A Doomed Church-Steeple.—The Church of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont in Hollis street, Boston, the steeple of which was a short time since, partially destroyed by lightening, was again struck and considerably injured on Friday morning.

It is stated in the Rockville Free Press of the 3d inst. that the Hon William Cost Johnson is still confined to his bed, in Washington, by the wound which he received some months ago. We learn since that Mr. Johnson's health is improving.

Women often lose the men they love, and who love them, by mere wantonness or coquetry—they reject, and they repent—they should be careful not to take this step hastily; for a proud, high-minded, gifted man, will seldom ask a woman twice.

"Patrick," said an employer to one of his workmen, "you came late this morning, the other men were at work an hour before you."

"Sure, an I I'll be even with 'em to night then."

"How? Patrick."

"Why, faith, I'll quit an hour before 'em all, sure."

The present situation of, and accumulating revenue derived from the Post offices, are creditable to the efficient officer who presides over the Department. From an article in the Globe, under the head of 'Mail Improvements' it appears that the surplus at the end of the present month, will amount to $700,000.

☞ Good Times.—We have been credibly informed, that a Turkey Hen, in the vicinity of Rockville, laid three eggs in one day. Beat this who dare—[Free Press.

The Thats.—In thirty one words, how many thats can be grammatically inserted? Answer—Fourteen.

He said that that, that that man said, was not that that that one should say, but that that, that man said, was that that that man should not say.

That reminds us of the following says and sauds:—Mr B. did you say, or did not say, that I said you said you said; because C. said you said, you never did say what I said you said. Now if you did say that you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say.

Benefits of Banking. A firm in New York commenced business two years ago with a capital of $5,000, and failed a week or two since for EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Scraping an acquaintance—Barking the shins of your neighbor with your heel.

The most foolish thing in the world—To bow to the rich till you're unable to stand straight before an honest man.

Don't be frightened if misfortune stalks into your humble habitation. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking into the presence-chamber of kings.

Waking himself. A Dutchman, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock; and gave as a reason, "Dat he loff'd to rise early, he had notin to do but to bul the string, and he could wake himself."

Melting of Coin.—It is computed that the consumption of silver coin, in manufactures in this city, is annually upwards of $100,000. In Boston the sum used in this way of the article of silver alone, in one establishment, is 100,000 ounces. In Providence both silver and gold are used to the amount of $100,000 annually in the various branches of manufacture. In Philadelphia $500,000.—N. Y. Post.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the [L. S.] seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty first.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Information is hereby given, that during the continuance of the present unfortunate suspension of specie payments by many of the banks, the Treasury Department will continue to issue warrants, for the payment of which drafts or checks will be given by the Treasurer on banks or officers in the neighborhood where the creditor resides, or the debt was incurred. The checks will, according to former practice, be issued separately from the warrants, and in such amounts as may be convenient.

The treasurer will draw these checks only on such banks or officers as have heretofore received ample funds to meet them, and it is therefore hoped that they will be promptly paid in a manner satisfactory to the holders, but if they shall not be paid when presented, the collectors of customs, and the receivers of the public lands, will be instructed to redeem them in behalf of the Treasury, by receiving them for duties and lands.

If they are not paid in either of these modes and notice of the fact is communicated to the department, no reasonable efforts will be spared to preserve the public faith inviolate, and to cause them to be otherwise discharged as soon as possible in specie or its equivalent, as the existing laws require; and if returned to the Department and remaining unpaid till the next session of Congress, it will feel bound earnestly to request authority for early means to satisfy them in a manner acceptable to the holders.

Circulars to the proper officers, containing particular instructions on this subject, will be prepared and published in a few days.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
May 15, 1837.

MERCHANTS' BONDS.

We understand, that in conformity to the suggestions made in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collector of New York, concerning duty bonds, the Solicitor of the Treasury is preparing special instructions under which the extension can be given in proper cases, and that since the resolution has been adopted by the President to convene Congress at the earliest day practicable, considering the imperfect state of representation in that body, the postponement in payment of the bonds, when appropriate, and when desired, will be authorised to extend to a reasonable time after the commencement of the session.

WHAT MAY BE DONE AS TO GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1 The existing acts of Congress authorize all public creditors to receive specie for their claims, or specie paying bank notes, unless they voluntarily choose to take something else.

2 Similar acts of Congress imparatively require that the duties and lands shall be paid for in specie, or the notes of specie paying banks, otherwise the public creditors could not be so paid.

3 These acts of Congress the public officers are bound by duty and their oaths to execute so far as possible, and when not possible, from failures of banks and individuals owing them, then they must stop, till the laws are altered. But they must not deliberately go contrary to the law—wilfully violate, and clearly disregard it.

4 They have no right to proceed to alter those laws, or make new ones. Their power is not legislative, but mere executive. If unable like the merchant to pay debts in specie or an equivalent, and the creditor is unwilling to take any thing else, delay must follow till Congress, the only legislative authoriiy, can meet, and provide new aid.

5 Inability to fulfill a contract at the day stipulated is one thing, and is caused by misfortune or accident, may not be criminal; but a deliberate departure from a contract or a law; a sanction of acts, which the law prohibits, such as taking for public dues promises of others, which are not then paid, or payable, in specie or its equivalent—would be illegal or criminal; and it would be much better to have the paying of debts to the Government entirely suspended from inability, as they must be, in case of such inability, than for any mere agent or officer of the Government to do what the whole American people, through the law making power, have forbidden.

Frm the Baltimore Chronicle.

SNSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Wednesday Morning, May 10, 1837.

Mr. Editor—I claim the right of giving my opinion to the public, upon a matter which I deem fraught with more destructive consequences than ever threatened to overwhelm this city. Let every man read and consider the following laws of his country: and afterwards enquire of any willing to give the information, what portion of the clamorous gentlemen who attended the meeting at the Exchange last evening, are Stockholders in the Banks of Baltimore, thus imperiously called upon to break themselves, for the *convenience of their own debtors*:

An Act to facilitate the recovery of Debts due from the several Banks in this State, and to compel the said Banks to pay Specie for their Notes, or forfeit their Charters. Lib. TH. No. 6, fol. 391.

4. And be it enacted, That upon application made to any county court in this state, supported by affidavit to be filed in the case, stating the fact, that a bank located in the county refuses to pay specie for its notes, and upon the court being fully satisfied that such bank does refuse to pay specie for its notes, the said court may and hereby is authorised and empowered, to order its clerk to issue *scire facias*, in the name of the state of Maryland, directed to the said bank, by its corporate name and style, to shew cause why its charter shall not be declared forfeited by the judgment of the said court.

I am informed that not one fifth could be found, who held Bank Stock, that did not at the same time owe more to a Bank, or the Banks, than their Stock was worth. I am informed that the aggregate amount of debtors in proportion to the *amount* of Stockholders, might have been at least six to one. Merchants generally hold no more stock than they have borrowed money on; or have pledged it for loans in various directions and by *multiplied* devices. One real bona fide holder of a single share in the country has more interest in the Banks, than all the speculating merchants in the city. It is true, that no chartered institutions are created solely for the benefit of the stockholders; they are made for the advantage of the whole community; not for the merchants only, although they enjoy the immediate benefit and use of them, to a greater extent than they are generally entitled to. Merchants compose but a very small proportion, either in wealth or numbers, of the real opulence of the State and city. It is owned by the agriculturists, the manufacturers, and the mechanics of all classes down to the most subordinate laborer; constituting a population of more than 400,000 souls.

Shall then the Banks be *forced* to refuse the payment of a note, held by an honest man, who has worked hard for it, (when the specie is in the vaults) for the avowed and sole purpose of enabling the Bank to multiply the already excessive issues of paper, in order to lend money to those who already owe more than they are able to pay? Who represented at this meeting the stockholders out of Baltimore, the numerous widows, children and orphans—the aged and the infant, who have their all invested in Bank stock? Who can justify the undertaking of any man or set of men, in saying to the Directors "You must violate your oaths, and your most solemn moral obligations, to the widow and orphan, who have entrusted their all to your honest and faithful keeping?" Are they so soon again to be despoiled of their poor pittances? Must the *charters be forfeited and twelve per cent.* be charged upon the stock of the help less absent stockholders, in order that the country may be flooded with Bank paper, to be put into the hands of men who would then have an immediate interest in the failure of the Banks, and many of whom have *preconceived* the design of paying their debts in depreciated paper—five or ten cents for the dollar?

This state of things would inevitably come to pass. *Specie payments* could never be resumed if once voluntarily and premeditatedly stopped. Nobody acquainted with the subject believes it. When specie payments were suspended during the last war, there were only *eighty-one* banks in the whole country; now there are upwards of *six hundred; then we could be called upon to pay no debts to England;* thus one of the greatest needs of specie did not exist; *then* all the Banks acted in concert, and not one could *then*, nor could *one now* (without ruin to itself) resume payments, without the rest doing the same. Does any body imagine that six hundred Banks, or even one half of them could consent to resume at the same time? That moment that one resumed specie payments, its notes could have no circulation; specie would be immediately demanded for them. But it is said, that they did resume in 1816 although the number had been greatly increased (in consequence of no specie being required for a capital.) How was this effected? *With the greatest difficulty.* To the ruin of thousands and the sacrifice of property *under execution*, to millions in amount. It was at last accomplished by a Bank of the U. S. with a capital of thirty-five millions—one third required to be paid in gold and silver; another third in Treasury notes, (then in 1816) as good as specie, and the remaining third in notes of specie paying Banks. This Institution, with the funds of the government to back it, was enabled by affording facilities, to the debtors of State Banks (thereby enabling good State Banks to pay their own debts, that is to say to redeem their own Bank notes with specie,) and by the uniform confidence and currency which the early judicious management of it, spread throughout and beyond the continent of America, soon exerted, by the *solidity* of its capital, an influence upon the capitals of the whole Union. But *now* the Banking capital in the U. S. is upwards of 400 millions. Suspend specie payments, and in less than *ninety days*, it will be quadrupled. Aye, five times that amount. It would require a "monster" indeed, to bring about a resumption of specie payments with 1200 millions of paper to run upon the Banks.

The Government of the U. S. contemplate no such "monster," even if there were *gold* enough in the U. S. to furnish a *due* proportion of specie for its capital. The President of the U.S. with all the lights of experience before him, seeing all the Constitutional objections, heretofore surmounted, with the illustrious Madison's example too of yielding his own individual scruples, has nevertheless solemnly pledged himself, to veto any Bill whatever for a Bank of the U. S. Judge White is also pledged, with a host also of some of the most influential gentlemen of all parties in the country; and yet a meeting of merchants in Baltimore is got up, without even attempting a general notice, without even more than half a day's intimation to any body, (in fact a *packed* meeting), and it has the temerity to venture upon the *awful* expedient of dictating a suspension of specie payments by the Banks; sustained by no other hope upon earth, of being able to resume them, but through the instrumentality of an U. S. Bank, to be erected, nobody knows *where*, nobody knows *how*, nobody knows *when*. Under such circumstances, resume specie payments at *ninety days indeed!* There lives not a man in these United States to see that day.

Some may hope that as a "hen gathereth her chickens" this new brood of three hundred Banks may take shelter against the coming storm under the wing of the old mother—unnatural and spurious progeny! That specie payments never can again be resumed—by perhaps not one sixth of the present Institutions.

NOT A MAN OF THE TIMES.

From the Jonesborough, (Tenn.) Sentinel.

GRATUITOUS ADVERTISEMENTS LOSSES AND WANTS.

Lost, by Hugh L. White, his democratic republican character. Whoever will restore it to him shall have a share of United States Bank stock, and enough of Nullification to fix him forever in the confidence of the great Cataline.

Lost, his wits, by John Quincy Adams.—They will be of no use whatever to any other person. Whoever will restore the same shall receive the grateful thanks of Arthur Tappan & Co., and the benedictions, of several interesting ladies of Fredericksburg, Va

Lost, his popularity, by Henry A. Wise. The unfortunate loser hoped "a long time ago," to entitle himself to the glory of being considered the "second Randolph! unless some philanthrophic gentleman will aid him in recovering his lost popularity. They shall be rewarded with an elegant new brace of London duelling pistols and all the original minutes of a certain "contumacious witness"

Lost, the Vice Presidency, by Francis Granger, Esq. Any person who will furnish Mr. G. with such information as will enable him to get possession of that office within the next four years, shall receive the thanks of the Abolition societies in the United States and Great Britain, and the stereotype plates of several hundred interesting "illustrations of slavery."

Lost, his title of hero, by an egotistical old gentleman, living at the North Bend, in Ohio. Whoever will restore it to him shall receive a certain unmentionable female garment, made by the ladies of Chillicothe, shortly after the defence of Fort Sandusky by the brave Crogan.

Lost, the place of Secretary of State by Johnny Bell. Whoever will enable the unhappy loser to recover it, shall be initiated into all the secrets of Presidential blacleg ism, Congressional hocus pocus, and every other trick of Congressional legerdemain.

Lost, a majority of the votes of the legislature "fresh from the people," by Ex Senator Solitude Ewing, formerly of the "upper salt works." The poor gentleman has nothing left to reward the finder, but a few half made promises from "Old Nick," the monster; but he appeals to the benevolent for aid in his present forlorn condition. N. B—An unspoken speech in favor of Senator Bayard's motion to expunge Benton's resolution, will be cheerfully given, for any serviceable information.

Lost, a speech which was to have been delivered in favor of Bell's amendment to the Fortification bill, by a distinguished member of Congress from Tennessee. The speech was not in the hand writing of the honorable gentleman. It was prepared for him with great care by a celebrated speech writer at Washington. It was lost from the hat of the honorable gentleman during the confusion attendant upon the trial of Reuben M. Whitney. A liberal reward will be given to the finder.

Wanted, the outlines of another "crisis" or a new plan of a "panic," by one of the Senators of the "dark and bloody ground,"—A portion of the "spoils" will be given for either of the above, and for both, one of the imported Orozimbo's finest calves. Applications must be made before the 4th of March, 1839.

Vacuum, a Governorship, by a parti-cular friend of the unfortunate Henry Wise. For further information, examine newspapers and the journals of the first session of Congress.

Wanted, offices of any kind, by a set of tiedy Whig adventurers, who have been ruelly excluded ever since the "brief but glorious reign" of John Quincy Dermot McCurrough. A liberal per centage will be given.

Wanted, a strong available Presidential Candidate for 1840 by the Nullifiers Whigs, and Abolitionists. A second rate hero or an apostate Democrat will not answer. For further particulars, apply to Nick Biddle, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Even the Albany [whig] Daily Advertiser sometimes publishes facts showing causes for the pressure, independent of the specie order. It says:

We fear there is too much truth in the following remarks, from the Newburyport Herald:

Not a *twentieth part* of the debts now due the North from the South and West, will ever be paid. The debts have been contracted by men who never made any calculation on paying, unless their gambling speculations should be successful. The *ignus fatui* which first lured many to ruin in the pine forests of Maine, has since overspread the whole land, and has finally swept the vast region of the great West, from the Red river to the Wisconsin, and every where been marked by the same baleful and bewildering enchantment. The spell has at last been broken but the merchants and manufacturers of the North, who have been induced to extend their business beyond the limits of prudence, must suffer, and the land and the lots must revert to the original owners, the cart loads of intervening securities being cancelled. As an illustration of this remark, take the fact that in the State of Mississippi there is hardly a plantation which is not mortgaged much beyond its real value. That whole State is thus irreparably insolvent; and there are two or three other States not much better situated. The delusion which has overspread the whole country, has been quite as great as in the days of the old South Sea scheme, on the other side of the Atlantic. It will be well if people shall now remember that wealth is only the reward of industry and economy; and that the fiat of the Almighty, "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," may not be transgressed with impunity.

Office of the Bee.

New Orleans, May 5. 1837.

CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN BRIG OF WAR BY THE NATCHEZ.

The schooner Climax which arrived last evening, gives us in possession of the following important intelligence.

The U. S. Sloop of war Natchez, on the 17th April off the Brasos St. Jago made a formal demand upon the Mexican authorities to deliver up, and release the American vessels, Julius Cæsar, Champion, Leonidas, and three others whose names are not recollected, which had been illegally captured by the Mexican fleet, cruising off the coast of the Republic of Texas. To this demand no answer was returned. The Climax was in company with the Natchez, and had been brought to by the Mexican fleet. A firing commenced from the fort and the Mexican brig, and an 18 pound ball struck the Climax, came through the port forward the foe-rigging, went through the deck into the larboard bow, started a plank, and caused the schooner to make three and a half feet of water in an hour.

The Natchez being informed of the situation of the Climax, sent the carpenter and several of her crew to the assistance of that vessel. Having repaired the Climax, she took her in convoy as far as off Matagorda. In the meanwhile the Mexican brig of war (formerly the Privileio) hove in sight, and was taken possession of by the Natchez: a prize crew were put on board, and she was ordered to Pensacola.

These are the imperfect particulars we have received. The taking of the vessel may be relied on; but we regret the circumstances that lead to this act are not more minutely detailed. Doubtless the aggravation was very great, and that the honor of the American flag compelled the commander of the Natchez to take the step he did.

The fact is, that on the previous occasion of Mexican folly and audacity, when the Louisiana was so unjustifiably and illegally captured, a similar course would have been completely justified on the part of Capt. Mervine.

N. B. The steamboat Grampus reports that the Mexican brig is off the S. W. Pass in the custody of the U. S. Sloop of War Natchez, bound to Pensacola.

A murderer escaped from the Gallows

An immense crowd gathered near the city prison, New Orleans, April 28th, to see the execution of Tibbets. He exhibited the utmost sang froid and assisted the hangman to adjust the rope.

By a strange fatality, the hangman, who was probably unacquainted with his business, made the rope too long, and the culprit fell with great violence to the ground upon the plank being withdrawn. Surprise and indignation for a moment reigned among the crowd. Several denunciations were heard against the hangman for his unskilfulness; and justice was about to remedy this unlooked for circumstance, when upon examination it was found to be all in vain! The concussion was so great that the unfortunate wretch had broke his collar bone; and thus was the punishment of the law fulfilled. We are assured that there never was a criminal who exhibited greater courage and self possesion. The number of persons present was immense, greater than was ever seen upon a similar occasion in this city.

More Accurate Account.—From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin we learn more distinctly what occurred than the above ambiguous narrative conveys. The prisoner exhibited the most cold blooded hardihood. All his earthly wants seemed concentrated in a quid of tobacco which was given him. When arrived at the gallows, though bound in cords he leaped from his coffin, and walked boldly upon the scaffold. The executioner then adjusted the rope around his neck, in doing which he was rebuked by Tibbets, who said to him, "put the knot under my left ear—don't you know how to hang a man?" After the sentence was read to him, as he was seated in the chair, he coolly rose and thus spoke;

"I have not much to say, my friends. I shall meet my fate with firmness—for as we can't call back the past, I am not about to cry for what has been done.—I hope God will bless you all. If there is any person in the crowd whom in the course of my life I have injured or harmed, I hope you will now forgive me for it; and if there is any body amongst you who has injured me, (and doubtless there is) I freely forgive them as I hope to be forgiven by my Almighty Maker, into whose presence I shall shortly be hurried.—And now hang me as quick as you can."

He then seated himself, and in an instant the platform, chair, &c. fell, and the negro who afficiated as executioner, (never having before officiated on a similar occasion) not checking the rope in time, Tibbets fell to the ground, which he struck first with his feet, and then with his knees. Such was his determination to die, however that he drew his legs up, and kept them in that position until, as we presume, the vital spark was extinct, when they again fell to the ground—He was suffered to remain in that position for several minutes, when the negro very leisurely laid hold of the rope, and hauled the wretched creature up a few feet from the ground, where he continued to swing round and round, blown about by the wind, having no cap over his face, and his features being exposed, the whole of the face being distorted dreadfully, with tobacco juice running out of his mouth, rendered him a ghastly and shocking spectacle. And yet this brutal and beastly exhibition was witnessed by a number of persons wearing the garb of woman, many of whom, we are sorry to say, were well dressed, and looked respectable; several carriages were also on the ground, filled with men and women, to get a close view of the scene.

About ten or twelve minutes after the drop fell, the corpse of Tibbets was lowered into a coffin placed under the drop, which was unceremoniously nailed up, thrown into a cart, and drawn off to be buried in about three feet of water, on the banks of the canal.

In imitation of the federal press.

It is said that two cotton mills in this city will suspend business for a few weeks. This is probably owing to the whig victory in our late municipal election.

Money is very scarce in New York, owing, as is said, to the recent triumph of the whigs in the charter election; but as they succeeded by more than eight hundred minority, it is supposed that bank bills will be as plenty as ever, in the course of two or three months.

The war in Spain, Texas, and Africa, the cholera and the present famine and high prices of provisions, are said to be the effect of Mr. Clay's "war, pestilence and famine" speech.

The last two extremely cold winters were caused, as it is said, by Daniel Webster. Had he been elected President, the rugged winters of New England would have been changed to the eternal springs of Eden.

The failures in New Orleans were occasioned it is said, by the defeat of the White electoral ticket last fall.

In Baltimore the scarcity of money is supposed to have been occasioned by the federalists who got the power into their own hands. In Philadelphia it is said to have been caused by Ritner's election, and his subsequent vetoes. In Hartford, New Heaven, Portland, and Bangor, the pressure in the money market is said to have been caused by the success of the federal tickets in their respective municipal elections.

In New Hampshire there is little complaint, and there would have been none, it is said, but for the success of the whigs in Portsmouth.

It is supposed that all the above suppositions must be substantially correct, because there is no complaint in the grain growing districts where there are democratic majorities. All [illegible] is in the cities, were federalism is in the ascendant, or among the [illegible] cation federal cotton planters of South Carolina and Mississippi.—Lowell Patriot.

From the [Virginia] Farmers' Register for May.

PROSPECT OF THE WHEAT CROP, EFFECTS OF USING IMPERFECT OR DAMAGED SEED.

Though there is much difference in the appearance of wheat crops in different places, and even sometimes, in a remarkable degree, on similar land on adjoining farms, still there can be no doubt of the lamentable fact that the prospect of the crop in general, throughout Virginia, is very bad, and that the product must be below a fair average for the land. Such statements are already scouted at in some of the editorial articles of leading newspapers, as the regularly recurring, and generally false prophecies of coming bad crops, dictated either by knaves who desire to swell prices for their profit, or by the fear of the desponding and uninformed. There may be good ground, somewhere, for this charge, but we claim that it shall not be extended to this journal. All persons are liable to be deceived on this subject; but we were not deceived last year, while sending forth the worst accounts of expected failure in the then growing crops, which then were disregarded or not believed—and our predictions, gloomy as they were, fell short of the disastrous results

We warned farmers (at page 319, vol. iv.) against relying upon the defective wheat of the last crop, for seed, whenever better could be obtained. To the very general use of this bad seed, is doubtless owing much of the sickly condition of the growing crops. The unexampled cold in last November, gave a heavy blow to the then very young plants of the early sown, as well as retarded for a long time the germination of the late sown seed. But the product of well filled and well matured seed might have withstood these inflictions, under which that of shrivelled and light seed has dwindled or perished.

It is stated, in the newspapers, that a remarkable superiority appears in some crops of wheat produced from western seed, of the crop of 1835, and for which the writers seem at a loss to account. It is not because of the origin, or the age of this seed—but simply that it was of good and well made grain, while the other crops were sown with defective grain of the crop of 1836. Farther confirmation of this is presented in the facts that the best growing ever we have heard of, are on large farms where much care was used to obtain for seed the best wheat that the crops of these farms, or their neighborhoods, furnished, out of the universally bad crop of last year. The collection and comparison of numerous facts of this kind, (to which the crop of every farm may add something) would serve to settle this important question, and prevent a future reliance on bad seed.

The National Intelligencer of Monday week states that Commodore Porter has resigned his commission.

Treasury Order.—In consequence of the great effort now being made by English financiers to obtain specie from the United States, it is probable that President Van Buren will continue the Treasury order, requiring specie payment for public lands, as a counteracting policy. Viewed in this light, it is certainly a wise measure.—*Grand Gulf Advertiser.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1837.

We call the reader's attention to an article in another column from the Baltimore Chronicle, on the subject of the suspension of specie payments. Though undoubtedly from the pen of some opponent of the present Administration, yet it admits in a frank and honest manner some of the evils that will necessarily grow out of the present extended system of Banking in this country.

The writer justly observes that Mr. Van Buren has solemnly pledged himself to veto any bill whatever for a Bank of the United States.

The President's proclamation convening Congress on the first Monday in September will necessarily bring on the Congressional election of this State at a much earlier day than that of the customary time of holding such election. The Whigs are already in motion. It is proposed in the Kent Bugle that they hold their Convention in Centerville on the 24th of June.

The Democratic Republicans of this Congressional District have no time to loose if they intend to bring a candidate into the field. They should forthwith take such preparatory steps as would lead to a proper organization of the party, and have a candidate timely before the people. Whatever is to be done let it be done quickly.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Philadelphia, took place on the 15th inst. Upwards of twenty thousand people assembled in the State House Yard, and passed resolutions opposed to the issuing of small notes by the city Councils. They also resolved not to take them, and according to the laws of the commonwealth to prosecute the city for issuing them. The meeting adjourned to assemble again at the same place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, and a committee was appointed to ascertain from the Banks, whether they would not redeem their ten and five dollar notes, and report the result of their enquiries to the meeting.

The Globe says, "This meeting, we learn, was composed of the friends of the administration, of a metalic currency and of the democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia."

Biddle in the Field.—At a meeting of the citizens of New London, Amherst County, Vermont, the following resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that Nicholas Biddle of Pennsylvania, the able financier, who with calm dignity has pursued his beneficent career, unseduced by flattery and unterrified by threatening, deserves well of his country; and we hereby pledge ourselves, under any plausible prospect of success, to sustain him for the next Presidency."

As the Whigs are fond of "Heroes" we should not be at all supprised after the adoption of such a resolution as the above, to find them nominating the redoubtable Gould of New York city for the Vice Presidency, he being the "man" who *threatened* to go to Washington with ten thousand men to *compel* the President to rescind the specie circular! What a dilectable pair for the Eastern Division of Whiggery.

The Legislatures of New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Virginia, are called together in consideration of the existing difficulties, and the deranged state of the monetary affairs of the country.

Commendable.—We learn from the Delaware Gazette that the Smyrna Bank has made arrangements to pay specie for bills of one dollar in sufficient quantity to supply all the demands of the place.

The Northampton Mass. Courier very correctly says:—"News of any kind seems to be out of the question. One loud, deep, uninterrupted groan of *hard times* is echoed from one end of the continent to the other."

We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle that Gov. Veazy arrived in that city on Sunday last, and took lodgings at the City Hotel. His visit has reference to the present crisis in our money affairs, and the proposed call of the Legislature. We understand says the Baltimore Chronicle that nothing will be decided upon in reference to the last, till the meeting of the Executive Council, which takes place early next month.

Small Change.—Would it not be well for the Easton Branch Bank to follow the highly commendable example which has been set her and others that have suspended specie payments, by the New York Banks, and supply the community with specie for the purposes of change? We see it stated that the Albany, as well as other banks throughout the State of New York, pay out a sufficiency of specie to supply the general uses of the community, and we cannot see any good reason for withholding a sufficiency for change from this community by its bank, especially if they avoid drawing out for any other purposes than those required by the ordinary course of trade.

The following States elect Representatives before the extra Session of Congress:—Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Rhode Island.

The Indians.—Osceola and Philip have at length come in, with about 800 warriors, as will be seen by an article in another part of this morning's paper.—This may be considered an end to the war.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0789