included in his speculations on the various facts taken as the data of his conclusions, is a strong recommendation of a separation of all connection between the government and all banking institutions, and the substitution of that measure familiar to every one, as the sub-treasury plan, as the one best calculated to secure the government against loss, give it the command of its own funds, when wanted for public purposes, counteract over-trading, over-banking, irrational speculation, and as best calculated for the good of the government, the people and the banks themselves.

Full returns of the condition of the banking institutions generally had not been received, but from general data, since the first of January, it appeared that the calculation of the specie paying banks had decreased, on an average, one third, but most of the others had increased at the time of suspension, and that the aggregate amount of specie in all of them is not reduced more than eight or ten millions; and that since the fall of foreign exchanges, they could all resume, if they would, except such as departed from their regular and legitimate course of business, to engage in trade or speculation. All wanted for resumption is confidence in each other and the community.—The late suspension has not caused much embarrassment or probable loss to the government, owing to the fact, that the government made less use of them than heretofore, & the suspension was not so general. The suspension is used as an argument in favor of the sub-treasury, or at least of some legislation against loss. If the Secretary had not informed us, it would easily be inferred from his foregoing views, that the kind of money he would recommend to be received in payment of public dues, is specie or its equivalent. That specie would not be withdrawn from circulation to any injurious amount by the adoption of his views, he illustrates by the facts, that in the collection and payment of the above twenty millions by collectors and receivers, the whole amount on hand with all of them, at any one time, has seldom exceeded one million and a half, and that at New York city, where nearly two thirds of the customs of the whole Union are collected, and where the gross receipts this year will exceed fifteen millions of dollars, the amount on hand at any one time has not averaged half a million of dollars. As an illustration of the system of drawing for this money speedily, it may be added, that the amount left at the close of each week, subject to drafts, has seldom equalled one-twentieth of a million. At the time of the late suspension, most of the funds in the custom houses were in bank notes; but nearly half of those in the land office were in specie, and, subject, of course to no loss by depreciation.

In conclusion; the Secretary enumerates several reform measures heretofore suggested, originating in part with himself, such as increasing the checks and securities on collecting and disbursing officers, providing penalties for using the public money for private purposes, provision for the funding of a surplus revenue, if such should at any time arise, but not raising such by taxation, and providing means for any unexpected deficiency that might occur, a reduction of expenditures, passage of occasional pre-emption and graduation laws, the reduction of the tariff, whenever the revenue justifies the measure, discouraging articles of luxury, and encouraged those that are useful and necessary, resisting monopolies in banking and commerce, the exclusion of bank notes, and consequent introduction of a larger amount of specie, and leaving to the States all matters of doubtful jurisdiction, whether connected with the revenue, currency, commerce, exchanges or other exciting interests less connected with the immediate business of the departments.—These and some others are recommended again; and several other matters promised in special reports, among which is the annual exhibit of the General Land Office. The arrears of business in the land office have been so brought up, that the services of nineteen clerks have been dispensed with; & it is urged that economy requires the discontinuance of some offices, where the business is very small, or their being merged in others. A similar suggestion is made with respect to the collection districts on the seaboard.

Thus have we given a hasty, but we believe faithful, abstract of that document, whose length would be likely to deter all from its perusal, unless such as have nothing to do, & are blessed with a stock of patience equal to the amount of their leisure.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1840.

Yesterday a rumor, though unfounded I believe, was in circulation, which had a tendency to produce great excitement. It was said that Mr. Fox, the envoy from Great Britain, had demanded his passports. The falsity of the report was proved by the transactions in the Senate of this morning. A message was sent from the President, accompanied by a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, relating to the late occupation of the Maine frontier by the British troops. The intrusion of a foreign force on the disputed territory Mr. Fox attempted to justify by the warlike language in the message of Governor Fairfield. The occupation of that section of country under the authority of the colonial officers, is pronounced by Mr. Forsyth a bold infringement of existing treaties. He laid the reply of Mr. Fox before the President; who thought that the invasion of the territory; the legal possession of which is yet controverted—will lead to a serious disturbance of the amicable relations prevailing between this country and Great Britain, if the conduct of the Governor of Canada should be sanctioned by the authority of the Government at home.

This correspondence was brought before the Senate in consequence of a resolution proposed by Mr. Williams of Maine, calling for all the official information in possession of the President respecting the difficulties, existing on the Eastern frontier. The danger of a belligerent collision between the United States and England in the opinion of some is imminent. Notwithstanding the pacific professions of the British Authorities, and their ostensibly pacific motives in sending commissioners to examine the contested boundary line, the impudent invasion of the disputed country by the British colonial government is supposed by many here to be prognostic of war. The language of the Minister makes no apology—it attempts a vindication. He thinks the occupation of the country in dispute fully justified, by the menacing language of the governor of Maine. The style of the American President and Secretary is unyielding.

To me the correspondence, however decisive in phraseology, appears to be nothing more than is thought due to the dignity of both nations; and I think the gloomy clouds of strife now lowering, will soon be swept away without any stormy results. In the mean time the stand by the President and Secretary of State, is such as ought to be maintained from the chief officers of our nation. No doubt however as soon as instructions can arrive from the authority across the water the British troops will be withdrawn, and the amicable intercourse hitherto existing will remain unimpaired. The rumor-mongers have ample opportunity to satisfy their insatiable appetites with the food of unnecessary excitement. No doubt war and rumors of war, *bella, horrida bella*—will be the theme of the pretended patriots and heroes who delight in vaunting their own bravery, until, the probability of war shall bebanished.

After the reading of the message and correspondence under the call of Mr. Williams, the Sub-Treasury became the subject of debate in the Senate. The merits of the bill were discussed by Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, Mr. Smith, of Ia. and Mr. Merrick, of Md. They successively argued in opposition to the bill. The Senator from Maryland is not calculated either by vigour of reasoning, elegance of language, or grace of manner to attract attention. He made a speech against the bill—Sub-Treasury Scheme—but no report or comment is necessary or can be expected.

I hope the resolutions of instruction will pass your legislature; though I hope against hope, because I wish the resignation of the present senatorial representatives from Maryland. I trust that men of some little respectability of talent may be made their substitutes. In the Senate, Maryland is nothing. You may hear of the high talents of Calhoun, of S. C. Clay of Kentucky, Webster of Massachusetts, Wright of New York, Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Walker of Wississippi, and so on—but when talents, or learning, or reputation are in question, Maryland is—biank. When will our State assume the position it ought, on the floor of the Senate chamber?

There are unquestionably among you men of talent—then why are you a cypher in the Senate by the weakness or indolence of such men, as now hold the seat of Representatives in that body? Once Maryland possessed some importance in the Union of the States. The Maryland line of soldiers was the most efficient in the Revolutionary War. Since that eventful period, Marylanders have flourished with celebrity in the councils of the nation. Now you have a talented and industrious representation in the Representative hall; why then suffer yourselves to be shamed any longer by the feeble pretension of talent, which you send to the Senate? Banish your present Senators, and send others in their places, who may elevate the character of your State to an equality with the same boasted by others. At length, let the Senatorial representation of Maryland rival in reputation the old Maryland line of the army in the Revolutionary War. As your correspondent I set with pride in the House of Representatives; but I feel a consciousness of shame, when I enter the Senate chamber. Almost every other State can boast of its men of might, except yours.

After the conclusion of Mr. Merrick's speech against the Sub-Treasury, and a few remarks by Mr. Davis, also in opposition to the bill, the question came up on its final passage. The yeas and nays were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthberth Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Mouton, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Wright—24

Nays—Messrs. Betts, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, White, Young—13.

So the bill was passed, three Democratic Senators, Messrs. Nicholas, Young and Robinson voting against according to instructions.

Nothing has been done in the House, and nothing can be done, until the abolition discussion is disposed of. When it will terminate no sagacity can conjecture. That the Sub Treasury bill will pass, and that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia will not pass may be safely predicted; but when all the speeches on abolition will be delivered, no one can predict. Yours.

Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1840.

THE BROKEN BANK CANDIDATE—THE STRUGGLE TO ENSUE—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

When Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, some weeks since, denominated Mr. Harrison, the candidate of the Banks, and Joint Stock Companies, he was universally happy in his mode of designation. What he said, was equally true and just; and if any one, will take the trouble to scour the catalogue of names, that composed the Harrisburg Convention, he will find that a majority of all who attended that body, were either Presidents, or Cashiers of, or Directors of Banks—individuals, whose fortunes are desperate, and who hope to retrieve them, by gambling in Stocks, Banks, and Monopolies.

In the political contest, in which the nation is about to engage, all the influence and power of corporations, of false credit, and of swindling institutions, are to be put in operation; and, all this is to be done, for the undenied purpose of placing at the head of the government, a dotard, who can be used like a nose of wax, and who will be, by the black-legs, that are to surround him, in the event of success, made to favor schemes, for a vast expansion of the credit system—of the paper issue, that will swindle the whole landed interest out of their estates and establish a kind of a privileged order of knaves.

Who that recollects the scenes of disorder, confusion, distress, and wrethedness, that have been inflicted on this country, by the combined powers of the Banks, the joint stock companies, and the Brokers, surely cannot be inclined at this day, to see those scenes repeated in the year 1840-41.

In the years 1835 6 7 through their United influence, this city was flooded by an irredeemable paper currency; and all the legitimate ends of industry, all the useful purposes of life, were abandoned, to make way for a ruthless spirit of speculation—a common scene of gambling, duplicity, and swindling.

The influences of these days are yet fresh in the recollection of all; the effects they produced are yet to be witnessed in depopulated towns, a suspended commerce, abandoned and desolated fields, and in the misery and decreptitude of one half of the operative industry of the nation.

All these evils were produced by the success of the very schemes the Whigs now contemplate, in the event of their success; and if by the curse of God, they should again be enforced on the people, their triumph for a year, would lead to consequences tenfold more direful than the depopulation of the union itself, for they would heap upon themselves and upon posterity, a dept, an embarrassment, which years if not centuries, could not wipe away.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

WASHINGTON CTY, Jan. 25, 1840.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after I had despatched my letter by the cars, a violent personal controversy took place between Messrs. Bynum, of North Carolina, and Peck, of New York. As I am not disposed to put myself to the trouble of writing a version of the affair, which would, in all probability, be rejected by both of the conversationalists, and be pronounced inaccurate, I shall ask you to copy the following account of the affair from the Globe.

Mr. Bynum had the floor to make a speech on Mr. Thompson's anti-Abolition resolutions, when the following took place.

Mr. Habersham said that he and his colleagues had voted against the adoption of Mr. Cole's resolution. That it would appear from the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina, that they may have been actuated in giving their vote, by the consideration that the resolution had come from one of the Democratic party. Mr. H. said that he and his colleagues were actuated by no such motive—that they had voted without reference to such considerations—that even if they had been inclined to vote for it, which they were not, and voted for it, that not one of them, in his opinion, could have hoped to come back here, because they and their constituents were opposed to the reception of these petitions altogether. Whereas Mr. Coles' resolution proposed to receive them and lay them on the table without further action.

Mr. B. said the gentleman from Ga. had misunderstood him if he supposed he attributed any improper motive to him. There were no gentlemen, of either party, for whom he had more respect than the gentleman from the State Georgia. He then referred to other votes much stronger than the above, and particularly to the resolution of Southern gentlemen, where all the Northern Whigs voted with the Abolitionists against the proposition from the South, while the Democrats sustained them, which, he said, was sufficient to open the eyes of the Southern Whigs to the position they occupied with that party.

Mr. B. then referred the Southern men to the source from whence those Abolition petitions came, nineteenths of which, by reference to the Clerk's files, had been presented to that House by Whigs of the North.

Mr. B. said, if there was any doubts in the minds of the Southern people as to who were and who were not Abolitionists in that House, they need only refer to the speeches and votes of its members. If they wanted further evidence, I would refer them to the remarks of a certain member of this House who characterised the Northern Democrats, who usually vote for preserving the constitutional obligations imposed on them; and who are opposed to an interference with the rights of the South as "Southern slaves." He would refer them to the remark made by a certain Abolitionist of the House, [Dr. Peck.] when the vote was about being taken on laying Mr. Cole's resolution on the table, "now come up you Southern slaves, and show yourselves." Yes, sir, this was the language applied to these patriotic, high minded men, who regard their constitutional obligations to the South, who are for giving quiet to the North on this exciting subject, and for preventing a servile and desolating war.

Mr. Peck here interrupted Mr. B. and desired to know if the gentleman alluded to him.

Mr. Bynum, I allude to a gentleman of the name of Peck.

Mr. Peck. I can only say that if the gentleman alludes to me, and speaks of my language as coming from an Abolitionist, he says what is not true.

Mr. Bynum. If the gentleman is not an Abolitionist, there is not one in existence; all his votes and all his speeches on that question are given in support of the Abolition party. I believe he is one, and will venture to say that there are not ten members of the House who are not of the same opinion.

Mr. Peck again interrupted Mr. B. and said it was not true that he was an Abolitionist.

Mr Bynum. Does the gentleman mean to say that I knowingly assert what is false.

Mr. Peck. I mean to say that the gentleman asserts what is not true.

Mr. Bynum. I then say that the gentleman is a blackguard a & scoundrel. Mr. Speaker; it is now you see what course certain gentleman take when their conduct is exposed—when their votes are brought to light in opposition to their assertions they resort to bullying and browbeating for an answer. The House will bear me witness that I never willingly insult any one.

Mr. Peck. For the reason that he is incapable of doing so.

Mr Bynum here, amid loud cries of "order order," and while great confusion and disorder was prevailing, made some remarks, which were not distinctly heard by the Reporter. He was understood, however, as calling upon the Speaker to order "that blackguard and scoundrel" to take his seat and not to interupt him further.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, with great reluctance rose to a question of order. He could not remain silent in a body, when ever conduct like this was permitted, and he trusted that it would be in sentiment of the House, that no excitement, however great justified language such as they had just heard. I move, said he, that before the gentleman from North Carolina is allowed to proceed, the House take some order on the subject.

Mr. Jameson moved that the House do adjourn.

Mr. Peck called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered and the question was taken, resulting in yeas 32, nays 141.

So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, then rose and said; I waited for some time after the objectionable language had been used by the member from North Carolina; in hopes that the general disapprobation heard from all sides of the House would have induced him to withdraw it.

Mr. Bynum said, if the gentleman would make an explanation, which he thought would be satisfactory to him and the House, I admit said Mr. B. that my language was harsh; that it was unparliamentary and unsuited to this body; but I was driven to it by the outrageous and wanton insult that was offered me.—I therefore most respectfully apologise to the House, and hope this explanation will be satisfactory to it.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, hoped this would satisfy the gentleman from South Carolina. The gentleman from North Carolina had made every explanation that the House ought to require, and he hoped he might be permitted to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, after some remarks, submitted to the House that the apology of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Bynum,] was not sufficient. He trusted the house would consider it necessary for the gentleman to withdraw the language he applied to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Bynum. "Never never!" Several voices at the same time were heard saying 'never never."

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said the gentleman from North Carolina had admitted that he used language that was too strong, and had apologised to the House for it. This was all he thought the House ought to ask. He thought the gentleman from North Carolina had done what was due to himself, and his position as a member on that floor, and he hoped might be permitted to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Petrikin arose, and amid loud cries of "order, order," said he rose to a question of order. There was a certain set of men in that Hall who think they can do as they please, and are in the habit of jumping up and interrupting gentlemen addressing the Chair, whenever any thing is said that is unpalatable to them.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland calling Mr. P. to order.

The Speaker desired him to make his point of order.

Mr. Petrikin. I will sir. The gentleman from North Carolina having apologised to the House for his remarks, I move that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Peck] be required by the House to withdraw the insulting language which called it forth. Sir. Mr. P. we have had nothing but disorder here from the beginning of the session. Have we not heard to-day two gentlemen from North Carolina, who had the floor; and did not one of them get up, while he was speaking, and make the most insulting observations to him?

Mr. Johnson here interupted Mr. Petrikin, and, with several others, called him to order.

Mr. Petrikin. Is this to be tolerated, Mr. Speaker? Is such bear-garden conduct to be allowed in this Hall?

Loud cries of "order, order," during which Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, said the resolution he offered was that the gentleman should withdraw his language.

Mr. Petrikin. I want that resolution read.

The Speaker said, that no resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina had been received by the Chair.

Mr. Petrikin then renewed his motion.

Mr. Thompson said his motion had precedence, and asked that the question be put on it.

The Speaker was of the opinion that the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina was offered.

Mr. Petrikin's resolution having been reduced by him to writing, was here read by the Clerk.

Mr. Briggs said the rules required the gentleman from Pennsylvania to put the words used by the gentleman from New York, and to which he objected, into writing.

Mr. Petrikin declined doing so, when

The Speaker said the resolution, then, was out of order.

Mr. Peck hoped the House would indulge him in saying one word. He had risen, not for the purpose of saying any thing in relation to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Petrikin) further than to express his desire that if any member believed he had used language disrespectful to the House, or indecorous or unparliamentary, he would send to the Chair a resolution to that effect. If the House should determine that the language he used was offensive, he would leave his place here, he would leave the world, before he would retract it. He was charged with being an abolitionist. He denied the charge; and before he would retract that denial, he would cease to live."

In the House to day, Mr. Bynum of North Carolina, after Mr. Peck had made some corrections in the report of the Globe, took the floor, and went on and completed the speech he commenced yesterday, on the subject of Abolition.

Mr. William Cost Johnson, followed Mr. Bynum, in a speech at length, on the subject, and was on the floor when I closed.

The Senate has not been in session to day.

Your's &c.

JOHN DE ZISKA.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Post.

ANNAPOLIS, January 23, 1840.

After the disposal of some other business the House then took up the order of the day, being Ridgely in relation to the finances of the State & the propriety of direct taxation. Mr. Ridgely addressed the House at a considerable length in support of his own resolutions and in apposition to the substitutes offered by Messrs. Spencer and Legrand. Mr. Spencer then followed in reply. He addressed the House for nearly an hour. The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

In the Senate the bill to provide for the election of County Clerks and Registers of Wills by the people was rejected. This bill had previously passed the House of Delegates by a large majority.

The bill to reform the Judiciary was next taken up. Mr. Maulsby the young and talenented Senator from Carroll delivered a most powerful speech in behalf of the bill. I am free to declare that the speech of Mr. Maulsby to which I listened to day was the most able and eloquent vindication of a thorough reform in the Judiciary of our State that I have ever heard. But his splendid and noble effort was of no avail. The bill was rejected by a vote of 12 to 9 a strict party one.

But of this he was aware. To use his own language he was only preforming a duty he owed to himself and to his constituents. He did not expect to convince the judgment of Senators who but the other day declared that gold and silver is not a constitutional currency and that any law passed by Congress for the safe keeping of the public money and the punishment of public defaulters would *not* meet with their approbation. Yours

ANNAPOLIS, January 25, 1840

In the house of Delegates to-day, Mr SUTTON presented a petition from a large number of the citizens of Harford county, praying the Legislature to repeal the Charters of all such Banks as are insolvent, and to compel the solvent, Banks to resume specie payments at an early day.

Mr. Gales reported a bill to aid in the construction of a Town Hall, State Armory and Market House, in Baltimore.

A majority of the Committee on Elections made a report on the contested cases, from Calvert county, and recommended the reference of the whole matter back to the people; which was concurred in, and the Speaker accordingly was directed to order a new election, which must be held within ten days

Nearly all the State appointments were made to-day, by the Governor to the Senate. I have not been able to learn what charges, if any, are made by the Executive.

The committee on lotteries made an unfavourable report on the petition for a lottery grant to build a Town Hall in Easton—to which Mr. Martin offered as a substitute a bill to comply with the request of the petitioners. A debate arose on the question of adopting the substitute, and it was finally carried in the affirmative.

ANNAPOLIS, January 27, 1840.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Watson, one of the "Glorious Nineteen," that sterling democrat, Col. Ely, of Baltimore, was elected President of that body, pro tempore. The vote stood, for Ely 8, for Potts 7. President Thomas has left for St. Mary's

The Senate remained for a short time in Executive Session, then adjourned. Very few of the nominations will be acted on till Thursday next.

Very little was done in the House of Delegates to-day, as there was barely a quorum present. The House consequently adjourned at an early hour.

The Bank of Maryland Committee will commence its labors to-morrow.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

OURSELVES,—We beg leave to offer an apology in extenuation of ourselves, relative to the non-appearance of the "Whig" from the 7th of January up to this date. Accidents not unfrequently befal the best of people, and printers of course are not exempt. We offer the following excuse for the suspension of our paper, and sincerely hope it will prove a satisfactory one.

Our winter's supply of paper, which was purchased in Baltimore, was, through mistake, shipped on board the Pautuxent Steamboat instead of the Maryland, and conveyed to Annapols, where, owing to the severity of the winter, which set in much earlier than we anticipated, it has remained ever since, in consequence of our not being able to procure the means necessary for its conveyance to this place. We fortunately however, through the friendly exertions of M. O'Colston, Esq. one of the Delegates elect from this county, who arrived here on Tuesday last from Annapolis, received a sufficient quantity of paper, to enable us to commence again, with renewed exertions, the dissemination of the true principles of democracy, and keep our readers regularly apprised of the proceedings of Congress and the Legislature. With this intention, we again launch our bark, and never intend, if we can possibly avoid it, to haul down our colours, which we have nailed to our mast-head, until the glorious victory of 1840 is achieved, and the *red flag* of Federalism is torn asunder by the huge paws of Democracy.

We commence to-day, the publication of the Message of Governor Grason, which will be concluded in our next It is a document every way worthy the attentive perusal of every man in Maryland who has the welfare and interests of his own State at heart, as it sets forth clearly and distinctly, the present embarassed condition of our State, and the prominent causes which have led to it, and also recommends the speedy prosecution of the only means, by which she may regain her once proud name, and be snatched from the abyss of ruin and degradation into which she has fallen, through the profligacy of Whig misrule and corruption.—Farmers read it, and know that he who now presides over the destinies of Old Maryland, is one of you, who by your untiring zeal and support, was placed in the high and responsible office which he now holds, and may your brow, like his, be crwoned with merited honors.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be found in our columns of to-day. We solicit for it the attention of the reader.

By reference to the Congressional proceedings in to-day's paper, our readers will perceive that the Sub-Treasury Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 13—three democratic members voting against it according to instructions, viz: Messrs. Nicholson, Young and Robinson. It will also pass the House of Representatives by a considerable majority.

The Abolition Question which has been the great bone of contention in the House of Representatives, for the last three or four weeks, has at length been disposed of in that body, by a vote of 108 to 114 against receiving Abolition petitions.

Messrs. Blair & Rives of the Globe, were elected Printers to the House of Representatives on the 30th ult.—The votes were as follows;

Total number of votes given.	207
Necessary to a choice,	104
Of which—	
Blair & Rives received	110votes
Gales & Seaton,	92 "
T. W. White, (of Richmond, Va.)	2 "
Jacob Gideon,	1 "
S. Stambaugh, (of Philadelphia,)	1 "
Duff Green,	1 "

A letter from Harrisburg dated Tuesday, and posted at the Philadelphia Exchange, says; "A bill passed the House on a second reading this morning, by a vote of 67 to 28, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to resume specie payments for all their notes and liabilities (except such deposits as the Banks have agreed with the depositors shall be paid in current Bank notes) on the 14th of February."

The following is a correct copy of the bill which has just passed the Legislature, relating to appearance fees, &c. in Magistrates' Courts.

A Bill entitled an act to amend the Magistrates' Court Law so far as relates to Talbot County passed at December Session 1825 chap. 201.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any Judge of any Magistrates Court in Talbot County to tax appearance fees to Attorneys practising in said Courts in either civil or criminal cases.

Section 2d. Be it enacted, that it shall not be necessary for any person or persons instituting any suit or suits in the aforesaid Courts, to make declaration of his or their cause of action, but a plain statement in writing of the account note, bill, or other instrument, shall be sufficient.

Section 3d. Be it enacted, that all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby repealed.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The present aspect of affairs, in relation to this long disputed question begins to wear again, rather a gloomy appearance, & we can almost discern through the far off distance a speck of war. We are inclined to believe that Mr. John Bull is desirous of raising a row with Uncle Sam. Well, if the old *stripes* are not yet healed, which were so well laid on during the last row, we can favour him with a few more in commemoration of the battle at New Orleans, &c. And should Queen Victoria prefer the roar of American thunder along her shores, to the soothing strains of her royal admirers, we will, at her pleasure, set our artillery to the tunes of "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," or any other American airs, which she may fancy. Just drop us a hint of your intentions, and we will hail your coming with "three hearty cheers."

The Bill to repeal the Registry Law in the city of Baltimore, was passed unanimously in the House of Delegates on the 7th ult.

Robert J. Walker was elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Mississippi on the 9th Jan. The vote stood for Walker 70, for Prentiss 37.

Augustus S. Porter has been elected U. S. Senator from Michigan for the ensuing six years.

The election of a U. States Senator from Virginia in the place of Mr. Rives has again been postponed from the 23d to the 29th inst. It is thought that Mr. Mason, Democrat, will be chosen.

Commodore Isaac Chauncey, one of the senior officers of the Navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, died at Washington City, on Monday last. He was interred with great pomp and ceremony yesterday.

The fodder house of Hugh Wallis, Esq. near Chestertown, together with 150 barrels of corn, was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

LOOK TO THIS FARMERS.—A tract of land in Prince George's county Md. containing four hundred and sixteen acres, was recently sold at public sale for the neat sum of $60,25 per acre.

The sum of $1000, for the benefit of the suffering poor, was realised by the Mechanic's Ball which came off in the city of Baltimore, a few nights ago, notwithstanding the many difficulties which they had to contend with.—We are happy to enrol our names among a class of men, who are ever foremost, in deeds of charity, as well as valor.

FIRE AT WILMINGTON DEL.—On Saturday 25th ult. St Andrew's (Episcopal) Church in Wilmington, Del. was entirely destroyed by fire. It was an elegant and costly edifice, and the principal ornament of the city.

ANOTHER.—A very destructive fire recently occurred at Wilmington, N C by which about one hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, including the offices of the Advertiser and Chronicle, the Custom House, and the Claredon and Reston's Hotels.

Snow fell to the depth of eight or nine inches in this vicinity on Saturday morning last. And what, with the cracking of the whips, the merry laugh of the populace, as some poor wight is immersed head and ears in the snow, the continued ringing of the bells, and last of all, the chattering of our poor *devil* with the cold, when he asks for more copy; altogether, puts us into a perfect stew.

MARRIED

On 5th day, the 23d at Friends Meeting, at Third Haven—Robert G. Hopkins, son of Thomas Hopkins. to Hetty Ann Atkinson daughter of Isaac Atkinson, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county, a few days ago Mr. James McMahan, in the 83d year of his age—respected by all who knew him.

On the 19th ult, at Kingstown Hall School in Somerset county, Maryland, Margaret Eleanor, daughter of Dr. W. L. Jones, of Natchez, aged 10 years.

The St. Michaels Academy.

Incorporated at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, will be open for the reception of Students on Monday the 10th day of February next, under the direction of M. Spencer, recently of the Beverly Seminary. The course of studies will embrace still the branches usually taught in such institutions, to wit: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Heigths, Distances, &c, &c, together with History, Chronology, Declamation, Composition, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic and the elements of Moral and Natural Philosiphy.

With the view to furnish facilties to persons of every grade of fortune, for the education of their children, this institution has been established under legislative authority upon the cheapest plan possible. The charge for Tuition will not exceed $6.25 a quarter or $25,00 a year, and boarding can be had in the village and neighborhood at various prices, never exceeding $2 00 a week. St. Michals is as healthful as any town in the U. States, and as beautifully located as any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—it being on an isthmus of 300 yards in width between the waters of Choptank and Miles Rivers. Besides the advantage of health the village possesses a very great one as a site for a literary institution in the absence of all the demoralizing allurements which render towns generally objectionable in the estimation of parents having children to educate.

The notice and patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JOSEPH BRUFF, Pres't.

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