RESUMPTION, *and* DESTRUCTION TO ALL RESUMING BANKS. Under the one, or the other, of these two flags, all other banks, all citizens, and each political party, will be found arranged. The whole country will divide between them, and no neutrals will be seen. In that great division, I assume to assign no one to a place. I leave to each to find, and to take his own position. Of political parties, so far as chiefs are concerned, we can all see that their places are already taken. The Federal gentlemen are under the flag of NON-RESUMPTION; the Republicans are under the flag of RESUMPTION. My best wishes attend this latter flag; and, if need be, I shall be ready to give it a lift and strain a point to help it on to victory.

I have carefully observed the conduct of the leading banks in the United States. The New York banks, and the principal deposite banks, had a cause for stopping which no others can plead, or did plead. I announced that cause, not once, but many times, on this floor; not only during the passage of the distribution law, but during the discussion of those famous land bills, which passed this chamber, and one of which ordered a peremptory distribution of sixty-four millions, by not only taking what was in the Treasury, but by reaching back, and taking all the proceeds of the land sales for years proceding. I then declared in my place, and that repeatedly, that the banks, having lent this money under our instigation, if called upon to reimburse it in this manner, must be reduced to the alternative of breaking their customers, or of being broken themselves. When the New York banks stopped, I made great allowances for them; but I could not justify others for the rapidity with which they followed the example, and still less can I justify them for their tardiness in following the example of the same banks in resuming. Now that the New York banks have came forward to redeem their obligations, and have shown that sensibility to their own honor, and that regard for the punctual performance of their promises, which once formed the pride and glory of the merchant's and the banker's character, I feel the deepest anxiety for their success in the great contest which is to issue. Their enemy is a cunning and powerful one, and as wicked and unscrupulous as it is cunning and strong.

Twelve years ago the president of that bank which now forbids other banks to resume, declare in an official communication to the Finance Committee of this body, "*that there were but few State banks which the Bank of the United States could not DESTROY by an exertion of its POWER.*" Since that time it has become more powerful; and, besides its political strength, and its allied institutions, and its exhaustless mine of resurrection notes, it is computed by its friends to wield a power of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars all at the beck and nod of one single man! for his nutomaton directors are not even thought of. The wielding of this immense power, and and its fatal direction to the resuming banks, presents the prospect of a fearful conflict ahead. Many of the local banks will doubtless perish in it; many individuals will be ruined; much mischief will be done to the commerce and to the business of different places; and all the destruction that is accomplished will be charged upon some act of the Administration—no matter what—for whatever is given out from the Philadelphia head is inconsistently repeated by all the obsequious followers, until the signal is given to open upon some new cry,

The ruin of the exchanges, both foreign and domestic was the next topic of lamentation which Mr. B examined. He said that the short interval which had elapsed since the extra session had put an end to one branch of this lamentation—the branch of the foreign exchanges. At that session nothing but the recharter of the National Bank could turn the foreign exchanges in our favor, which, in May, were 22 against us. Gentlemen were just as positive of that, at the extra session as they now are of the present total perdition of the country; yet in three brief months, and left to the operations of commerce, foreign exchange has regulated itself! and is now at 4 or 5 per cent nominal, giving a real difference in our favor of 5 or 6 per cent. If the Congress had yielded to the clamor got up for the recharter of the National Bank at the extra session, with what exultation would not this chamber, and the whole Union, have rang! We should never have heard the last of it. As it is, the word foreign exchange is not even mentioned. That branch of the lamentation has ceased. It is the domestic exchanges which now engross all concern. The rivival of the great regulator is indispensable to their restoration. To hear these gentlemen, it would be supposed that domestic exchanges were never deranged before; that during the existence of the National Bank, all moneyed exchanges were level and equal, and equable throughout the Union Alas! that human memory is so short and treacherous. I have in my hand, sir, a comparative statement of domestic exchanges, in the bank note department, for the glorious year of 1825, when the Federal Administration was in the middle of its reign—when the Federal Bank was in its meridian splendor—when the Senator from Kentucky, who now mourns the ruin of all things [MR. CLAY] was in the Department of State—and when all the present orators of woe, or woful orators, as the case may be, rejoiced in the plentitude of power which their party then possessed, and celebrated the felicity of man on earth. This comparative table is made up from the prices current of Philadelphia—from the very seat and citadel of the great regulator itself—and what does it say? Listen to it, and it will tell you.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, from 2 to 2½ per cent discount in December, 1826; from 1½ to 2 in February, 1838 New York city, par then, and par now Country banks of New York, 1½ to 2 per cent discount then; par now. Baltimore, 1-2 then; ¾ now. Western Virginia, 4 to 5 discount then; 2 1-2 to 3 now North Carolina, 2 1-2 to 5 then; 4 1-2 to 3 now. South Carolina 1 1-2 to 2 then; 2 1-2 to 3 now. Georgia, 2 1-2 to 3 then; 3 1-2 to 4 now. Alabama, 10 to 15 then; 9 1-2 now. Louisiana, 5 to 6 then; 4 now. Mississippi, 10 to 16 then; 15 now.—Tennessee, 10 to 20 then; 12 to 12 1-2 now. Ohio, from 4 to 6 then; 3 1-2 to 4 now. Kentucky—(and at the name of Kentucky, Mr. B. raised his voice, & repeated the name with great emphasis)—Kentucky, from 45 to 55, and from 55 to 35 per cent discount then; from 3 1-2 to 4 discount now. Let no gentleman suppose there is any mistake of figures in this reference to Kentucky. There is more than one person present who was then in Kentucky, and knows that 50 per cent, was the common difference of exchange against her currency. I myself travelled in Kentucky in that period, and know the fact, and often saw the bills of travellers and others made out double—so much in specie, and so much in Kentucky paper—and the latter precisely the double of the former. Such is the result of the comparison between the year 1826 and the year 1838; in almost every instance decidedly in favor of the present day, and in the case of Kentucky ten to one more favorable to her now than then. Yet this Senate is to be lectured, and the people of the United States be terrified, with a tale of the ruin of these exchanges, brought about by the misrule of a senseless, wicked, impracticable, and outlandish Administration. Such is the result; the same in exchanges as in commerce and every thing else; the country incomparably better off than it ever was before. And yet grave Senators, or Senators who ought to be grave, are seen to rise in their places, compose their faces for the expression of wo, attune their voices for the communication of lamentable sounds, and then enact the part of Volney, sitting upon the ruins of Palmyra, and bewailing the downfall of states and empires.

I will grant you, continued Mr. B. that domestic exchanges are deranged at present,—much deranged, but not so much so as in 1826; and why are they deranged now? Because specie payments are suspended, let specie payments be resumed, and domestic exchanges instantly regulate themselves, and effect the regulation upon the simple and eternal principle of the expense of freight and insurance in the transportation of metallic money. The freight and insurance of silver, between any two extreme points in the United States is 2 per cent; and that is the fair exchange on silver between the extremities of the Union. The exchange on gold is less than half what it is on silver, the freight being so much less; and, in addition to all other arguments in favor of a gold currency, that of being the best regulator of exchange, is one of those which presents itself to the mind of every political economist.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

DEATH OF THE HON. ISAAC McKIM.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday Morning, April 3.

☞The death of such a man as ISAAC McKIM is no common loss. As a merchant, a patriot, a philanthropist, a most worthy and enterprizing citizen, there is none whose decease would leave a deeper void in the community.

For judicious, far-seeing commercial enterprize, few men excelled Mr. McKim. He had a peculiar aptness for such an orderly arrangement in all his affairs, as to leave him at no time at a loss to extricate himself at a moment from those unforeseen difficulties which are always incident to the active employment of a capital so large as that which he possessed. As a merchant it was his pride to give encouragement to every improvement in naval architecture and in this, sagacity was so great, that he was never deceived in adopting that which his reflection decided upon. His sound sense indicated to him as a matter of interest while his benevolence and liberality seconded the result of his judgment, that the comfort of the seaman and a full manned and well equipped vessel must make the speediest voyages and in the end the most profitable returns. Hence, the ships of Mr. McKim always did so high honor to our naval architects, while it was ever an object for the seaman to engage in his employ. It is here, his loss will be seriously felt.

Isaac McKim was a patriot, He loved his country with a pure enthusiasm. Her institutions were the objects of his heartfelt devotion. There was about him an Americanism, that made him accessible to all and gave to him a kindliness and urbanity of manners peculiarly characteristic. He had a simplicity of taste and a dislike for ostentation, in perfect keeping with his political feelings. We never knew a sounder Republican than Isaac McKim. The associations which his wealth and position in society called around him—the influence which such a position has but too frequently produced upon even the strongest minds—never caused in him the least shadow of turning. In good report and evil report—in all the phases of politics, Mr. McKim was ever firm and unmoved. For nearly fifteen years, with a short interval or two, he has been honored with the representation of this city in Congress, and never to our knowledge have we heard a word of disapprobation expressed in relation to his course, from a single member of the party which has so repeatedly elected him. His political integrity is left without spot his consistency and firmness beyond the reach of slander.

Mr. McKim was a man of the most benevolent disposition. His charities were unlimited. They were quietly made, without display notice. It needed no sturdy importunity to open his purse; it was only for a deserving object to make the appeal, and it was answered with a manner as kindly as if the opportunity of doing a good act were considered by him as a favour received and not granted. In one respect he showed his sound judgment; he was the almoner of his own beneficience. He left not his good deeds to be performed by legacies when he could no longer enjoy his wealth, but like a wise and a truly benevolent man, he did his good acts while living and reaped from them the pure enjoyment of dispensing his means as the objects for his benefactions presented themselves. The *McKim Free School*, will be an enquring monument of his philanthropy and munificence—his sound sense and good taste. The tears of the widowed mother will bedew his grave while her fatherless boy will call down blessings upon the memory of the man, whose goodness, it may be, will have nutured the bidding genius of a future Franklin or a Bowditch.

We think we knew *Isaac McKim*. There was a frankness about him, a translucency of character, that made such a knowledge of the man not difficult to those who enjoyed his confidence. He was emphatically a good citizen—an honest, honorable man—a sincere friend—a sterling patriot. As a merchant—a manufacturer—a farmer—he was distinguished for his punctuality, his enterprize, his sound judgment and practical information. Truly then, we may say, that the death of such a man is an irreparable loss.—It will be felt by our city in no ordinary degree Men of every class will mourn the decease of ISAAC McKIM as a public calamity, and do that honor to him—*dead*, which his virtues as a man and his usefulness as a citizen exacted for him—*living*.—Bal Repub.

FUNERAL OF ISAAC McKIM.

The mortal remains of our deceased Representative were yesterday [Tuesday] consigned to the tomb, amid the regrets of thousands who assembled to pay their respects to his memory. After the usual ceremonies at the Capitol, the body was placed in a car attended by the Chaplains,—the physicians who attended the deceased,—many members of Congress,—the Committee of Arrangement, Messrs. Howard, J. Q Adams, Cambreleng, Taliaferro, Glascock, Johnson of La. and Miller,—and the Pall Bearers, Messrs. McKay, Whittlesey of Ohio, Lyon, Ingham, Yell and Southgate, besides many private friends. The cars reached the outer depot at about 4 o'clock, and the procession was formed under the direction of Charles Howard, Esq. in the following order, preceded by the Committee of Congress and other members of the General Government, who accompanied the corpse, with the relations of the deceased;

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.
Officers of the Corporation.
Reverend Clergy.
Members of the State Legislature.
Judges and Officers of Circuit Court, U. S.
Judges & Officers of Baltimore County Court
Judges and Officers of Baltimore City Court.
Judges and Officers of the Orphans' Court.
Members of the Bar.
Gentlemen of the Faculty.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Civil Officers of the United States.
Civil officers of the State of Maryland.
Foreign Consuls.
Strangers
Masters of Vessels and Seamen.
Citizens.

The number of persons assembled on the route of the procession has been estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The line of the procession itself, extended from the burial place to near the depot and could not have numbered less than 3,000 persons besides many carriages occupied by the intimate personal friends of the deceased.

The solemnities of the burial were accompanied by many tears of heartfelt regret, and the last rites of humanity closed over our lamented friend, amid the sobs of the bereaved whose wretchedness had been mitigated by his benefactions, and the blessings of the honest poor, whose hearth side had been so often illuminated by his munificent charities.

Thus have the virtues of ISAAC McKIM been honored by his fellow citizens. It was indeed a rare honor, for it was the spontaneous outburst of respect to the memory of one, who has not left his superior in all that truly ennobles man. It is ever thus with the good man. *Living*, envy may malign him,—the unsparing tongue of slander may be busy with his character,—baseness may stab at his name,—and recklessness aim its poisoned shafts at his very virtues;—but for him whose life is only one lengthened story of benevolence, of usefulness, of honest patriotism and of spotless integrity in his intercourse with his fellow man—*death* becomes but the minister of eternal truth, and such voluntary tributes as those manifested yesterday, speak trumpet tounged of the undying worth of virtue. And such is the respect which *his* name must ever exact who, like ISAAC McKIM, practically adopt, in every relation of life, the maxim of the poet,

"——Hic murus aheneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa."

Balt. Rep.

PAPER MONEY.—We select from an article on the subject the following opinions of several great Statesmen, conspicuous in American history, relative to a paper currency. True, with some, those opinions will weigh as nothing when thrown into the scale with the opinions of the hero of "Sassafras" creek.

GEN. WASHINGTON, in a letter to Mr. Stone, of Maryland, says—"I do not scruple to declare, that if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its inutility as a representative of coin or the necessity for it as a medium.

In another letter to Thomas Jefferson. Washington calls the paper money system, "foolish and wicked." In another letter, he says, "I have never heard, and I hope I never shall hear, any serious mention of a paper currency in the State. I do verily believe that the greatest foes we have in the world could not devise a more effectual plan for ruining Virginia.

MR. JEFFERSON was, if possible, still more hostile to paper money, than General Washington; and he avows in his writings, "that his hostility was strengthened by every year's reflection and experience."

MR MADISON, in the 44th number of the Federalist, one of his acknowledge productions, in a long article on the subject of the currency, has this passage:—

"In addition to those persuasive considerations, it may be observed, that the same reasons which show the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating coin, prove with equal force, that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium in the place of coin."

Patrick Henry represented paper money "as a nefarious plan of speculating."

DR. WITHERSPOON was a powerful opponent to the paper money system, and ridiculed the idea that "Banks made money more plentiful." He compared all such attempts to increase the currency "to pouring water into a jar of oil, when, as he said, the oil would run away, and the water remain."

LUTHER MARTIN, of Maryland, says, that the majority of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, "were so smitten with the paper money dread," that they negatived every proposition to permit either the States, or the General Government to emit bills of credit, by a vote of nine States to two.

DANIEL WEBSTER the Godlike—whose authority the Whigs cannot, and the Conservatives dare not, impeach, says, "The most effectual of all contrivances for cheating the laborious classes of mankind, and for fertilizing the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow, is the State Banking system."

From the New York "Evening Post."

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

From various sources it appears that the Democrats of Connecticut have been defeated, as was expected by every reflecting man who took into view the division of the party in that State. The Federal papers here as well as there have made a vast deal of flourish on the occasion and sought to produce an effect on people's minds which no argument they have at command could. A considerable number of the people of Connecticut have refrained from attending the polls, as appears from a comparative statement of votes which will be found below—they have been misled on various topics of public interest—have speculated to an extent likely to embarrass them particularly in the large towns, where the mania for getting rich turned the heads of many.

In Connecticut, as well as New York, the 'credit system' was inflated till it crumbled to atoms, and the result is a partial estrangement from principle. But in the midst of this what have the opposition proposed to remedy the evils of which they complain? Do they offer any plan wherewith the public can be satisfied? Far from it, they desire nothing more congenial to the support of their party than the nourishment afforded by the distresses of the people. The congregated wisdom of the whole Whig party in Congress is at this moment engaged in petty warfare on the Administration. They offer no plan to relieve the people or afford them encouragement, and all they desire is to increase our difficulties. These circumstances account for the result that has taken place in Connecticut, a result which creates no surprise in our minds.

Who are the Abolitionists?—We have some particulars with regard to the manner in which the vote was carried in Portsmouth, which is in perfect keping with Federalism. They carried their party judges by the meagre majority of nine votes! and to effect this result, *they voted free negro suffrages*. Having got their judges in this way, they gave illegal votes on their side, and excluded legal votes on that of the Democracy sufficient to give them five members of Assembly.—*Globe*

WHIG & ADVOCATE.

EASTON MD,

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1838.

NOTICE.

To the Democratic Republicans of TALBOT COUNTY.

A public meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters of Talbot county will be held at the Court-House in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, 17th day of April,

instant, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 30th of May, to nominate a suitable candidate for the office of Governor under the Reformed Constitution. MANY VOTERS.

Easton, April 2nd, 1838.

Democratic Republican State Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, March 15th, 1838.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Members of the Legislature of Maryland, held this evening, COLONEL ELY, of Baltimore county, was appointed Chairman, and PERE WILMER, of Queen Anne's county, and HENRY McKINNELL, of Baltimore city, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. William F. Giles, of Baltimore city,

It was Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday evening next, 19th instant.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee—Messrs. Giles of Baltimore, Williams of Harford, Evans of Cecil, Blocher of Allegany, and Wilmer of Queen Anne's,—the meeting then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, March 19th, 1838.

The meeting was called to order,

When Mr. Giles, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully recommend to the Democratic Republicans in this State, the propriety of calling a Convention to be composed of Delegates from each of the Cities and Counties of the State, and to be held in the City of Baltimore, on THURSDAY, THE LAST DAY OF MAY next, for the purpose of nominatnig a suitable Candidate for the office of GOVERNOR, under the Reformed Constitution of Maryland.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in every Republican newspaper in the State.

HUGH ELY, Chairman.

PERE WILMER, HENRY McKINNELL, } Secretaries.

☞Our friends will bear in mind that Tuesday next is the day named for holding a general county meeting. Every man should be at his post. We need not urge the necessity of energetic action, as every one who has paid the least attention to the management of political matters, must have discovered the want of co-operation among the Democratic Republicans especially of this county. By apathy and negligence we have suffered defeat; by defeat we have become careless, and through carelessness we have permitted the enemy to keep possession of the citadel up to the present time Shall they retain the power which they so much abuse, or shall it be wrested from their grasp? We know the ready response. Then let us with determined effort give them battle, and victory will once again crown the exertions of the old Democratic party of Talbot.

☞The People's Press in Somerset has hoisted the Gubernatorial banner for Wm. Grason, Esq. of Queen Ann's, subject to the decision however, of the proposed State Convention. The Press says that Mr. Grason is the choice of the Democracy of that section of the State, and whose "claims for the distinction will doubtless be urged by the delegates that may be selected to represent Somerset county in the proposed Convention. He is a plain farmer, of sterling patriotism and unquestionable talents and capacity to fill the office of Governor with credit and honor to the State. If nominated by the Convention he will receive our most hearty support."

☞We would suggest to the Editor of the "People's Press" the propriety of adherring to the day set apart by our friends at Annapolis for holding the Convention, but nevertheless will cheerfully acquiesce in his proposed postponement of the time to an early day in June, should it meet the approbation of our friends generally. Thursday, however, is the most convenient day for Talbot and several of the adjacent counties. We hope, should the meeting be postponed, the day of the week on which it takes place will not be changed.

☞We commence in to-day's paper the able speech of Mr. Benton on the Independent Treasury Bill. No one should neglect giving it a careful perusal; for while it presents unanswerable arguments backed by "facts and figures" it also exhibits to the reader the efforts of a mind of a statesman.

Congress for the past week has done but little. In the Senate on Wednesday the bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838, the bill making appropriations for the Army for the year 1838, and the bill directing the transfer of moneys unclaimed by certain pensioners, and the payment thereof, were severally read a third time, and passed.

DEATH OF Mr. McKIM.—It will be seen by this morning's paper, that the death of this gentleman occurred at Washington on Sunday week last. The papers of Baltimore of all parties pay to his memory just and eloquent eulogies, and the people themselves were not forgetful of the many private and public virtues of their city's benefactor.

Mr. Howard announced the death of his colleague in a very feeling and eloquent manner. In the Senate Mr. GRUNDY, of Tennessee, in the absence of both of the Senators from Maryland, made a most beautiful allusion to the event, after which the Senate passed the usual resolutions, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on Friday, the bill to prohibit the giving or accepting of challenges to fight duels in the District of Columbia, was, after a long & interesting discussion, & the adoption of several amendments, ordered to be engrossed

NEW YORK.

The Empire State is nobly redeeming herself. Old Dutchess, Mr. Senator Tallmadge's County, has spoken in a manner, not to be misunderstood by those calling themselves Conservatives. Poughkeepsie gave last fall 701 against us—it has now been reduced one half.

☞The 25th inst. is named as the day for holding the election for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Isaac McKim,

Gen. W. B. Marriott is spoken of as the Democratic candidate,

FEDERALISM shaken in its strong hold!—Every mail brings us revulsions in Maine. The city of Portland gave near 500 federal majority last September. Their majority at the municipal election last week was 246. Democratic gain 222! The Argus says—We congratulate our friends on this auspicious result—on achieving a triumph which will have an electrical effect in every section of the State, and be recorded to their high honor in the heart of every true Democrat. LAUS DEO—the march of democracy is ONWARD.

☞"MARIA'S' request shall be complied with in our next.

☞Thomas H. Dawson, Esq. was elected Town Commissioner on Saturday last.

☞At an election held in the city of Annapolis last week, for Common Councilmen, the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

THE WHIGS CONTRADICTING THEMSELVES.—The Whig presses and Whig orators have been telling us in the most solemn and persuasive manner, that the country is ruined—mechanics have no employ—trade at a stand—commerce decreasing—money scarce—people starving, and the whole country involved in one general ruin! Here's the way they sustain themselves by proof.

"MECHANICS IN THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Evening Post states that the gross receipts of the Mechanics' Ball, lately held at Cincinnati, were $3,937, and the nett profits (applied, we presume, to benevolent purposes) $2,812. In the history of what people shall we look for a parallel to this indication of the prosperity and spirit of the mechanic interest in this country?"

This is an exquisite admission for the National Intelligencer.

"Her commerce destroyed—her business annihilated!"—Senator Tallmadge.

To prove these assertions read the subjoined paragraph from one of the leading Whig papers in New York.

"BUSINESS.—Yesterday's Journal of Commerce contains two hundred and forty one new advertisements, besides ships, auctions, and steamboats; and at the same time more than a solumn (all new and in type) were left out for the want of room. This shows that business is not extinct here; or more exactly, that there are some goods yet on hand."

Our importations are reviving; cargoes on cargoes were brought in by the late favorable winds, and our warehouses are daily replenishing, as our readers may see with half an eye, if they will but glance at our advertising columns from day to day.—N. Y. Evening Post.

For the satisfaction of the numerous friends of Mr. POINSETT at a distance, who may be alarmed at some reports growing out of the extreme low state of his health, we state, that the answer to inquiries made at his house as late as 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, was that no change for the worse had taken place. Indeed, we are glad to learn from some of his friends, that strong hopes are entertained that his valuable life may yet be preserved.—Nat. Intelligence.

☞The Senate bill accepting of a retrocession of Georgetown, if made by Congress, has been rejected by the House of Delegates. If the people of Georgetown are wise, they will remain under the legislation of Congress rather than that of Maryland. Would their voters stand our negro pass law be taxed for the registry in the bargain?

THE National Intelligencer of last week says: We regret to learn that Mr. Jenifer, of Md., is detained at home by a severe attack of pneumonia, which has confined him to his bed for several days past.

ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.—An election was lately held in Davidson county, in the State of Tennessee, for Sheriff, when Mr. Campbell, the administration candidate, beat his opponent nearly three to one, having received one thousand six hundred polled. This county, be it remembered is the residence of Mr. John Bell, and give him a strong majority at the late election.

MR. STEVENSON.—Our Minister in England, has been distinguished by the city of London, by a vote, tendering him the freedom of that city. This is an evidence of the popularity of Mr Stevenson in the British, Metropolis, and a demonstration of the friendly feelings which still exists in England towards this country.

The Washington correspondent of the Chronicle [Stenographicus,] is the same person who come near being Lynched a year or two ago, in Virginia, for trying to raise an insurrection among the negroes of that State, by his abolition doctrine. The same fellow was publicly cow-skinned in Boston, a few years since.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞General Scott has been ordered South with authority to take the command of 7000 men. His movement has been required from the spirit manifested by the Cherokees to resist the provisions of the treaty with the General Government.—

The Baltimore Republican in reference to the appointment of Col. Groome to the Secretaryship of State, observed—that Gov. Veazey had completely outwitted the Senate in relation to the Secretary of State. As the Senate would not confirm the appointment of Mr. Culbreth—and the Governor would not nominate Mr. Nicholson, the Senate's candidate, Mr. Groome was selected as a man upon whom both the Executive and the Senate could unite. Well, the Legislature has adjourned and we have been told that Mr. Groome will now decline the appointment,—which leaves it solely with the Governor to fill the vacancy, and as he had cyphered out the matter before hand, he finally gains his ends by making Culbreth the Secretary. That there is some truth in the rumor we are inclined to believe from observing in the Cecil "Courier" a wish expressed that Mr. Groome would decline the appointment. Should it prove to be the fact, it would be one of the best things we ever heard of in the history of Whig intrigue. The Senate would deserve to be laughed at for thus being out cyphered in a "resort to the first rules in arithmetic" by the Governor.

The Baltimore Chronicle in commenting upon these remarks of the Republican said: "We are sure that Gov. VEAZY mediates nothing of the kind—and the Republican may be satisfied that should he attempt, by the appointment of Mr. CULBRETH to set at naught the will of his constitutional advisers, the Senate—much as we respect him—and highly qualified for the office of Secretary of State as we consider Mr. Culbreth, this press would not hesitate one moment to denounce the act as a high handed usurpation of power which the Whig party would promptly and unanimously condemn. The constitution gives to the Senate the clear and positive right of dealing by the nominations of the Executive as that body may deem most wise and proper. Their reasons are their own. The Governor, however he may differ with them as to the expediency of their action, has no power to resist, AND MUST NOT ATTEMPT TO EVADE IT. We may regret—we do regret—that the Senate did not advise and consent to the nomination of Mr. Culbreth—but, if we had the strongest possible desire that that gentleman should receive the appointment, we could never sanction a violation of the constitution or an invasion of the constitutional prerogatwe of the Senate to attain that end—and we have not the least doubt that Governor Veazey will act upon the same principle."

All this is very fair. But how stands the matter when we state that the Governor has *evaded* the action of the Senate, notwithstanding the threat of the Chronicle to "denounce the act as a high handed usurpation of power which the Whig party would promptly and unanimously condemn?"

The Republican of Friday last says: As we conjectured would happen, Mr. Groome has declined the appointment of Secretary of State, and the Governor has completely out cyphered the Senate by filling the vacancy with Mr. John H. Culbreth, son of the rejected nominee of the Executive; the father, of course, to reap the profits of the office! We give Governor Veazy due credit for this fine exhibition of whipping the devil round the stump. It is one of the best things we have witnessed for many a day. The Governor has got more tact in the management of matters than we thought he was capable of exercising And the Senate ——but it is a pity to laugh too heartily at their position as they stand with finger in mouth at being thus out-witted. That "resort to the first rules in arithmetic" is the thing after all, for a man to carry his end.—Talleyrand, himself, could not have played a better game, in the small way.

NOAH REPROVED FOR TELLING THE TRUTH.—The New York Star, a federal Whig paper, heretofore high in the estimation of the Federal Bank party, had the candor a short time since to admit that the Banks of New York had revolutioned the State, in the following words:

"NEARLY NINETY SEVEN BANKS WITH ALL THEIR VARIOUS INTERESTS AND POWERFUL INFLUENCE, abandoned by the administration, JOINED THE WHIGS AT THE LATE FALL ELECTION in this State, AND WAS THE CAUSE OF THAT RESULT, which astonished the whole Union, and was the forerunner of more glorious triumphs. Once seek to destroy their charters, or persue them with vexatious investigations, and render the condition of Stockholders unpleasant and insecure, we add to existing pecuniary embarrassments, while we shall have arraigned against us that very power and influence which so essentially aided the Whig cause last fall."

For telling this truth the Major has been denounced by the Whig General Committee of the city of New York, who have had the effrontery to deny what, says the Evening Post, every man in the United States knows and believes, to be the truth.

For a further complete refutation and overthrow of the slanderous assertions of the Whig press touching the prosperity of the country, we refer the reader to the facts presented by Mr. Benton in that portion of his masterly speech which we publish to-day.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. This body finally closed its session at two o'clock, P. M. on Friday. The number of Acts passed was 363, and of Resolutions 79 The list usually published was not prepared on Saturday.

Among the Acts passed was one offered by Mr. GILES, providing for the payment in specie, or its equivalent, either here or in Europe, of the interest due on the Internal Improvement Loan.

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