can never be established, without disturbing the constitutional relations between the General Government and the States, and finally destroying the limits, which were intended to separate their functions and powers. Congress and the State Legislatures are now responsible to their respective constituents; and there will always be some check upon their extravagance, while they know, that each must provide the means of paying its own debts and expenses. But if the general government be made the collector of what the States are to expend, every restraint will be removed, and Congress, under the influence of State claims and State creditors, will become the humble instrument of laying new taxes and heavier imposts, not "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence of the United States," but to redeem stocks, issued for the use of internal improvement companies, and which would increase in amount, in proportion to the facility of their redemption.

If the public lands had become a mine of wealth, as expected by Mr. Madison, and the revenue from that and other sources, had produced an unavoidable surplus beyond the expenditures of the general government, there would be a strong inducement for amending the constitution, so as to authorise the application of it to the relief of the States. But the expenses incurred on account of the public lands, including the cost of purchase, have been greater than the receipts; and the whole revenue of the United States is not more than equal to the annual expenditures. Therefore, whatever portion of it is taken away, must be replaced by additional taxes on the people. The deficiency would be supplied by an increase of the tariff; and, as the duties on imported articles form a part of their cost, they are increased in proportion to the profits of the importers and retailers, till the tax finally paid by the consumer, is twice as much as the revenue paid into the treasury. Increased duties on wines, silks, and other luxuries, would not affect the great body of the people; but the policy of protection enters into every adjustment of the tariff, and the American system, as it is called, is best supported by taxes on the implements of trade and husbandry, on the materials for building and equipping ships, on clothing, blankets, sugar, salt, and other necessaries of life.

The people could derive no benefit from the distribution of any part of the public revenue, unless they were relieved, at the same time, from the necessity of paying back a much larger amount. But when the advocates of this scheme speak of returning money to the pockets of the people, they mean that it is to be transferred from their representatives in Congress, to their representatives in the different legislatures, that, instead of being used for the common benefit of the Union, it ought to be applied to the separate use of twenty-six States. Under such a plan of distribution, the proceeds of the public lands would be at as great a distance from the pockts of the people as they are now—and whether this portion of the public revenue be claimed for the people or the States, it is well for both to reflect, that while they are appearing to be the advocates of State rights, they are really conceding powers to the general government, which may be extended to every object that requires the expenditure of money.

The assumption of State debts would probably follow, as a consequence of the distribution of the public revenue, and would only be an application of the same principle to a different object. It has already been contended, that the general government has the power to assume the debts of the States, not because it was granted, but because it has been exercised. The precedent, referred to, is the act of 1790, by which Congress assumed State debts, in certain proportions, to the amount of twenty-one millions, five hundred thousand dollars. But payment was not to be made to State creditors, if it could be ascertained, that their certificates of debt were issued for any other purpose, than for services or supplies towards the prosecution of the war. The holders of these certificates were considered creditors of the United States, because the debts, of which they held the evidence, were contracted by the States in the common struggle for independence. If an argument can be drawn from this act, to prove that the general government has the power to assume State debts contracted for canals and rail roads, the question of power would be considered as settled, if continued appropriations were made by Congress to aid the States in the construction of such works. Constitutional objections being once removed, the only obstacle to a general assumption would be found, in the difficulty of apportioning, among the States, the benefit of shifting their burdens and responsibilities upon the Union. The debt of Maryland is fifteen millions, and taking that as the scale of assumption, it would be necessary to create a national debt of at least five hundred millions of dollars, to relieve her from her present liabilities. The government stock, issued for this purpose, would pass into the possession of the States and their creditors, and form a fund for new enterprises, new banks, and for speculations of every kind; which, in the course of a few years, would produce the necessity for another assumption.

The public lands have been so often made the subject of executive communications, that I could not withhold my own opinions without appearing to concur in the sentiments of others, nor express them without examining the question at greater length than is consistent with the proper limits of a message. It is for Congress however to decide, how this question is to be disposed of; and whether it be determined that the territory belongs to the States or the Union, it will be necessary for this State to resort to some other means for the support of her credit and the fulfilment of her engagements. Her portion of this fund, under the new census, would probably not exceed eighty thousand dollars a year, which would leave an annual deficiency of more than five hundred thousand, to be provided for in some other way. The legislature will, no doubt, carefully consider every circumstance connected with the debt and finances of the State, and will adopt such measures, as they may deem necessary, to preserve the public credit, and provide for every just claim on the Treasury.

The currency of this State consists of various kinds of paper, issued by banks under authority of their charters, by other corporations without authority, and by private associations and individuals, under the pretext of supplying their neighbors with change. These private issues will probably cease when specie payments are resumed, but the banks, the savings institutions, and other corporations, which have issued notes or certificates for small sums, will no doubt continue to exercise that privilege, as long as it is found to be profitable. The small currency, furnished by these corporations, though preferable in some respects to the notes of individuals, is more injurious to the public; because it is issued to a much larger amount, and has a more permanent effect in preventing the circulation of specie. If the people prefer the use of specie for change, and for dealings of trifling amount, they certainly ought to have their choice; and this they never can have, while small notes of every description are permitted to circulate through the State.

Many persons are under the impression, that all the evils of a deranged currency have been produced by the measures of the general government; and that, under the administration of General Harrison, they will be removed without the aid of State legislation.

Without intending to discuss the general question of the currency, I will state my reasons for believing, that too much is expected from General Harrison's administration, and that it will not be in his power to correct the evils, of which so many complain.

The currency, which has been so much deranged, is the currency of the different States; and consists of paper of every kind, issued under the authority, or by the permission of the State Legislatures. If too much of this paper was put in circulation, it was the fault of the corporations that issued it; and if there were too many banks it was the fault of the States that chartered them. It has been supposed that the United States Bank regulated the State Banks, and prevented them from increasing in number. But it could only restrain the operations of other banks, by first receiving their notes, and then drawing upon them, every week or month, for the balance due. It had no control over weak and discredited banks, because it would not take their notes; and could only regulate those, which were in high credit, and which could regulate each other, by the same process of frequent settlements. It was defective too, as a regulator, in this particular, that, when other banks discounted too freely and stood in need of restraints, it laboured under the same difficulty, and required to be checked in its own movements; for the State banks very seldom extended their business, unless the national bank first set the example.—*Whenever it enlarged its discounts*, they did the same; and then it was rather in a situation to require assistance, than to exercise a proper control. But if instead of being often a debtor, it had managed its affairs so prudently as to be always a creditor of other banks, there was nothing to prevent it from sustaining institutions that were unsound, and injuring others that were worthy of the public confidence; and nothing to prevent it from giving the banks and merchants of a commercial city, great advantages over those of rival cities.

The national bank, however, might be prudent, vigilant, and impartial, and still be inefficient as a regulator; because the State banks could always escape from its control, by refusing to pay specie, or by otherwise discrediting their notes; and thus place themselves out of reach of the regulating power, at the very time they stood most in need of it.

The condition of the currency in the several States, during different periods, furnishes the proof, that its value depends on State legislation, and not on the influence of a national bank.

The United States Bank went into operation in 1817, and from that period to the year 1825, its influence was not perceptible in any of the States that encouraged excessive banking. The currency of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, was as much depreciated, during the greatest portion of that period, as that of Mississippi is now; and was gradually restored to a sound state by the operation of their own laws, and by the determination of the people of those States, to rid themselves of paper money which had lost its value. The process, by which the people of Kentucky were relieved from their depreciated paper, is described in the following paragraphs, published in Niles' Register in February 1823:

"More good news.—Bills of the bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to an amount of seven hundred thousand dollars, were burnt at Frankfort on the 15th ultimo. A few more good fires like this, and we shall begin to expect remittances from our friends in Kentucky."

"Kentucky is going on nobly in the work of burning paper money. There was lately another great purification of the currency by fire; $1,400,000, in notes of the bank of Kentucky, besides the conflagration of the paper of the bank of the Commonwealth, have been committed to the flames."

The United States Bank had been in operation six years, without being able to equalise the exchanges between the western States and the eastern cities, or to restrain excessive banking, or to correct the evils of a depreciated currency. During that period, the notes of many of the banks in specie paying States, were at as great a discount as the currency of any western State—and throughout the whole country, banks continued to multiply and explode, as if no national bank had been employed in regulating their movements.

Some of the New England banks were able to continue specie payments during the last war, when there was no national bank, because their discounts were in proportion to their means. If the eastern States had chartered too many banks, or permitted them to run into every kind of excess, no national bank, no administration of the general government, could have prevented the depreciation of their currency.

The framers of the Constitution of the United States had no conception, that a national bank, or any incidental power of the general government, could regulate or restrain the paper currency of the States—and therefore expressly prohibited them from emitting bills of credit. This restriction has been rendered nearly ineffectual by the agency of banks; and the States, after giving birth to a numerous progeny of corporations; whose business it is to issue paper money, insist upon the necessity of a regulator to give their different currencies a uniform value.

The States have ample power over their own corporations, and their own paper money; and there is no necessity for making use of a fiscal agent of the general government for the management of either. If it be desirable to suppress the circulation of small notes, to prevent the increase of banks, to limit their issues, and to compel the payment of specie, the State legislatures can accomplish these objects, without the aid of a national bank.

Reports have been received from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, and will be submitted with other papers in a few days. No report has yet been received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The only information I have, in relation to these companies, is already known to the public, or is contained in their annual reports.

The Annapolis Railroad is finished to its intersection with the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and is now open for the conveyance of passengers and produce.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road has been in constant operation since last spring, and now forms the long desired connexion between the city of Baltimore and the canals and rail roads of Pennsylvania.

The Tide Water Canal has also been completed within the present year, and has already been the means of bringing a large trade to the city of Baltimore. The State has no interest in this work as a stockholder, and no pecuniary connexion with it, except as a creditor; but, in proportion to its extent, there is perhaps no other public work that will contribute so largely to the trade and prosperity of Baltimore. And the completion of this canal is not less gratifying to our citizens, on account of the equal advantages which the people of Pennsylvania will derive from it, in securing, for their various products, a convenient outlet, and a choice of markets.

The affairs of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company have been settled, in pursuance of the Act of last session, chap. 323. The Commissioners appointed for that purpose, were arduously engaged for a considerable time, in examining accounts, ascertaining damages, and adjusting claims against the company; and in disposing of the materials and effects which remained in the possesion of its officers and agents. The books, maps, and papers, belonging to it, have been placed in the land office, as directed by the Act of Assembly; and the final report of the Commissioners will be transmitted to you, with other papers on the same subject.

Supposing the Eartern Shore Rail Road to be abandoned, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, are the only works which now remain unfinished. The Rail Road Company will not probably require further aid from the State for two or three years, and will not suffer the interest on their portion of the public debt to fall on the Treasurer.

The canal is not only unfinished, but the company are without the means of continuing their operations. The debt, contracted for their use, is dead weight on the State, and so it will remain till the whole line of canal is opened to Cumberland. While every one perceives the necessity of doing something, it is difficult to devise any practicable scheme for continuing the work. The State is without the means of raising money for that purpose, and it would appear to be a desperate experiment, to send new set of bonds into the European markets.

I have received two letters from the Governor of Virginia, with a copy of the proceedings of the Legislature of that State, in relation to the refusal of the Governor of New York to deliver up certain fugitives from justice. These communications relate to a subject of deep interest to the people of Maryland, and are intended to call the attention of the slave-holding States, to the necessity of some concert of action, if New York or other States should unfortunately persist in disregarding their constitutional rights. In giving to this subject the serious consideration, to which it is entitled, you will no doubt perceive the advantage of postponing legislative action upon it, till the decision of the Supreme Court shall have been given in the case of Nathan Bemis and others. It will be recollected, that this case involves nearly every question that can arise, respecting the constitutional rights of slave holders, and the validity of such State laws as have the effect of obstructing the exercise of those rights. The southern States are indebted to the justice and liberality of Pennsylvania, for an opportunity of bringing these questions to a decision in the Supreme Court. Mr. Meredith and Mr. Nelson, who have been employed as counsel to represent this State, have informed me that the case is now ready for trial; and there is very little doubt, that it will be brought to a termination before the adjournment of the Legislature.

I consider it my duty to call your attention to an ordinance of the city of Baltimore, which is odious and oppressive to a numerous and meritorious class of citizens; I mean the ordinance, approved the 13th. of last March, and entitled, "A further supplement to an ordinance to preserve the navigation of the harbor of Baltimore.

Under the provisions of this ordinance, duties are levied, under the title of wharfage, on all articles "landed on the public wharves, from on board any vessels lying at said wharves, or placed thereon for the purpose of shipment or exposure for sale." Goods or produce, delivered from vessels at the public wharves, or taken on board, are taxed with wharfage, "to be paid by the owner or consignee, or in the event of there being none, by the master of the vessel." If the articles are not landed on the wharves, but are merely transferred from one vessel to another, the wharfage is half price. I have been informed that the same kind of wharfage is collected by the owners of private wharves, and that no vessel can escape from it; unless she can find room, to land or take in her cargo, at some wharf belonging to the State. No one complains of the regular wharfage, which has always been charged upon every vessel, in proportion to her tonnage. The grievance is, that vessels, lying at a wharf and paying wharfage, can make no use of it, without also paying a duty on every thing that is landed or taken on board. The articles, carried by the boatmen of the Chesapeake Bay, never have an owner when this tax is to be paid; and the whole burden of it falls on the master or owner of the vessel.

Within a few days past, my attention has been directed to the proceedings of the Convention of Tobacco Planters, lately held in Washington City; and particularly to the resolution requesting the governors of the several States, engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, to call the attention of the legislatures of their several States to the subject of the American tobacco trade in foreign countries.

Having had no time to examine this subject, or to consider the tendency of the measures recommended, I can only comply with the request of the Convention by calling your attention to their proceedings.

WM. GRASON.


# THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1840.


GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—Through the politeness of a friend we received last week a copy of Governor Grason's annual message to the Legislature of Maryland. We have read it with a greater degree of satisfaction than has been afforded us by any of his Excellency's previous messages, probably from the fact of the intensity of interest now manifested by all classes of our citizens on the subjects upon which it treats. We have spread it before our readers to day and bespeak for it a careful perusal. The Governor informs us that "the debt of the State is now fifteen millions, one hundred and nine thousand dollars; but when the stock, authorised by existing laws, shall have been all issued, it will amount to fifteen millions, seventy six thousand, five hundred and thirty three dollars!" He also says—According to the estimate of the Treasurer, the demands on the treasury, for the present year, will amount to $927,000, and the receipts to $306,905; which will leave a deficiency of rather more than $620,000. The surplus revenue, now remaining on deposite is $149,000, which, being deducted from the estimated deficiency, will leave a ballance, to be provided for, of about $470,000; and after the present year, the *annual deficiency will be upwards of six hundred thousand dollars.*

A large portion of the message is occupied with the views of the Governor on the important subject of the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands.—He ably reviews the subject, and comes to the conclusion, wheter it be determined by Congress that the public Territory belongs to the States or the Union, it will be necessary for *this* State to resort to *some other means* for the support of her credit and the fulfilment of her engagements. He adverts to the subject of the currency, and thinks the State Legislatures, can, if it be desirable, suppress the circulation of small notes, limit the issues of Banks, and compel the payment of specie, without the aid of a National Bank. The message further informs us that the Annapolis Rail Road is finished to its intersection with the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and is now open for the conveyance of passengers and produce. The affairs of the Eastern Shore Rail Road have bsen settled, and the report of the Commissioners transmitted to the Legislature. The message refers to other subjects of interest but we have only room to advert to those of a general character, and most likely to interest our readers.

☞ We cannot permit the present occasion to pass without returning thanks to our patrons for the liberal support extended to us during the year just closed. We shall, by every possible effort, endeavor to render the "Whig" equally, if not more, acceptable to our readers generally. To do this, however, we are compelled to solicit from our friends a little more exertion on their part, both in endeavoring to increase the circulation of the paper, and in squaring off the multiplicity of long standing accounts that load our books.

We have endeavored since our connexion with this press to pursue a fearless, yet a respectful course.—And we can only say, that as we have heretofore battled against measures which we believed inimical to the interests of the country, and in open conflict with the true meaning of the Constitution, so shall we continue, however feebly, to oppose and resist all such tendencies. However zealously we may endeavor to advocate the principles of our choice, those who may find themselves arrayed against us in opinion, may feel assured that we will "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

—:::—

CENSUS FOR 1840.—The total population of Talbot County is 12,103—Caroline 7,868—Queen Ann's 12,525—Dorchester, 18,803. There are in the State 11,580 white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write; of which number 2,305 are in the counties mentioned above.

ST. MICHAELS DISTRICT.—We are indebted to Mr. A. J. Loveday for the following statistical information ascertained in taking the census of St. Michael's District agreeably to act of Congress.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of inhabitants | 3,408 |
| Academies | 2 |
| Primary Schools | 6 |
| Number of Scholars in Primary Schools | 303 |
| Number of Bushels of Wheat | 57,605 |
| Number of " of Corn | 106,145 |

We will take occasion here to add that there are now, twenty one Primary schools in operation in our county, which number is greater than has heretofore existed since the system went into operation.

In reference to statistical information, we understand that several individuals refused to give the information desired by the act of Congress, and consequently our county suffers in many respects by a comparison with the resources of others. We will take occasion very soon to speak of this subject, and shall do it in a manner not to be misunderstood.

—:::—

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—John Leeds Kerr, Esq. of this town was elected United States Senator on Wednesday last by the Legislature of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Spence of Worcester. Mr. Kerr received 70 votes, and there were "19" blanks, and 3 scattering.

Mr K. is favourably known as a gentleman of talent, and will no doubt reflect credit upon the State in the station to which he has been appointed by the representatives of the people.

—:::—

☞ The Legislature of Illinois has elected Mr. McRoberts United States Senator from the 4th of March next. Mr. McR. is an able and ardent friend of the present Administration.

—:::—

☞ We see it stated that the Democracy of Washington, and the members of Congress included, intend to give Mr. Van Buren the compliment of a public dinner at the close of his term of service.

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle has changed hands; doffed its party flag, and become a neutral print.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

This body met on Monday of last week.—Seventy-two members of the House were present, and a quorum in the Senate. On the following day, General Ridgely of Anne Arundel was chosen Speaker of the House. The vote stood for Ridgeley 51 votes—for Thomas Hope of Harford, 17 votes. Geo. G. Brewer was elected Chief Clerk, and Eli Duvall, Reading Clerk, Saml. Williams of Allegany Sargeant at Arms, John Guinn door-keeper, and Messrs. Gibson, Rider and Nicholson of the Eastern Shore, and Messrs. Stanbaugh and Hall of the Western Shore, Committee Clerks.

Mr. Bowie of Prince Georges, has brought forward the following bill to allow the Banks of this State to issue small notes. The bill is made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

A BILL, entitled "An Act to authorize the Incorporated Banks of this State to issue Small Notes for a limited time.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of January, 1843, it shall and may be lawful for the incorporated Banks of this State to issue notes under the denomination of five dollars, and not less than one dollar.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That after the first day of January, 1843, it shall not be lawful for any incorporated Bank in this State to issue, re-issue, or pay out any note, certificate of deposite, or other evidence of debt, intended for circulation, under the denomination of five dollars, whether the same purport to be made or issued by such Bank, or any other Bank, or Banking Institution, or Individual.

Sec. 3 And be it enacted, That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby suspended during the continuance of this act.

On this subject the Baltimore Republican very properly remarks that our opponents have commenced the session "with a proposition to authorise an issue of additional paper by the banks, and that too in the most objectionable form. It proposes to authorise them to issue small notes, and thereby prevent the circulation of specie in sums equal to a dollar, even after the banks shall have resumed specie payments. That the author of the bill considers such an issue objectionable and injurious is manifest on the face of it; else why is it that the operation is proposed to be limited to two years. Our readers may now see that our opponents are determined to continue, as long as they can the shinplaster system; and that instead of the election of Gen. Harrison bringing with it a better currency, an authorised shinplaster currency is to be introduced at the same time that he commences his administration."

The Senate was organized by the re-election of Richard Thomas, Esqr. of St. Mary's as President, and Joseph Nicholson, Chief clerk. The old committee clerks were also re elected.

## DEATH OF HON. FELIX GRUNDY.

This pure patriot and distinguished statesman died at his residence in Nashville, on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo. The sad intelligence was announced to the Senate by Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, a portion of whose remarks we subjoin.

In bringing this melancholy event to the notice of the Senate, I am reminded not only of the claims of private friendship—of the loss which I feel that I have suffered in his death—but that I am about to ask the action of this body in reference to a man who was one of the Patriots and Statesmen of this land—a man of whom it may be said, truly, that he was the artificer of his own fortunes, and wore those honors meekly, which his fidelity and talents had won in many a well contested field of mental action.

His loss is a public misfortune; and it will sink deep and lastingly into the bosoms of his countrymen.

He was born in 1777, in the county of Berkley, in the Old Dominion, that mother of patriots and great statesmen. His father emigrated in 1780 to Kentucky. At an early period he was left an orphan, guided and cherished by a mother on whom misfortune had cast its deepest shadows. He was liberally educated at the Academy of Bardstown, Kentucky, then under the superintendence of Dr. Priestly, and passed his scholastic days in honorable rivalry with such men as Rowan, Pope, and Davis.

He studied law with that eminent civilian and ardent patriot, GEORGE NICHOLAS. In selecting the legal profession, he consulted his natural taste and caste of mind; and when he came to the bar, he soon acquired the confidence and patronage of the public. In 1799, when a convention was called in Kentucky, to revise the constitution, he was chosen as a member of that body from the county of Washington, and was afterwards elected to the legislature of that State, and was the author of what is denominated the circuit court system, by which justice was brought nearer to the hands and the doors of the people.

He was subsequently elected to the legislature of Kentucky. He continued in that station from 1802 until 1806, when he was made one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and, at the transfer of Judge TODD to the Supreme Court of the United States, he was made Chief Justice. In 1808 he resigned that office, emigrated to Tennessee, and engaged in the practice of law. The same success followed his efforts there. The popular confidence was early bestowed upon him, and when our difficulties with Great Britain excited the apprehension that they could not be amicably adjusted, his patriotism, his zeal, his wisdom, and his talent, pointed him out as the man peculiarly qualified with whom to entrust such high interest—and I beleive he was elected without opposition from the Nashville district, a member of the Congress of 1811 and 1812.—He was placed during that memorable period by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, then Speaker of the House, upon the Committee of Foreign Relations, which was composed of some of the ablest men of the nation. It was with such men that he was rated, and it was then that he first became known to the whole country, and equally distinguished for his wisdom in council, his untiring zeal, and his powerful and inspiring eloquence. It was the meridian of his life, and the fire of his youth had not been subsided, that gentler, perhaps not less lofty strain of eloquence to which we have listened here in his latter days, marked then his efforts; but they had also an added strength, and energy, and point, that gave to all he said a higher force.

After his retirement from his position there, he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee, and continued to act a valuable and distinguished part in the councils of his adopted State. In 1829, he was elected a member of this body. In this station he continued until 1837, when he resigned his seat—and was after wards called to the cabinet by the present President, and was again returned to the Senate at the commencement of this Congress.

Of his actions here I need not speak. Of one thing, I think I am certain—he has left no enemy in this body, and many warm, very warm and devoted friends, who will long cherish his memory. That gentle but mighty spirit, that could move so powerfully upon others, has itself been finally acted upon by the Giver of all good; and we are permitted to cherish the belief that it now rests in the bosom of our Heavenly Father. He was aware of the immediate change that was about to translate him from time to eternity. He contemplated it with calmness and Christian resignation, in the humble hope that he would be numbered among the spirits of the redeemed made perfect. Religion had smoothed his path, and made his dying bed soft and gentle to his heart as the downy pillow.

We shall hear his voice no more, but we will cherish his memory—for his was a spirit ever kind, noble, and bland as a summer's morning. His eloquence charmed and delighted; often confounded, but never repelled the admiration of his adversary. His friends; his State—his whole country, will deplore his death as a public calamity. History will attest that his life has been closed through a long path of toil, of patriotism, of honor, and of fame.

Mr. A. then offered the following resolutions;

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the honorable FELIX GRUNDY, late a member thereof, will go into mourning, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the honorable FELIX GRUNDY the Senate do now adjourn.

From the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—

I take pleasure in tendering thus publicly my sincere thanks to all those persons, who in any manner, aided in arresting the fire, at my farm a few days since. My thanks are particularly due to the "Mechanical Fire Company" for their prompt, active and cheerful exertions, upon that occasion. This acknowledgement would have been made in the last Whig, but for adverse circumstances.

HY. HOLLYDAY.

SIZE OF LONDON.—London is probably the largest city in the world, at least if we set down as doubtful the exaggerated accounts of the population of some of the Chinese and Japanese cities We can form some idea of its size when we are told it contains as many inhabitants as do the five states of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont.