...t of a horrible mas-
... the Packet ship Siddons
... York on the 26th ult.

FROM GREECE.

...IBLE MASSACRE—ATHENS, ... On the 10th of November last the ...kish schooner, Cherkaj-Schergt (The Prophet's Mantle) anchored in the Bay of Patras. Its crew consisting of Captain Said, of Vouria, and nine others. The vessel carried, besides, eight passengers, a German antiquary, M. Hundschift; Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, of Carolina and their three daughters; and two young Turks, Abdallah and Hassein, twin sons of the Aga of Kars. The cargo consisted of Cashmere shawls, Oriental trinkets, Circassian embroidery and other valuable articles. On the evening to the 13th the crew and passengers returned on board, and on the 13th, at dawn, the vessel was to sail. The Patras fishermen perceived by the schooner's lights that she was sailing, though they did not hear the customary signal-gun fire.

Some hours after, when the sun was above the horizon, a few fishermen, spreading their nets on the shore, described a man struggling amidst the waves. Two of them rowed to his assistance, and arrived in time to save him. He was a youth dressed in the Turkish costume. His condition was horrible; he was fainting, and the blood was gushing from a large recent wound in his head. He was conveyed speechless to a cabin, where every attention was paid him. The fishermen, conjecturing that other persons might have been wrecked, proceeded with their boats in various directions. They shortly espied the carcase of a vessel, which was soon thrown on the coast. It was the Cherkej Schergf. The scene she presented was horrible—on the deck, which was streaming with blood, lay the atrociously mangled corpses of the captain and eleven other persons.

Below in one of the cabins, were extended the lifeless bodies of Mrs Davidson and her three daughters; the state of their corpses revealed that the most infamous violence had preceded their dreadful wounds. The ship's masts and oars had been demolished with axes, and her whole cargo had been plundered. The occurrence was forthwith reported to the Governor of Patras, and the poor youth saved by the fishermen was carried to ah hospital. Every attempt at discovering the perpetrators of this atrocious carnage was at first fruitless. All that was ascertained was that, on the evening before the schooner was to have sailed, a brig, which appeared to be from the island of Samos, had beat about the Bay of Patras. Two days after the dead bodies of two more of the crew were found on the shore. At length the young Abdallah whom the fishermen saved recovered enough to declare the following:—The schooner had scarcely left the Bay of Patras—the sea was calm, the passengers and a part of the crew had retired to the cabins—when a fearful tumult was suddenly heard.

Fifteen ruffians, armed with daggers and yataghans, had boarded the vessel, and, before any resistance could be attempted, massacred or threw everboard every soul on deck. Abdallah had beheld the death of his brother, and he was making himself a desperate defence, when the cut of a yataghan cast him into the sea. Abdallah added, that on the day he arrived at Patras he had been with his brother and the captain into a coffee-house, and that he thought he had seen there two men whom he had since seen again on the awful night of the 12th of November. The youth had farther stated that the captain had long talked before the two men of the richness of his cargo, and that, next day, on the owner of the coffee-house being asked who those two strangers were, he had replied that they were old soldiers of Hydra, living quietly at their homes. The coffee-house keeper was then questioned. At first he denied all, but subsequently avowed that the two men had conversed with Abdallah and the captain, adding that he knew nothing of what they might have done.

Notwithstanding this declaration, he was imprisoned, when his wife, alarmed at the consequences which her husband's concealment might entail, disclosed the fact that the two suspicious individuals were George Diomadi and Alexander Gloukos, two of the most formidable pirates of Samos, and that their stronghold was near the Cavern of Philoctetes. The woman protested that her husband was guiltless, and that his only relations with them were those of a friendship formed while serving together in the Greek insurrection. Upon these circumstances being communicated to the Governor of Samos, he hastened with 300 infantry and 60 horse to the Cavern of Philoctetes, which he caused to be surrounded. He in person, with 50 picked men, entered into its dark vaults, when he had to sustain a discharge of musketry. After a sanguinary struggle, which obscurity rendered still more horrible, the fire of the pirates band was silenced. Fifteen of them had been slain, one only captured, and the remainder had escaped by an aperture which, the governor not having detected it, had not been watched and guarded. Young Abdallah, on being contronted with the prisoner, identified him as one of the two men he had met at Patras. After much hesitation, the coffee house keeper avowed that the villain was no other than Alexander Gloukos, the lieutenant of the brig commanded by George Domadi.

FROM MAINE.

We publish Gen. SCOTT's letter to the Secretary of War, announcing the conclusion of an amicable and honorable adjustment of the difficulties which existed on our Northeastern boundary. To the high character of Gen. SCOTT and Gen. HARVEY, who conducted this negotiation, and to the circumstance of the personal relations of friendship and regard existing between them, as well as to the earnest desire of Governor FAIRFIELD and his Republican friends to avoid a collision between the two great families of the Anglo-Saxon race, the country is indebted for this fortunate result. The matter is once again in the hands of the Federal Government, to which it rightfully belongs, and no doubt will receive the serious and prompt attention which its importance merits.—Globe of April. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION
AUGUSTA, Me. March 26, 1839.

SIR: I have the happiness to enclose herewith two copies of the arrangement entered into through my agency, between the Governor of Maine and the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

The copy of my official note to Sir John Harvey, with his acceptance of the arrangement, is in the hands of the Governor of Maine, and another copy of the same official note, followed by the acceptances of the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor, was yesterday transmitted by me to Sir John Harvey. At the same time I sent him copies of two orders which were yesterday issued by the Governor of Maine—the first disbanding the thousand detached militia which has been held in reserve at this place, and the second recalling the military force of the State from the disputed territory; and directing the organization of the civil posse, that is to be held by the State in that territory. The papers so transmitted, and which bore the signature of the Governor of Maine, or that of his Adjutant General, were officially certified by me.

I trust that the arrangement between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, together with my humble agency, in bringing it about, will be satisfactory to the President and the Department. The arrangement, I have no doubt, will be executed by the parties to it in good faith and in cheerfulness. In haste,

I have the honor to remain,
With high respect,
Your ob'd't servt,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

THE JUDICIARY.

It will be recollected that in the early part of the session, in SENATE, on motion of Mr. Scott, leave was granted to the committee on judicial proceedings to prepare and report a bill, to Reform the Judiciary of this State, and diminish the expenses thereof. A few days since the committee reported the bill published below, accompanied by two reports—from the majority and minority of the committee. The majority (Whigs) oppose the proposed change, and the minority (Republicans) recommend the passage of the bill.

A Bill entitled, an act to reform the Judiciary of this State, and diminish the expenses thereof.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that this State shall be divided into six judicial districts, as nearly equal in population as practicable; and there shall be appointed as hereinafter provided, six judges, one for each judicial district.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, that the said judges shall hold the county courts in their respective districts; and that the county courts shall have exclusive common law jurisdiction in all crimmal cases, except as hereinafter provided, and in all civil cases whatever, where the debt or damages laid or claimed amounts to $100.

Sec. 3 And be it enacted, that the said judges or any two or more of them, if they deem it proper or convenient, may exchange districts, or may hold county courts within each other's districts; and each of said judges shall have the same power and authority, when out of court, in the whole State, that he may have in his own district.

Sec 4 And be it enacted, that this State, except the city and county of Baltimore, shall be divided into eight chancery districts; and there shall be appointed as hereinafter provided, a Vice Chancellor for each district; and the Vice Chancellors so appointed, shall have equity and testamentary jurisdiction within their respective districts; and the equity jurisdiction of such Vice Chancellor, shall be exclusive where the thing in controversy, and all the defendants, are within his district.

Sec 5 And be it enacted, that a Chancellor shall be appointed as hereinafter provided, and shall preside in the High Court of Chancery; and that the High Court of Chancery shall be removed to and hold its sessions in the city of Baltimore; and there shall be one or more Masters in Chancery appointed, who shall be officers of the High Court of Chancery; and the High Court of Chancery shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the city and county of Baltimore, in all cases in equity, in all testamentary cases, and cases of insolvent debtors; and shall have concurrent jurisdiction in equity throughout the State, in all cases, except where the exclusive jurisdiction is herein given to the Vice Chancellor.

Sec. 6 And be it enacted, that the General Assembly may by law, make the Masters in Chancery, and the Vice Chancellors, trustees for the sale of all lands sold under decrees in chancery, and the estates of insolvent debtors, or may have such sales under their supervision and direction, and may direct the commissions on such sales to be applied to the payment of the salaries of the Judges, Chancellor and Vice Chancellors.

Sec. 7 And be it enacted, that the six common law Judges and the Chancellor, appointed in virtue of this act, shall constitute a Court of Appeals, to hold its sessions at the city of Annapolis, and exercise appellate jurisdiction in all cases in law and equity, subject to such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 8 And be it enacted, that the General Assembly may create and establish in any of the cities or towns of this State, such courts of criminal jurisdiction, as the public interests may, from time to time, require; and may vest in such courts when established, such criminal jurisdiction as it may be deemed expedient for them to exercise, and may establish a county court for the city of Baltimore, with the same civil jurisdiction as the county courts for the counties?

Sec. 9 And be it enacted, that all the Judges, Chancellor, Vice Chancellors, and Masters in Chancery, appointed in virtue of this act, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of two thirds of the members of the Senate; and shall hold their commissions for and during the term of seven years from the date thereof, and until a successor shall be commissioned and qualified; and no Judge, Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, or Master in Chancery, shall be removed during his term of service in office, except upon the address of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature, or upon conviction of misbehaviour in office in a court of law; and the Governor shall have power during the recess of the Senate, to fill all vacancies in any of the offices aforesaid; and the persons so appointed by the Governor in the recess, shall hold their office until the next meeting of the Legislature, when their commissions shall expire.

Sec. 10 And be it enacted, that the General Assembly, at or after the confirmation of this act, may by law, prescribe the times at which the several courts of this State shall hold their sessions, and may divide the State into judicial districts, and chancery districts, and may, from time to time, as the public convenience may require, alter the districts; and may also extend the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, and confer upon that court original jurisdiction in cases of mandamus, or quo warranto; and may define and limit the powers and duties of the Masters in Chancery, and the powers which the Judges and Vice Chancellors may exercise out of court.

Sec. 11 And be it enacted, that the General Assembly may, by law, require the Chancellor, any Vice Chancellor, or Master in Chancery, to hold a county court, in case of the absence of the Judge, from sickness or other cause.

Sec. 12 And be it enacted, that no Judge Chancellor or Vice Chancellor, appointed in virtue of this act, shall hold or exercise any other office, employment or agency, under the government of this State, or under the government of the United States, or in or under any corporation, public or private; that no salary shall be decreased or lessened while the Judge, Chancellor or Vice Chancellor, entitled to receive the same, remains in office.

Read and laid upon the table.

TAKE THE HINT.—As well might a mill go without wind, water or steam, as a Press without oil or money.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, April 9, 1839.

CONSECRATION.—The new Church of St Michaels Parish, located at Miles River Ferry, will be CONSECRATED on Sunday, the 21st inst., in the morning, by the Bishop of New Jersey. There will be Divine Service on the same day, in the afternoon, at the same church. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

April 9, 1839.

☞The Legislature closed its session on Saturday last.

The Internal Improvement question was finally closed by the passage of bills providing ways and means to carry on the various works, in which the State is already so deeply interested.

The Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in this State was not acted upon by the Senate.

The Bill reported by Mr. McPherson to encourage the formation of Volunteer Companies (a synopsis of which we recently published) was passed by both branches of the Legislature, and is now a law.

The Bill passed by the House of Delegates to compensate witnesses, summoned on the part of the defence, in the case of Stewart, the parricide, was rejected by the Senate.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Ellis, our late Minister to Mexico, arrived in Washington city, from Mississippi, a few days ago, and is now here for the purpose, probably, of receiving instructions from his Government on resuming his mission to that country.

SUSPENSION.—The Mobile Journal of the 27th ult. states that the Bank of Pensacola had suspended specie payments

☞A Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican thus speaks of the result of the election held in Annapolis on the 1st. inst for City officers:—An election of city officers took place in Annapolis to-day, which resulted in the triumphant success of the republican Ticket by an average majority, as I am informed, of "*nineteen.*" Let the Chronicle man put that and the Somerset election in a new pipe and smoke it.

CAROLINE COUNTY.—The Levy Court have made the following appointments:

Upper Dis.—James Hopkins, Jos. M. Bernard, Jacob W. Gibson.

Middle Dis.—Job. W. Willson, Unit A. Smith, Willam F. Wooters, Saulsbury Corkran, James Stafford, Peter Grace.

Lower Dis.—Levin L. Seward, Zadoc White, Peter G. Stevens, Daniel Hubbard, E. Reed.

CONNECTICUT.—The Abolitionists and the whigs have succeeded in Connecticut, but by a greatly diminished majority. The whig majority last year was about 5000. The subjoined extract will show the kind of victory which some Southern whigs appear so much elated at.

☞As we promised last week we present to our readers to-day Mr. Scott's bill proposing a Reform in the Judiciary of this State.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!
PARMENTER ELECTED IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Bay State Democrat, Extra.
BOSTON, April 2, 1839.

The election in the fourth District has resulted in the election of Mr. Parmenter, by a vote which must be cheering to the friends of Democracy—not only in the Old Bay State, but in every State in the Union. Notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of the federal party,—kept up with untiring vigor, from the first trial in November, to the last,—the Democracy have gone on increasing their numbers, and firm in the faith of their ultimate triumph, until a splendid victory has crowned their patriotic labors. Mr. Parmenter has received 500 more votes than on the third trial, and about NINE HUNDRED more than he received in 1836. Thus is the course of Democracy ONWARD.

The Democrats of the Fourth District have done well. They have set a good example of perseverance and undeviating devotion to the cause of right, which, if but followed by the Democracy throughout the State, will next fall place Massachusetts on the side of, and shoulder to shoulder, with the Democracy of the nation.

Massachusetts has now doubled her representation in Congress, and will give two votes for a "Constitutional Treasury," and in opposition to an unconstitutional United States Bank.

The whole number of votes is	9916
Necessary to a choice,	4959
Mr. Parmenter has	4972

HUZZA FOR "OLD SOMERSET!"

We are indebted to the Dorchester Aurora for the following statement of the result of the election in Somerset on the 27th ultimo. We rejoice to find the people maintaining their integrity by scorning to become the tools of political jugglers. Somerset has struck a brave blow, and signally rebuked the efforts of certain Whigs who have looked more to political legerdemain than they have to the interests of their constituents. This victory is glory enough for one year, and must be gratifying to every Republican in the State

ONE THOUSAND GUNS FOR THE REDOUBTABLE FREEMEN OF SOMERSET!—MOST GLORIOUS RESULT!—THE SIX VAN BUREN COMMISSIONERS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY!!—This is cheering news indeed, and speaks well for the efforts of our friends. It will be recollected that the Legislature, with a view of depriving the Governor of the appointment of the Commissioners for that county, and thinking no doubt, if the matter was referred to the people, the whigs in Somerset would carry the day, very gravely passed a law to that effect. The election took place on Wednesday last, and the people have defeated the whigs in that darling scheme. It is well done.—They are caught in their own trap; and if any set of men ever felt flat we certainly think the whigs, who voted for the passage of such a law, ought to clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes. Why not, if they would have them elected by the people, put it off until the regular election?—No, that would have been giving Mr. Grason the power of appointing the commissioners, until the election. They were too impatient.—They see now what is the consequence. When Somerset has thrown off the shackles of whiggery—Talbot too, and Caroline almost—all sister counties—Dorset is shivering in the wind, must quake, and hold herself ready to join hands. If she can stand all these things, she must be impervious indeed. The Legislature in regard to her Levy Court, have taken the bull by the horns, continued the old board of Commissioners and appointed two others, by one fell swoop! Yet the whigs are not tenacious of office!—they are not proscriptive!—they are forsooth "all the decency party!"—no "tag rag and bob tail" about them to be sure? Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askelon. The matter is now with the people—Let the liberal spirits of the State—those who despise craft and political legerdemain, decide upon the righteousness of such proceedings.

SOMERSET COUNTY ELECTION.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

VAN BUREN.

Col. Robt. Stewart	845
George Waller	777
Col. George Handy	809
Capt. Levin Ballard	828
John H. Miles	792
Seth Wilkins	761
Total,	4803

WHIGS.

Jehu Parsons	736
Cadmus Dashiell	696
Wm. T. G. Polk	711
Robert Patterson	683
Daniel Ballard	711
John S. Handy	670
Total,	4207
	4803
Dem. average majority	99 1.3

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Additional Justices of the Peace.

John Bunting, Jacob Ellston, Vincent Moore, Elisha Corkran, James R. McKeever and Thomas Brown.

DISTRICT COURT No. 4.

In place of Moses G. Navey, resigned, William F. Geoghehan.

CORONER.—Charles Corkran.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The result, says the Hartford Times, in this County we cannot fully state, for we have not yet received returns. We have little doubt however, that our vote is increased 500 over the last year's vote. This was expected by us, previous to the election, and the result so far as returns have come to hand verify the expectation.

The federal abolition ticket is however elected, Trumbull, who goes for abolition in the District of Columbia, who pledges himself to oppose the admission of any slave holding State into the Union, who is in favour of a National Bank, who is himself President of a large monied institution, a Hartford Convention federalist, a man of limited talents, but of a good deal of small cunning, and who has given more money than any one else, is elected a Representative to Congress over Mr. Toucey, who has done honor to himself and the District, and acted for the whole country. Let the public judge between the career of these two men.

The election in this town shows a large democratic increase over the last year. We have carried our vote from 468 to 659. Against us was combined all the different interests, and the federalists, in order to secure the abolitionists, nommated *Melvin Copeland*, one of the most prominent abolitionists in the State, and who has written more in favour of abolition than any in it for the last three months. A few of the federalists refused to go *free niggerism*, but only 33 out of 1121 federal voters refused to embark in that contest. There are 33 federalists in Hartford, who are not abolitionists—and but 33. For the consequences, and the disgrace, and the injury that must follow to the place from this infamy, let the federal junto who manage affairs in this town—the corporation influence of the old Bank reap the benefit. Our friends have sustained themselves well. They will continue to increase, and there is not a man of the 659 who is no ready to renew the contest—to maintain his principles and support his cause. Such is not the fact with the pie bald, black and white ticket of speckled whiggery.

Our returns show a decided Democratic gain, but not sufficient to neutralize the very large federal majority of last year. Our friends in most of the towns have done well. The federal majority for Governor will be from 1200 to 2000 being a reduction of more than one half since the last election. Our gain in the Legislature will be very great; the Democratic representation in the lower house will be double what it was last year. The Conservative vote has been reduced nearly one half. We have gained four or five Senators.

While we allow that the federalists have elected their State ticket by a lean majority, in comparison with last year, we congratulate the friends of Democracy on the steady advancement of their principles in Connecticut. Our cause is onward—and, another such "whig victory," will place the federalists far little minority.

VERMONT AWAKE.

The Democrats of Vermont held a State Convention on the 6th ult. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor & Lieutenant Governor.—*One thousand* delegates were in attendance, representing every county in the state, excepting one. It is said to be the most respectable political gathering ever held in that state by any party, in point of numbers & talent. The Hon. Nathan Smith received the nomination for Governor, and Hon. Orsamus Merrill for Lieutenant Governor, both of whom are spoken of as sound democrats, and able men. A correspondent of the Boston Post, in writing from Montpelier, Vermont, says—"We have now only to take off our coats and go to work; and I have no doubt our adversary will be defeated, although he has nearly seven heads and ten horns. Never were the prospects of the democracy of Vermont brighter. We say success attend the Green Mountain Boys in redeeming their state from federal misrule.—Chil. Adv.

The National Intelligencer says:

"Azariah C. Flagg, late Comptroller of the State of New York, has been appointed postmaster at Albany, vice Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, *proscribed.*"

The print which shows its abhorrence of the removal of Gen. Van Rensselaer by putting in italics the phrase of the Romans which marked a victim for death—viz: *proscribed*—conceals the fact that Mr. Flagg is one of a thousand recently proscribed by the Whig victors in the State of New York; that he is one of the ablest, purest, noble hearted Republicans living; that he fought for his country during the late war; and that, since the peace, he has rendered inappreciable services to the State of New York by the admirable manner in which he has conducted the finances of the state, giving his whole time to make her rich, and retiring from her service poor.

How Gen. Van Rensselaer has conducted the finances of his post office we cannot say.—We will predict, however, that it will turn out to be much more available in contributing to the Department funds than heretofore—Globe.

FEDERAL SUB TREASURERS.—The federalists were in power one year in Ohio, & almost every paper from that state brings us accounts of their defalcations which are now being discovered. In Albany county they have had the control of affairs a little over two months, and the people have already been made to suffer to the tune of $3,000. Vigilant and honest public servants these same feds, and mighty swift of foot too!

"I see them on their winding way;
Look how they make their trotters play;
Their coat tails swinging backwards fly,
Filled with the spoils of victory.

APPENDIX.

Now look again, and you'll espy,
Ten Feds to *one*, upon each trace,
Whose object is to *catch* and *tie*,
And *rob* them while they're on the race."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

It has been said, that Col. Richard M. Johnson will retire from the canvass, if it should be the wish of his Republican friends. No man in this country is more capable for such a generous effort; for we have strong evidences to satisfy us of his disinterestedness and magnanimity. Perhaps, no public man in America, could have displayed higher feelings than it has been our good fortune to witness in the case of Col. Johnson. We have two letters of his, written three years ago, which we value among the most precious contents of our Port Folio.

Various speculations have already been made about the next candidate. Several individuals have been named in the public prints, and elsewhere. Among these are the names of Mr. Forsyth, Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Benton, &c.—The two last gentlemen have displayed great disinterestedness on the occasion. We honor them as much for the prompt manner in which they disclaim the honor, as for their magnanimity in declining it.

Mr. Buchanan (among the ablest, most amiable and most distinguished of our statesmen,) has authorized the Harrisburg Reporter to declare, that he declines all pretentions—and Col. Benton has come forward under his name, to make a similar disclaimer. The history of his letter was a brief one. The "Jeffersonian," a staunch Democratic paper printed at Richmond, in the State of Indiana, announced its intention to support Col. Benton for the Vice Presidency. The moment he saw it, he did not hesitate, with that decision which marks his character, to sit down, and address the following Card to the Editor of the Jeffersonian:

SENATE CHAMBER. Feb. 11, 1839.

"SIR: I have had the pleasure to receive your paper of the 29th ultimo, and have to thank you for the kind feelings, and good opinion, which have induced you to place my name on the list of the Vice Presidential candidates, but the same reasons which governed me four years ago in firmly declining to have my name used for that office, are still in force, and in consequence, I have to apprise you at once of my determination, that you may not act under a misapprehension.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Lynde Elliott, Esq., Richmond, Indiana."

MR. BIDDLE.—This gentleman's resignation has caused quite a stir in the Whig camp. We would recommend to the whigs a careful perusal of the subjoined remarks, from which they may possibly learn that "ill health and advancing age" are not the only causes of Mr. Biddel's sudden and unexpected movement.

Mr. Biddle, on Wednesday, resigned the place of President of the Pennsylvania United States Bank. Mr. Dunlap, the late cashier, was appointed in his place.

The scene at the Board of Directors on the occasion of Mr. Biddle's resignation, is described in a letter from Philadelphia published this morning in one of the journals attached to the bank, as having been exceedingly solemn and affecting. There was no previous notice of Mr. Biddle's determination. It was sprung upon the Board of directors with the suddenness of a rat trap. Mr. Biddle addressed them in a speech of the most touching eloquence. The hearts of Mr. Manuel Eyre and his susceptible associates, were too full to speak; so they said little or nothing, and immediately elected a successor.

Mr. Biddle, it seems, has written a letter to the directors, in which, as we learn from Philadelphia, he pleads ill health and advancing age as reasons for giving up his charge, adding, however, that he has the satisfaction of leaving the bank in a prosperous situation.

The stockholders will probably ere long become acquainted with the real cause of his retirement. The consequences of the immense cotton speculations into which he has plunged the bank, and of his various connections with bankrupt companies in different parts of the country, are beginning to develope themselves. Palinurous having steered the vessel among the rocks and quicksands, suddenly abandons the helm to one of the crew who was taken on board but yesterday.

The stock of the bank has been gradually declining lately; on the 16th of March it stood at 116 1-2, yesterday it was 113 3 4. To day it has fallen to 110. There is no occasion for the fall of the stock on account of Mr. Biddle's retirement if the institution has been well managed and left in a sound condition. This event shows that the stock of the bank has been kept up by diligent puffing by Mr. Biddle personally.

To raise a cloud under which Mr. Biddle may retreat, his friends have put in circulation the silly rumour that he is to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The absurdity, we perceive is quietly swallowed. There is nothing too preposterous for the whigs to believe. They believed that Mr. Van Buren, when he came to be President, would take Webster and Clay into his cabinet—they believed that he would recomend a national bank in his first message—they believed that he would afterwards declare himself against a divorce of bank and State; they believed that he would send Mr. Webster as special minister to England—and with an equal credulity they now believe that he will make Mr. Biddle Secretary of the Treasury.—N. Y. Era.

An Act of Congress, prohibiting the circulation within the district of Columbia of notes under five dollars, takes effect on the 1st of April inst.

PRICE OF SLAVES IN THE SOUTH.

The Montgomery Alabama Advertiser says:

"The proceeds arising from the sale of negroes during last week at Montgomery, belonging to the estate of McIver, deceased, exceeded the expectation of every one. On the first day's sale there was disposed of 67 cas.—188 for $61,478, averaging $524.

On the second day, on a credit of one and two years—

36 brought $67,950, averaging $755.

On the third and last day, on a credit of one and two years—

34 brought $68,016, averaging $834.

The negroes, taken as a whole might be called a very ordinary lot—a large portion of them very old, and some very young. Whether the "times" will authorize the price given, we leave to those who have noticed the rise and fall of cotton during the past ten years.

GENERAL JACKSON:—The venerable ex-president, Andrew Jackson, completed the 72d year of his age on the 15th ult.

GREAT THOROUGHFARE.—London Bridge is probaply the greatest thoroughfare in London.—An English paper says that it was ascertained that on the 17th of September, the number of carriages that passed and repassed the bridge, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning, and eight o'clock at night, was 30,000—averaging 817 an hour—or 15 every minute—or one every four seconds.

FAST RUNNING.—The Ledger states that the individual who a few days since offered to run from the Commissioners Hall, Kensington, to Mr. Musselman's tavern and back, a distance of ten miles, in 62 minutes, accomplished this feat on Monday, in 7 minutes less than the set time. He was 55 minutes on the road.—[Phil. Penn

THE ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS.

It will be perceived that the Senate yesterday adopted the masterly report of Colonel Young, and the resolution rejecting the Abolition resolutions of the Federal Assembly. True to their party alliance, the whole Federal "Fourteen" voted against the report, and, with equal unanimity, the Republican Senators voted in favor of it.—Albany Argus.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION

The disputed territory comprehends nearly 7,000,000 acres of land, and contains 10,705 miles more than the whole State of Massachusetts.—O. Statesman.

"My ancestors fought in the revolution," said a democratic whig."

"On which side did they fight?" asked a bystander:

The whiggy cut dirt for home.

There is said to be 12,431 Post Offices throughout the United States. [Whig paper. And 8,000 of these are kept by whigs!

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

A Kentucky paper says that Col R. M. Johnson will not be a candidate for re-election as Vice President, and adds that it is rumored that his friends have pervailed upon him to offer for the next Governor of Kentucky.

SUPPORTING THE PRESS.—Taking a newspaper three or four years, and when dunned for the money, getting in a pet, refusing to pay and discontinuing the paper.

To see a Federal paper quoting from Thomas Jefferson, forcibly reminds us of the old saw about the "Devil quoting Scripture."

Sensible Verdict.—An inquest having been held over the body of a toper down south, the inquisitors returned a verdict of "Died of the Jug distemper."

Iowa territory is expected to be entitled to become a state in 1840.

The banks in New York, having within the period of a month, contracted their loans nearly four millions of dollars, the money marked has, of consequence, been cramped by the procedure.

The bill, providing for the erection of an Hospital for the Insane, passed the Senate of Maryland, on Wednesday last, and is now a law.

Col. CHARLES S. SEWELL, of Hartford County, is named in the last Bel Air Republican as a candidate for Congress from the district now represented by JOHN T. H. WORTHINGTON, Esq.

ANOTHER STRANGE VERDICT.—Judge Wilkerson and Mr. Murdough, the persons tried as principals in the murder at the Galt House, in Louisville, Ky. have been acquitted by the jury, after a mature deliberation of fifteen minutes. The verdict was received by the audience with three cheers, and the usual indignation was expressed by the court, and as usual nobody did it. On the charge of assault and battery, a judgement was rendered of one cent damages. About two hundred ladies were present during the trial.

A BEAUTIFUL GROUP.—The Whig party in miniature may be seen in the following description of a few of its leaders. In the House of Representatives of the United States, among those who are almost worshipped by the party, is Mr. Wise, who participated in the murder of Cilley, and who threatened to blow out the brains of a witness in the committee room.—Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, renowned as a blackguard, and not a member of the temperance society, who limps from a duel wound in the knee—Mr. Bell, who struck