and habits of extravagance (the effects of the over issues of our Banks and the apparent prosperity of the Country after the late War) were the main causes of the embarrassments of the people; and that "industry and economy, with a mutual forbearance one with another, will be the most effectual remedies for removing the evil." They also suggest, that the Banks should extend to the people every indulgence which their situations will admit of—concluding with this sensible advice: "Let us, for the future, (say they) resolve to buy less of the superfluities and luxuries of life from the stores, and raise more of the comforts and conveniences at home, and pay our debts as quickly as we can."

We learn also, that the Grand Jury of Pitt Superior Court, the week preceding, came to the conclusion, "that it was inexpedient to call an extra meeting of the General Assembly."

Doctor James Manney is a Candidate to represent the Newbern District in the next Congress of the United States.

Mr. Clay—In to-day's Register we have presented our readers with a copy of Mr. Clay's Address at the Public Dinner given to him by the citizens of Washington, previous to his taking leave of the Seat of Government. Since which, several other entertainments have been given to him in the progress of his journey homewards; at all which, he addressed the company in his usual eloquent manner.

Death of Major Laing.—This African traveller, we are sorry to state, has fallen a sacrifice to his adventurous spirit.—He was treacherously murdered by an Arab, who had been engaged to travel with and protect him. There are hopes entertained that the papers of the Major will be recovered.

Munificence.—Admiral Coffin, of the British Navy, has presented to the Corporation of Trinity Church, in Boston, the sum of five hundred pounds ($2,220,) towards defraying the expense of the splendid building now erecting by that society, on the site of their former building.—The Admiral was born in Boston, and was baptised in Trinity Church.

Shocking Violence.—Mr. Tho's R. Benning, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, having inserted a piece in his paper, supposed to reflect on the character of Charles Wickliffe, of Lexington, Wickliffe called upon him and demanded the author. The Editor said he would go out and look for him. On his return, he said he could not then find him, but promised to see him that evening, and give him an answer in the morning. Wickliffe was dissatisfied with the delay, and after some warm words between them, shot Benning in the body. It being uncertain whether the wound would prove mortal, *Wickliffe* was held to bail in the sum of $6000. But Benning expiring in about 24 hours, a warrant issued against Wickliffe for *murder*, but he had made his escape.

Railroads.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have just received a very satisfactory communication from the Engineers whom they sent to England for the purpose of viewing, and obtaining information relative to the construction of Railroads. Amongst other facts of great interest, they state that locomotive Engines can work at advantage up an acclivity of *seventy-two feet to a mile!* which, is said to be nearly four times the elevation that has yet been found necessary upon any part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The following interesting extract (say the Editors of the National Intelligencer) is taken from a Letter received by the Editor of the New-York Journal of Commerce from Dr. Richard Randall, the present intelligent and worthy Colonial Agent, at Liberia, who, our readers know, has lately arrived there from this city, where he had been for some time a Member of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

"As low in the scale of humanity as we consider the degraded slave in the United States, he is here much exalted when compared with the native African. Even the re-captured African who has remained as a slave in Georgia but one year, here occupies a high grade among his savage countrymen, and becomes the means of extending the light of civilization and Christianity among them. I have under my charge, as United States' Agent for re-captured Africans, a town of these people, who were about one year in the United States, and one year at service in the Colony. They are now comfortably fixed in their bamboo houses, with good farms about them—and I was pleased to find that the best house in the village was devoted to Christian worship. The establishment of this town was one of the last acts of benevolence and philanthropy of the lamented Lott Carey."

The Rev. Henry Ware is appointed by the Corporation of Harvard College, Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the pastoral care in the Theological School at Cambridge. This is a new Professorship, for the maintenance of which funds have recently been raised by subscription, under the care of the directors of the Theological School.

The Philadelphia Sentinel states, that Mr. Livingston, of the United States' Senate, has had the offer of the mission to France, in the place of Mr. Brown, the present Minister to that Court. It is not known whether he will accept the offer.

The Richmond Whig of Thursday states, that the Heads of Departments at Washington will retain all the old clerks. We hope this may be true, for General Jackson's sake as well as the propriety of the thing. It would be almost as bad to talk of turning *Adams soldiers* out of the army, as Adams clerks out of the public offices, to which they are every bit as useful as the offices are to them.—[*Norfolk Herald.*

New-York, March 24.

Rowland Stephenson was yesterday discharged by the Recorder, from arrest, at the suit of the agents under the commission of bankruptcy, in London, on the ground that no affidavits of debts were produced; and to-day, in the matter of Parkins' suit, he was in like manner discharged from arrest, by the Superior Court, on the ground, that having been illegally brought within the jurisdiction of the State, the process of the Courts could not attach. So Rowland Stephenson is at large, and as the Courts of the United States have no jurisdiction in suits between Aliens, he is in no danger from that quarter.—*N. Y. Am.*

Canadian Giant.—A man is now exhibiting himself at Montreal, (price 2s. 6d. the sight) who is 6 feet 4 1-2 inches high; measures 6 feet 10 inches round the waist; 40 inches round the calf of the leg, and 3 feet 10 inches round the thigh. He is 63 years of age, and weighs 619 lbs. He is but little inferior in weight to the celebrated Daniel Lambert, and is said to be decidedly his superior in strength, as he has been known, without any apparent effort, to swing to and fro, and ring, with one hand, a bell weighing five cwt. He is about to visit the United States.

The London Quarterly Review, for January, No. 77, which we received by the Britannia, contains a long article on the "Commerce of the United States and West Indies," for which *Mr. Tazewell's* pamphlet of *Senex* furnishes the text and the main argument—*in support of the British side of the question.* This is certainly a distinction for an American statesman of very equivocal character. In the course of the article, phrases of this sort occur—"We shall adopt the facts as represented by Mr. Tazewell:" "The defence of the conduct of Great Britain is most accurately stated in the words of Mr. Tazewell;" &c. To the general tenor and tone of this paper we have no other objection than that it is obviously an *ex parte* view of the transactions referred to, and that it is written apparently by some individual, whose chief acquaintance with the subject he treats, is derived from Mr. Tazewell's party pamphlet, which, like all party pamphlets, was written less to vindicate truth and right, than to produce a temporary political effect. From some circumstances connected with the republication in London, of *Senex*, we think it not improbable that Captain Basil Hall is the writer of this article in the Quarterly.

Increase of Value.—There have been some striking instances of rise in the value of property in the Northern cities, but hardly any equal to the following:—"The real estate of the late Mangle Minthorne, of New-York was sold at auction, a few days ago, for $251,955. The same property, 40 years ago, cost only $5000."

New-York Banks.—The Bill for regulating the Banks of New-York whose charters shall be renewed, and such as shall hereafter be incorporated, has passed in the Assembly, by a vote of 76 to 29.—This bill establishes a perpetual Bank Fund, to be formed by the payment of a half of one per cent. per annum on the capital stock of each bank, until the fund shall amount to three per cent. on the whole capital; and this fund is to be inviolably applied to the payment of such portion of the debts, exclusive of the capital stock of any of the banks to which the law extends, which may become insolvent, as shall remain unpaid after applying its property and effects. Three commissioners are to be appointed, one by the Governor and two by the Banks, whose duty it will be to visit and inspect the affairs of each bank, once in every four months.

The Report of the great meeting of Irish nobility & gentry, recently held in Dublin, and at which the Duke of Leinster presided, occupies fifteen columns of the Dublin Evening Post. The most important result of this meeting is expected to be the merging of the Catholic Association into an Hibernian Association, comprehending Protestants, Protestant Dissenters, Catholics, &c. Such an union is highly desirable, and cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results.

Water Lime.—It is proposed to make a slack-water navigation of Ellicott's creek, from Tonnewanta to Williamsville, New-York. When completed, it is stated that water-lime will be furnished on the canal at 8 or 10 cents per bushel, and that its quarries appear inexhaustible. Under water or above ground, it becomes as hard as stone—and for any purpose is as good as other lime, only requiring different management.

An Iron wire factory has recently been put into operation at Beaver Falls, near Pittsburg. The Statesman informs us "the wire is made of the Juniata iron, and is in every respect equal to the *best* English wire."

Secretary of the Treasury.—It is now generally known, that Mr. Ingham was not the Pennsylvanian whom Gen. Jackson intended to take into the Cabinet.—We have good cause to believe that *the eleven* members of the Pennsylvania Delegation, would not have succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Mr. Ingham, but for a fraud which they practised upon General Jackson.

The fraud being admitted, by some of the participators, how it became known to President Jackson, we shall detail, as it has been detailed to us. One of the old stock of Snyder Democrats, in Pennsylvania, who was very active and efficient in advocating General Jackson's election, some days ago went to Washington, and with the frankness which has always characterised him, he told Gen. Jackson that he regretted exceedingly the appointment of Mr. Ingham—not so much from his incapacity, as from its extreme unpopularity with the Old Democrats of Pennsylvania, whom he had for years bitterly and angrily opposed. This being the first, but assuredly not the last, information which General Jackson had, as to the real standing of Mr. Ingham in his own State, he expressed what he truly felt, undisguised astonishment & not a little incredulity. "How can that possible be," said Gen. Jackson—"when a majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation preferred his appointment?" "Not a *majority* General," said his friend. "Yes, my good Sir, there were *sixteen* of them, and that is more than a majority, in this room, to urge his appointment." "I did not expect Sir," said our Pennsylvanian, "that I should be drawn into this matter, but I will not shrink from the truth. I know there were sixteen in this room, and for the purpose you have mentioned, but believe me, General, there were only *Eleven* of them of the Pennsylvania Delegation, the other five were brought to give an appearance of strength and numbers. It succeeded and I am sorry for it." The feelings and expression of General Jackson's countenance on this disclosure may be more easily conceived than described. After a few minutes, he said, "This comes too late—I wish you had been here five days ago."

Similar representations to those made by this Original Pennsylvanian Jackson Democrat have been often made since that time. The facts are now ascertained, the actors are understood, and the person thus fraudulently foisted into the Cabinet of the President is shorn of his influence. He will not be able to do as he had promised and expected for "The Family," and must regard himself as on his Good Behaviour. The intimations which have been made to him, have been of too plain a nature not to be well understood and command due attention.

Masquerades and Fancy Balls are becoming frequent in our country, but particularly in the City of New-York. We see no great harm in the *fancy*, but much in the *masks*. The Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser deserves credit for the war he wages against these, and and some other follies of the day. The following are extracts from some observations of his upon a late exhibition of the kind:

"We feel confident; from what we have correctly learnt, in regard to the late grand masquerade at the Park, that there were many ladies of character inconsiderately present in masks, who, if they knew the advantages taken of them by some of the other sex masked, and in ladies' attire, and also if they knew the remarks made about them, by those whom the ladies mistook for females, they would feel exceedingly flat and chagrined. Delicacy forbids our speaking in plainer language, but we trust the hint will have its effect hereafter."

In addition to this, he states as follows:

"If we are correctly informed, whispers, squeezes, nods, and embraces, have thus early been the innocent freedoms indulged at some of these places; intrigues and assignations have followed, and in one instance, seduction and ruin."

Masquerades.—This licentious species of amusement seems to have taken deep root—there being we believe, no less than three or four every night, above ground. How many below, we know not. But the reader may not perhaps understand what we mean by this remark. We will tell him. The other night, as it will be recollected, there was an assault committed upon Mr. Assistant Alderman Strong, as he was wending his way to his Domicil. And it has been stated, "that in searching for the ruffians, upwards of sixty sinks of iniquity were explored, and one of them contained a dance-house twenty-five feet under ground, where a subterranean *fancy Ball* was going on at the time."

Piratical Seizure....Captain Reed and his seamen, of the ship *Transit* of Boston, have been committed to prison, by the authorities at Campeachy, for the *crime* of having brought to that place a package of letters, *suspected* to treat on political subjects. The ship in the meantime has been plundered of every thing moveable, the vessel injured by lying exposed to a hot sun, and the voyage ruined. She has been abandoned to the underwriters.

Culture of Silk.—Dr. Alexander of this State says, that the best substitute for the mulberry, and that on which silk worms feed freely and thrive well, is the leaves of the *snow-ball bush.* These leaves put out much earlier in the spring, and resist the frost better than mulberry, & may therefore become a highly useful substitute, expecially when the worms are hatched too soon, either by accident or design. Dr. Alexander also mentions, that the mulberry leaves, rolled up closely in blankets, but not pressed, will remain fresh for several days, much longer than in any other way.

Fire.—The Theatre at Mobile, in the State of Alabama, was consumed by fire early on the morning of Sunday, the 1st ultimo.

We regret to state, says the Albany Argus, that on Saturday, during a debate in the Senate on the Salary Bill, Mr. Hart, whilst upon the floor and in the midst of an animated argument, was seized with a fit, and fell. Fortunately, Dr. Francis, of New-York, was present, and immediately bled Mr. H., and he was speedily conveyed to his lodgings at the Columbian Hotel; but he remains in a low state, and his recovery, it gives us pain to add, is considered doubtful. His attack was a severe paralytic stroke. The confusion in the Senate, in consequence of the event, was great, and that body immediately adjourned.

A New Periodical Production.—A late last Charlottesville Advocate contains a Prospectus of a Literary and Scientific Journal, to be published weekly, at the University of Va. to be styled 'The *Virginia Literary Museum and Journal of Belle Lettres, Arts, & Sciences, &c.*' It is to consist of 16 pages royal octavo, at $3 per annum. The object is to communicate truths and discoveries of science, and to encourage a taste for polite literature.—It relies principally for its support, on the Professors of the University. It will also extend its researches to the History of Virginia and other States; their peculiarities in laws, manners or dialect; their Statistical Details and Natural Phenomena. It will communicate information concerning the University; its course of instruction, public examinations, statutes and regulations, professors and students. It will discard Party Politics and Controversial Theology, while it permits a temperate and able discussion on religious & political subjects of a general character.

Coming forward under such auspices, a work of this description ought to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. It will enable the Professors to pour out the fullness of their minds. It will incite the most talented students to cultivate the beauties of composition. It will furnish them with a delightful method of employing those leisure moments, which might otherwise be wasted in idleness or dissipation. It will call forth the energies of intelligent minds in other portions of the State. It will embody the most interesting facts, touching the history, manners, laws, and improvements of the State—while it spreads over a larger surface the new lights of science, which are struck out at home or abroad.

Valuable Habit.—One of the most valuable habits of life is that of completing every undertaking. The mental dissipation in which persons of talent often indulge and to which they are perhaps more prone than others, is destructive beyond what can readily be imagined. A man who has lost the power of prosecuting a task the moment its novelty is gone, or it is become encumbered with difficulty, has reduced his mind into a state of the most lamentable and wretched imbecility. His life will inevitably be one of shreds and patches. The consciousness of not having persevered to the end of any single undertaking will hang over him like a spell, and will paralyze all his energies; and he will at last believe that, however fair may be his psospects, and however feasible his plans, he is fated never to succeed. The habit of *finishing* ought to be formed in early youth.

POSTSCRIPT

Baltimore, March 28.

By the arrival of the Ship Herald, from Liverpool, which she left on the 8th ult. has brought papers of the 7th, which contain the following intelligence:

The Grain market continues dull. All transactions in Tobacco are suspended, in consequence of an expected increased duty of 3d. per pound on all stemmed Tobacco, to be levied on all taken out of bond after the 5th of April. A deputation of the trade is gone up to London to oppose the measure. The import of Cotton for the past week was 41,000 bales, and the sales 14,300. Price stationary. Accounts from Havre state the market for Cotton dull, and likely to decline.

The letters mention that the preparations for commencing the war with Turkey were going on actively; but, from the constant arrival and departure to London, Paris, and Vienna, of couriers, the opinion was becoming more prevalent daily, that matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey would be amicably arranged by negotiation before the time arrived when the war could be resumed. Money was not so scarce at St. Petersburg as it had been. A new loan for Nicholas was again talked of. In produce by contract there was very little doing.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

On the 5th of March, Parliament was opened by his Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftsbury, Earl Bathurst and Lord Ellenborough.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to inform you that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurances of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.

"Under the mediation of his Majesty the preliminaries of a treaty of peace between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.

"His Majesty has also to announce to you the final settlement of the claims of British and Spanish subjects, preferred under the treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th March, 1823.

"His Majesty has directed a copy of this convention to be laid before you, and his Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions.

"His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.

"Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese monarchy, his Majesty has entered into negociations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is compatible with the permanent tranquility and welfare of Portugal.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has labored unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July, 1817, and to effect, in concert with his Allies, the pacification of Greece.

"The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish forces.

"This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the naval forces of his Majesty, and of his Allies, which led to a convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally by the skilful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French army acting by the command of his most Christian Majesty on behalf of the alliance.

"The troops of his most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France.

"It is with great satisfaction that his Majesty informs you that during the whole of these operations the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three powers by sea and land.

"His Majesty deplores the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.

"From the operation of this blockade, those commercial enterprises of his Majesty's subjects have been exempted, which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea.

"Although it has become indispensible for his Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of his Imperial Majesty in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his belligerent rights, the best understanding prevails between the three powers in their endeavors to accomplish the remaining objects of the treaty of London.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you.

"His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the state.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the revenue. The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to his Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, of the increased comfort and prosperity of his people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The state of Ireland has been the object of his Majesty's continued solicitude.

"His Majesty laments that, in that part of the United Kingdom, an association should still exist, which is dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst his Majesty's subjects, and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and on the support of his Parliament, and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and that you should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishment in Church and State, with the maintenance of the reformed religion established by law, and of the rights and privileges of the bishops and of the clergy of this realm, and of the churches committed to their charge.

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate.

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquility and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your deliberations."

Burning of York Minster.—This celebrated edifice one of the chief architectural glories of England, and one of the most magnificent structures in Europe, has been nearly destroyed by fire. It was discovered to be in flames between six and seven in the morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—The damage is estimated at 70,000 pounds sterling!

Erratum.—After giving the Yeas and Nays at the close of the Bank Debate, in our last semi-weekly paper, we have stated, "the House being equally divided, the Speaker rose," &c. when we ought to have said, "the yeas being 59 and the nays 58, the Speaker rose," &c.—The same error also appears in the Pamphlet containing the Debate. In the weekly Register the mistake is corrected.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the night of the 23d ultimo, the Reverend Jonathan Bryan, aged 48 years.

On the 7th ult. at Jericho, (L. I.) in the 79th year of her age, Jemima, consort of Elias Hicks. She was born in the same house in which she died, and in which her long life was spent.—Her remains were interred in the Friends' Burying Ground in Jericho—at the close of a large and solemn meeting, in which Elias Hicks (who was that day 81 years old) gave a feeling and interesting account of their union in the marriage covenant, in which they had lived more than 58 years, in the greatest harmody and affection.