the British Government at the prospect thus afforded of an amicable termination of a difference which has produced a temporary estrangement between two nations who have so many interests in common, and who are so entitled to the friendship and esteem of each other; and the undersigned has also to assure Mr. Forsyth that it has afforded the British Government the most lively satisfaction to have been, upon this occasion, the channel of a communication, which, they trust, will lead to the complete restoration of friendly relations between the United States and France.

The undersigned has great pleasure in renewing to Mr. Forsyth the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BANKHEAD.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, 16th February, 1836.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive Mr. Bankhead's note of the 15th instant, in which he states, by the instructions of his Government, that the British Government have received a communication from that of France, which fulfils the wishes that impelled his Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation, for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the United States—that the French Government, being satisfied with the frank and honorable manner in which the President has in his recent message, expressed himself in regard to the points of difference between the two Governments is ready to pay the instalment due on account of the American indemnity, whenever it shall be claimed by the Government of the United States, and that this communication is made to the Government of Great Britain, not as a formal mediator, but as a common friend of both parties.

The undersigned has submitted this note of his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the President, and is instructed to reply, that the President has received this information with the highest satisfaction; a satisfaction as sincere as was his regret at the unexpected occurrence of the difficulty created by the erroneous impressions heretofore made upon the national sensibility of France. By the fulfillment of the obligations of the convention between the two Governments, the great cause of difference will be moved, and the President anticipates that the benevolent and magnanimous wishes of his Britannic Majesty's Government will be speedily realized as the temporary estrangement between the two nations, who have so many common interests, will no doubt be followed by the restoration of their ancient ties of friendship and esteem.

The President has further instructed the undersigned to express to his Britannic Majesty's Government his sensibility at the anxious desire it has displayed to preserve the relations of peace between the United States and France, and the exertions it was prepared to make to effectuate that object, so essential to the prosperity and congenial to the wishes of the two nations, and to the repose of the world.

Leaving his Majesty's Government to the consciousness of the elevated motives which have governed its conduct, and to the universal respect which must be secured to it, the President is satisfied that no expressions, however strong of his own feelings, can be appropriately used, which could add to the gratification afforded to his Majesty's Government at being the channel of communication to preserve peace, and restore good will, between differing nations, each of whom is its friend.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

CHARLES BANKHEAD, Esq.

Mr. BUCHANAN suggested the printing of 5,000 additional copies, to which Mr. Clay assented, and the printing was ordered accordingly.

Mr. PRESTON said that as this was an interesting day to the nation, he would move that the Senate adjourn. The House of Representatives, he said, had already adjourned over; the motion was agreed to, and

The Senate adjourned.

The London Herald said:

"That President Jackson does not use exactly the blustering tone of the Autocrat Nicholas, but we are disposed to believe that his language of quiet determination will have no less influence upon the timid councils of the Citizen King, and make him think about saving French honor in some other way than by refusing to pay French debts."

And again:

"The question is not now in our opinion, whether there is to be peace or war; but by what ingenious subterfuge the French Government is to wriggle out of the menacing position which it had assumed—for to wriggle out of it the French Government will assuredly try."

The question of the Herald is solved—and the device of the King was by no means elaborate. It could do no absolute harm perhaps to speak freely and fully upon the conduct of France, but we feel no disposition to do so; indeed it might more properly perhaps come from others than from us, a party in the affair. But discussed or not discussed, the case can be understood in one way only.

The caricaturists have seized upon it, and probably they are the fittest historians. The last which appeared treats of the mediation: in the left of the piece are two figures, one light, graceful, with uncovered head addresses the other—"General, here's King William the Fourth come to settle the difference between you and Louis Philippe! Talk to them like a book!" The person addressed, tall, very erect, in spectacles and broad white hat, with back towards William, yields him a reluctant hand, exclaiming "D——n it, Martin, we can settle our affairs without Foreign intervention! But if you say so, why I'll speak to him. How are you, old boy? I'll tell you what, let Louis Philippe pay the money—and then if he wants to fight, I'll meet him with pistols, rifle or broad sword, and ask no favor!" William in his royal robes, fat, smiling, and a peace-maker, grasps the reluctant ungracious palm, and pressing the hand of a personage at his left, exhorts him. "Come Louis Philippe, give him your fist! He is very friendly towards you, and apologise in the handsomest manner." This personage is in the uniform of a French Marshal, and his tall form crouches, and the expression of his handsome features (the likeness is very good) aids his lips in answering, "Ah, mon Dieu! vat terrible old man! I am perfectly satisfied! Here is de money. But mon ami, Billy, shall you get him to allow me 7 per cent., for de cash payment?" History will tell the story much in the same way."—*N. Y. Times.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

But a few days since, the Bank presses of New York and Philadelphia were congratulating their readers, with the prospect of a recharter of the United States Bank by Pensylvania. This was to operate like the touch of Midas. Every thing was to be converted into gold. Speculation was stimulated—stocks advanced unprecedentedly—merchants were looking for increased prices for their wares and merchandize, and all nature seemed, according to the Bank's reports, to wear a smile.

The charter came; and we were told by Mr. Biddle, through his Gazette, on the very day of its receipt at Philadelphia, that "almost every countenance is beaming with the satisfaction inspired by buoyant hopes and brilliant prospects or rather the certitude of prosperity, the greatness and effects of which baffle all calculation and if the party varnish of discontent could be rubbed off from the few visages which exhibit rueful looks upon the occasion, we venture to assert that even upon them a very decided tinge of pleasure would be described."

In one short week, and this scene of joy and exultation, this merry-making, is turned into sadness and sorrow. Those countenances, beaming with satisfaction, inspired by buoyant hopes and brilliant prospects, now "exhibit rueful looks upon the occasion." In that short week following the charter, money has become exceedingly scarce—stocks of all kinds have declined—some four, some six, and some eight per cent, with continued and rapid downward tendency. Even the stock of the Bank itself, since the charter was obtained, has fallen six per cent! Many, whose countenances were "beaming with satisfaction," now wear "rueful looks," and will ere long curse the day in which they were led to rejoice at the establishment of the instrument of their own downfall.

These are but the *first fruits of misery* following the day of rejoicing for the "triumph," as Mr. Biddle called it, which had been obtained.

It is but the beginning of sorrows. The circulations of the Bank is now seventy-two millions of dollars. This amount, Mr. Biddle says, the new Bank "INHERITS" from the old. We predict, that it will prove an inheritance which will sorely afflict the country. More than one third of this amount was forced out during the last year. The whole of this vast amount is now on its way home for redemption. It will return with a rapidity unprecedented. The Bank will not be able to relieve itself by re-issues; and before all is smooth, we prophecy that the "countenance" of the Bank, "beaming with satisfaction" at the "triumph" will exhibit "rueful looks upon the occasion."

We do not exult. We feel a sympathy for the fate of the deluded. Our object is to awaken the community to the danger that is impending over them. No power can avert it. It will be realized to a fearful extent. Let the victims hold the autuors of their misery to a rigid accountability.—*Globe*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Much sympathy is expressed, both by the London and Paris papers, on account of the late calamitous fire in N. York. In Paris, a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers. It was anticipated that a great many bills would come back dishonored, but in this there will be a happy disappointment.

Lacenair and Avril were executed at Paris, Jan. 8th.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Mr. Wilkins, American Ambassador at the Court of Russia, arrived at Berlin a few days ago.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The dreadful calamity at New York, has excited a feeling throughout Paris which proves, more than a thousand written volumes could do, how little the sentiments of ancient friendship, which have so long united this country with America, have been disturbed by the present—or, we trust, we may now say—the late misunderstanding between the two Governments. The expressing of sympathy which the melancholy catastrophe has thus spontaneously called forth, is universal, as the feeling is profound. In the course of yesterday, after the lamentable intelligence became known, several gentlemen, both French and American, called at the office of this Journal, with suggestions for opening a subscription in aid of the more indigent sufferers by the deplorable event. Need we add that we are most gratified in lending our humble assistance to carry these benevolent proposals into effect. Subscriptions will therefore be received for this charitable object, from this day, at the Office of the Messenger.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have unavoidably deferred the publication until now, of the resolutions adopted at the great Southwark meeting recently held, in relation to the re-chartering of the United States Bank by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They are written in a spirit that must even fill the *traitorous* Senators with shame, and warn them of the roused indignation of a deceived people. Indeed, the whole State appears in motion, and we have seen it stated that the County of Washington, always a violent anti-Jackson County, is speaking with such unanimity as to make the Judas's quake beneath the elements they have so deceptiously set in motion. However, the time will arrive when the corrupting influence of this mammoth bank will be reached by the sovereign hand of the *people*, and it will meet the fate it so richly merits—a total annihilation.

Resolved, That we adhere with renewed firmness to the grand cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, inculcated and promulgated in the Declaration of Independence by Thomas Jefferson, "that all power is inherent in the People, and that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That we view the Bank of the United States as chartered by the twenty-one men who hold their seats in the Senate, as an institution inimical to the liberties of the country—that if now in its infant state it can command the votes of our Representatives, and procure a charter "against the consent of the governed," what will not this gigantic monster be enabled to perform in thirty years hence, when it shall have flooded the country with its corrupting paper money, and locked up the industry and property of the commonwealth in mortgages, lien and incumbrances?

Resolved, That it is our duty and our right to meet together and consult for our mutual safety, and we do most earnestly recommend our Democratic brethern throughout the Commonwealth, to assemble together and elect Delegates to a General Democratic State Convention of the People, to consider and adopt the neccessay measures to prostrate this Mammoth paper money aristocracy which has been foisted upon us "against our consent" by our faithless agents.

Resolved, That the votes given by Jesse. R. Burden and George N. Baker, the two men elected by the Anti-Bank paraty of this county, are in direct and positive opposition to the voice of the people, a betrayal of the trust reposed in them by their confiding constituents, and when they voted for the Bank, the freemen who sent them to the Senate were misrepresented, and their petitions treated with contempt; and we demand their immediate resignation.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued on this momentous question by that inflexible democrat and incorruptible public agent, FRANCIS J. HARPER—that we congratulate the democrats of the county of Philadelphia, that in the midst of temptation this honest agent stood firm to his integrity and his country, and on every vote he recorded his name with the Spartan band of twelve, who fearlessly against odds combatted for "the virtue, liberty and independence" of Pennsylvania, against the agents of the Mammoth Bank.

Resolved, That the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, of this meeting be appointed a committee to make inquiry when the incorruptible Senator, Francis J. Harper, will visit this place, with power and authority to call meetings of the people of this District, to make arrangements to escort him here, and invite him to a public entertainment, with all the demonstrations of honor with which a free people delight to receive an honest and faithful agent.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our Democratic brethren throughout the State, to strike from the Electorial ticket the name of Joseph Burden, and to insert the name of George Mifflin Dallas.

Resolved, That we consider Jesse R. Burden, as not entitled to a seat in the Senate, as his residence is not in the county, but in the city of Philadelphia; and we now demand that the Senate appoint a committee to inquire on what grounds Jesse R. Burden claims to hold his seat therein as a Senator of the county; and should the Senate refuse to appoint such committee, the people of the county of Philadelphia will take the matter into their own hands, and elect a Senator to fill the vacancy.

Resolved, That the impertinent and uncalled for remarks by Jesse R. Burden, in relation to the Democratic party of the county, and particularly of Southwark, were ungrateful in the extreme and fully prove the truth of his own words, "that one renegade is worse than ten Turks."

Resolved, That this meeting ask that the Governor shall veto the Bill incorporating the Bank of the United States, on the ground of its hostility to our Republican Institutions and to the wishes of the great body of the people.

Resolved, That we cannot too highly condemn the foul and disgraceful language uttered on the floor of the House of Representatives by William B. Read, against the character of so estimable and talented a man as George M. Dallas, a citizen revered and respected by all persons who know him, and whose grey hairs at least, in our opinions, ought to have protected him from the attacks of a puny stripling of little weight in society.

The following preamble and resolution were also adopted:

Whereas, the expediency of the incorporation of a Bank with a capital of 35 millions, has been condemned by a great majority of the freemen of this Republic, and by none more strongly than by Pennsylvania, as detrimental and dangerous to their rights, liberties, and free institutions, even when the influence of the Bank was extended over the whole Union, and whereas the Bank has made application for the renewal of a charter from the State where the people have heretofore been most opposed to such charter being granted, and whereas, a Bill has been introduced into the Legislature, and approved of by a majority of the members of both branches thereof; and whereas, several of the members are known to have voted in direct opposition to the wishes of the people whom they falsely pretend to represent, and some of them directly contrary to their pledges on the faith of which they were chosen by the people, thereby falsifying the maxim hitherto professed in this country, that the People are the governors of the land. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, be respectfully requested to exercise his constitutional right to Veto the said Bill, and thereby have the question of renewal of the Charter referred to the people at the next election, in order that they, as the only rightful and legitimate source of power, may decide on this all important question. and further

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Governor.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by Samuel F. Reed, Joseph M. Doran, Isaac A. Stevens, and other gentlemen, and the recent notorious speech of J. R. Burden on the floor of the Senate, in which he denounces the democrats of Southwark as vagabonds and boys, incapable of judging between right and wrong, was read and received with nine hearty greans, and ordered to be publicly burnt on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the vacant lot, corner of Sixth and Catharine streets, the spot on which in the election canvass of 1834, he told his famous *Muscovy Duck story*, culled from his favorite author, Joe Miller.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the paper money system is injurious to the country, and destructive to the interests of the working classes of the community; and that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to F. J. Harper, to be laid by him before the Senate, to John Thompson, (P.) to be laid by him before the House of Representatives, and also to the incorruptible Col. Krebs, who could not be bribed by the Bank of the U. States; and that they be published in all the Democratic papers of this Commonwealth, and in that sentinel of liberty, the Globe newspaper of Washington City.

By no former administration have the foreign relations of our Government been so prosperously conducted. Noble old Roman! Let disappointed rivals and their partisans revile Andrew Jackson! The people love him; for they know that he loves his country. At every step he has evinced far more sagacity than his enemies, in judging how the rights of his country may be best maintained; and in maintaining her rights, he has exercised a lofty energy, and immovable firmness.—*Federal Union.*

BANKS.—On the 17th ult. Mr. *Merrick*, chairman of the committee on ways and means, (which committee had been ordered to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting within this State, the circulation of Bank Notes of a less denomination than ten dollars,) reported it to be inexpedient and impracticable to enforce the prohibition proposed. The Report was laid upon the table.

UNITED STATES BANK.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, under date of "Annapolis, Feb. 22," writes that "an application will be made to the Legislature of Maryland, during the present or ensuing week, for privilege to establish a Branch at Baltimore. I entertain no doubt of its success, for no member with whom I have conversed has any hesitancy about it." We hope he has not conversed with any of the Democratic members.

MUSIC.

Billings, the celebrated composer of music, boasted, that there was no point in the science that he did not fully understand. A Boston wag, knowing his unbounded vanity, addressed a note to him, requesting an interview with him at the Lamb Tavern on a particular day, stating that he had a question in music to propose to him, which no other man in Boston could answer.

Billings met the gentleman promptly, and with much self-complacency remarked, that he had devoted his life to music, and believed that there was no question on the science which he could not at once answer, and asked what the difficulty was. "The question," said the inquirer, "is one which affects the whole world, and has never been settled." "Let me hear it," exclaimed Billings. "Well it is this—when a man snores in his sleep, through at least two octaves, and so loud as to be heard throughout the whole house, do you consider these sounds *vocal* or *instrumental* music?"

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25th, 1836.

In the Senate to-day the bill to define and enlarge the powers of Courts of Equity was taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed by Mr. Mayer; the bill and amendments were then made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Mayer, from the committee on Judicial Proceedings, reported a bill relating to the form in which promissory notes may be given to the incorporated Banks of this State.

The bill providing for the despatch of business in Baltimore County Court was passed.

Mr. Morris from the Committe on Internal Improvementss, reported favorably on the bill to allow the City of Baltimore to subscribe to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company with amendment to the same, and sent to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Morris reported a bill to incorporate the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, which after having been amended on motion of Mr. Mayer was passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

The bill in relation to limited partnership was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

In the House to-day, at 12 o'clock the order of the day—the Report of the Committee on the Constitution was taken up for consideration. Mr. Long resumed his remarks. He contended that the present Constitution is a compact which cannot be altered, amended or destroyed, except with the consent of the parties to that compact. He enforced this position with much ability. Mr. Long has a high reputation in the House as a young man of talents and promising usefulness, and was listened to throughout the whole of his argument with satisfaction.

Mr. Brown rose in reply. After replying to some of the arguments which had been urged against the general merits of Reform, he expressed his dissent from the report of the Committee on the Constitution. He was in favor of wholesome and constitutional reform but against the violent and revolutionary measures which had been suggested, and offered a substitute to the report, under consideration. I did not understand the precise purport of the substitute. It proposed the repeal of the fifty-ninth article of the Constitution so as to render the call of a convention, to revise the Constitution of the State within the powers of the Legislature.

Mr. Carroll replied. He would not accept the substitute of his colleague He was for a Convention of the people to make a thorough revision of the Constitution. Nothing less would satisfy him or the Reformers of the State. He hoped the substitute would not be adopted.

The question was then taken upon concurring in the report of the committee and decided in the negative by a large majority.

Thus ends, so far as the action of the present Legislature is concerned, the question of reform in the constitution of the State which has occupied so much time and given rise to so much angry and irritating discussion.

The substitute proposed by Mr. Brown will be under consideration, the House having adjourned before the final question was taken on it.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1836.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Mayer, moved to dissent from the amendments of the House to the bill for the preservation and repair of that part of the National Road which lies within the limits of Maryland which motion was agreed to. Mr. Mayer then proposed a message to the House, which was adopted, respectfully asking that body to recede from said amendments.

The bill to define and enlarge the powers of Courts of Equity, being the order of the day, was then taken up for consideration. The amendment proposed by Mr. Mayer some days ago was rejected. Before the question was taken upon the final passage of the bill, the Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Wharton presented a memorial from a number of Citizens of Washington County, asking the further aid of the State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

Mr. Richardson, presented the memorial of Nathaniel F. Williams, George H. Newman, James Frazier, Robert A. Taylor and others, praying the incorporation of the Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Duckett proposed a resolution which was a dopted requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maryland to adopt such means as are calculated to bring before the National Government the eligibility of the City of Annapolis, for the establishment of a Navy Yard.

Mr. Ridgely from the Committee on the Militia, reported unfavourably on the supplemental acts establishing the Baltimore City Guards.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill for the appointment of District Attornies in the several judicial districts, for the more certain and speedy collections of the revenue and other public monies and for other purposes.

The Reform Question—the substitute proposed by Mr. Brown to the report of the Committee on the Constitution, was postponed.

The bill to license the use of ardent spirits was then taken for consideration. Several amendments were proposed, some of which were accepted, others rejected. The bill gave rise to lengthened desultory discussion. It was then passed as amended.

The committee on Banks in the New York Legislature, have reported in favor of new Banking capital to the amount of four to five millions,—the institutions being all in the city of New York.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.—*For the 26th Regiment, Talbot County.*

Mathew Spencer, Capt. of a uniform company called the St. Michaels Volunteers.

Jeremiah Harrison, Lieut. do.

Nathan Harrington, Ensign do.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞"Simon Pry" on Tuesday.

MR. TYLER'S RESIGNATION.

By the Western Mail yesterday we received papers containing Mr. Tyler's *letter of resignation* as a member of the United States Senate. This is as it should be; when men assert and profess principles they should act in conformity to them. But how is it with his colleague, Mr. Leigh; he snugly holds on with an ill grace—defies the power of the people and resists the right of instruction, notwithstanding his former professions and zealous support of that very right as one possessed and exercisable by the people. He intends we presume, to sustain himself by some such quibbling as that played off by Gov. Tazewell. But the strong arm of the people will ultimately reach him, and on reaching, rebuke him for his arrogance.

We now confidently look forward to the election of Mr. Rives to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Tyler's resignation with an unusual degree of anxiety. When it is remembered that Mr. Rives surrendered his post at the discretion and command of the power from whence he derived it, and to which he patriotically paid homage, reflecting immediately as it was *supposed* to do the will of the people—when this is remembered, we repeat, what a comment it exhibits upon the miserable vauntings of the hauty and aristocratic Leigh—elevated upon principles that he now scorns to acknowledge.

The late arrival from France brings the gratifying intelligence that collections were making in Paris to aid the sufferers by the late extensive fire in New York.

MISSISSIPPI.

Old "Poins" must sensibly feel the lash at every step inflicted by the righteous hand of *the* people, and the White whigs rebuked by judgments reversed, when and where they least expected. At a recent election in Hinds county for state Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. A. Grimball (White) the Honorable James McKaven, (Jackson Van Buren) was elected by a large majority over Gen. Brown (White.) The four delegates from Hinds County are anti Van Buren and voted against Mr. Walker. How fully they represented the will of their constituents let this result be a comment. The opposition struggled hard; contended inch by inch, smarting under their late Senatorial defeat; but the people have honestly turned the scale in their State Senate in favor of the Democratic Republican party and its principles.

So much for White-wiggery in Mississippi.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 26th ult. says:

☞We stop the press to say, that the Senate have passed the bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council to subscribe to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

VADE MECUM.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the enterprising publisher of the "Gentleman's Vade Mecum" in another column of our paper to day. It will be seen that some material and decidedly improving alterations are proposed to be made, which will render the publication even more worthy if possible of public patronage than it was heretofore. In lieu of the republication of plays the publisher proposes to substitute the popular *novels* of the old and celebrated English writers, such as Smollet, Fielding, Richardson, Goldsmith, &c. which will give an increased interest to a work that is unsurpassed by any similar one in this country.

WHIG PRINCIPLES

We publish this morning Gov. Tazewell's objections to transmitting the Expunging resolutions lately passed by a respectable majority of the Virginia Legislature to the Senators in Congress from that state. His excellency, by a course of reasoning as futile as it is characteristic of the leading principles of the party in whose ranks he is found, makes a sorry figure speaking as he does to the immediate representatives of the freemen of the old Dominion" renowned for her orthodox principles and corresponding sentiments. Does he suppose this new fangled theory of trickery will meet with any favor from the people or would he prepare the public mind by such a course to hear the non-compliance of Mr. Leigh to the right of instruction with less visible emotion. If so it is a dangerous manœuvre, and one that will draw upon him the execration of an insulted and indignant people.

Since writing the above we find by the Western Mail, that the Governor's refusal will prove of but little consequence, as the Legislature has directed the resolutions to be signed by the Speakers of the two Houses, and by them transmitted to Messrs. Leigh and Tyler. This may not be quite so formal, but quite enough so however to disturb the feelings of the Honorable Senators.

We have no news of interest from the Seminole War.

REFORM.

We have felt some interest for the fate of the Reform question that has been for some time under discussion in the House of Delegates, but, as we fearfully anticipated, it was voted down by a large majority, as will be seen by reference to the Legislative proceedings in another column. The discussion of the question has been warm and irritating, though we believe much light favorable to the measure has been shed upon it by those who participated in the debate.

It is indeed strange that the present form of our State Government should find an exclusive advocate in any liberal minded Delegate upon the floor of the House of Delegates. Yet such is the fact; and among those advocates is a Mr. Duckett who represents the 300 voters of Annapolis. He is entitled to many honors as the champion for all the rottenness that is eating up and sapping the very fundamental principles of equal rights and measures. The only difficulty that presents itself to our mind on this subject is that of impairing the representative interest of the small counties; which relinquishment of representative power some suppose, and how justly we are not prepared to say, would be giving the large counties, the very power they now complain of as held by the small ones; and which appears so odious and unjust. The geographical division of our state may be another reason for maintaining the federative system of representation that the small counties may have a check upon the large ones, and thereby retain a corresponding power and influence. We have not yet seen any of the remarks of the gentlemen who were participants in the discussion, but we cannot conceive how the opponents to the Reform question could possibly justify by principle or by justice the existing mass of corruption that forms our Constitution—unequal and unjust, as it plainly shows itself to be in many of its bearings, and consequently oppressive and loudly demands reformation.

We could enlarge upon the subject but deem it irrelevant at the present time. At a future period it may devolve upon us to revert to it again when a full and dispassionate discussion of it will afford us an opportunity of expressing our views more fully and perfect.

We republish the following article, more particularly for the good sense and taste displayed by the writers. The remarks by the Visiter are entitled to particular notice coming from a hand well skilled in years and judgment. We will venture to recommend it to the ladies, with all possible deference to their own good taste and occasional extravagance in fashion. Simplicity is the handmaid of beauty.

GOOD TASTE.

The Washington correspondent of the New Hampshire Argus pays the following high compliment to the daughter of a distinguished public man:

"Last evening there was one of those tremendous jams called a party, at Gov. Cass'. I made one among the multitude,—and should have been happy to have gazed upon the fashion and beauty there assembled, but good heavens, a man might as well think of seeing any thing encompassed by an acre of cotton bags on one end, as in such a *squeeze!* The house was all thrown open and filled.—Among all the rich dresses, the glitter of jewels and epaulettes, and the waving of feathers, which I could occasionally get a glimpse of through the mass—there was one fair girl, dressed in plain white cambric, with a close net cap upon her head, and not a single ornament upon her person, who,

——"With a bright eye seemed to be
The star of that goodly company."

She was the daughter of Governor Cass, with her quaker like simplicity of dress, contrasted with the gaud about her, she did look chaste as "Diana of the Ephesians, and pretty as a moss rose in the midst of a bed of sunflowers."

Nothing is so strongly indictative of a mind incapable of appreciating what is really beautiful in nature, as well as what is chaste and good and lovely in mind and character as a foolish devotion to showy personal ornament. The experience of every man will bear us out in the assertion, that in no instance has the gayest dressed lady at a ball or social party been the one most admired.—She may attract and gather around her a few who will flatter by their attentions, because they know that she can be flattered,—but the star of the evening is sure to be some sweet girl, simple in attire, with perhaps, not a single ornament whose native grace and liveliness, cheerful good sense and bland unaffected manner, winimperceptably upon all hearts and gain her esteem and respectful attention. In her train of admirers will be found men of sense—of talents—of standing,—in that of the other the fop, the spendthrift and the libertine.—*Balt. Vis.*

Last accounts from Baltimore state that grain is very scarce, and no arrivals.

IN SENATE, Feb. 29.

The following communication was received from the Hon. John Tyler, and was laid before the Senate:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1836.

SIR:—I beg leave, through you to inform the Senate that I have on this day resigned into the hands of the General Assembly of Virginia, for reasons fully made known to it, my seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from that State.

This announciation is now made, so as to enable the Senate, at its earliest pleasure, to fill such vacancies in the several committees as may be created by my resignation.

In taking leave of the body over which you preside, I should be faithless to the feelings of my heart if I did not frankly confess that I do so with no ordinary emotions. I look to the body itself as the representative of these federated features of our system, to preserve which unimpaired, has been the unceasing object of my public life. I separate from many with whom I have been associated for years, and part with friends whose recollection I shall cherish to the close of my life. These are sacrifices which it gives me pain to make. Be pleased to assure the Senate that I carry with me into retirement sentiments of respect towards its members, and that in bidding them adieu, I extend to each and all my very best

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0422