shall have the right of appointing its Trustees. The passage of this act proves that the Legislature are sensible of the injustice done to the creditors of the Bank of Maryland by the manner in which their Trustees were appointed against their wishes.

Under color of their secondary deed, and the decision of the Court of Appeals, based upon the Exchange meeting, the Trustees, M. and G. have held all the property of the creditors from the time of the failure of the Bank, to the present day, without making any dividend, being a period of more than three years and nine months. The Charter is part of the wreck that belongs to the creditors, and they hope to realize something for it.—The Trustees have not power to sell it clear of its debts, without the consent of the creditors.

Why cannot the Legislature appoint a committee nominated by the creditors to examine the proceedings of these Trustees, and take possession of the property of the Bank, notwithstanding the opinion of the Court of Appeals? A special Act, as it has been shown, continued this property in the hands of these Trustees, and why cannot a special Act make them disgorge it? When will the day of reform dawn upon us?

☞The Mississippi contested election has at length been finally disposed of in the House of Representatives. The whole matter has been sent back to the people of Mississippi and the seats consequently vacated. Upon the first decision, that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, were not entitled to their seats, the Whig press flew into extacies; Bell and the Accomack declaimer, chuckled in their sleeves, and flattered themselves that they had most cunningly triumphed over the Democratic representatives from Mississippi. But they were deceived; and as the Baltimore Chronicle heretofore justly observed "there was yet to be found in Congress some respect for justice;" on this occasion we are gratified to say, it most signally triumphed, and the result was as we above state. Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson will now return to their State, enter the political canvass we hope with untiring zeal, and be returned to Congress by the same people who have so often bestowed upon them triumphant majorities—Such a result would be a direct seal of condemnation upon those political gamblers (Wise and Bell) who labored with such untiring industry to eject Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, notwithstanding the decision of Congress last September, declaring them duly elected for the whole twenty-fifth Congress. We never heard of a more unsparing party crusade than that which has been waged against the "sitting members" by the opposition. Upon the first vote every man of them went for Word and Prentiss, and carried along with them several Administration members, by which course they for the moment succeeded. The game was discovered; a rally was made by both parties; Wise vainly beat the air with his fists; fumed, foamed and arrogantly swore that if he were one of the claimants, he would *demand* [bah!] to be sworn, and if refused, he would seize the books of the Evangelist, swear himself, and then defy the world to eject him!

Mr. Duncan of Ohio, rose to offer a resolution, said to be of expulsion! but not succeeding in getting the floor, his object was defeated.

Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, also got into a rage, and was pleased to let off a volley of very acrimonious abuse of the House and all things around it. After these scenes of excitement had passed away, the Mississippi Election was settled and settled forever.

We subjoin the conclusion of the debate together with the Yeas and Nays. It will be observed Mr. Boon in his remarks handles Mr. Wise without much ceremony—nor does Mr. Bell escape entirely the flagellation.

The question was taken on Mr. HOWARD'S amendment, declaring "that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House, as members of the 25th Congress," and decided—yeas 117, nays 117, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beirne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Bouldin, Broadhead, Bronson, Bruyn, Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, John Campbell, William B. Carter, Casey, Chaney Chapman, Cilley, John C. Clark, Jesse F. Cleveland, Walter Coles, Henry W. Connor, Craig, Crary, Cushman, Davee, DeGraff, Dromgoole, Duncan, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, Isaac Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallup, James Garland, Glascock, Grantland, Grant, Gray, Haley, Hammond, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Holt, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kemble, Klingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Logan, Loomis, James M. Mason, Martin, McKay, Robert McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, McKim, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Samuel W. Morris, Muhlenberg, Murray, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Parmenter, Paynter, Pennypacker, Petrikin, Phelps, Plumer, Potter, Zadock Pratt, Prentiss, Reily, Rhett, Richardson, Rives, Sheffer, Shepler, Smith, Spencer, Stuart, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, Albert S. White, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Jared W. Williams, Worthington, and Yell—117.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, John W. Allen, Ayerig, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, Wm. B. Calhoun, John Calhoun, Wm. B. Campbell Timothy J. Carter, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clowney, Coffin Thos. Corwin, Robert B. Cranston, John W. Crockett, Edward Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Dawson, Davies, Debberry, Dennis, Dunn, Elmore, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Richard Fletcher, Fillmore, Rice Garland, Goode, James Graham, Wm. Graham, Graves, Grennel, Griffin, Hall Halstead, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, R. M. T. Hunter, Jenifer, Henry Johnson, Wm. Cost Johnson, Lawler, Lewis, Lincoln, Lyon, Mallory, Marvin, Samson Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, McKennan, Menefee, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell, Mathias Morris, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Patterson, Patton, Pearce, Peck, Phillips, Pickens, Pope, Potts, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Ridgway, Robertson, Rumsey, Russell, Sawyer, Sergeant, Augustine H. Shepperd, Charles Shepard, Shields, Sibley, Slade, Southgate, Stanly, Stone, Stratton, Taliaferre, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, John White, Elisha Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, and York—117.

The CHAIR voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD then moved the amendment he had before submitted, directing the Speaker to inform the Governor of the decision of the House.

Mr. WISE rose, and pronounced the decision of the House as unprecedented, and declared that if he was the Governor of Mississippi, he would not obey the mandate of this House, and if he was one of the gentlemen who had been elected in November last, he would present himself to the CHAIR, and demand to be qualified.

Mr. BOON rose and said that it had not until very recently been his intention to do or say more, in the settlement of the question then pending before the House, than to give his silent vote. But, said Mr. B. when I see gentlemen rise in their places upon this floor, and hear them declare, in a tone of arrogant self confidence, that all those who may differ with them in opinion are mere tramplers under foot of the Constitution and the rights of the people, I feel myself called upon to express my utter contempt of him who would attempt to dictate to others. Sir, I never will consent for any man, with or without a beard, to dictate to me what is the true meaning of the Constitution and laws of the land. Happily for the people of this land of liberty, they are blessed with a Constitution which permits every individual who shall take an oath to its support, to construe it in a manner that will give peace and quiet to his own conscience and constitution, and to suit his or their our party purposes. Sir, why insult the intelligence of the American people by exclaiming against the influence of party here, when almost every vote taken in this House is so highly seasoned with party?

Mr. B. said that he was pleased to hear the honorable member from Tennessee (Mr. BELL) come out so honestly as he did on Saturday last, in his five minutes' speech, which consumed the greater part of two hours in delivering it. That gentleman freely admitted the influence of party feeling, and never, Mr. Speaker, was there a stronger appeal made to party feelings than was made by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee. When this question shall be settled by yeas and nays, then will the people of this country see whether the Constitution, or the monster party, has had most to do in the settlement of this question. And the people will see, too, whether or no there be any member of this House who shall not have represented the feelings of those who sent him here. Sir, this House, at the called session, solemnly adjudicated this question; and with all the material facts in the case being then discussed and fully considered, it was declared, by a majority of this House, that Messrs CLAIBORNE and GHOLSON were duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and as such were admitted to seats on this floor. Now, sir, should this House reverse its own solemn decision thus pronounced, what confidence can then be placed by the American people in the decisions made by this House? I answer, none, sir; none whatever.

Sir, the question which this House has just passed upon, is a question deeply involving party principles; and I am gratified that the question has been decided in accordance with my views and feelings.

Mr. PRENTISS, one of the contestants, then addressed the House at some length, protesting against the decision of the House, so far as it was made, depriving the people of Mississippi of a representation on this floor replying to remarks of gentlemen made on former occasions, and declaring that, if he was spared life till the next session of Congress, and he saw any prospect of then having justice done the people of Mississippi, he would again present himself, and see if he could not have this unconstitutional resolution rescinded, as the one was which was adopted in September last.

Mr. DAWSON moved that the House *adjourn, lost.*

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was then agreed to.

The question then recurred on the resolution as amended.

Mr. UNDERWOOD called for a division of the question, so as to take the vote on the first part rescinding the resolutions of September last, and on this part of the resolution he called for yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 121, nays 113.

So the first branch of the resolution was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the second branch of the resolutions, declaring "that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House, as members of the 25th Congress," and decided in the affirmative yeas 118, nays 116.

The question was then taken on the third branch of the resolutions, directing the Speaker to inform the Governor of Mississippi of the decision of the House, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 122, nays 88.

Mr. RHETT asked leave to present a resolution directing the Clerk to pay Messrs. Prentiss and Word the same per diem and mileage which members of Congress receive.

Objection being made,

On motion of Mr OWENS,

The House adjourned.

The New Era prescribes the following simple and safe remedy for disorders of our currency:

"We once had a specie circulation for all sums under five dollars, which, notwithstanding the predictions of the paper money manufacturers; was found to be perfectly convenient and we had it in abundance. How did it happen that the public were enabled to get the specie at that time? It was because our banks were prohibited from issuing small bills and were obliged to pay specie for their large bills.—Why cannot we have a specie currency to the same extent now? Why is the State inundated with small bills from other States, circulated in defiance of a highly penal statute? It is because the banks have locked up all the money in the country, and refuse to pay it out for their bills, or for discounts.

"There is, therefore, no possible remedy for this shin plaster system, whether of banks or individuals, but that of compelling the banks to pay specie. This will cure the evil at once, so far as the convenience of the public is concerned; and nothing short of it can have the least possible good effect."

THE VIRTUE OF HUMBUG.

The Maryland Legislature are taking measures for collecting the revenue and paying the creditors of the State in SPECIE. Mr. PENN, editor of the Louisville Advertiser, noticing this movement, exclaims of these Federalists:

"*What rascals! This is as bad as Mr. Van Buren's policy.* 'HUMBUG' for the office-holders—RAGS for the people! But Maryland finds she must pay interest on her bonds in specie, or suspend her improvements. Nothing but '*humbug*' will save or preserve her credit."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1st, 1838.

Your delegate, Major Hillen, made his debut in the House, to-day, in an excellent speech. The subject which called him up, was a bill reported by Mr. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which authorizes the Treasurer to purchase specie for paying the claims of all such creditors of the State who may demand payment in that currency.

The Treasurer in his Annual Report, stated that many of the States' creditors had refused to receive the depreciated paper of suspended banks, and that he did not feel himself authorized to purchase specie for the liquidation of any claim against the State without the approval of the Legislature. The commissioners who were sent to Europe to negotiate the eight million loan, also stated in their report, that the refusal of Maryland to pay the interest upon her foreign debt in specie, was a serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Mr. Alexander's bill was entitled "an act for the maintenance of the public faith." The Whig speakers, Messrs Bowie, Goldsborough, Kerr, Ford and others, denounced the bill as a *Van Buren measure*, although it was reported by a committee, the majority of which are whigs, and whose chairman is also a whig; but still it was opposed, because, as it was asserted, it covered the whole ground of the Bentonian hard-money currency. The Whigs of the House were called upon to rally in opposition to a bill containing features directly at war with the principles for which they had ever contended. This was a frank confession, to say the least of it, and so upon whig *principles*, the *public faith* was left to take care of itself.

It was upon this question that Mr. Hillen made his speech. Both parties were disappointed—his friends agreeably so. He thought the question before the House was one, in which Thomas H. Benton or the General Government had no concern. It was a question in which Maryland alone was interested, and in which were involved the honor and plighted faith of the State, and he hoped no true hearted son of Maryland would prove himself recreant when such a question was before the House.

I shall not attempt to give you any thing like a report of this manly debate of your delegate, suffice it to say that it abounded with a humor and sarcasm which gave point to his argument, and was every way a worthy effort of a representative from your city.

Mr. Giles, another of your delegates, and Mr. Alexander of Annapolis, also supported the bill in an able and eloquent speech. Its discussion occupied almost the whole of yesterday and to-day, and at its close, Mr. Duke, of Calvert, moved its postponement as the order of the day for the 1st of June next, which was carried by a vote of 36 to 35. This of course, is tantamount to a defeat. The whole democratic delegation voted for the bill as did also some three or four whigs, who had the patriotism to cut themselves loose from party when the honor of the State required the sacrifice.

By the-way, I forgot to mention that several of the Whig speakers denounced Mr. Alexander as a deserter from his principles, and regretted with much feeling that he had cut himself loose from his old friends & had thrown himself into the arms of the "Bentonians."—In allusion to this, Mr. Hillen, with much good humor observed, that he certainly deplored the condition of the gentleman from Annapolis. For although he had been cast off by the Whigs, it would be necessary for him to repent of his other political sins before he could be received into the democratic fold. The mail is about closing and I must conclude my long letter.

Yours, &c.

LAS CASAS.

ANNAPOLIS, February 9th, 1838.

In Senate to-day, resolution submitted by Mr. Brown, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to secure the erection of a National Foundry at or near Havre de Grace, were adopted and sent to the House, where they were assented to.

Several measures not requiring notice at this time were acted upon. In the House leave was given Mr. Williams to report a bill, to abolish imprisonment for debt in this State.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 10th 1838.

Mr. Williams submitted a series of resolutions declaring that the charters of the Bank of Maryland and the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company are forfeited, which after some debate were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

The bill incorporating the Law Buildings Company was passed.

Mr. Witmer reported a bill in favor of the Thompsonian system of medecine.

Several local measures were introduced.

The Governor and Council have re-appointed the former Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the former Managers of, the Colonization Society; the same Justices of the Peace for Baltimore, with the exception of John Wright *vice* Manroe deceased—the same Lumber Inspectors, except D. Langford *vice* Ash, deceased.

☞For record, we subjoin the proceedings in the Senate of Maryland in relation to the Reform Bill.

The bill entitled, an act to confirm an act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session 1836, chapter 197, was announced by the President as entitled to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Beckett,

The following order was read:

Whereas, an election for delegates to the General Assembly has been held in the different counties and cities of this State, since the act proposing amendments to the constitution and form of government was passed by the last General Assembly; and whereas, the expression of the popular will, in favor of and against the said projected amendments, is to be looked for and ascertained by the action of the immediate representatives of the people, who compose the present house of delegates—Therefore,

Ordered, That the bill about to be considered by the Senate, which proposes to confirm said act, be postponed until the 15th day of February inst. so as to allow sufficient time and opportunity for the final action of the house of delegates, in regard to the said proposed measures of reform.

The question was put.

"Will the Senate assent to said order?"

The yeas and nays were asked for, and on taking them they appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Beckett, Bowie and Kent—3.

Negative—Messrs. Thomas, (President,) Brown, Bruce, Cottman, Goldsborough, Hambleton, Jones, Purnell, Ricaud, Schley, Tidball and Wright.—12.

So it was determined in the negative.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of said bill,

It was read the third time, and

The question put,

"Shall the bill pass?"

The yeas and nays were asked for, and on taking them they appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Thomas, (President,) Bowie, Brown, Bruce, Cottman, Goldsborough, Hambleton, Jones, Purnell, Ricaud, Schley, Tidball and Wright—13.

Negative—Messrs. *Beckett* and *Kent*—2.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

From the New York Express.

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE

The packet ship Sylvie de Grasse, Captain Wiederholdt, from Havre January 2, and from Torbay, England, Jan. 5, where she put in, (by a very lucky hit, and a lucky passage,) brings our Havre and Galignani (Paris) files of newspapers of the latest dates, with later news from London via Calais, and yet later still from Torbay, where the captain procured London papers to the evening of Jan. 3d, with the cotton market for Liverpool of the 1st.

THE CANADAS IN ENGLAND.

The 93d Highlanders have received orders to embark for Nova Scotia, in a ship of war. The 23d Fusileers, and 71st Light Infantry will proceed, it is said, to the same destination early in the spring. "All officers on leave of absence from regiments at present serving in Canada have had their leave cancelled, and are ordered to proceed forthwith, via New York, to join their respective corps"

All the regiments in the Canadas are to be strengthened, each with one captain, one subaltern, and 100 rank and file, with proportionate number of non-commissioned officers. A number of half pay officers, of various ranks, have also received orders to proceed immediately to Canada, for the purpose of being attached to the different militia regiments, to assist in improving their discipline, &c. Many are to embark by the next packet.

The Courier (Ministerial) says "We understand that an additional Major-General will be sent out to Canada, as the civil Government will, for some time at least, be entrusted to Sir John Colborne, as well as the command of the forces, and we have heard the name of Sir W. Machean mentioned as destined to receive this at present very important appointment."

YET LATER.—We see by the London Morning Post of Jan. 3d. that another arrival from New York had alarmed the British authorities yet more as to the condition of things in Canada. The disposition of our citizens to interfere in the quarrel was putting a new face on the contest. Eight hundred of the Grenadier Guards and 800 of the Cold Stream received orders to hold themselves ready to embark. Four companies of artillery, have also been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada VIA NEW YORK! Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, one of which will relieve the Rocket troops stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops a brigade of guards, two regiments of cavalry, six regiments of the line, and two batalions of the rifle brigade, are under orders for the same destination. These troops are to be augmented by two regiments of the line from the Mediteranean.

The leading English journals are full of discussions upon the President's Message, the N. E boundary of Maine, and the affairs of Canada. The Times uses Canada, and what it calls the high tone of the Message upon our Foreign relations, to sound the alarm against the rising power of the United States, and to attack Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom it insinuates that the Americans look upon with contempt. We regret to see that the Tories in England are disposed to use both Canada, and the dispute about the Boundary, as mere party topics to oust the Whig Ministry

The officers of the *British Spanish Legion* have volunteered their services to go to Canada. The Westminster Reform Society was making an effort to avert the horrors of civil war in Canada. The members of the British American West Indian Association, who have embarked capital in Canada, required an extirpation of the French laws, and the French language, the substitution of the English, and the union of the two Provinces.

The Times pretends to be seriously alarmed by the friendship of the United States for France—by the favor the Russian Autocrat has shown our Colonies, by our treaties with Siam and Muscat, &c. One paragraph, however, in the Times, lets us into the secret of all their alarms. "When we see a functionary (Lord Palmerston) thus artfully and systematically surrendering up the rights of his country to every other Power—when we find him in his relations towards Russia and France the ready accomplice in acts of aggression, perfidy, and injustice, wherever foreign interests are to be preferred to those of his Sovereign, we are at no loss to understand either the arrogant and insulting tone of Russia, France, Holland, Portugal, and Greece, or the pompous display of maratime ambition and aggressive views with which the President of the United States awakens the martial aspirations of the national enthusiasm of his fellow citizens."

FROM FRANCE, there does not seem to be any thing of importance.

The *Bon Sans*, a Journal of "extreme opinions," contains the following paragraph upon the present affairs of Canada:—

"A number of French volunteers propose forming themselves into an auxiliary legion to go to British America and assist the Canadian Patriots in their resistence to the domination of England;" adding, "the French who love liberty remember that these insurgents are Frenchmen by origin, that they were given up to England by the good pleasure of Louis XV., and that the treaty of 1763, by which they were delivered over to that power was never ratified by the people of France."

—o—

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The following letter from the Baltimore Gazette (a Whig print) honorably shields Mr. Dickinson, the able Secretary of the Navy, from the slanderous accusations heaped upon him by the hired letter writers at Washington, in connexion with this expedition.

WASHINGTON, 2nd Feb. 1838.

The repeated assertions of a probable change in the Cabinet has made me curious to know the facts.

It is true that the Secretary of the Navy was induced by continued indisposition to tender his resignation, but the President with great magnanimity decided that having lost his health in the service of his country he should have an opportunity of regaining it, and he will accordingly proceed on a tour of duty and recreation to Pensacola as soon as he shall have answered the call of Congress in regard to the delay of the Exploring Expedition, which will conclusively show that he has been in no instance the cause.

It is now about to be fully organized under Capt. Gregory, an officer in all respects competent to the task.

The Vincennes, Peacock sloop of war, the store ship Relief and schr. Active, will sail in a few weeks, and a fine merchantman of 600 tons for the accommodation of the Scientific corps will be added, if Congress sanctions the appropriation.

Although Mr. Reynolds is the reputed author of an unpleasant correspondence in the Courier & Enquirer, he will be permitted to retain his position with a liberal salary of $2,400 a year.

AN OBSERVER.

WHIG & ADVOCATE

EASTON, MD

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1838.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS!—The Address of the New York "Conservative party" printed in pamphlet form, may be had in any quantities at Annapolis, franked by Wm. D. Merrick. We anxiously look for a transmission of these 'once used' and senseless pamphlets to this shore, where, we are certain, so far as regards Talbot and the friends of the Administration hereabouts, they will be looked upon as so much trouble and expense uselessly thrown away.

Mem—A dinner is to be given to Mr. Clay by the whig members of the Legislature; Will they overlook the God-like?

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.—The New York "Mercantile Advertiser," a leading federal Whig paper says,—"We consider it *certain* that General Harrison will be withdrawn before the question is presented to a Convention and the issue will be made between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster."

☞The Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated for the Mission to the Court of Austria, and it is said he will probably accept it.

The Hon. Mr. Grundy of Tennessee has received instructions from the Legislature of his State, to vote against the Sub-Treasury Bill, and announced his intention of obeying. Will Mr. Preston set down as naught the almost unanimous vote of the South Carolina Legislature in favor of the scheme, or will he obey the unequivocal expression of that body and vote for the bill? We shall see.

DEATH OF OCEOLA.—It will be seen by an article in another column of to-day's paper, that the celebrated Chief of the Seminoles, died at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, a short time since.

SLANDER REFUTED.—Most of our readers have no doubt seen an article going the rounds of the Whig press, boldly charging the venerable Ex-President with having predicted the downfall of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and of his having lost all confidence in the political integrity of his successor. These charges were paraded with uncommon alacrity before the public at Nashville on the authority of a fellow by the name of Hughes. Gen. Jackson promptly denied the charge, and called for proof to sustain the accusations against him, at the same time, declaring his increased confidence in the firmness and integrity of his successor. Hughes promised in very bombastical terms to give *his* author, but failing to do so, the Whig paper at Nashville with more candor and manliness than are generally evinced by the press of that party, honorably exonerated Gen. Jackson from the slanderous charges attempted to be thrown upon him by Hughes, and left the author to enjoy rather an unenviable distinction. This knocked the Whig press all aback, and some few have had the fairness to publish the counter statement which fastens upon the propagator of the slander a most malicious falsehood. The following letter, relative to the affair, is subjoined to show how unenviable is the situation of the man who can so far forget what is due to truth, honor and justice, merely to gratify malignant party feelings.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman, in Washington, dated

"NASHVILLE, (Tenn.)

"You noticed, some time since, the correspondence of Hughes and Totton in relation to a conversation purporting to have been held between General Jackson and Mr Totton concerning the probable fate of the present Administration. Mr. Totton was in the western district when the publication was made by Mr. Hughes, and Gen Jackson's reply published. Mr. Totton arrived here on Saturday evening last, and notified Mr. Hughes that he would cane him publicly to-day, this being the day of the adjournment of the Legislature; but, lo! when the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Hughes was missing, and could not be found throughout the city, having very prudently made it convenient to leave by daylight in the morning. The fault hood is fixed on Mr Hughes, and no one, of either party, says any thing in his behalf."

☞If there is any thing that will open the eyes of the people to the insecurity of our Banking System as generally practised, certainly the recent disclosures of the Boston Banks should pre-eminently have the effect. The people have been villainously duped and grossly deceived. The unwarrantable career of some of those Massachusetts Banks has been the cause of their self-immolation and unexpectedly precipitated to a great extent, a confiding public into ruin and distrust. Yet say some, the public moneys of the United States should be entrusted to the *safe keeping* of Banks alone, in preference to individuals, as is proposed by Mr Wright's bill now pending before the United States Senate, by the 20th section of which, it is made *felony* for any one to "use in any way whatever any portion of the public money" entrusted with its custody. Now where is the security against improper use of it by banks? Are they beyond suspicion? Surely not more so than individuals. Can you punish them—can the General Government have any redress? But as it is proposed by the Independent Treasury scheme, if an officer acting under its provisions, betray the trust confided to his keeping he is not only deprived of his office, & forfeits his security given for the faithful performance of his duties, but is declared guilty of *felony* and punished accordingly. On the contrary those soulless institutions escape with impunity and revel in their knavery. These remarks are not intentended to impeach the integrity of all banks, but to show from recent developements that Banks can *sometimes* be as guilty of violating public confidence as individuals, and what is worse a mere nominal redress is left for those who may become their dupes. All these circumstances however must go far to separate now, and we hope forever, the Government and the Banks, if no farther, at least to a much greater extent, than that which has already been tried and so signally failed under the pet bank system.

MIDDLESEX BANK.

Extract from the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature:

This bank was established at East Cambridge, but it appears to have been used more for the accommodation of persons residing in Boston and in places more remote, than for that of the people of Cambridge and its vicinity. There was evidence before the Committee that customers, depositors, and even stockholders of the bank, living in its immediate vicinity and of good credit, had been refused loans of moderate amount, which they needed for the prosecution of their business, when persons living in Boston, or at a distance from the Bank and not usually doing business there, had been accommodated.

If the bank had been employed only to facilitate the business transactions of the people among whom it was located, there can hardly be a doubt that it would still have continued to be both useful and prosperous.

An Act to repeal the Charter of the Middlesex Bank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows.—Sec. 1. The Act incorporating the President, Directors and Company of the Middlesex Bank, passed March nineteen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, is hereby repealed. This act shall take effect from and after its passage; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to absolve said Corporation, or any director or stockholder thereof, from any liability created by the act hereby repealed.

The following extract is from a Communication in the Boston Daily Advertiser

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

More than twenty days ago this Bank stopped payment, and a Committee of the Legislature was appointed forthwith to examine into their doings. What are that Committee about? and when will they report? are questions in the mouths of business men every day. As yet the public know nothing with *certainty* respecting the conduct of the Directors and the security of the bills, the deposites and the Stockholders of that Institution. It is pretty well ascertained that the bills are received at the Bank for debts due to the Bank, but this only enables the *rich* borrowers to pay their debts in a depreciated currency, say 75 cents for a dollar, and thereby grow *richer* by the misfortunes which have been brought on the Institution. Twenty five per cent. on an operation of a half hour is a good profit.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—The Boston Morning Post states that the committee of the associated banks, on examining the affairs of the North Bank, discovered a deficit of $28,000 in a parcel of money deposited in a trunk in the keeping of the Teller. It has since been reported that the Teller had confessed his participation in the embezzlement of the money, nearly one half of which had been expenended, and the residue loaned. The former will be lost, but the latter may probably be recovered.

THE LADY'S BOOK, for February, has been received with usual promptness. Its contents are made up with very excellent original articles from some of our best native authors. It is embellished with a superbly colored plate of fashions, and two pages of music.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him!"

It is with pain we copy the following statement relative to Mr. Clay. From Wise such language would not come amiss, but from Mr. Clay we should expect better things. We are truly mortified to find an eminent Senato of a great nation, swept away by feelings so vicious, dishonorable & malignant, as to give utterance to the language he has at such a time and place.

Here is the Statement:

"Being called on, I deem it my duty to state, that yesterday, in the House of Representatives, *immediately* after the Speaker gave the casting vote on the Mississippi election question, the honorable Henry Clay, looking in the direction of the Speaker, exclaimed, "*Go home God damn you! where you belong*" These epithets were uttered just as the Speaker gave his vote Mr. Clay was standing near the western entrance to the hall, and close to the bar of the House. I was standing within five feet of Mr. Clay. Mr. Chaney of Ohio, sitting in his seat, was so near Mr. Clay, that he heard his remark, and immediately committed it to writing. Mr Gallup of New York was standing near, and heard the same remark very distinctly.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1838.

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Tenure of Office.—On the 3d inst the bill reported by Mr. Bowie, for the repeal of the act of last session relative to the tenure of office of Tobacco Inspectors came up for consideration, and a substitute was proposed therefore, to strike out the repealing clause, and substituting therefor, a section which places all the Inspectors, Lottery Commissioners, Insolvent Commissioners, and other officers of that class, on the same ground which the law of last session placed the Tobacco Inspectors. On this a very spirited debate took place in committee

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