while in a state of mental derangement produced by hypochondria. He had previously been in a low state of health.—Norfolk Beacon.

Poetry of Ancient Burial.—It was among the holiest customs of the ancients to bury the young at morning twilight; for as they strove to give the softest interpretation to death, so they imagined that Aurora, who loved the young, had stolen them to her embraces.

Up to Snuff.—It is said that any she who handles her snuff box for forty years, spends two years in tickling her nose, and two more in blowing it.

More Bumps.—A phrenologist at Gettysburg, Pa., has discovered three new bumps. He calls them Brassfaceitiveness, Softsoapability and Walkintoyourpocketiveness.

A young girl, scarcely yet awake to the mysteries of her nature, and fluttering over the first demonstrations of love, is like a child sporting on the rippling strand on the sea, when a high tide is coming in.