From the Baltimore Republican.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The manner in which the Whig editors speak upon the subject of the proposed Independent Treasury system would seem to argue that they did not understand it; that they are conscious that they cannot adduce any thing against it by way of reason or argument, or that the people are incapable of forming a correct judgment in relation to matters effecting their interests. There is not one of them that attempts to reason upon the subject, but all their denunciations against it and opposition to it, consists in rant, and declarations which any and every intelligent individual must know to be utterly untrue.—They allege that it is a proposition to take the people's money from the custody of the people, or their representatives, and place it in the hands of the Executive; that it is to collect all the gold and silver in the country in the government vaults, of which the President is to keep the key, and the people are to have no agency in its distribution or appropriation. There is no sensible man who does not know this to be untrue; and yet they would have the people oppose it on the ground of such allegations. If the Banks were the people, it would be true to the extent of taking the money from the people and placing it in the keeping of the agents of the people appointed by the President and the representatives of the people; but the banks are so far from being the people that they are not responsible either to the people or the government; and as to its giving to the President the power to apply the money and leave to the people no agency in the distribution or appropriation, every man knows that not a cent of it could be used without an appropriation by the representatives of the people in the two houses of Congress. They tell us also that it would be the means of increasing the patronage of the Executive, when every man must know that the very reverse would be the fact. The officers in whose hands the funds would be left for safe keeping are now appointed by the President and the Senate, and they would continue to be so appointed under the operation of that system, and consequently would not produce for the President any more patronage or extend his power over those officers, while on the other hand it would deprive him of the opportunity, if he desired to employ it, of exercising an influence over the Banks or their dependants who might desire to use the public funds. The number of those who are connected with the Banks and who are dependent upon them is known to be immense; and as the President would be deprived of the opportunity of exercising an influence over them, it would greatly curtail the extent of the influence which he might otherwise exercise.

These are matters which every man of common sense may clearly understand; as to the ground upon which the Whigs oppose the proposition are so clearly untenable, it must be perfectly manifest that when they rest their opposition upon such grounds alone, they have no substantial reasons to urge against it. If they could urge any reasonable objections to it, they certainly would not confine themselves to the use only such as are so entirely unreasonable.

But what are the reasons in favor of it?—They are that the public money would not be employed in a manner which would operate, as it has operated, to the injury of the public. It would be reserved to be applied to the purposes for which it is collected, and would always be ready to be applied to those purposes instead of being liable to be locked up beyond the reach of both the people and the government, as it has been. It would remove all motive, and all inducement for collecting from the people any more than is absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of the government, instead of collecting, as has been done, a large surplus revenue. These are certainly very important considerations, and cannot be overlooked by an intelligent community. These are substantial grounds for advocating its adoption; and as the Whigs have urged, we must suppose that they can urge, no substantial objections against it.—Under such circumstances the people cannot certainly fail to decide, as the people in the West have done, in favor of the measure.

From the Nashville Union.

THE CONTEST IS OVER.

The contest is over—and Republicanism is triumphant in Tennessee. Every inch of ground has been contested—while all the powers of the State Government and of factious partizanship, have been brought to bear against us. Undue influences, extraneous and extraordinary in their nature and tendency have been working directly and indirectly, openly and covertly, against the FREE POWER OF THE PEOPLE. But, nevertheless, the popular will has triumphed, and the friends of good government are rejoined overmuch.

The contest is over—and Tennesseeans have shown to the world that they are an intelligent, a deep-thinking, and virtuous people. They have shown their utter abhorrence of the poor clap traps with which the journals of Federalism have teemed. They have pointed with indignant scorn to the mere *haro* about "Van Buren and his *odious* administration," "the spoils party," "the spoilsmen," and such common catch words often used by desperate factions *for effect*.—They have returned with warm hearts and willing hands to their first love. They have proclaimed their determination to adhere to the principles of political rights and duties which their patriotic fathers have felt as guides to posterity—and have declared with an "utterance" too "full and distinct" to be misunderstood, that Federalism shall have no resting place in Tennessee.

The contest is over—and dishonest Federal Leaders who can maintain their political positions only by deceiving men who are better than themselves, are sad. They have resorted to every expedient within the range of possibility to maintain themselves; but they are defeated. Our Senators in Congress! men in whose hands the highest power of the government, the power even of impeaching the President himself—have descended from their elevated seats, and actively taken part in the struggle against us. They have resorted to *means*, too, of which any common citizen should be ashamed. But they are defeated—and great is their chagrin and mortification.

The contest is over. And Tennessee has placed at the head of her government a man who has few, if any, superiors in the country. We are confident that James K. Polk, of whom every American citizen may well be proud, will administer the government of this State in a manner highly acceptable to all his friends, and to a majority of his political enemies He has been called to the Executive Chair upon one of the most brilliant triumphs of principle that ever took place in the country.

The contest is over. We have a handsome majority in the State Legislature where there was before a large majority against us. We have six Representatives in Congress, where we before had only three. Indeed our triumph is complete.

The following significant and searching article is from the Ohio Confederate, a Harrison paper:

Mr. Clay on a visit to the Northern Lakes, the Niagara Falls, &c., received the attentions and hospitalities of the citizens of Buffalo. From his eloquent (and to those who heard it, doubtless impressive) reply to their address, we extract the concluding paragraphs—the only portion, perhaps, of general interest. He insists upon "a change of rulers" as the only "effectual remedy" to "correct past evils and to avert impending dangers." Of these the most alarming in his estimation, seems to be what he describes as the "fearful conjunction of the purse and the sword in the same hands." Now it does appear almost inexcusable in a man occupying the enviable elevation which Mr. Clay holds among men to persist in opposing a great and vital measure by declamation. How can a lofty mind condescend to such a course?—"The union of the purse and the sword," forsooth! Will any candid man deny that the effect of the proposed system, by which the connection between the Government and the banks shall be dissolved, will be to extricate the public treasure from the control of the President, and commit it to the custody of responsible agents constrained to care and fidelity by the most powerful motives which can operate upon the human mind! Has Congress the power to protect the public money from the President in no way, but by entrusting it to the banks. Can the banks alone be reached by the laws of Congress! Have they alone a reputation for moral rectitude worth preserving! Are they alone, too pure, too patriotic, too obedient to law and watchful of the public interest to minister to the ambition, the avarice and selfishness of a vicious Executive head? "The union of the purse and sword," indeed! Give the millions of the public money to the banks—they are above all mercenary considerations (?) and it will be safely kept and always ready, (?) and there is, in that case, no "conjunction of the purse and the sword"—place it in the custody of others, no matter by what responsibilities secured, no matter how effectually preserved from the possession or authority of the President, it is "fearful conjunction of the purse and the sword." But we are detaining the reader from Mr. Clay's speech.

The Effect.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Star, a Whig paper, writing from Albany, says in reference to Mr. Clay, "I love his talents and his commanding eloquence, but these can never make him President. There must be the elements of popularity in a man's character, something which the common mind can fasten upon, to give even to commanding talents the support of the people." Again he says, "since Mr. Clay has arrived from the Western part of this State, three leading Whig papers in some of the very counties where he was best received have come out against him." He asks us "what does this prove, but that his visit has not favorably effected his prospects in this State! Again he says, 'we have constant intelligence from our Western & Northern counties, that Mr. Clay cannot get their votes." This is rather cold comfort to Mr. Clay's advocates. He had better abandon the State of New York as soon as possible if such is the effect of his visit; and from the course he has pursued since he has been there such should be the effect of it.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Resignation.—F. H. Elmore, a member of Congress from the State of South Carolina, has resigned his seat.

ALL HAIL INDIANA!—The members of Congress probably elected are as follows: Robert Dale Owen, Dem., in place of Ratcliff Boon, Dem.; John W. Davis, Dem, in the place of John Ewing, Eed.; John Carr, Dem, in place of William Graham, Fed., by 1500 to 2000 majority; Thomas Smith, Dem, in place of George H. Dunn, Fed, by about 800 majority; William W. Wick, Dem, in place of William Herrod, Fed., by 800 majority; Tilghman A. Howard, Dem, in place of Albert S. White, Fed; and James Rariden, Fed, re elected.

Great as has been the democratic gain numerically speaking, it has been still greater in the ability and talents of the members we have elected. The democratic part of the delegation, in proportion to their numbers, will not suffer by a comparison with the delegation of any other State in the Union.—Messrs. Davis and Carr are old members, well known to the democracy of the Union. Mr. Owen is a man of splendid talents, and considered by his friends unsurpassed as a public speaker by any other man in the state. Mr. Smith is one of the hard fisted working men of the country—a tanner by trade, and of first rate natural abilities. It is said that he has tanned his opponent so thoroughly with the bark from an oaken cudgle of democracy, that he may well consider himself "*done* for" during the remainder of his life. Mr. Wick has been heretofore one of the Judges of the supreme Court of the State, and will no doubt burn bright in the situation to which he has been elevated. Mr. Howard is now the Attorney of the United States for that District—a native of this State, of a sound, vigorous and substantial mode of speaking, which will tell with great effect upon the floor of Congress. Such are chosen Representatives of our Indiana friends; their election is just cause of joy to the democracy of the Union.—*N. Y. Era.*

WELLERISMS.

"*Does your anxious mother know you're out?*" as *Gov.* Polk said to Gov. Cannon, the next day after the election in *Tennessee.*

"*Stop that Ball,*" as Governor Cannon said to Col. Polk, when he saw the Democrats flocking to the polls and depositing their votes for him as their candidate for governor.

"*What a falling off is there!*"—as the whigs say when they compare Governor Cannon's vote in Tennessee two years ago, with the vote now given to Col. Polk for the same office.

"*Fire Lower,*" as Menefee and Southgate said to Messrs. Butler and Ward, when they got beat at the election in Kentucky the other day.

"*What a d—l of a scrape we're in,*" as the whig candidates for Congress in Indiana said when they found they had been succeeded by Democrats.

"*Loco Focos is riz,*" as the whigs in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana said when they saw the Democrats flocking to the elections in those states, and overwhelming them like a mighty torrent.

[*Delaware Gaz.*

A Great Yield.—An editor says that one *bed bug* will produce 2,000 'young 'uns' per annum; to which the Boston Post replies that this is about equal to the issue of bank bills in proportion to the specie in their vaults.—Yes, and the banks bite the people quite as bad as the *bed bugs.*—[Ibid.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—*Messrs. Webster & Clay.*—The co partnership recently heretofore subsisting between these gentlemen, for the purpose of trade and traffic in office, has been dissolved by mutual consent—the former having withdrawn from the connection. All persons indebted to the firm for favors received, or offices promised, are requested to make payment in *votes* to Mr. C. who will carry on the business in future on his own account. Ever grateful for past favors and past kindness, he will still carry on the eating and drinking business in the wholesale way, at his own stand in Kentucky, near the sign of the 'Barbacue,' where he invites his friends and the public to call and favor him with their patronage. All orders in eating and drinking neatly executed to order, with diligence and despatch and on the most accommodating terms. Mr. Clay having taking Mr. Webster's stock in trade in the *East*, presents his compliments to the friends and patrons of his late partner, requesting them to favor him with their patronage in future, and hopes from his unremitted attention to his own official interests, to merit a portion of the popular support. Presidents and Secretaries will be made in the most approved manner, and all commodities in his line furnished on the most advantageous terms P. S. Mr. C's friends are informed that he is at present *just over the line*, where he will temporarily supply himself with principles until the return of his agent and old partner, from abroad, with aristocratic patterns of the newest and most approved figure. The "Webster Rint" furnished him with abundant means; and his known and admitted abilities to pass upon the article which he is in quest of, it is hoped will prove inducement sufficient for those in the *retail* way to abide his coming. N. B. Old pridciples turned, and made to look as well as new at the shortest notice.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The gloom of Wall Street.—The N. York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, complains that "the money market is hardly, if at all, relieved." He admits that specie has fallen to nearly the par of paper, and that Exchange upon England is at 108 to 109; but then he alleges that one and a half per cent has to be given for the loan of money. This is the natural consequence of speculation and overtrading. Often as those who have indulged in it have been bitten in consequence of it, there are still many who will persist in the practice. While they can obtain money, and frequently when they cannot, they enter into large engagements, with a hope that their desires will be realized; but pay day must come round, and then the cry of pressure in the money market is raised.—The result is so natural that it is astonishing men who profess to have intelligence and judgment cannot and do not perceive it, and act accordingly. And yet the whigs, instead of attributing it to its right causes, persist in endeavoring to impress their readers with the belief that it is all the result of mismanagement on the part of the Government. It is hard to say whether the ignorance or impudence they display in so doing is the greatest The people, however, have become well acquainted with these matters, and treat the representations of the whigs as they merit The sober second thought is performing its work.—*Bal. Rep.*

SEMINOLES CAPTURED—LATE FROM FLORIDA.

We hasten to lay the important intelligence contained in the following letter before our readers—The Charleston, which brought the news, arrived here yesterday with the Indians mentioned.

The faithless band were caught in their own fashion—and we only wish every red skinned murderer on the Peninsula, was in their present situation:—*Savannah Georgian.*

GAREY'S FERRY, Aug. 9th, 1839.

The Steamboat Charleston leaves Garey's Ferry to-day, with 46 Seminoles, prisoners of war, in charge of Lieut. W. K. Hanson, 7th Infantry. These Indians were captured by that officer at Fort Mellon, a few days since, under the following circumstances:—The intelligence of the Coloosahatchee murder was brought to Fort Mellon on the 31st ult, by a detachment of Dragoons. The Indians who were encamped in considerable numbers at Fort Mellon, receiving rations, &c. fled precipitately at the sight of a mounted force, & would not return to the Fort until the Dragoons had started back for Tampa, a few of them then came in, and announced that the Chief would visit the Fort on the 3d day, with some of his people to procure provisions. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 3d, forty-five of them, men, women, and children came into the Fort. At a preconcerted signal, the troops ran to their arms, closed the gates, and surrounded the Seminoles. They made some efforts to escape, and two men broke through the line of soldiers. A volley of musquetry was poured upon them, and they both dropped dead. The remainder then quietly surrendered. The Steamboat Charleston reached the Fort two days after the capture, and the Indians were at once transferred on board. On the 5th, another Seminole with his wife and child were captured, making the whole amount of prisoners 46, of whom fourteen were men. They reached Garey's Ferry yesterday.

The most singular circumstance attending this affair, is, that the Indians had got intelligence by a runner of the Coloosahatchee massacre before their capture. They were ignorant, however, that the same news had been received at Fort Mellon, and thought, therefore, that they might safely return to the Fort to procure provisions before they left the vicinity. They maintained an appearance of friendship throughout the whole time, which was met by appearances equally sincere on the part of the garrison, until the proper moment came for undeceiving them. The intelligence of the Coloosahatchee affair had been brought to them on the 2d August by an Indian named *Spanish John*, residing on the Gulf coast. He was one of the two who attempted to escape when surrounded by the troops at Fort Mellon, and was shot as above stated. He had with him a large amount of money, and a number of percussion caps, such as are used by the Dragoons. It is not impossible that he was present at, if not an actor in the Coloosahatchee tragedy.

FLORIDA.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, after stating that he had a long conversation with Gen. Brown, of Tallahassee, one of the deputation, adds:

"We are satisfied that the Indians are in greater force, supplied with better means, and more determined on hostilities, than is generally supposed. It will become necessary to strike at him again, and to drive them off. The only question is, what is the best species of force for this purpose? It seems to be the impression in Florida that another species of force is necessary, besides the regular troops or volunteer militia who have not been acquainted with the modes of Indian warfare. Either United States mounted volunteers, from parts of the country which are familiar with the habits and mode of fighting the Indian, and who can operate without being controlled by the United States officers, and who can, with proper guides, dash into the woods and hammocks, &c.; or enterprizing persons, who will be allowed to settle on portions of the public lands, upon condition of fighting the Indians and protecting the country, &c.; or both these similar species of force combined are considered the best troops for the purpose. At all events, Florida requires arms, ammunition, and provisions for her own volunteers for the present. A small and bold band of about forty men have consented to act under a leader, to hover over the hiding places, and dash among the enemy. They are to be allowed so much for the scalp of each Indian warrior, or a prisoner, and the money has been raised by private subscription among the people. This band is about proceeding to operations. We understand the Commissioners will proceed to New York to confer immediately with the Secretary of War."

From the N. O. Louisianian.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the fast-sailing schooner Geo. H. Wetter, Captain Delvailla, which left Tampico the 31st July, we have received papers and letters up to that date, from which we make the following extracts. Our dates from the city of Mexico are up to the 25th.

Letters from Tampico, of July 30, state that the country is perfectly tranquil. Bustamente has resumed the Presidential chair, and Santa Ana has retired to his farm of Manga de Clavo.

The custom house officers exhibit the utmost rigor towards trade.

The decision of Government relative to duties accrued at Tampico will be found below. Vessels which arrived before they knew the law of Jan. 8, will pay 25 per cent—those which arrived after the promulgation of the law will be subject to other duties. Our correspondent observes this is all verbiage, and the Government will get nothing.

The English brig Rebecca was seized and sold.

Another correspondent says the country is wholly unprovided with merchandize.

The Wetter brings $115,000 to different consignees.

A letter dated Tampico, July 28, says, Bustamente was very coldly received there—not a single *vivat*. After some delay, the conquering party commenced their system of exactions, and they are trying to collect new duties on goods imported during the revolt.—All the merchants have protested against this attempt, and the Government, perceiving its injustice, are ready to abandon it.

The merchants are burying their goods.—Two conductas have arrived with two and a half millions of dollars, and trade seems to resume its former activity. The sickly season approaches, and purchasers are fearful of coming to Tampico. If peace continues, we may count on better times. But *quiem sabe?*

The following singular event is related in the Jackson (La.) Republican of the 27th July:

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

Some time since the Sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi had received, in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.—Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it.

Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance called at the house, and asked permission to remain over night. Disliking to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon after retired to rest.

Late in the night, three men disguised as negroes came to the house, called up the lady, and demanded possession of the money left in her charge. Believing that there was no help for it, she at length told them that the money was in another room, and that she would go and get it for them.

It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger; and on going for it she found him up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the robbers.

Telling the lady to be of good heart he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers and to shoot the fellow whilst in the act of doing so; on her doing which he (the stranger) would be ready for the other two.

With a coolness and courage that it is difficult to conceive of in a woman, she did as directed, and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant and the stranger's bullet had floored a second robber. The third attempted to escape, but was overtaken at the gate by the stranger, and fell under the thrust of his knife!

As soon as practicable the neighbors were alarmed, and on washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of her near neighbors.

Such is the story in substance. As before stated, it comes in a letter from a lady whose credibility we are willing to vouch. If error existed in the statement, either the writer of the letter was misinformed or we have been most egregiously hoaxed.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP LIVERPOOL.

The steam-ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Monday morning at 2 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 1st instant bringing Liverpool papers of that date and London papers of the day previous.

In English politics nothing of great interest, but important intelligence has been received from Constantinople. Sultan MAHMUD is dead, and his army totally routed by the Egyptians under Ibrahim. The Captain Pasha had treacherously delivered up the whole Turkish fleet to Mehemit Ali.

The son of the Sultan had ascended the throne of his father. He had appointed his Ministers, and negociations were going on for adjustment of the difficulties with Egypt, under the auspices of the Great European powers.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

Alexandria, July 6.

The Turkish army of Syria is defunct.—The following are the facts:—

On the 20th of June his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian army, moved from its encampment, and crossed the Ladjour, and then marched to the village of Mezza, where the Sultan's cavalry, commanded by four Pashas, were encamped. His Highness Ibrahim Pasha ordered all his artillery to take up a position within half a mile of the Turkish army, and to cannonade it.—At 5, P. M. they opened their fire, and in half an hour the Turkish Cavalry fled, pell-mell, in the direction of Nezib (where the Sultan's main army was encamped under Hafiz Pasha,) leaving behind them all their provisions and military chests. His Highness Ibrahim Pasha then halted the Egyptian force for repose till midnight.

June 21st.—At midnight he marched towards Nezib; fell in, after daylight, with the cavalry he had commanded before, and all the remaining cavalry of the Turkish force, which had been advanced in two divisions—namely, one half at Mezzo, and the other in advance of Nezib.

On the 24th, at midnight, the whole of the Egyptian force was in presence of the Turks, and shortly afterwards commenced the general action, of which I give you an account in the following extract of a letter from the Austrian Consol at Aleppo, dated June 28th, in the evening.

"The army of Hafiz Pasha ceased to exist yesterday after a cannonade of three hours. The Turks threw down their arms and abandoned their artillery and ammunition, flying in every direction. Not one of them could have reached the Euphrates had Ibrahim Pasha wished seriously to prevent it. The city of Aleppo has petitioned Ibrahim Pasha to make arrangements for obliging the disarmed soldiery of Hafiz Pasha to recross the Euphrates, in order to disturb the security we enjoy here.

The population of this town is proceeding *en masse* on the road to Messir for the purpose of meeting several prisoners of rank who are expected to arrive. On the field of battle were taken several English amateurs, who were brought thither by curosity, and who have expressed their great astonishment at the luckless result of the campaign.

"The poor Sultan will probably have to make great sacrifices in order to appease his powerful vassal. The few Egyptian troops left here have set out in the direction of the camp, which is precisely on the same ground occupied yesterday morning by Hafiz Pasha and his army. To-morrow or next day the Egyptian advanced guard, commanded by Osman Pasha, will commence passing the Euphrates—every thing indicates that such is the intention of the Egyptian Seraskier."

This day (July 6) the Pacha's steamers the Generoso and the Egyptian arrived, but we regret to say that they do not bring Ibraham Pacha's despatches.—We suppose he thinks his laconic telegraphic despatch to his father, via Damietta, to be sufficient. It ran thus:—"The Turks are dispersed; they have left behind them every thing, besides 6000 prisoners." By these vessels we learn that 4000 of the said prisoners have applied to enter the Pasha's service. They have been accepted, and transports have been ordered to Scanderoon to bring them here. They will probably be sent to the Hedjas and Yemen, to assist in bringing the whole of Arabia under the Egyptian government.

A Tough Fish Story.—On a passage some time since, to Jamaica, with troops on board, a lad, who was a fifer, sitting on the gunwale, by a sudden roll of the ship fell overboard, and was directly swallowed by a shark. A hook was immediately baited with a piece of beef and thrown over the stern, which was immediately seized by the shark, and the fish was presently hauled on board. On opening his belly, the boy was found snugly seated between two ribs, unconcerned, playing a tune on his fife. We wonder whether the whale that swallowed Jonah of old, could swallow this fish story.

The Crops.—A gentleman who has just returned from a visit in Worcester and Somerset counties in Maryland and Sussex county Delaware informs the editor of the Baltimore Post, that the oldest inhabitants of these counties state that, the prospects for the corn crops this year are more promising than they have ever before witnessed. We have been informed likewise by some of the oldest farmers in the western part of this county that they have never seen any thing to compare to the wheat, rye and oat crops of the present year; and that the corn has every appearance of yielding a most abundant crop.—Del. Gazette.

"What in dat tub on your brack head, dar, nigga?"

"Why, saft soap—what you tink, Cuff?"

"Whar goin wid 'em?"

"Oh, jist down street to the Wig printin' office."

"What for, dat, Sambo?"

"Oh, mix 'em in the politics, for make de paper go down the loky foky troats wid, dat's all."

"Well, now look here, Sambo—better not hab too much dat stuff in—dey try it down in New York, but 'twas no go—dey smell de rat—can't soff-soap dem loky-fokys, no how."