THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1841.

☞The Hon. A. Duncan will accept our thanks for kindly furnishing us with a copy of his speech on the Treasury Note Bill.

Hon. Rufus Choate has been elected U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Webster, and James T. Morehead in place of Mr. Crittenden. The New Jersey Legislature has elected Jacob W. Miller in place of Mr. Wall, whose term expires on the 3d of March.

Hon. Bedford Brown, late U. S. Senator from North Carolina, has removed to Missouri, and been appointed by the Governor and Senate a Commissioner to run the Northern Boundary line of that State.

WHIGS IN CONGRESS.—A short time since Mr. Wise occupied the House of Representatives in the delivery of a "three days speech" on the Treasury Note Bill, in which he very emphatically expressed his opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states; to taxation upon wines, silks, etc.; to an increase of the Tariff, and to an extra session of Congress. It was in reference to this speech that Mr. Jenifer of Maryland declared that Mr. Wise *did not assume a single position which could be sanctioned by his political friends!* It will be recollected that these particular measues, to which Mr. Wise declared himself uncompromisingly opposed, are the very objects which the ultra Whigs in Congress, headed by Mr. Clay, urge as the distinguishing lines which are to mark the policy of the new administration. Mr. Jenifer favors all the propositions. Mr. Wise, on the other hand, has in no unmeasured terms, already denounced them; and when we consider his expression to Mr. Jenifer (used in the debate which we publish to-day) advising that gentleman to lop off a little of his Federalism, the inference strongly presents the Virginian's opinions of the measures themselves. But Mr. Wise is not alone in the position which he occupies. Mr. Mallory, also of Virginia (to say nothing of Mr. Alford of Georgia) has gone quite as far as his colleague. He not only agrees with, but intends widely to circulate the speech of Mr. Wise. Mr. M. has also said, if the principles upon which he and his colleague have taken their stand, are not to be the principles of the administration of General Harrison, then he and the people of Virginia have been grossly deceived. Now it is very evident, that Mr. Clay (who will be president *de facto*) and Mr. Webster, who is to head the Cabinet, will leave no effort untried to force upon the country those very measures, which Wise, Mallory, and other Whigs, declare they will resist, and sink or swim in maintaining that resistance. Mr. Mallory reminded some of those gentlemen who are so clamorous for an extra session, of the remarkable inconsistency which their course presented to the world. They have preached "reform and retrenchment" to the people for the last two or three years, and to show their sincerity, now wish to take from the public treasury *three hundred thousand dollars* for the purposes of an extra session of Congress. In Mr. Mallory's opinion they would gain nothing more by the turn of the political wheel, than to put *out* one set of charlatans and put *in* another set.

The gentleman (alluding to Mr. Reyner of N. C. also a whig) said Mr. M. has talked about the "abstractions" of my colleague. But I will tell that gentleman, that if it be an abstraction to oppose a high tariff—if it be an abstraction to oppose a distribution of the public lands, when in the very language of the gentleman, the Treasury is empty, then I tell the gentleman that I also am an abstractionist.

But, continued Mr. M. I wish the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Jenifer) to understand, that I do not intend to be read out of church by him notwithstanding. I labored as ardently in the cause of General Harrison as that gentleman did, and I intend to support the administration of General Harrison as far as I can. But if that Administration shall not square with the promises and pledges which I conceive it has given to the country, why then I cannot go with that Administration.

We have thus briefly presented Mr. Mallory's sentiments, that the reader may be enabled to understand the position which that gentleman occupies. Mr. Wise has very clearly defined his. Now if we compare the expressed opinions of these gentlemen with the known opinions of the leaders of the Whig party in Congress, we are led to the irresistible conclusion that the "great whig party" is made up of a compound of political inconsistency unrivalled in the history of this or any other country. Factions struggling for supremacy—principles advanced by one section boldly resisted by another—cavilling and contention upon the right of this man or that man to become the leader of the party, and inability to present an undivided front upon any great question, are the results of the combination formed to accomplish the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren's administration, which being accomplished, the factions find themselves upon other matters united only by a *rope of sand*, and a speedy dissolution threatening them upon all sides. In reference, however, to the position of Messrs. Wise and Mallory, we will wait and see if the General himself can effect what is so manifestly clear the drill sergeants could not. If it is thus in the green leaf what will it be in the dry?

OFFICE SEEKERS.—The Washington correspondent of the U. States Gazette says; the number of office-seekers is prodigious. The greater proportion consists of men who have been members of Congress, and who are now eager to get a bite from the public crib in any way, and to any extent they can. Out of twenty-one Whig members of Congress from the State of New York, it is said that nineteen are candidates for office! Can we wonder that the impression pervades the community that we have fallen from the purity of Republicanism.

The New York New Era, says that "out of about 1300 whig votes in the 10th ward of that city, there are 923 applicants for situations in the custom-house." Baltimore, it is said, produces about 3,000 candidates for about 50 offices in that city! and all expect to be appointed. The old General will have to pull in the latch string, if he expects any contentment for six months to come.

☞Who is there among us that does not recollect the abuse heaped upon General Jackson for appointing members of Congress to office? The country was made to resound with the clamor of this crying grievance, and the people were told that when Whigery triumphed the practice would be discountenanced—members of Congress would no longer be rewarded for party servility, and the outraged feelings of the nation would be assuaged by an abandonment of the custom. But what is the fact? Are not Webster, Crittenden, Bell, and Granger (who compose the majority of Harrison's cabinet) members of Congress? And yet not satisfied with this number, it is said that the President coming in, will appoint Mr. Sargeant minister to England, and lucrative appointments will be conferred upon other gentlemen who now hold seats in Congress. Is not this preaching one thing and practicing another? A foretaste of Whig consistency?

EXTRA SESSION.—The Richmond Whig of Wednesday says:—"We understand that Gen. Harrison makes no secret of his determination to call an extra session of Congress, probably in May, and that the necessity for doing so has urged itself upon his mind for several months past."

TEMPERANCE.—It is stated that about 3500 persons have signed the total abstinence pledge in Baltimore, within a few months. A Cold Water celebration is to be held in that city in April next.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The subject of Direct Taxation is engrossing the attention of the House of Delegates, and it is now said to be uncertain whether the Legislature will come to any definite conclusion before the close of the session. An extra session is talked of by some. We gave the provisions of one of Mr. Bowie's bills last week:—

The second bill proposes to tax every description of property, as far as possible. 1st. Lands—2d. Negroes who are to be classified by the assessor—3d. Stock in trade with its general description and value; 4th. Public Securities liable to valuation particularly specified, with their respective values—5th. Bank stocks and other stocks to be specified, &c.—6th. Private Securities—7th. Live Stock—8th. Household furniture, and other property of every description. The assessor to have power to require the owners or claimants of any property to furnish information under oath to such assessor as to the amount and description of property owned or claimed by such person. No person, whose property does not amount to two hundred dollars, to be taxed under this bill.

Mr. Bowie has also expressed his determination to report a bill to lay a tax on the Auctioneers in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Willis has obtained leave to report a bill to compel the banking institutions of this State to redeem their five dollar issues, so long as they continue in a state of suspension as regards their other issues and liabilities.

A message has been adopted in the House, requesting the Senate to return the bill prohibiting the issue and circulation of small notes, that the same may be re-considered.

The bill reported by Mr. Gaither, for diminishing the expenses of government, makes sad havoc with the office holders. It reduces the Governor's salary to $3000; the Chancellors to $2,000; the members of the legislature to $3 per day!! It also reduces the salaries of the Secretary of State, the Adjutant General, the Armorer at Annapolis, the Clerk to the Senate, and the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. Whether it will become a law this deponent sayeth not.

Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1841.

The Maryland State Temperance Society held its annual meeting last night in the Senate chamber. Richard Potts, of Frederick, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Randall of Annapolis appointed Secretary. The annual report was read by Christopher Keener, Esq. The Agent of the Society then addressed the meeting. After he had concluded, Mr. Hawkins, of the fat famed Washington Society, rose and delivered one of the best temperance speeches I ever heard. He enchained the attention of a delighted audience, of both sexes, for more than thirty minutes, in painting in vivid and glowing colors, the degrading vice of intemperance.

At 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned to meet this evening in the Methodist Church.

The Tax bill is still before the Committee of the Whole. A member is now on the floor opposing the attempt to tax the seines of fishermen.

Dr. J. J. Graves reported the annexed bill this morning. There is no probability that it will pass into a law, although there are some of the majority who are in favor of it, and who have been brought to their conclusion from bitter experience—an experience in which the whole people of the State will have an opportunity of participating, when the heavy hand of the tax gatherer shall come down upon them under the authority of the Direct Tax Bill, now drawing its slow length along in the House.—Had the Constitution contained the prohibition now proposed, the good people of Maryland would not have before them the prospect of a most onorous burden upon the labor and produce of the land, and for the benefit of whom? Let the tax payer answer. How different would have been the result had the millions for which the direct tax must now be laid—or even a tithe of those millions been expended for the purpose of Education? We should have monuments of moral glory rising in every school district, to gladden the heart of the philanthropist, and not be obliged, as we are now, to take shame to ourselves, as Marylanders, when we find, as we do by the late census, that there are counties in this "one of the old thirteen," which have their thousand and more souls, over twenty years of age, who can neither read nor write! But enough of this. If Dr. Graves' bill does not pass, it still will do its work, if it excites the attention of the people of this tax-ridden State, to a subject in which they have so vital an interest. The work of reform is always slow, until the mass begin to understand and think. This is the bill:

AN ACT to alter and amend the Constitution, so far as relates to the loaning of the public money on credit.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act by the Legislature of this State, no new grant of the public money or credit, either by bond, script or other device, shall hereafter be made to any corporation wharever, except it be for purposes of education.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as are inconsstent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, *Provided*, this Act be published at least three months before the next session of the Legislature and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election, as the Constituiion and form of Government directs.

RASELAS.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Senate has re-elected Messrs. Blair & Rives printers for the next session of Congress. This is done in conformity to law and custom, but we are astonished to find the assertion made by Whig Senators, that they will nullify the act and treat the election as though it never had been made, so soon as they obtain a majority in that body. Certainly an open violation of law is not to be the first act of the party who have clamored so loudly for its supremacy?

In the bill making appropriations for various fortifications in the United States, we see it stated, are included the following:—

For commencement of fort at Sollers' point flats, Baltimore harbor, Md., fifty thousand dollars; for repairing forts at Annapolis harbor, Md., five thousand dollars—for repairs of fort Washington, Potomac river, Md., thirty thousand dollars; for Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, one hundred thousand dollars; for fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va., six thousand dollars. Five hundred thousand dollars are also appropriated to be used in the construction of steam frigates, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the navy; and one hundred thousand dollars to be expended in the armament of fortifications.

Six thousand dollars are asked for to purchase furniture for the President's House! the greater part of which sum is required to furnish the *bed chambers*. What a commentary upon the senseless cry that was gotten up in reference to the furniture of the white House.

MR. VAN BUREN.—The Governor of the State has forwarded to Mr. Van Buren the address of the Legislature of Missouri, adopted by that body on the 30th of January. It contains sentiments which do honor to the noble spirits of that gallant Democratic State, and pays a merited and appropriate compliment to the "enlightened sagacity and sleepless vigilance" manifested by Mr. Van Buren while presiding over the destinies of this great Republic. We make the following extracts:—

On your elevation to the Presidential chair, our country presented the painful spectacle of a nation convulsed with the violence of revolution—bloodless, yet full of the murmurs, threats and malignant passions of approaching anarchy—a party the constant, and consistent enemies of Democracy—a party which under the execrated name of Federalist, had been crushed into nothingness by the slow yet steady advance of truth—which looked on the people as incapable of self government—which had fiercely opposed the administration of Mr. Jefferson—which had submitted to the brutal insults of Great Britain, estimating even merchants' goods higher than our sailors rights—which had opposed our just war, adding paracidal insults to their already bleeding country—which had submitted in silence to the treason of a Hartford Convention—which had sustained all the errors, heresies and usurpations of the administration of John Quincy Adams—and which had opposed, with uncompromising violence, all the measures of General Jackson's triumphant administration, suddenly usurp the time honored name of Whig; and allied to British capitalists & domestic stockjobbers, they have boldly warred against the principles of Democracy by the power of money, the corruptions of the press, the conspiracies of banking institutions.

It is with pride that we rejoice in the firmness with which you have met the dangers and attacks of the party; and it is with pleasure that we point to your inaugural Address and your message to Congress convened under proclamation, as eloquent and unanswerable manifestations of your attachment to the principles of Democracy.

During your administration the separation of the Government from banking institutions has been achieved, and the money of the people has been withdrawn from irresponsible corporations, and wisely placed under the management of their own immediate servants. This Independent Treasury law is a second declaratian of independence, calculated to restore our constitutional currency of gold and silver, intended to protect us from the rapine, frauds, panics, and usurpations of the moneyed aristocracy of the land, and is faithful to the early usages of our Government. In support of this salutary measure you have encountered the insult, invectives, and denunciations of disappointed malice and political bankruptcy; but you have fearlessly braved the storm, and have never, for a moment, betrayed the confidence reposed in you by a free people, nor swerved from the path of their interest.

As the representatives of a slaveholding State we cordially approve your manly and candid course on the subject of Abolition. The pledges which you gave have been fearlessly redeemed, and under the protecting shield of the veto power, placed in your hands by the Constitution, we have felt that our property was secure from that fanatical piracy, which would invade the halls of Congress and which, but for your firmness, would have seized on the post office as an engine for the dissemination of its treasonable designs. On this subject you have elevated yourself far above the contemptible intrigues of electioneering policy, while you have given the whole force of your administration to the protection of our property, and the aid of our violated Constitution against the operation of a party which is led by the "WORLD'S CONVENTION" of England, and is rendered formidable by its association with the capitalists of London, and many of the Federalists of our land.

In your administration we have recognised that strict construction of the Constitution, and that regard for the rights of the States which have ever been the policy and practice of the Democrats; and we have full and implicit confidence in your hostility to the system of internal improvements advocated by the Federalists. A similar confidence has been reposed by us in your dauntless opposition to the American System, (as the tariff has been called,) which has for its object the vassalage of the States, and the ruin of our agriculturalists. And our warmest feelings of esteem have been extended to you for respect of the rights and your sympathy for the pursuits of the basely slandered pioneers of the West. To your policy on the subject of pre-emption we are deeply indebted. The whole West has been benefited by the measure. In the protection which this law gives to honest labor, agriculture has advanced hand in hand with the tide of population which swells throughout our borders.

It is with proud feelings that we have witnessed the large popular vote, which, in the recent presidential election has been given to you. We feel that you have triumphed, and that the victory is with your friends. Unstained by fraud, and uncorrupted by the intrigues of the foreign or domestic moneyed power, the Democratic party has nobly borne itself in the late struggle; and although you are not re-elected, we are confident that the sober second thought of the people will be with you.—In a similar crisis the Democratic party rallied *around Mr. Jefferson, and triumphantly elected him.*

In the name of our common country, and with feelings excited into vigilance and action by the frauds which have been used to defeat you, we trust that our Democratic friends throughout the Union may welcome your name as a signal for renewed exertion, and rally around you as the representative of Republican purity. We have no fears for the result—we invite our adversaries to the contest; for we have an abiding belief that Democratic principle must and ever will succeed.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARBOUR—The whole city was shocked, yesterday morning, by the information of the sudden demise of the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. He was in usual health and even more than usually cheerful at the time of retiring to bed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and the next morning was found in his bed a lifeless corpse!

Judge Barbor entered Congress, in the House of Representatives, in the year 1814, and soon signalised himself by considerable ability in debate. He remained in Congress for a number of years, during a part of which time he filled the honorable office of Speaker of the House. Since retiring from Congress his life had been devoted with great assiduity to the judicial duties which he had been called to perform. —*Nat Intelligencer.*

NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY.—The "Spy in Washington" says it is rumored in diplomatic circles that a communication has been made by Mr. Fox to the American Secretary of State, on the subject of the Amistad and the negroes on board of her; to which Mr. Forsyth has given a very laconic reply, in which he signifies to her Majesty's Minister that his interference is not necessary, although, for reasons of State, it may be "entertained."

Brandy and Salt as a Medicine.—The Charleston Courier publishes several columns, the contents of a pamplet, on the efficacy of Brandy and Salt as a medicine.—The author says it is useful in the reduction of inflammation of fractured limbs, the alleviation of incurable sores, cure of ringworms, headache, toothache, inflammation in the eyes, ague, cholic, pains in the side, chillblains, burns and scalds, cancers, sprains, open sores, &c. &c. The receipt is, to fill a bottle three quarters full with brandy, after which add as much salt as will fill the bottle for corking; shake it together ten minutes: let the salt settle to the bottom, and do not shake it up before using.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MONEY MARKET, Feb. 25.

The business at the Stock Board to-day told sensibly the unfavorable influence of the news by the Britannia. It is now very apparent that holders here fear the effect of the intelligence of the third suspension among the majority of the holders of the stock in Europe. The cash price of the stock of the Bank of the United States yesterday was 22¼., to-day the cash price was 19, and very heavy at that. The unfortunate holders here, and, fortunately, they are a minority, are becoming satisfied that the first loss will be the least, and are now endevoring to realize. We think they a e wise, but would have been more so had they listened to the force of figures and the tendency of the times months ago. If there is any truth in the best statement that we can make, the assets of the bank will not prove more than sufficient to meet its liabilities and the necessary expenses of the institution while in a course of liquidation. Not a dollar have we been able to figure out for the stock-holder. Money is now rapidly appreciating, and this of itself must sweep away much of present prices, not only of the stock of the Bank of the United States, but of the stock of every bank and of every thing. We are settling down to a firm basis in currency, and these are the inevitable consequences of the regenerating process, from which we shall eventually rise to prosperous trade. Prices are seen to be fading away like snow in the noonday sun. Girard Bank is down to little more than half its par value; Mechanics' Bank to about 31, and Commercial Bank the stock of which was recently five to ten per cent. above par, is now selling at 45. State 5s have fallen off two or three per cent within a few days, and probably will sink still lower.

United States Bank notes are to-day at a discount of 15 per cent., two per cent. worse than yesterday.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Webster, who is called the constitutional Lawyer,—perhaps on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*,—is sometimes singularly unfortunate in his arguments. This was the case with him recently, when he attempted to prove the constitutionality of distributing the proceeds of the public lands. He first took one position, an impregnable one as he thought, but was driven from it, he then took another, still more impregnable, and was driven from that; and then, as the Washington letter writers described it, he turned round and looked with the most profound contempt upon his adversary. Unable to conquer Mr. Benton in debate, he was going to overcome him with his lowering looks

Mr. Webster first urged the power of Congress to make a distribution of the public lands from the terms and conditions of the various acts of cession by which they were originally surrendered by the different states. He said the general government had acquired an exclusive and complete control of the public property, and that it was competent to make any disposition of them, it pleased,—either for its own benefit or the benefit of the individual members of the confederacy. He wished no other warrant for this than the deeds of cession; they were ample and authorative enough on that head. But a simple query, checked his ratiocination to which he seemed to be giving loose at a very wild rate. If, asked Mr. Benton, if the acts of cession are your authority, what say you to that very large portion of the public domain, which was purchased from Spain and France? The grest lawyer, deigned no reply, but he shifted the grounds of his plea

He in the next place, intreached himself behind a clause of the constitution. Congress, said he, is authorized to dispose of the territory of the United States. The grant is full, explicit, unequivocal, here I shall be safe from the impertinent missiles that invade my first position. But again he reckoned without his host The democratic senators showed that the same clause invested Congress with equal power over all the property of the United States besides the lands, over the arsenals, dockyards, fortifications, and public buildings; a power more extensive and despotic than had ever been claimed in the wildest imagination of the most ultra federalism. As well might Congress claim the right to give away all the public magazines, all the vessels of war, and the very capitol in which they were debating. If to "dispose of property," means to squander its proceeds, it is a most novel use of language.

Some Senators pressed the argument still further. They said it was conceded on all hands, that Congress had no authority to distribute revenue derived from the customs of a direct tax. It was equally true that the public lands, purchased by the common treasure of the nation, had never paid the expenses of their acquisition. Could Congress, then, which had no right to distribute the revenue, in the first instance, by converting it into land, and again re-converting it into money come to possess a power which before they had not? What a precious piece of logical juggling. Here is the money, obtained through the custom house, this we cannot distribute: presto! it is changed into land; shortly afterwards, presto! it is changed back into money again, now we can do with it as we please. Such reasoning is only equalled by that of the rustic, who stealing a piece of gold had scruples about using it, when dropping it in the field he went away but speedily returning, he picked it up, as if he had just found it, exclaiming, "now that I have come honestly by it, there is no harm done."

It would seem a master stroke of policy with the whigs, to get rid of money as fast as they can. They have a perfect hatred of the thing; it burns in their pockets, it festers their finger ends; they are as restless in the possession of it as a child with a bauble that he cannot break. When they have plenty of it, they indulge in the most lavish expenditures, if they have little, they manage to throw it away; and if they have none at all, they contrive some plan by which they shall have none for the future. Money in the treasury is as troublesome to them as the breath of Anthony Henley's farmer, who cying with the asthma, said, "If I once get this breath out of my body, hang me if it ever gets in again." Even now, when they proclaim the treasury empty, when they seek to fasten upon their opponents a charge of debt to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, when they clamour furiously for an extra session of Congress, to devise measures for extricating the nation from its difficulties, they propose to relinquish what little revenue remains. The earth is parched, the streams are dry, therefore, let us have no more rain.

The whig party in one respect, are true to their professions. They come into power the friends of retrenchment, and their first act is to cut off the supplies of the treasury. They come in, the advocates of reform; and they imitate the worst measure of their predecessors. They clamour for economy, and begin by flinging to the winds the most magnificent possession of the government.

The Richmond correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes, under date of 22d instant—

Gen. HARRISON leaves here to-morrow for Petersburg at 10 o'clock, where he is invited by the citizens, and with whom he stops overnight, whence he proceeds to Berkely, on the James River, intending as I understand, to return to Washington, *via* Annapolis, and to be in Washington on Saturday night, or on Monday. Mr. TYLER is here, on his way to Washington.

The whigs of the Legislature have as yet agreed on no candidate for Senator in Congress, and it is not improbable that they may find some difficulty in agreeing.

Gen. HARRISON has much amused himself since he has been here in visiting the scenes of his boyhood. Notwithstanding the prodigous fatigue he undergoes, night and day he is up in the morning at break of day, walking around the city, looking into the markets, &c. This morning he searched out the place where he was erst a student of medicine, and entering it, now a grog-shop, much to the surprise of the keeper, exclaimed to his companions, Here fifty years ago, (going through the action,) I worked the pestle and mortar in compounding medicine.

From the New York Herald—Extra.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Boston Royal Mail steamer reached that city on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. We received our full files by her. She brings London dates to Feb, 3d, and Liverpool to Feb 4th inclusive. She brought eighty-seven passengers to Boston.

The news by this arrival is interesting.—The most important is the settlement of the Eastern question. There is nothing later from China, than that brought by the North American, and the news in relation to the settlement of the difficulties between England and China is neither confirmed nor contradicted.

In the markets there was not much doing. Cotton was dull; tea was heavy; and very little doing in wheat. Money is scarce and stocks are heavy.

The steam ship President was to leave Feb. 10th for New York.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. In her speech she alludes to the probable adjustment of the Chinese difficulties.

The Queen was in fine health and spirits; so was the baby.

Ellen Tree and Charles Kean, it is said, are married.

Repeal meetings are numerous all over Ireland

Charles Kemble has recovered, and resides with Mrs. Butler.

Scott, the American diver, killed himself accidentally.

Earl Cardigan is to be tried by the House of Lords for fighting a duel with Mr. Tucket,

Sir Astley Cooper is very ill.

There was a report in London on the 3d that Chusan had been retaken by the Chinese, and that two British ships had been burnt. It gained but few believers.

Mr. J. Silk Buchingham was delivering a course of lectures in London, on "America and the Americans," in which he is said to out-Trollope Basil All.

The tories do not appear to be satisfied with the Queen's speech; which is not extraordinary. The Standard speaks of "its utter insanity, beyond even the allowed license of such addresses in saying nothing."

Thomas Hood, the comic writer is sick and nearly crazy, besides being very poor.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on Tuesday. She reached the House of Lords about two o'clock; and was there received by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and other Great officers of the Crown.

RELATIONS WITH THIS COUNTRY.

The London Spectator, has the following passage on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which is all we can find in regard to it.

The most interesting passage in the President's message relates to the disputed boundaries; it informs us, from the other side of the Atlantic, what our government is doing. It seems that the mode of settling the matter is still under discussion in Downing street. The President, judging from the desire evinced by both governments to bring the dispute respecting the North Eastern Boundary to a settlement, and from the nature of the points still under discussion, anticipates a speedy conclusion. Mr. Van Buren is not versed in "open questions," and their value—or at least not so well as those in Downing street.

The American government have also made a proposition for referring the Lake of the Woods boundary to arbitration, before it becomes quite so urgent and complicated a question as the Maine boundary. That proposition also is under consideration in England.

Rumor had reached the United States of the arrival of British troops within the disputed territory. They were sent, according to the