## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
### FIRST SESSION.
THURSDAY, May 15, 1834.

### IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, transmitting a copy of a treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, recently concluded with the Republic of Chili.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Navy Department, made in compliance with the provisions of the act of February, 1811, showing the condition of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

Mr. Naudain presented the proceedings of a public meeting recently held at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, expressing their disapprobation of the Protest sent to the Senate by the President of the United States, on the 18th day of April last; which were read.

Mr. Naudain then moved that the proceedings be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion to print the resolutions led to some discussion. It was opposed by Mr. Forsyth, on the ground that it was imposing an unnecessary expense on the contingent fund of the Senate; that it had reference to a subject which was not now before the Senate, but which had become a portion of history; and that it would be useless, inasmuch as the members of the Senate already knew the nature of the proceedings. Mr. Kane moved to amend the motion to print, by adding to it a provision that the protest of the President should be appended to the proceedings, and printed with them. This was opposed by Mr. Clay, Clayton, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Poindexter. The objection of Mr. Forsyth was, that it would show no respect to the President to put his protest on the printed file of the Senate, after refusing to put it on the Journal. By the other gentlmen, it was opposed as an effort to accomplish that by indirection, which the Senate had refused to direct; that the protest had already been printed and published by the Executive, and that 40,000 had been issued from the Globe office.

The amendment was almost unanimously rejected, and the motion to print was then agreed to without a division.

PENSION BOOKS.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order, being the report of the committee on the Judiciary on the message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the Pension Books and the United States Bank.

Mr. Clayton then resumed and concluded his remarks; in the course of which, he moved to amend the resolutions reported by the committee, by substituting for them the following:

*Resolved*, That the act of congress for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed on the 15th of May, 1828, and the act supplementary to that act passed on the 7th of June, 1832, are properly acts providing for the payment of Military pensions.

*Resolved*, That no power is conferred by any law upon the department, or Secretary of War, to remove the agency for the payment of pensioners under the said act of the 7th June, 1832, and the funds, books, and papers connected with that agency, from the Bank of the United States, and to appoint other agents to supersede that Bank in the payment of such pensioners.

Mr. Kane then addressed the Senate, in reply to Mr. Clayton, and in vindication of the opinion of the Attorney General, and continued for some time, when he yielded the floor without having come to any decision, and

The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Mercer, by leave, moved the following resolution; which was read, considered and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That a late treatise, published in London, in 1833, on Canal Navigation, by John M. Neil, omitting the plates, be added to, and made a part of the appendix of the Report of the committee on Roads and Canals on Bill No. 94, authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Boon asked the unanimous consent of the House, to take up the resolution heretofore submitted by him, proposing to fix a day for the termination of the present session of Congress. Objections having been made, Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rule for the purpose, and called for the Yeas and Nays thereon.

The House agreed to suspend the rule—Yeas 136, Nays 23.

The resolution was then taken up as follows:

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress, by an adjournment of their respective Houses, on Monday, the 16th day of June next.

Mr. Hardin moved to strike out "the 16th June" and insert "the 2d July." He presumed the honorable member from Indiana (Mr. Boon) was not more solicitous than he was to return to the bosom of his family; his business, both professional and private, calling upon him (Mr. H.) as urgently and imperiously as did that of any other honorable member's so to do. But he was named in the resolution, considering the state of business, public and private, of high importance before the House, which yet remained to be acted upon, and which, if the resolution was adopted, there would not be time enough to despatch. He need not remind the House of the days that were set apart for private business: that Mondays only were set apart for the reception of memorials; and that, judging from the slow progress that was made with those already presented, there was little probability that there would be sufficient time left to go through the several States for that purpose.

Under such circumstances, then, with the knowledge they must have of the state of the business generally, he would put it to every gentleman to say, was it possible for the House to accomplish what was necessary to be accomplished, before they would think of adjourning? Mr. H. enumerated, as coming within this description; the various appropriation bills; and, above all others, he said, was the Commutation bill, recently recommitted; and one that he had much at heart, the bill to place on the pension roll those persons who had been engaged in the Indian wars prior to 1794. There were other bills of as great importance to various sections and interests. One for the construction of the Potomac Bridge; one in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and that in relation to the extension of the Cumberland Road; this latter being one of paramount interest to the whole West. How many days, he asked the House to consider, would be consumed in the case of the Kentucky contested election? Three or four at least.

He would remark further, that scarcely more than one or two of the subjects before the committee on the Judiciary, and which were of high importance, were yet acted upon. One of these alone was of such importance, that the House should pause before they would fix a day to adjourn, and thus leave it unsettled. He alluded to the case as to property claimed by the city of New Orleans from the U. States, and which having been referred to Congress, was sent to that Committee, who had prepared a bill in conformity to their views, and which went to settle a question, that had left the city hitherto in a most unsettled state. The member representing that section, had yielded to the decision made on the subject by the Committee. Was this, however, to be left undisposed of, as he contended it must inevitably be, if so early a day was named? There were the Indian bills, not the least in importance, to be considered. He believed, in fact, there never were previously so many and important subjects presented as at this session, and now remaining to be disposed of, owing to the unfortunate state the country had been thrown into by the rash measures of the Executive, and which it was necessary that the House should act upon.

However gentlemen might say that many or all these bills might be acted on next session, it should be recollected that the next session of Congress would consist of not more than eighty eight days. He hoped, therefore, that so trifling an extension of the time as he proposed, would not be objected to. Even with this extension, he did not well see how they could expect the Senate to get through. There, the appropriation bills already passed in the House, owing to the subjects of exciting character, which they had so recently under discussion were not yet taken up. If the time was not granted, he considered that there could be no hope for passing through the commutation bill, which so many gentlemen desired, in order to give to the old veterans, who had spent their days in the service of their country, a pittance to close them, in independence. There was, also, he must remind members, the affairs of the Post Office, to be inquired into; and, with all these, how, he asked, was it possible for them to think of adjourning? He hoped he would get credit for the assertion that his anxiety to return to his home was as great as that of any man's feeling, with Cowper, in the beautiful lines he attributes to Selkirk—

When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there;
But, alas! recollection at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.

Mr. Cambreleng rose to suggest to the member from Indiana, that, under the state of the business before the House, it was evident, that they were not as yet, prepared to fix a day to adjourn—desirable as it was, undoubtedly, to many. They had already had enumerated to them many important bills, and he might, he said, be permitted to express the hope, that in addition to the necessity that there was for passing the appropriation bills, that the same necessity would be felt as to the bill to regulate the making Foreign Coins a legal tender, before they should adjourn. Other measures of high importance might be expected even yet to arise, which would claim, nay demand, some share of their attention. The new and extraordinary and unexpected attitude assumed by the Bank of the U. States, but upon which he would not then enter, was of this character, and was enough to induce them not to act prematurely, as he thought it would be now acting, by adopting the resolution to adjourn. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until this day fortnight, and to make it the special order of the day for that purpose.

Upon this motion, a debate arose on the merits of the original question, which continued until half past two o'clock, by Messrs. Mercer, Beardsley, Burges, Fillmore, Boon, Love, R. M. Johnson, Chilton Allan, Ewing, Chilton, Miller, Bell, Mann, of New York, Burd, Wayne, Lane, Cambreleng, Cage, Vanderpool, Brown, Hardin, Ward and Beardsley.

The question upon the motion of Mr. Cambreleng, to postpone the further consideration of the subject to the 29th day of May, being at length taken by yeas and nays, it was decided as follows: Yeas 116, Nays 95.

So the motion to postpone was agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year 1834, was then taken up, and all the amendments, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, were concurred in by the House, with the exception of an item of 8,000 dollars for making a Treaty with the Pawnees, for the restoration of prisoners and future good behaviour; this was strenuously opposed by

Mr. Ashley, who exposed the bad policy of buying back captives from the Indian tribes; a practice which, if once sanctioned by this government, would expose the entire frontier to perpetual incursions, made not for victory or revenge, but for captives and their redemption money.

Mr. Lewis advocated, and

Mr. Vance opposed the appropriation, and it was rejected.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Stewart, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. J. Q. Adams in the Chair.

Mr. McKim moved that the committee take up the bill "making appropriations for continuing the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and repairing the same road east of the Ohio, and continuing and repairing certain territorial and military Roads, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Mr. Stewart suggested that it would save time, and be every way better to take up the Senate's bill on the same subject.

Mr. McKim approving the suggestion, waived his motion, when on motion of Mr. Stewart, the committee took up for consideration the bill from the Senate for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road, ayes 91, noes 31.

No amendment being proposed to the bill, it was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the

HARBOR BILL

In which various amendments were moved by Mr. Hubbard and agreed to.

An item of $50,000 for removal of obstructions in the Savannah river, gave rise to an extended debate, in which Messrs. Hubbard, Pearse, H. Everett, Speight, Mercer, Williams, Parker, Wayne, Cambreleng, McKay, Whittlesey and Hall, of North Carolina, took part; when the amendment was agreed to: ayes 83, noes 49.

Mr. Hubbard then moved a series of twelve different appropriations, amounting in all to 101,000 dollars for harbors on the Lakes.

Mr. McKay made inquires touching these items, which were answered very much at large by

Mr. E. Whittlesey, who explained the nature, and necessity of the improvements proposed (which only went to secure and render stable, works already commenced, and in a measure completed,) and dwelt upon the vast advantages which had accrued to our internal commerce, from the construction of the piers for removing the obstructions to the harbors on the south shore of Lake Erie.

Mr. McKinley then moved that the committee rise and report the Cumberland road bill to the House: but this was objected to by Mr. McKay, who had not had an opportunity to examine the bill.

He then moved simply that the committee do now rise.

It rose accordingly; and thereupon

The House adjourned.

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The report published in the Albany Argus verifies this statement. Hence it appears that every thing flourishes that is beyond the influence of the Upas—the United States Bank. It produces real distress as far as it can—and endeavors, by its artifices, to make the world believe that it is universal.

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## ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Nimrod, at New York, a Liverpool paper of the 9th and London of the 8th ult.

The Liverpool Courier of the 9th says—"The Spanish Government has taken the bold step of interfering in the Portuguese contest, and a strong military force has, there is every reason to believe, already crossed the frontier—these troops, it is said, are to form three divisions, the first to consist of two separate columns to advance by the north of the Douro; the first column by Verim, upon Chaves; the second from Alcanizas, through Braganza, for Ville Real.—The second division, from Cuidad Rodrigo will advance upon Francoza, and all unite at or near Vizeu and Lamego. While the third division from Bajos, leaving Elvas, will at once push for Avis, in the Alemtejo, ready to co-operate with Bardo de Sa, or any troops that may be sent across the Tagus. The military interference of Spain will, it is expected, answer a twofold purpose—put a speedier end to the unnatural contest in Portugal, and counteract the designs of Don Carlos, and thus eventually restore tranquillity to Spain."

In reference to the rejection by the French Chambers of the bill providing for indemnity named in the American Treaty, the same paper remarks—

The French Chamber of Deputies has signalized itself by proceedings, the consequence of which may be more extensive and important than were at first contemplated. * * It is true, that the Chamber does not, in point of fact, deny the justice of the American claims, but appears to be mainly influenced by a spirit of economy, and by the belief that the commercial interests of France were not sufficiently considered by the parties who negotiated the Treaty of 1831. But allowing the full weight of the economical part of the argument, at least as far as it can be made to apply to the relative portions of France and America, it must, we think, be admitted that the question ought to have been settled long ago. By the resolution to which it has come, the Chamber has in a degree committed France to the U. States, and it now remains to be seen what will be the position taken by the French *government* in the present delicate state of its relations with the Americans. To the latter, the lopping off any portion from the sum which they have confidently calculated upon receiving as compensation for the loss sustained by their commerce, will be any thing but pleasing, and may possibly affect the trade and industry of France, and give the nation at large, cause to regret as ill-timed, the economy which it is presumed induced the Chamber of Deputies to reject the ministerial project. It will now be the task, and not an easy one, of the French Ministry, to render the unexpected decision of the Chamber as palatable as possible to the U. States, and endeavor to avert any measures of an unpleasant nature, which it is possible, in the altered position of the two countries, the Cabinet at Washington may deem it necessary to adopt, and to effect this object satisfactorily to both parties, will require all the diplomatic skill of the French politicians.

A brig laden with arms and ammunition for the service of Carlos, of Spain has been captured, and carried into Vigo.

The house of the Messrs. Fergusons & Co. of Calcutta, had stopped payment. It is supposed their debts amount to three millions sterling.

A prominent topic of discourse in the British capital was the pressure upon the money market; which was ascribed to the operations of speculators, who in the course of a single week had invested £700,000 sterling in annuities offered by the government, with a view to reduce the public debt. The pressure alluded to had subsided before the sailing of the Nimrod.

The tonnage duty in the port of London was about to be materially reduced. The sum to be raised by that means is hence forward to be only £8000, whereas it was formely £13,000.

Some stimulus had been given in the foreign money market to the Spanish securities, in consequence of a favorable feeling which has been created by the advance of Spanish troops into Portugal, since it has been observed that Spain cannot have been so internally distracted if she is now enabled to spare upwards of 10,000 troops to support the cause of Donna Maria.

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The Charleston papers state that a new locomotive engine has recently been placed upon the road there, which, it is believed, will prove equal to any of the English locomotives. The Courier says—

"We have been informed, and state the fact in proof of her excellent performance, that she started from Aiken on Friday morning last, and ran down to the place where the accident occurred to the *Edgefield*, 15 miles, and returned to Aiken in time to start at her regular hour, and, taking the Edgefield, and her train of cars, came down to the city the same night, having travelled 150 miles. On leaving Aiken in the morning, considerable anxiety was felt to ascertain what had occurred to the Edgefield, which induced the Engineer of the *Native* to use all possible speed, and she is said to have run five miles of the distance in a shorter period of time than has been done by any other Locomotive on any Rail Road. The principles upon which she is constructed is of the simplest order, and we congratulate our fellow citizens upon the success which has attended this first attempt of Mr. Dotterer, to whose enterprize the Company are much indebted."

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A second trial was recently made in England of Mr. Robert's new invented Steam Carriage, but a defect in the boiler was discovered and removed, as it was then supposed. About 40 persons were upon the carriage, which had returned back from its excursion, and had almost entered Manchester when a loud noise, an immense volume of steam, and mingled showers of boiling water and red hot cinders, which flew in all directions announced that the boiler had given way. Most fortunately no person in or upon the carriage sustained any material injury from the explosion, the principal force of which was exerted against the ground; but four men who, in spite of repeated warnings, and indeed, of some blows, had persisted in hanging upon the back of the carriage, were very severely scalded. One of them named John Hunt was greatly injured in the back and face, and was immediately conveyed to the infirmary in a very dangerous state. Considerable mischief was also done to the windows near to which the explosion took place, in which nearly all the glass was broken; and the red hot cinders set fire to the interior of a shop but the flames were promptly extinguished.

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Mr. Wise, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Murphy, have been appointed a selected committee in the House of Representatives, to take into consideration the expediency of carrying into operation the resolution of the Revolutionary Congress, concerning the erection of a monument at Yorktown.

A specimen of antiquity in a Sword was recently found at Windsor, in Connecticut. It was discovered projecting from the bank of Connecticut river, eight feet below the surface of the ground. The blade is straight, about 18 inches in length, bearing the date of 1554, with a German motto signifying, as we understand, "God is with us." The guard is gone, evidently corroded off by the rust. How long it has lain buried in earth no one knows, though not improbably nearly two centuries. It was finally brought to light by the gradual changes in the current of the river.

*Conn. Courant.*

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*From the Globe.*

THE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.——The system on which the opposition rely for success, is one of universal misrepresentation.—They misrepresent the principles of their adversaries, because they know them to be popular. They assume a mask themselves, and call their leaders whigs, to conceal the odious visages of nullification and Hartford convention treachery to the Union, which has so justly disgraced them. This party do not merely disguise principles—they misrepresent every thing and make facts to suit their objects.

The trade of the country, every Bank orator and every Bank memorial, represents as having fallen into decay and ruin. The merchants are said to be ruined—agricultural products lost for want of a market, and the whole country painted as a scene of desolation. Let facts speak.

Mr. Sprague, from MAINE, declared that the lumber business of his State was sacrificed by the removal of the deposites; and one of the party memorials stated, that contracts for lumber in one city amounting to $70,000 were reduced to $1400. Now it appears that the friends of the misrepresenting Senator, misrepresent the matter altogether, and to cheat the public with a show of figures, one moment is seized when the trade is obstructed with ice, and compared with another period, when the trade is free. The imposition is thus exposed in the AGE, a Maine paper of high character:

"He is altogether mistaken in his statements in reference to our lumbering interests; and the memorialists to whom he refers, now that the ice has left our rivers and the business has commenced, would acknowledge it. The fact is, that lumber of all kinds for shipping is as high, and even higher than it was last year. Sales have been made and there is now a demand for lumber on this river, and we presume it is the case on other rivers, at an advance from last year's prices."

The Bank is daily pouring in memorials from Philadelphia and the interior of Pennsylvania, on which its orators spout in Congress, depicting the total ruin of trade in the great key stone State. Well, what is the true condition of things there? Take the following account from the most virulent Bank print in Philadelphia, Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.—With regard to the interior commerce, it gives this intelligence from one of its correspondents:

"Extract of a letter, dated

"HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 7, 1834.

"Since I last wrote to you, the business on the Portage Rail Road has been gradually increasing, and at the same time it has approached nearer to a regular system. There are three companies engaged in transporting merchandise, blooms, &c. who have about 110 cars constantly employed. Altogether there are about 130 cars engaged on the road, and the number daily increasing. From 80 to 100 tons pass westwardly every day, and I have been informed by one of the transporters, the trade from the west is rapidly increasing. Upon the opening of the road, the cars all returned from Johnstown empty: now many of them are fully laden with flour, bacon, tobacco, lumber, &c. and in a very short time the balance of the trade will be the other way. Eventually the trade from the west will greatly preponderate over that from the east, and many articles which could not heretofore be brought to an eastern market, will be carried through the Pennsylvania line of improvements to Philadelphia.—The eastern people will then have ocular demonstration of the extent and fertility of our western States.

"Last spring about one boat per day brought all the merchandise which passed through this place. This season we have had an average of more than four. A large number of passengers travelling this route is also exhibited this year. About 30 per day, are taken over in rail road cars to Johnstown, destined for the "far west."

This looks well for the interior of Pennsylvania. Let us now see what circumstances justify the picture of gloom which is thrown over, not only the business of the city of Philadelphia, but the Atlantic cities generally.—Bicknell's Reporter, (a Bank paper of the commercial stamp,) which is obliged to tell the truth occasionally in relation to trade, so that its customers may not be altogether cheated by false lights of the Blue light politicians, with whom many of the merchants who patronise it act, on the 6th of this month, put out the following bulletin:

"THE TIMES."

"While the excitement continues in relation to the Bank of the United States, the public deposites and the currency of the country, we must be expected from week to week to say a word as to the times—with regard to the money market and the condition of business generally. It cannot be questioned that the money market is easier at this moment than it was sixty days ago. We may mention some facts in proof. The Pennsylvania Loan of $728,554 44, which from a pressure in the money market, Messrs. S. & M. Allen were unable to pay, has since that period been taken by another house in this city. A Baltimore loan for a large amount has also been taken on favorable terms. We have heard of no failure of any considerable amount either in Philadelphia, Boston, or New York, for the last thirty days. The notes of our best houses are more readily discounted in Bank, and paper that sixty days ago flooded the market, and was offered at ten per cent. a month, has disappeared from the broker's change. In short, the shock has in a great measure gone by—the storm has spent its fury and there is comparatively a calm in the money market."

This is a Bank paper, giving an account of the money market. But it goes further, and thus shows the state of commerce between the Atlantic cities and the West.

And when will it pass away, and how will it be restored?' we asked.

He took off his hat, drew his chair by our side and said: "Not until the newspapers and politicians cease fomenting excitement—cease throwing into circulation, suspicious and speculations as to the credit of this Bank and that Bank."

But a Senator from Ohio says, speaking of the desolate condition of affairs in N. York—

"The Canal is a soliude, the Lake a desert waste of waters, and the busy hum of the city returns not with the all-enlivening season."

To this we give the reply of the New York Times. It says—

"A single fact is worth columns of declamation. The official returns of the tolls received upon the canals of this State, during the month of April, presented the enormous sum of one hundred thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, being a greater amount by six thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, than was received from the collections up to the first of May of the last year. A reduction upon many articles transported on the canal, of about twenty-five per cent. went into effect at the opening of spring navigation; but in spite of this reduction, there has been on increase of collections to the amount above stated."

"The Western business too—that is, the business with the West—has been unusually brisk the present season. A great number of Merchants have visited the Atlantic cities—have bought largely and paid liberally. We conversed no longer than yesterday with one of the most extensive wholesale dealers of Market street—a first-rate business man, and one too who has made an immense fortune in the trade with the West. 'Well,' said we, 'Col P. how is business with you?' 'Never better,' he replied. 'Since I have been in Market street, more than sixteen years, I have never been so occupied as during the present season. For the last ten days I have been undable to eat a dinner with my family, and have frequently been compelle to remain at my store packing up until twelve o'clock at night.' 'Indeed,' we exclaimed. 'It is true,' and added. 'But, for all this, money is sarce—very scarce, and it will continue so until the panic passes away and confidence is restored.'

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The following letter, containing some interesting revolutionary reminiscences, is from the New York Courier and Enquirer. The writer is stated to be a distinguished revolutionary officer, and shows a familiarity with the incidents of that day which is highly attractive.

He is however, mistaken in making so broad an intimation of the neglect with which the memory of Captain Hale has been treated, compared with the sympathy and admiration so profusely expended upon Major Andre. It is ungrateful enough, that he should be so seldom spoken of, and so lightly noticed in history, but it is not correct to intimate that "no American, from patriotic or other motives, has *ever* written, or beyond the circle of his immediate friends has spoken of the untimely fate" of Hale. Several accounts have been at different times published of his noble conduct and heroic death in the service of his country He was one of the earliest martyrs to American liberty; and by unanimous testimony one of the worthiest. A scholar, a soldier, a patriot, he volunteered to go into the British camp on Long Island, after the retreat of the Americans to New York, in August 1776, and having obtained an accurate account of its position and force was on his return, when he was apprehended, brought before Sir William Howe, and ordered to immediate execution as a spy. The order was executed with extreme rigor; the attendance of a clergyman was refused; a bible which he asked for was denied him; and the letters which he desired to be forwarded to his mother and relations were destroyed. The Court martial assigned as a reason for this extraordinary outrage that "rebels" should not know they had a man in their army "who could die with such firmness." Nathan Hale was born at Coventry in Connecticut, and educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1773. His execution took place in the beginning of September 1776. It is to him that Dr. Dwight, who knew him personally, refers in the following lines in the conquest of Canaan, more remarkable for the warmth of the panegyric, than their poetic merit:

"With genius's living flame his bosom glowed,
And science charmed him to her sweet abode,
In worth's fair path his feet adventured far,
The pride of peace, the rising grace of war;
In duty firm, in danger calm as even
To friends unchanging, and sincere to Heaven."

Injustice has been done to the memory of this young hero, in comparison with that of Andre; but not to such an extent as stated in the annexed letter. He has been spoken of, and is well known in history. He will be better known as in the process of time of the anecdotes of American Revolutionary history are culled, and the finest instances of heroism and public virtue selected, as enduring traits for the admiration and imitation of posterity.

The dying words of Hale compare advantageously with those of Andre. They have less of self, and more of the fervor of the patriot. "Take notice," said the British Adjutant General, "that I die like a brave man." "I only lament," were the last words of the Connecticut martyr, "that I have but one life to lose for my country."

In a part of the letter below, the juxta-position of two paragraphs might lead to the inference that the execution of Andre, as well as the arrest of Captain Asgill, was made necessary as a retaliation for the murder of Captain Huddy, by Lippincott and the tories. It is stated also that Huddy was hung as a rebel. Both are errors. Andre was executed on the 2d October, 1780; the atrocious murder of Huddy took place on the 12th April, 1782, almost two years afterwards. It is not correct, to say that Huddy was hanged as a rebel, if by that is meant to be understood that the conduct of his murderers was ever justified by the British on that ground, or so defended by themselves. In fact, it did not occur until after the vote had been taken in the British House of Commons for putting an end to the war, even at the cost of acknowledging American Independence. The British had then evacuated all their posts in the United States except New York.

Huddy commanded a Block House in New Jersey, which was assaulted and taken by a party of tories on the 24th of March 1782. They took him to New York and kept him in confinement until the 12th of April. On that day a British adherent named Philip White was captured by some New Jersey militia, and on attempting to make his escape, was killed. The tories who held Huddy, instantly seized upon this event, as a pretext, carried him over to the Jersey shore, and without trial, hanged him; shouting "up goes Huddy for Philip White." It was a lawless act of murder, and is not properly an instance of the execution of an American by the British authorities, as a 'rebel.'

With these comments on a portion of the letter, we recommend it to our readers, to whom every thing connected with the men and the incidents of the revolution must be acceptable

*Major Andre.*—The following letter, from the pen of a distinguished Officer of the Revolution, on the subject of the execution of this officer, will be read with interest.—

*Ed. Cour. & Enq.*

Col. WEBB:

Observing in the Courier & Enquirer of Saturday, a letter from my old and worthy comrade Doctor Thatcher, relative to Major Andre, it may not be thought impertinent to add a few words respecting the trial and execution of that unfortunate person of whom so much has unnecessarily been written. The conduct and motives of General Washington, not only in regard to him but in relation to the confinement of Captain Asgall, have been brought into question by the partizans of the individuals themselves, or of their nation, and condemned. The murder of Huddy in cold blood by Lippincott, belonging to one of the refugee corps, made it necessary to retaliate, and thereby promptly stop such disgraceful and murderous crimes. Whatever may have been Major Andre's worth, he was guilty by the laws of honorable warfare; he was found within his enemy's lines, a spy, and died the death of a spy. No respectable man of the British army will say aught against the justice of this doom, though all may lament that there was occasion for it. I recollect the time well. A part of our army was stationed at Tappan. It was midnight, dark and mucky, when the aids-de-camp were called to the tent of their general. There they beheld the troops under arms; no drums beat, no loud words of command were given; all was gloomy and silent as the grave; no one knew the cause of the alarm, or conjectured what might be the desperate service on which they were to march. The horrid tale was told by the general to his aids—Arnold had sold the fortress and garrison of West point to the enemy, and had deserted! The adjutant general of the British army had been taken as a spy? What questions could be asked; what answers given to announcement so astounding in its nature? A council of general officers soon after assembled. Their suites waited in an adjoining room in expectation of the result, with feelings in which no levity was mixed. On the retirement of the court, it was observed to that excellent gentleman and soldier, Major General Baron Steuben, that no witnesses had been seen to enter the council chamber. 'No,' said that kind hearted man, there was no need; the unfortunate man fully confessed every thing.' 'What sentence has been, or will be awarded, sir? 'no European army, said he, ever awarded any other sentence to a spy than death, by hanging.' I saw but few officers, except those ordered for the duty, attend the execution; it was not a spectacle to be enjoyed. The last words of the unhappy man—'Take notice that I die like a brave man'—had better been omitted; a soldier only fears disgrace. The changes have been rung on this catastrophe for many years—let his ashes rest in peace.

But how comes it, Mr. Webb, that no American, from patriotic or other motives, has ever written, or, beyond the circle of his immediate friends, has spoken of the untimely fate of the brave, well educated and accomplished Captain Hale, who was hanged by General Howe, not as a rebel, but as a spy? How comes it that no one has ever volunteered the removal of his remains: Excepting Huddy, none, that I have heard of, were hanged as rebels. The prisoners taken in '76 on Long Island, were indeed threatened; and some of them with ropes curled around their necks, were seated on coffins that had been prepared for them. Of this number was Otho Williams, who, for courage, accomplishments, appearance, and every thing which might become a man, was inferior to none in any army. Several young officers were captured on the retreat from Long Island, and brought before General Howe. "Do you know, young men," said the general "that your rebellion against your King empowers me to hang you every one" Lieutenant Dunscomb, a worthy son of a respectable father, of this city, answered—'Hang and be damned! I fought for my country, and am ready to die for her.'

Yours, A. B.

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*From the New York Evening Post.*

The London Examiner of April 6th thus comments on the course of the executive of this Republic towards the Bank of the United States:

"In the Bank question, we see the President of the United States making his stand on the ground which, in monarchical countries, is rarely indeed held by the executive. The President and his supporters regard the morals of the People as the paramount consideration; they think corruption a greater evil than some damage to trade in the destruction of it. They have deemed it of more importance to secure good government than to spare commerce a temporary shock. It is this sort of question for the husbandman of a new country—"Shall I lose the crop that's on the ground, while I secure a lasting fence, or shall I neglect the fence, save the present, and leave open to depredation all future harvests?" The liberties of Americans were won by sacrifices should not be grudged in preserving them from the worst of cankers. In our own Reform, we suffered much commercial damage in casting off corruption, and we suffered cheerfully, though Lord Grey did not make the operation so rapid as President Jackson. The latter may have been too soldiery in his method, but his principle has been sound, and of a virtue rare in an executive. The people of monarchies have never to complain of damage from the too rude and precipitate blow at an engine of destruction."

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The following account of an unusual incident is extracted from a letter to the editor of the United States Gazette, from his correspondent in Washington, dated May 12:—

"We had a curious occurrence, to-day, in the Senate Chamber. A person in one of the galleries, having the appearance of a preacher, suddenly shouted out from the front of the gallery, just as Mr. Webster was engaged in the presentation of a memorial—"My friends, the country is on the brink of destruction. Be sure that you act on correct principles. I warn you to act as your consciences may approve. God is looking down upon you, and if you act on correct principles, you will get safely through!" As soon as he had made an end of this brief oration, he very leisurely stepped back, and made his way out of the gallery, before the officers of the House had time to reach him. The President and Senate were all taken unawares—and it was some time before the usual tranquillity of the body, and the spectators, was restored."

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ANTI-MASONRY.—The Clearfield Democrat says, that "at a meeting of the Anti-Masons of Rochester, New York, who were among the first to agitate the question of Masonry and Anti-Masonry, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Anti-Masonic party is dissolved, and political anti-masonry slumber with masonry."

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It is not generally known that the late Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, and one of the most distinguished and estimable citizens of the West, was a native of Maryland. He was born on the 11th December, 1750, near the North Mountain in the then province of Maryland, and was one of the most active officers throughout the Revolutionary war.

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A writer in the Washington Globe states that the means of the Bank of the Metropolis are sufficient to discharge all its liabilities, including the Government Deposites, redeem its stock, and leave a surplus of near thirty thousand dollars; and that "over and above all this, an individual or private bond worth upwards, certainly, of half a million of dollars, has been given, in addition to the corporate funds of the institution, for the safety of the deposites."

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*Attempt to Rob the Dedham Bank.*—We learn by a gentleman from Dedham, that an attempt was made last night to break into the Bank in that town. The rogues were probably alarmed before they could effect their object and fled, as their tools were found on the spot. They endeavored to enter by boring holes in the

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