which it was proposed he should take passage.

At this juncture came the news of the evacuation of New York, the loss of Fort Washington, the retreat across Jersey, and the numerous disasters attending the campaign. The friends of America were in despair.—The plan of sending a vessel with munitions of war was abandoned. Lafayette was advised to give up the scheme, and not to make so hopeless a sacrifice in an adventure, that at best must end in utter disappointment. These representations and prospects, so far from disheartening him, rather increased his ardor in the pursuit of his object. "My zeal and love for liberty," said he, "have perhaps been hitherto the prevailing motives; but now I see a chance for usefulness which I had not anticipated. I have money; I will purchase a ship, which shall convey to America myself, my companions, and the freight to Congress." By this time Franklin and Arthur Lee had joined Deane as commissioners. To a proposal so disinterested and generous they could not object; they could only admire the spirit which dictated it; and he hastened immediately to put it in execution.

He intrusted his secret to Dubois-Martin, secretary to the Count de Broglie, whom he despatched to Bordeaux, with instructions to purchase a vessel. This was done, and the vessel wanted repairs, and other preparations were necessary. To prevent discovery during the delay in getting things ready, he took the opportunity to fulfil a previous engagement which was now claimed by the Prince de Poix, to visit England in company with him. The two friends arrived in London, where they received many marks of civility and attention from the King and persons of rank. It was the policy of the ministers at this time to make it appear, that a good understanding existed between the English and French courts, and the visit of these young noblemen was a circumstance favorable to that end. They stayed about three weeks in London, when Lafayette received intelligence that his vessel was ready at Bordeaux & he returned to France; but not without some displeasure on the part of the Marquis de Noailles, the French ambassador in London, who thought his departure too abrupt and unceremonious. The British King and ministry always suspected, that the Marquis de Noailles was acquainted with Lafayette's design to go to America during the visit. But this was a mistake. Lafayette has often been heard to say, that neither the Marquis de Noailles nor any other individual in London, had a knowledge of his purpose. British writers have also charged him with having gone there to obtain information, which would be useful to the Americans. This suspicion is equally without foundation. So far from taking advantage of his situation for such a purpose, his delicacy restrained him from making such a use of his opportunities, as would, under other circumstances, have been particularly agreeable to him. It was on this ground alone, that he declined accepting a proposal to visit the naval armament at Portsmouth, which was then fitting out for America.

He did not enter Paris on his return, but went to Passy, where he remained concealed, and saw only Segur and a very few other friends. After three days he set off for Bordeaux, but on arriving there he found that the vessel was not entirely ready. He soon discovered, also, that his precautions had not been effectual, that his departure was known at Versailles, and that an arrest by order of the King would immediately follow him. He adopted the only mode of escape, that of setting sail without delay. He proceeded to Passage, the nearest port in Spain, where he proposed to wait for his ship's papers. He had hardly reached that harbor, when two officers arrive by land from Bordeaux, with a *lettre de cachet* from the King, prohibiting his departure. At the same time came letters from the ministers and his family, assisting on his return. Lord Stormont's spies had detected his movements, and that ambassador had communicated the intelligence to Lafayette's father-in-law. The *lettre de cachet* commanded him to repair to Marseilles, and there wait for further orders. The letters from the ministers were severe, charging him with violating his oath of allegiance to the King, and of rashly committing a act, which might involve the government with other powers. His family conspired him in to one of pointed reprimand, assuring him that his conduct, if persisted in, would ruin both them and himself. It must be observed, however, that his wife did not join in this outcry; she approved of his enterprise from the beginning, and threw no obstacles in his way. The family were preparing for a tour in Italy, and the design was, that he should meet them at Marseilles, go with them on the tour, and thus be diverted from his American project.

From Passage he was obliged to return with the officers to Bordeaux, where he reported himself to the commandant. He wrote to the ministers and his friends, replying to their charges, and vindicating himself in the best manner he could. He reminded them that an officer in the king's Irish regiment had been permitted to go over and join the British forces, and added that he saw no reason why the same privilege should not be allowed to other officers in regard to the Americans, who were an independent people, and contending for just principles. Indeed, this had already been done in the case of Duportail, and three other engineers belonging to the King's army, who had obtained special permission to enter the American service. These reasons and precedents he thought would justify him in asking the same permission. To his family he wrote that his resolution was fixed, and he hoped they would adopt his views. As to his oath of allegiance, he observed to some of his correspondents, that when the ministers should be faithless to their people, they might with a better grace talk about a violation of an oath to the government. This hint got to the ears of the ministers and gave offence.

In short, he had little hope of succeeding in his petition; and he accordingly wrote to Mr. Cogry, a particular friend, very intimate at court, requesting him to watch carefully what passed, and, should he be convinced a prohibition would be issued against his American plan, to let him know it with all possible despatch. He sent a trusty courier to Versailles, who speedily came back with a letter from Cogry informing him that there was much excitement against him at court, that the British ambassador had made strong representations, and there was not the remotest prospect of his receiving a favorable reply.

Lafayette lost no time in taking the course, on which he had already resolved. He intimated to the commandant, that he would proceed to Marseilles, and commenced the journey. An officer by the name of Mauroy, who wished to visit America, was his companion. They entered the carriage together, but as soon as they left the environs of Bordeaux, Lafayette disguised himself in the dress of a courier, mounted a horse and rode forward to procure relays at the post houses. They soon diverged from the road to Marseilles, and took the direction to Bayonne. In that city they were obliged to stop for two or three hours.—While Mauroy executed some important commission of business, Lafayette lay on the straw in the stable. Fresh horses were procured, and they continued their route, Lafayette still preserving the costume and character of a courier. At the little village of St. Jean de Luz, while calling for horses, he was detected by the daughter of the man who kept the post house. She had seen him a few days before on his way from Passage to Bordeaux. He made a signal to the girl to keep silence, which she understood; and when Lafayette's pursuers came up, and inquired if such a person had passed, she was faithful to the signal, replying that a carriage had gone along, but it contained no such person as they described. This answer occasioned much uncertainty as to the object of their pursuit, and it is believed to have been the cause of his not being overtaken by them before he reached his vessel at Passage. A favorable wind wafted him quickly to sea. Baron de Kalb, and eleven other officers of different ranks seeking service in America, constituted his retinue.

His time was employed on the voyage, as far as a severe attack of sea-sickness would permit, in studying the English language, and reading books on military tactics. The ship's papers were taken out for the French Islands in the West Indies, and the Captain sailed in that direction. While on the voyage Lafayette told him, that it was his intention to run directly for the coast of America. This was promptly declined by the Captain, on the ground that the papers protected the ship only to the French Islands, and should they be taken by the English in attempting to go into an American port, they would all inevitably be sent prisoners to Halifax, and detained in captivity no one could tell how long. This was a dilemma, which Lafayette had not anticipated, and he finally told the Captain that the vessel was his property, that every person on board ran an equal risk, that he was determined at all hazards to sail by the shortest course to the American coast, and that if he refused to put the vessel upon that tack, he would deprive him of the command and give it to the next officer. The Captain acceded, but with a reluctance, which made Lafayette suspect there were other motives besides personal apprehension; and he found, on inquiry, that the Captain had goods in the ship to the amount of eight thousand dollars. When this was known he offered a pledge of security, that in case they should be captured, and the cargo lost, he would pay this amount to the Captain, although the goods had been put on board without his authority.—He also feared, what proved to be true, that orders would be sent to the West Indies to arrest them.

At some distance from the coast a privateer was descried making towards them. It was supposed to be English, and hasty preparations were made for defence; but it turned out to be American, and no molestation was offered. Land was soon discovered and they approached the shore near Georgetown in South Carolina, having fortunately escaped two British cruisers. The same strong north-easterly wind which brought the French vessel to the coast, had driven the cruisers to the south, and thus left an open passage for that vessel, which otherwise would probably have been captured.

It was dark before they came so near the shore as to be able to land. Lafayette and some of the officers entered the ship's boat, which was rowed to the beach.—Here they debarked, and a distant light served to guide them.—When they arrived near the house whence the light proceeded, the dogs growled and barked, and the people within supposed them to be a party of marauders from the enemy's vessels. Before gaining admittance, it was demanded of them who they were and what they wanted. Baron de Kalb was their interpreter, he having before been in America, and acquired some facility in speaking the English language. At length suspicions were removed, and the strangers were received with a cordial welcome and a generous hospitality. Lafayette retired to rest, rejoiced that he had at last attained the haven of his wishes, and was safely landed in America beyond the reach of his pursuers. The morning was beautiful. The novelty of every thing around him, the room, the bed with musquito-curtains, the black servants, who came to ascertain his wants, the beauty and strange appearance of the country as he saw it from his window, clothed in luxuriant verdure, all conspired to produce a magical effect, and to impress him with indiscribable sensations. He found himself in the house of Major Huger, a gentleman not more remarkable for his hospitality, than for his worth and respectable character. Major Huger provided horses to convey him and his companions to Charleston. The vessel likewise went into Charleston harbor. A letter written by Lafayette to his wife, will explain his situation and feelings at this time.

"Charleston, 19 June, 1777.

"My last letter to you, my dear love, has informed you, that I arrived safely in this country, after having suffered a little from sea-sickness during the first weeks of the voyage; that I was then, the morning after I landed, at the house of a very kind officer: that I had been nearly two months on the passage, and that I wished to set off immediately. It spoke of every thing most interesting to my heart; of my sorrow at parting from you, and of our dear children and it said, besides, that I was in excellent health. I give you this abstract of it, because the English may possibly amuse themselves by seizing it on its way. I have such confidence in my lucky star, however, that I hope it will reach you. This star has befriended me, to the astonishment of every body here. Trust to it yourself, and be assured that it ought to calm all your fears. I landed after having sailed several days along a coast, which swarmed with hostile vessels.—When I arrived, every body said that my vessel must inevitably be taken, since two British frigates blockaded the harbor. I even went so far as to send orders to the captain both by land and sea, to put the men on shore and set fire to the ship, if not yet too late. By a most wonderful good fortune, a gale obliged the frigates to stand out to sea for a short time. My vessel came in at noon day, without meeting a friend or foe.

"At Charleston I have met Gen. Howe, an American officer now in the service. The Governor of The State is expected this evening from the country. All with whom I wished to become acquainted here, have shown me the greatest politeness and attention. I feel entirely satified with my reception, although I have not thought it best to go into any detail respecting my arrangements and plans. I wish first to see Congress. I hope to set out for Philadelphia in two days. Our route is more than two hundred and fifty leagues by land. We shall divide ourselves into small parties. I have already purchased horses and light carriages for the journey. Some French and American vessels are here, and are to sail together to-morrow morning, taking advantage of the moment when the frigates are out of sight. They are armed, and have promised me to defend themselves stoutly against the small privateers which they will certainly meet. I shall distribute my letters among the different ships.

"I will now tell you about the country and its inhabitants. They are as agreeable as my enthusiasm had painted them. Simplicity of manners, kindness, love of country and of liberty, and a delightful equality every where prevail. The wealthiest man and the poorest are on a level: and, although there are some larger fortunes, I challenge any one to discover the slightest difference between the manners of these two classes, respectively towards each other. I first saw the country life at the house of Major Huger. I am now in the city, where every thing is very much after the English fashion, except that there is more simplicity, equality, cordiality, and courtesy here than in England. The city of Charleston is one of the handsomest and best built, and its inhabitants among the most agreeable that I have ever seen. The American women are very pretty, simple in their manners, and exhibit a neatness, which is every where cultivated even more studiously than in England. What most charms me is that all the citizens are brethren. In America, there are no poor, nor even what we call peasantry. Each individual has his own honest property, and the same rights as the most wealthy landed proprietor. The inns are very different from those of Europe; the host and hostess sit at table with you, and do the honors of a comfortable meal; and, on going away, you pay your bill without higgling. When one does not wish to go to an inn, there are country house where the title of a good American is a sufficient passport to all those civilities paid in Europe to one's friend.

"As to my own reception, it has been most agreeable in every quarter; and to have come with me secures the most flattering welcome. I have just passed five hours at a grand dinner, given in honor of me by an individual of this city.—Gens. How and Moultrie, and several officers of my suite, were present. We drank healths and I tried to talk English. I begin to speak it a little. Tomorrow I shall go with these gentlemen to call on the Governor of the State, and make arrangements for my departure. The next day the commanding officers here will show me the city and its environs, and then I shall set out for the army.

"Considering the pleasant life I lead in this country, my sympathy with the people, which make me feel as much at ease in their society as if I had known them for twenty years, the similiarity between their more of thinking and my own, and my love of liberty and of glory, one might suppose that I am very happy; But you are not with me; my friends are not with me; and there is no happiness for me far from you and them. I ask you, if you still love me; but I put the same question much oftener to myself, and my heart always responds, Yes. I am impatient beyond measure to hear from you. I hope to find letters at Philadelphia. My only fear is, that the privateer, which is to bring them, may be captured on her passage. Although, I suppose I have drawn upon me the special displeasure of the English, by taking the liberty to depart in spite of them, and by landing in their very face, yet I conjecture they will not be in arrears with me, should they capture this vessel, my cherished hope, on which I so fondly depend for letters. You do not know the full extent of joy with which I shall receive them. Embrace Henrietta tenderly, —May I say embrace tenderly our *children*? The father of these poor children is a rover but a good and honest man at heart; a good father, who loves his family dearly, and a good husband who loves his wife with all his heart.

"Remember me to your friends and my own, to the dear society, once the society of the court, but which by the lapse of time has become the, society of the *Wooden Sword*. We republicans think it all the better. I must leave off for want of paper and time; and if I do not repeat to you ten thousand times that I love you, it is not from want of feeling, but from modesty; since I have the presumption to hope that I have already convinced you of it. The night is far advanced and the heat dreadful. I am devoured by insects; so, you see the best countries have their disadvantages.—Adieu.

"LAFAYETTE."

All things being in readiness, the party left Charleston and travelled to Philadelphia, with as much expedition as the extreme heat of the weather and the badness of the roads would permit. They visited Governor Caswell in North Carolina, and stopped a short time at Annapolis in Maryland. Here they became acquainted with Major Brice, to whom they had a letter from Carmichael, and who was afterwards Lafayette's aid-de-camp. The vessel had been left at Charleston, where it was loaded with rice for the French market.—It foundered in going out of the harbour, and both the vessel and cargo were lost.

When Lafayette arrived in Philadelphia he put his letters into the hands of Mr. Lovell, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He called the next day at the Hall of Congress, and Mr. Lovell came out to him and said, that so many foreigners had offered themselves for employment, that Congress was embarrassed with their applications, and he was sorry to inform him that there was very little hope of his success. Lafayette suspected his papers had not been read, and he immediately sat down and wrote a note to the President of Congress, in which he desired to be permitted to serve in the American army on two conditions; first that he should receive no pay; secondly that he should act as volunteer.—These terms were so different from those demanded by other foreigners, and presented so few obstacles on the ground of an interference with American officers, that they were at once accepted.—His rank, zeal, perseverence, and disinterestedness overcame every objection, and he was appointed a major-general in the American Army more than a month before he had reached the age of twenty.

Washington was expected shortly in Philadelphia, and the young general concluded to wait his arrival before he went to head-quarters. The first introducetion was at a dinner party, where several members of Congress were present. When they were about to separate, Washington took Lafayette aside, spoke to him very kindly, complimented him upon the noble spirit he had shown and the sacrifices he had made in favor of the American cause, and then told him that he should be pleased if he would make the quarters of the Commander in chief his home, establish himself there whenever he thought proper, and consider himself at all times as one of his family; adding in a tone of pleasantry, that he could not promise him the luxuries of a court, or even the conveniences, which his former habits might have rendered essential to his comfort, but since he had become an American soldier he would doubtless contrive to accommodate himself to the character he had assumed, and submit with a good grace to the customs, manners, and privations of a republican army. If Lafayette was made happy by his success with Congress, his joy was redoubled by this flattering proof of friendship and regard on the part of the Commander in chief. His horses and equipage were immediately sent to camp, and ever afterwards, even when he had the command of a division, he kept up his intimacy at head quarters, and enjoyed all the advantages of a member of the General's family. The day after the dinner, Washington inspected the fortifications of the Delaware River, and invited Lafayette to accompany him.

Being now in the army, he continued with it as a volunteer, though without any command, till the battle of Brandywine. He there engaged in the hottest part of the action, exposed himself to danger, and exhibited a conspicuous example of coolness and courage. While the troops were retreating in disorder, he dismounted, entered the ranks, and endeavoured to rally them. As he was performing this service a musket ball passed through his leg; but the wound did not retard his efforts, till his aid told him, that the blood was running from his boot, and then he mounted his horse. He met a surgeon in the rear, who put a slight bandage round his leg, and he rode to Chester. The soldiers, in the mean time, were retreating in a hurried and straggling manner; and regardless of himself, his first precaution was to place a guard near the bridge at the entrance of the village, with orders to stop all the retreating soldiers at that place. His wound was then dressed, and the next morning he was taken to Philadelphia. The following letter to his wife was written the day after the action.

Philadelphia, 12 September 1777.

"I write you a few words, my dear love, by some French officers, who came over with me, but who, not receiving any appointment in the army, are about returning to France. I begin by telling you, that I am well, because I must end by telling you that we fought yesterday in good earnest, and that we were not the stronger party. The Americans, after a long and brave resistance, were at last routed. As I was attempting to rally them, the English honored me with a musket-ball, which wounded me slightly in the leg; but this is nothing; the ball touched neither bone nor artery, and I shall escape without further inconvenience, than having to keep my bed for some time, a thing which puts me much out of humor. I hope you will not be alarmed; indeed this is a reason why you should be less so than before, since it keeps me from the field for some time, as I intend to take good care of myself; be very sure of it.

"I think this affair will lead to unpleasant consequences, which we must try to repair. You must have received many letters from me, unless the English bear the same spite to my letters as to my legs. I have as yet received only one from you, and I long for news. Some days past I have not had time to sleep; the last night was employed in our retreat, and in my journey to this place, where I am well taken care of. Let my friends know that I am well. Many tender regards to Madame d'Ayen; many compliments to my sisters.—The officers will depart shortly; they will see you; how happy they are. Good night; I love you more than ever.

"LAFAYETTE."

From Philadelphia he proceeded to Bristol. Mr. Henry Laurens on his way to Yorktown, after the adjournment of Congress, took the route through Bristol, and conveyed Lafayette in his carriage to Bethlehem. This act of kindness was long remembered. When Laurens was a prisoner in the Tower of London, the Marchioness de Lafayette wrote a touching letter in his behalf to the Count de Vergennes, recounting his deeds of humanity and benevolence to the Marquis, and soliciting the aid of the French Court to procure his release. Lafayette remained at Bethlehem about two months, till his wound was sufficiently healed to enable him to join the army, and a few days afterwards he was placed at the head of a division.

From the Globe.

LAST BANK OUTRAGE.

On inquiry at the proper Department, we learn that the rumors alluded to in our paper of Monday last, are well founded. The Bank of the United States, taking the law into its own hands, has seized on a portion of the dividends on the Government stock, to cover the pretended damages claimed by it on the French bill, stated in their accounts reported to Congress to be $158,812 77. This act has no parallel for audacity, except in the direct depredations sometimes committed on the treasuries of nations through fraud or violence.

In the first place, there is no equity in this claim. The Bank has never incurred the damages claimed, nor any part of them. The Bank agreed to give for the bill drawn on the French Government, as appears by the report of their Directors, published in December last, $903,565 89. But the price of the bill was never paid. *Not a dollar ever came into the public Treasury on account of that purchase!*—It remained in the Bank, and was used by it during the whole period the bill was absent in Europe. The Bank may have entered the sum to the credit of the Treasurer on its books; but the Treasurer never recognised the credit by bringing it upon his own books. Had he done so, it could not have been refunded to the bank without an act of Congress; for "no money can be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."—Upon the return of the bill, the Government refunded nothing to the Bank, never having received the money; but the matter was adjusted by taking from the Treasurer's account on the books of the Bank the credit which had been given him. The Bank, therefore, never paid for the bill, nor was it deprived of the use of one dollar of its funds by the purchase.

Nor did the Bank advance a dollar, directly or indirectly, to take up the bill in Europe.—It was sent to the Barings in London, who were agents of the Bank, and it is alleged, was sold by them. If such be the fact, the proceeds were entered to the credit of the Bank on their books, and while that institution had the use of the original purchase money in America, it obtained the use of a like sum by sale of the bill through its agents in London.

When presented for payment by the assignees of the Bank, it was protested, and the house of Hottenguer & Co. of Paris, stepped forward, and paid it out of the funds of the Bank, then in their possession.

Now, what damage was this to the Bank? It had the use of the original purchase money of the bill, amounting to $903,565, in America. It had raised about the same sum which was then in the hands of its agents, by sale of the bill, in London. Instead of advancing a dollar of its own funds to take up the bill in Paris, it had previously raised those means out of the bill itself, in London. The Barings had but to pay over to Hottenguer & Co. the moneys they had received for sale of the bill, and the whole affair was adjusted in Europe, as it was in America, by an entry upon the books of the Bank. So far from paying out any of its own funds on account of this bill, either in America or Europe, it actually obtained, through its instrumentality, *the use an additional sum equal to its proceeds*, from the day of its sale in London, to that of its payment in Paris.

But if the Bank had advanced its own funds in Europe to pay this bill, it had the use, at the same time, without charge, of public moneys in America to many times the amount; and considering that it was the fiscal agent of the Treasury, this demand for excessive damages would still have been most unconscionable. The average amount of public moneys on deposite in the Bank of the United States from 1818 to 1833, inclusive, exceeded *six millions seven hundred thousand dollars*, which at an interest of six per cent., would yield $402,000 per annum, or $6,432,000 in all. During the time covered by this transaction, the deposites of public money were as follows, viz.

1833—February,	$9,520,699
March,	10,15,025
April,	8,466,830
May,	8,324,432

Now, if this *honest* and *faithful* agent of the Government had advanced the money in Europe to pay this bill, it would seem that the gratuitous use of so many millions in America, at the same time, would have been an adequate remuneration. But when it is considered that it did no advance a dollar, but actually raised in Europe, out of the sale of the bill itself, the means by which it was afterwards paid, (never having paid into the Treasury the original purchase money of the bill at home,) the claim appears a thousand times more unconscionable and wicked.

The Bank has on its side as little law as equity in this tranaction. The paper was not a mercantile bill of exchange; and if it had been so in form, no rule can be found, either in the legislation of the States or of Congress, or in the law of nations, which subjects the Government, in its pecuniary transactions, to the responsibilities prescribed for the purpose of sustaining mercantile credit. Neither the law, nor the reasons of the law, relative to exchanges, apply to the transactions of Government. But we are not prepared, if we were competent, to enter into a minute disquisition upon these points.

If this claim were valid, the circumstances, time, and manner, in which an attempt is made to enforce it, characterize the movement as most extraordinary. *The Bank has never asked payment of it from the proper authority.* Mr. Biddle very well knows, that the Secretary of the Treasury has no more right to pay it, even if its justice were undoubted, than he has to apply so much public money to his own use. It can only be allowed by the Congress of the United States, and paid out of an appropriation made by them for that purpose. The claim was first set up in May, 1833, and the Treasury Department then refused to recognise it. In July, 1833, a dividend was declared, and the Government's proportion paid into the Treasury. In January last, another dividend was declared, and the Government's proportion again paid into the Treasury. Congress met on the first Monday in December, 1833, and sat until the 30th June, 1834; but no application was made to that body to allow this claim. Although Mr. Biddle well knew that no other power in the Government could allow it, or provide for its payment; no petition, no report, no appeal, no remonstrance was addressed to that body, praying or demanding an adjustment. But as soon as Congress has adjourned, he comes forward and asks the Secretary what is the final determination of the Government in that respect, knowing that the Secretary has no power over it; and when answered that the views of the *Treasury Department* remain unchanged, he takes the law into his own hands, and seizes on the public money in possession of the Bank, to satisfy this most unfounded and wicked claim!

There is a law on the statute book which provides that no debtor of the Government shall be permitted to plead any matter or claim as a set-off in a suit against him, unless it shall first have been presented to the proper authority for settling such claims, and rejected. The Bank has not submitted its claim to the proper authority, but has undertaken to *settle its own account, enter up judgment in its own case, and do execution on the property* of the Government in its own possession!! By the Constitution no money could be drawn from the Treasury to pay this claim, "but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" but the Bank attempts to evade the Constitution by seizing the public money before it gets into the Treasury, snatching the case out of the jurisdiction of Congress, and relying upon the Judiciary to *make an appropriation for its payment*, thus prostrating one of the most important barriers raised by the Constitution for the safeguard of the public moneys. It is a device to get a claim upon the Government paid *without an appropriation*, and take *the management of the public moneys*, as far as the Bank is concerned, *out of the hands of Congress, and put it into those of the Judges!*

And what may we expect next? Why, the Bank has told us what we may expect. We understand that on the same day that this resolution of the Bank was communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, he was also officially informed, that *it was in contemplation to set up a claim for damages for the removal of the deposites!* Last year the Bank refused to give up the Pension books and Pension money; now it seizes on and applies to its own use the Government dividends, under pretence of a claim for damages never incurred; and, at the same time, it *lays a foundation for seizing upon the Government dividends in future—upon the Government moneys still in its possession—and even upon the Government stock itself!!* Setting up a claim for millions on account of a removal of the deposites—SETTLING ITS OWN ACCOUNT, AND RENDERING JUDGMENT IN ITS OWN CASE, IT WILL DO EXECUTION UPON THE PUBLIC MONEY AND PROPERTY WITHIN ITS REACH, AND RELY FOR SUPPORT IN THE OUTRAGE UPON ITS DEPENDENT DEBTORS AND CORRUPT INSTRUMENTS IN THE PRESS, AND IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT!

Will not the WHOLE People now open their eyes? Will the Bank hereafter find a single advocate, except those who are touched by its money?

A gang of notorious robbers, whose haunts have been on the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi, has recently been broken up by the citizens of Tennessee residing in the vicinity. The annexed account of the proceeding is given in the Randolph (Tenn.) Recorder, of the 21st ult:

ARKANSAS ROBBERS.

Expedition against Arkansas banditti—*20 prisoners taken,—Administration of Lynch's law, &c. &c.*

Our peaceful town presented last week, more the appearance of a war camp, than the abode of peace.—An expedition, composed mostly of our chief citizens, "thrice armed, their quarrel being just," set out from this place to take or exterminate a gang of lawless freebooters, infesting the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi for some hundred miles, who have been for several years past, committing continual depredations upon the lives and property of individuals upon the river and in this state, and becoming at length so bold as to require the measures adopted by our citizens for the preservation of their lives and property. Their last depredation, was their seizing, some 12 or 20 of them, a flat boat owned by Mr. Wm. Mitchell, of May's Lick, Ky., laden with flour and whiskey, that had stranded on a sand bar about 12 miles below this town; one or two of them standing over the boatsmen with levelled rifles, while the rest plundered the boat, and took off, in other boats, what they could conveniently remove. Horses, negroes, cattle, and every species of property is their prey; and such is their adroitness, and so impregnable their marshy skulking places, as to make their detection almost impossible, burying themselves when pursued, in the most impervious canebrakes. This last audacious wholesale robbery, aroused our citizens, many of whom have suffered by counterfeit money and property stolen, to march against them armed with rifles.

The robbers held their head quarters about 25 miles below this town, at a place called the Shawnee village; thither about thirty of our citizens went fully anticipating a warm reception, but returned without battle, after burning two or three crazy cabins, bringing with them 8 or 10 prisoners. The next morning, the citizens of Covington came in to the number of 40 or 50, gloriously armed, determined to carry on a searching operation among the canebrakes. Accordingly they boarded a flat, well provided with blankets and provision for a campaign, and floated down the self-same way as when they went to fight Packenham. After scouring the country for a day or two, they returned with 12 or 15 prisoners, some of whom were engaged in the robbery, some known to be rogues of deep dye, and others refugees from justice. Scouring parties were kept up for a week, returning daily with victorious trophies of fresh prisoners or recovered property. Two or three guns only were fired by the party, at some of the robbers as they were 'breaking' for the canebrakes. One of the boatsmen that is supposed to have stranded the boat in order that it might be plundered, was found dead in the canes, whither he had fled, the victim of dishonesty, hunger and musquitoes. The prisoners were brought before magistrates who sent seven of them to jail, some were discharged, and no proof being found against 4 or 5 of the most noted villains among them, they were very politely escorted back to Arkansas by Sheriff Calmes and some of our citizens, and under its shady banks were so delighted at being the happy recipients and *backers*, of Lynch's law, as to pipe and dance most melodiously. Indeed they "discoursed most eloquent music," which fell upon our own ear softened by a voyage across the water of upwards of a mile. After being amused awhile in this manner by our Sheriff, they departed on their way rejoicing with feelings not soon to be forgotten. One villain named or pronounced Geno, after being stripped for the dance, howled and begged so pitifully, that, although his back bore striped evidence of his having before danced round the whipping-post, he was spared the lash, and taken back, as he promised to divulge secrets of importance. But finding he could be of little service in this capacity, he was suffered to return to Arkansas, where his fellow robbers, for his faithlessness and cowardice at Lynch's altar, stripped him, tied him to a tree, and gave him a "smart sprinkle" of the lash themselves. Since, this same Geno, with a companion, robbed a Tennessean about thirty miles from this place, of about $20, and tied him to a tree and whipped him severely—they had been pursued, but without success.

This District of Arkansas is so sparsely populated and wild, that justice cannot reach these freebooters, and it is said that even the county officers participated in the profits of the plunder.

One scene occurred in the expedition which brought back the days of Rob Roy McGregor among the Highlands of Scotland. The second excursion of our citizens the robbers were prepared for and had somewhat concentrated. To reach the Shawnee village, the bank is to be ascended, and a narrow defile cut through the cane, passed through. While entering this lane, the gentleman in advance discovered a man in ambush, who instantly uttered a shrill whistle and a dozen unseen firelocks were as soon heard to spring back their locks. The gentleman knowing the man he saw, spoke to him in a manner that induced him to rise with his companions, who were determined, they said, in case of being harmed, to kill all they could.

It is to be hoped, that the robbers may have all been taken or driven off, as our citizens are determined, if compelled, to take the law into their own hands.

Col. Stephen W. Foreman, a noted counterfeiter, who broke St. Lewis jail, about four months since, was taken at the village, and the sheriff of St. Louis county came and escorted him back to his old lodgings.

Much credit is due Captain Johnson, of the steamboat Kentuckian, for the assistance he rendered in taking the prisoners, and for his generosity and urbane deportment while taking part of our citizens to the village free of expense.

Capt. Miner, of the steamboat Tennessean, also brought our citizens home from Memphis free of charge, for which, together with his kind attention and gentlemanly deportment, he will receive their warmest thanks.

The citizens of Memphis will also receive the best wishes of those whom they so generously and hospitably entertained while among them.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

We learn that the members of the Senior Class at Cambridge were ordered to appear before the Faculty of the College on Monday last, to answer certain questions in relation to the statement published by them.—They met the questions promptly, and confessed every thing, as might be expected from high-minded, honorable young gentlemen, conscious that they had done nothing wrong. The Faculty afterwards voted that they had been guilty of a moral academical indiscretion, or something to that effect, and thus the matter was wiped up. We regret to learn that harmony is not entirely restored there. There was more *scraping at prayers* on Tuesday.

Since the above paragraph was written, we have opened the Transcript, in which we find the following statement. Most sincerely do we regret the dismissal of the Senior Class at this time. We are apprehensive that Old Harvard will not be able to survie the blow inflicted upon her by President Quincy and his associates:—

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The present Government of Harvard College appear determined, if in their power, to ruin that ancient Institution, by every measure which is likely to render it as unpopular in other States as it is daily becoming at home. We have just heard of a new act of the wise men who guide the councils of our alma mater. They have sent for the members of the senior class, six at a time, and asked them categorically whether they approved of the Circular issued in the name of the whole class, and all who answered yes, (and they are all of the class but the four or five who originally refused to sanction it,) have been dismissed, will be deprived of their degress, and there will be no Commencement. A more high handed and tyrannical measure, never exercised its baneful influence at Cambridge. It has sealed the decree, by which the institution is thrown back ten years, and has inflicted a wound from which it will be long, very long, ere mother Harvard, vigorous and sound as her constitution is believed to be, will fully recover.

The Termination.—Our friends in Congress have returned to their homes in fine spirits; and the opposition have returned disappointed and chagrined. The latter, after seven months' labor to sustain the Bank and break down the administration, have accomplished nothing except the rejection of the nominations of Messrs. Stevenson and Taney, and they find that these acts are likely to be—

Like guns well aimed for duck or plover
Shoot wide and kick their owners over.

They have not been able to agree upon any candidate for the Presidency, or upon any uniform course of action. They are in that state of confusion and turmoil, which might naturally be expected from such a pie-bald party—such a motly band of discordant and disjointed materials. Our friends, on the contrary, have seen all the plots, contrivances and designs of their opponents entirely frustrated, and the party strengthened, united and excited to redoubled activity by the very mean which have been so zealously employed to thwart and injure them.—*Balt. Repub.*

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