ges supplied them with one million of dollars in coin, they supplied the Public with three millions of dollars in paper.* So much for the soundness of this " constitu-On the 2d of January, 1830, when Gen. reference to the Bank of the United States said that " it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency," the rates of domestic exchange were as follows, as appears from the New York Shipping and Commercial List :

Richmond, 1	per cent.	discount.
North Carolina 2	10 21	do,
Charleston, 1	10 2	do.
	10 2	do.
New Orleans, 1	w 11	do.
The rates on the	4th of Ma	rch. 1837, as
noted by the same	authority	. are as fol-
ows :		

Richmond,	1	to	$1\frac{1}{2}$	discount.	
North Carolina	21	-	Ν.,	do:	
Charleston,	21			do.	3
Savannah,	21	to	3	do.	10
New Orleans,	3	10	4	do.	

Let these two tables speak for themselves.

And now, reader with all these proofs before you of the total failure of all General Jackson's schemes of finance, can you read the following passage in his Farewell A idress, without asking yourself whether he was really in earnest ?

" My hamble efforts have not been spared during my administration of the Government to to resure the constitutional ourrency of gold and silver, and something I trust has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object."

AN EXAMINER.

*The circulation was increased between z. 1837. 1st January, 1834, and Ist Jan ninety millions of dollars.

From the Globe.

" We publish with plessure a communication from Mr. Stevenson, explanatory of his letter published to the New York Anerican, which was the subject of comment in the Globe of the 22d of Marco last. The haste and excitement. in which Mr. Stevenson wrote, may well count for the unlucky phraseology (to say the least of it) in which his letter was couched .-The writing of Mr. Rush's' letter, which was imputed to him, he declared " a wanton and barefaced calumny." The charge that he had " any agency or direction in the republication of Mr Van Buren's letter about the Bank of the United States," he pronounced " false and calumnious As ir. Sievenson says he fully accords with the sentiments expressed in the letter to Sher rod Williams, he cannot bilt perceive that the terms he employed in stating the truth in regard to its republication, were inappropriate. It he had been charged with having a beautiful ed tion of the Declaration of Independence published in London, he might have said the state ment, as to fact, was talse, but could not have said, as an admirer of that paper, that the impu Lation was " calumnious"

gentleman was here as the agent of a large local moneyed institution in the city of New York, and felt not only deeply interested, but alarmed at the state of em which had taken place, and was likely to the tional currency ;" and now its uniformity. crease. Knowing what had taken place, and the desire that I had manifested to prevent as Jackson, in his message to Congress, in far as I could, that state of things which the ed itor of the Commercial had charged me with en deavoring to produce, he addressed to me the friendly letter to which mine was an answer. It wis in this way that the correspondence took place. It is proper however, that I should currect a misapprehension into which he has a len, as to the declaration made by Mr. Bates to myself, and to which allusion is made by him to the extract of his letter to the friend in New York. Mr. Bates did not speak of Mr. Rush .-When casually speaking of the attack, which he had either seen or heard in the Commercial, he remarked that it was upjust to charge me with an attempt to injure the credit and institutions of our country, when my opinion had been relied on as counteracting that of others. -The conversation was an incidental one, and arose entirely from the attack in the Commercial Advertiser, which had just been received. This is a brief statement of this whole matter. I submit it to the liberal and just portion of my coun-

trymen, with a confidence that they will see it in its proper light, and appreciate the motives under which I have acted. A STEVENSON.

P. S .- Mr. S. has none of the publications to which the writer of the article in the Globs relers.

The Alexandria Gazette bits off the Minister to St. James with much tartness and truth. We believe, it is the source of general regret with that gentleman's friends, that he should have been so unmindful of self respect, as to have written such a letter as he has to the Kitchen Cabinent. Could he have had the benefit of their advice (i e. his real friends) his response to the-brutal assault of the Globe had been couched in far different terms.-Richmond Whig From the Alexandria Gazette, June 9. MR. STEVENSON.

True to his character, notwithstanding all his pomposity and high pretensions. Mr Stevenson, the Minister to Great Britain, crouches under the lash of his masters, and seeks safety in an explanation! Our readers will recollect the severe and uncalled for attack made upon Mr. Stevenson by the Globe some time since, for having dared to prosounce the assertion that he was with Mr. Rush in England, in writing letters calculated to injure the credit of the coun tr., 's wanton calumny." Instead of resenting that attack with dignity-instead of seeking to know whether it was authorized or not-or instead of throwing up his commission in disgust and coming home, he writes, to whom we do not know, for it is not stated, a letter of explanation which is oublished in the Globe, evidently, as an evidence of his repentance. The Globe, how ever. in republishing it hold him at arm's length, and while refusing to receive the reclaused singler very cordially, reads him another lecture upon the impropriety of his course, as an additional warning to be careful! And this is the fate of Andrew Ste-

CHANGE OF VIEWS

.We copy below, phia Democratic Herd

attached to the cause of Mr. Benton, a soi rited letter under the signature of "Pus-LICOLA." addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. We have no knowledge of the nounce your humbug'schemes, as the sheer real name of the writer-but we are assured by the Editor of the Herald that he has been a " strenuous advocate of the policy of the Specie Order." His eyes, nowever are now open to the mischief brought upon the country by that Order, and other kindred measures of which this is the fi-We commend his views and reflecnale, tions to those who, like him, have permitted themselves to be deluded by the artifices of men who are totally regardless of what they do, so that they can maintain their power :- Register.

To the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States

Sin :- Every friend to the country-every friend to humanity, and every honest man and good citizen, must deplore the de- boye par, and its credit unequalled by any plorable condition to which the currency of the nation has been reduced since you were appointed over the Treasury of the United States From the earliest time, it has been the invariable practice of all nations to give the credit of the prosperous finances of the country to the HEAD of the Treasury-and if those finances have become deranged, confused, and bankrupt. the custom has always prevailed to heap ignominy, expulsion and punishment upon his head. The blunders of Neckar produced the French Revolution-and the corruption and tyranny of Pill gave rise to English Reform 1 Nor is this practice contrary to reason, or unsupported by justice. The wealth and prosperity of all nations, either centre in their Treasury. or are influenced or controlled by its immense operations. - Where millions are heped upon millions-and where the sovereign power is the especially appointed guadian of the moneyed system, the Chief of the Treasury must be solely responsible for the derangement, and solely entitled to eredit for the prosperous condition of the ountry !" The power he wields is a sufficient reason for this accountability ! You sir. cannot shrink from the test-and if you would shrink, you yet cannot escapi .- I am now writing divested of all party dtributes-I give my party at this time , the winds of heaven, and address you face to fire as a man-and I here charge youwith fiscal mismanagement, involving muder. misery and human desolation of every character and species. You have assumed the management of the Treasury, and you have made it an engine to curse and oppress the people. How ? I will tell you for the hundredth time : By connecting it with gambling Banks, and loaning out the ail lions of the Treasury to pamper monopoli-ts, British agents and stockjobbers. 4 sir, here is the root of the evil. UM your mismanagement of the Treasury, your Girard Bank pet, alone has created warded-he was bound body and soul to some dozen of WESTERN FUNG BANKS, whose capitals are wind, and whose stock is a fraud on the community -a palpable and detestable bubble. An now, sir, this bastard brood of mushroon Banks is eating up your Treasury ; for the children have devoured their mother, and your Girard pet has sunk her capital upon the hypothecation at par of these fungus credit to his feelings as an American, and stocks, now worth nothing ! I have alreahis principles as a man,) was seized upon as dy apprised you that the original capial of \$1,500,000 of the Girard was never pad and we firmly believe that the Globe was in-and even when the Legislature corruptly increased it to five millions-not ity to make the attack upon him that it did, more than one half of the 5 millions cap to drive him to resignation. In that case tal has ever been realised !! It is calculathe Administration would have gained its ted on reasonable data, that its recent loss object and yet been relieved from some of es upon Western bank stock by hypothethe odium attached to his removal. Hence, cation, has, with other losses, sunk its although, urged, exhorted and entreated by whole capital paid in 1 ! consequently is Mr. Stevenson's friends, and appealed to by stock has fallen to \$33-and is in reality the Richmond Enquirer, the Globe never not worth more than \$25. Under these changed its ground, or abated an tota of its circumstances, you will consider how far hostility. And even, now, as we have just you can reconcile it to your sworn duties. try with British manufactures, and rob it, said, in accepting his letter of explanation. and the public interest to continue to make Mt S. meets with any thing but warm and the GIRARD BANK a DEPOSITORY

DRED MILLIONS of fresh bank PAPER | the more perfectly will they be satisfied that it | be called men for the People's money. capital, since the deposites were removed

from the Bank of the United States! Your experiment,' sir. has failed. Your depos ite bank system is a curse to the country and where it does not provoke execution. it is sure to excite deusion. scorp, laughter, and contempt. I here renounce and deinvention of knaves to cajole fools, and of charlatans to impose on ignorance the belief of wisdom, and on bonesty the false impression of patriotism!

And now, sir, what remains for you to do, some atonement for the wrongs you have inflicted upon the country, and as some evidence that you did not wilfully plunge her into ber present unparalleled calamities, but was led astray by false lights into undesigned error? In order to enswer this question with clearness. I will divide your duty under the following appropriate heads-

1st-In relation to the Treasury. 2d-In relation to the country. 3d-In relation to the people.

The first. I answer thus. The deposites were removed from the Bank of the United States, on the pica of their not being SAFE in that institution, when its funds were unimpaired, and its stock thirty per cent. asimilar institution in the world. The deposites in the Girard Bank you will immediately remove on the same plea, well founded-that bank having lost its capital and its stock at this time being actually FIFTY per cent. below par ! ! - Failing to do this you will incur the malediction of ev. ery honest mind in the Republic. But you cannot fail to discharge this imperious duty, because to do so would be wantonly to sac rifice millions of the public money !- Remove the public deposites from the Girard Bank. sir, not harshly-not with design to wound it, or wound the public credit, already too much shattered and impaired ! I usk you not even to take their specie-if they have it-but the bills of any sound banks. Act with the tenderness of a father, but the decision of a patriot. This is no time to tear open old wounds, or inflict fresh ones. My object is public good-not pri-

"It is impossible for Congress to enact a certain value on the paper of the State Banks. scoundrel. These are the men who They may say these banks are entitled to cred, it; but they cannot legislate them into the good opinion of the public. Credit is a thing which most take its own course. It can never happen most take its own course. It can never nappen agitation which they excite, and live by that the New York notes will be at par value in agitation which they excite. They are also invariably men of dubinus remarks Louisiana, or that the notes of the Louisiana invariably men of dubious reputation Banks will be at oar value in New York. In the notes of the United States Bank, we have a corrency of equal value every where ; and I say that there is not to be found in the whole world, abother institution whose notes apread so far and

it be, that a number of State Banks, scattered over two thousand miles of country, subject to wenty four different State Legislatures and State tribunals, without the possibility of any fine opportunity, for these gentry to man general concert of action, can supply the place of the general Bank? It cannot be. I see, Sir in the doctrines which have been advanced to day, only new distress and disaster, now insecurity and more danger to property, than the their peculiar arts of Demagogueism country has experienced for many years; because it is in vain to attempt to uphold the occupations of industry, unless property is made secure : or of the value of labor, unless its recompense is

PORTRAIT OF A "PRACTICAL POL ITICIAN." Drawn to the Life by an eminent Artist ; OR, ONE SITTING OF MARTIN VAN BUREN TO

JOHN C. CALHOUN. SCP Mr. Ritchie is a connoiseur-wha thinks be of the likeness?

Our friends of the South (I speak now of such as are friends of the Administration, who are all deeply interested in the articles of cotion and 10bacco, and who in relation to those articles, move altogether, and must be sincere.) found their course on the declaration of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives.) who comes forward here as the personal friend and political organ of the President elect. That Senator tells us that Mr Van Buren is a " practical politician." Sir, this word practical is a very important word We call a man a practical man who is a man of business. who is practical in his business. Mr. Van Buren is a politician.

That is his business, and we are told that he 's a practical politician? Now, Sir, what sort of an animal is a practical politician? I will endeavor t describe it. It is a man who considers the terms justice, right, patrioti-m & as all being so many abstractions, mere vague phrases, which it is ye ry well to use, but which are to be shaped whol vate misery or public evil. God forbid that ly by circumstances It is a man who acts in being carried off. It is impossible to estimate in a season like this there should breathe a each peculiar juncture as expediency may re- accurately the loss of property occasing heart so lost to sympathy with its fellow quire; who studies the men about him with

reference to such pretenders that De defined patriotism to be the last reing public mind in a ferment, and are always content and political turmoil. They are fed ng, the can the corruption they engender, and live character. They are desperate, because have lost respect ; insolent, because they are neath contempt. They are in poli hypocrites are in religion ; the devution of one, like the patriotism of the other, is then wide, with perfect credit in all places. How can inace ; and as the former bring piety in credit; so do the latter cover liberty with

> The present state of the currency their devution to the interests of the People and, as Virginia has a full share of them, we also expect, during the approaching session of the Legislature, to see a more than usual display

Baltimore, June 15 AWFUL FLOOD-LOSS OF LIVES AND IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The City of Baltunore was visited, along one o'clock this morning, with the work is structive calamity that has ever belaler During the greater part of yesterday, then was considerable fall of rain, which increase ed after night fall, and about 12 s'clock in in torrents About half after twelve to water of Jones' Falls had risen to us larming height, and not long after, a of the wooden bridges over the fall Bath street, was carried, away, and put down the stream, lodged against the bridge at Gay street.

This, of course, soon occasioned an inn. dation, and all the lower parts of the unit borhooil was speedily overthrown rain continued to fall with unexamplein lence for several hours, increasing the volume of water to such a degree as to sweep awards Bazaar Bridge near Baltimore st, the far Bridge leading from the Fish Market,and Draw Bridge at the City Block. The Sm Bridges at Gay street, Baltimore at Way st. and Pratt streets were not camed and but were greatly injoied, parts of the action by this calamity It cannot, we should pose, possibly be less than a million of the lars. Independently of the loss to the Car by the damage to the public Bridges, in destruction of the Centre Fountain and the paired, except by a very heavy expease ture. But the most distressing part of the unrative yet remains to be told. Notice than FOURTEEN PERSONS certainin and it is feared, many more, were suddening and most awfully hurried into eternity by the sudden 'rising of the waters' 'So sidden and overwhelming was the rush of the us undation that these unfortunate persons bal not time to escape from their dwellings and were found dead etther in init beds, at evidently in the act of a yain endeavor a In a house situary liday and Saratoga streets, were found the drowned bodies of Christopher Wust, the sexton of that Church, his wife and the children One of the children, an mini was in his cradle! The rest had started a frighted, from their beds, only to feel in utter impossibility of escape, from the me rent which surged and roared around him filing their apartment from floor to crist -Chronicle

We are gratified to perceive that Mr Stevensen has contradicted, in express terms, a part and by interence the whole, of Mr. John Duer's pustscript to Mr King.

LETTER FROM MR. STEVENSON LONDON, April 22, 1837.

I have just seen, in the Globe of the 22d of march, an article in relation to a letter of wine recently published in New York, which I have zead with painful surprise Of the tone of this article I shall forbear to speak: As the writer, however seems evidently to labor under a total misapprehension of the circumstances under which my letter was written, and the motives which prompted it, I feel it due to myself as well as others, to seize the earliest moment of making a frank explanation of the whole matter I have therefore, to request the publication this communication. It is gone manifest from the tenor of the article, that the writer is up der the impression that the letter written in vindication of myself, against the charges of the New York Advertuser, was calculated, if not to tended, to impeach the conduct of Mr. Rosti II relation to the sentiments contained in his letter to the editor of the Globe, and published last fall, and to express my dissent from the opin ions of Mr. Van Buren, 11 tis letter to Mr. Williams, republished in Loudon It is proper, in the first place, to state explicitly, that nothing of the kind was either intended or thought of by myself. I certainly had no alluston to either when I wrote my letter, nor to the republication in London of Mr. Van Boren's letter, further than to state that I had had no perticipation in that republication, nor any one connected with the mission. In doing this, I intended to express no opinion as to the propriety of the republication by oth rs 'My relations both with mr. Van Buren and Mr. Rush forbid any such thing. With the views contained in Mr. Van Boren's letter to Mr. Williams, I am in full and supposing that in any thing I have done here. tion have not undergone the slightest change, therefore be choked off ' Men of the disposiwhen it was proper to do so, as my friends well know, and none more so, as I feel persuaded, cible, petulent, and apt from self pride to than Mr Rush Nor did | totend any thing more, in speaking of my being the representa- In this our Minister differs from his tribe. tive of my whole country, than that a defence of He is calculating, and wary He can parry myself against the calumnies of the Commercial. The charge, it will be borne in mind was that I was not acting as a partisan under the cloak of my ministerial office, and attempting to " injure the credit and insulutions of my therefore, find him in the letter which foi ao unizy ." Not feeling myself called on while here to entar into our home contest of party, no public in terests seeming to require it, I frankly disclaimed having done so in my letter . I did not, how - | fied so are we. ever, feel myself warranted in expressing the opinion that the bank was insolvent, or unable to meet its engagements, or that its charter would be abrogated, unless cause should be shown to warrant it, of which I was uninformed. and could express no opinion. On the contrary. when the commercial embarrassments and dis tress commenced here, and great alarm began to be entertained by the community in relation to the credit and institutions of our country, my cates. General Jackson, it is evident, can opiaton was frequently asked as to the solvency and ability of our moneyed institutions, and especially those of Philadelphia and New York and was freely given; under the hope of dissi-pating the fears that were entertained, and re-storing confidence. All this of course became

venson, the American Minister to Great Britainl

We never had any doubt an to the nature and object of the Globe's attack upon Mr. Stevenson. That gentleman had been rethe Administration, and he had no influence in Virginia. These three things com bined, rendered it desirable that he should be relieved of his embassy -especially since the post was an important one, and wanted for some favorite of 'more account,' as General Jackson used elegantly to say. Hence Mr. Stevenson's letter (a letter which did an excuse for the contemplated movement, authorized and directed by those in authorhearty welcome. The Administration has for the PUBLIC MONEY !!!! been disappointed, and they must bear it with as good grace as they can, hoping for a more convenient opportunity to effect their purpose.

pretensions (literally,) fond of power, amtion of Mr S. are generally however, itrasresent an insult promptly if not effectually. a thrust without wincing, and if necessary, conceal his sense of an injury, when interest dictates the policy of concealment We, lows, qutetly pocketing all the harsh things said of him by the Official Journal, and proceeding with great coolness to make his peace as well as he is able. If he is satis-

I have already told you that the public treasure of the American people ought, on no occasion, to be converted into bounty money to the foreign manufacturer, and a

Mr Stevenson is a man of considerable scourge of misery to the American operative Yet this unnatural, cruel, and suicidal perfect acrord. Not is there any authority for bittous of distinction, puffy concerted and measure, is a prominent part of your fiscal consequential. - A foreign mission tickles mismanagement ! You select the Gaard I have acted as the friend or partisan of the his vanity, and gives him room for the kind Bank as a depository and that Bank loans bank My opiot as in relation to that institu- of display that he likes - He cannot easily out YOUR MILLIONS to the BRITISH MONOPOLIZING IMPORTERS AND XCHANGE BROKERS. who use the

sam for our woes, and palliatives for our wrongs. Let it be the study of all to mitigate, not increase the misery of the people. This, sir is what I conceive to be your duty in relation to the Treasury

Ou the second branch-in relation to the country,' what is your obvious duty? | fully playing upon it, will get hold of the mind What is the condition of the country?-Employment taken from the laborer; looms idle; manufactories deserted; spades thrown by; general idleness, and universal want! Duvise some scheme to remedy this evil Let your sagacity draw on your invention to restore industry to the country, by the proper use of the money, whose perversion has flung all our social relations into disastrous and runnous derangement. If you cannot do this, your path of duty is clear before your records, and tes abler men assume the post which your imbecility has dishonored, procisely the policy that was pursued in the Ital perhaps your corruption soiled.

. In relation to the People,' - What is your duty, at this awful crisis ? Want of work and want of moury-& want of readare the fruits,sir, the bitter fruits of a mismanaged Treasury, operating thro' the deposite bank system to expend the paper currency, depreciate its value, and lead to a collision between credit and specie! You owe it to the neople, to make money & work plenty, make it scarce. Reverse your proceedings, work.money.& bread will become abundant Then, the curses that are now nightly heap ed upon your devoted head will be turned into praises' At present, famine wrings from the heart's core of the people their malediction upon your head. Nor, in this harvest of curses, is your PRESIDENT for gotton ! Mr. Van Buren enjoys an ample share of popular malediction, extorted by the sufferings of the people, for having permitted you, his servant, to deluge this counby gamblers and stock jobbers, under the patronage of your forty million Treasury. " PUBLICOLA."

-----TORY OPINIONS.

Mr. Secretary Taney said of the Deposite Banks in 1833 .- By agreements among them selves to honor each other's notes and drafts. they are providing a general cuttency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States." General Jackson, in his message of 1834, observes-The States hank are found fully ademate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States quite as promptly, and with the same cheap-

creatures, as to think of any thing but bal- great care, with a view to a given end ; who, studies especially their assailable points, and who uses thein as instruments for the accomplishment of his own purposes.

It, for example, there be near him a Chief Magistrate distinguished by strong passions, a injury to the Centre Market House, in very determined will, and a good dea! of person streets, the pavements, &r. cannot be me al vanity, he will touch that vanity, and by skill and will of its possessor, and having once ob-

tained a firm hold upon the Chief Magistrate,he will employ the power and influence of such an individual to an object eminently practical, viz . the attainment of his own political ends. The same thing he does with all other men around him. He uses them all, he turns them all to practical us for he is himself " practical." He wks at particulars, and considers all proposi tions of a general nature as mere abstractions. with which a wise man will not too much con cern himself A practical politician judges of all actions by the erent. If they are successful is in favor of them; if not me the

ian republics, and weighs every principle of morals and patriousin by the degree in which it will conduce to a cettain given purpose which is to be gained. This is a practical politician. And now I will tell you how such a politician is likely to act in regard to the tariff question. He sees in the opening of that question a gain the means and prospect of a great increase of power; by rightfully managing the States aud displaying them off in a skilful manuer against each other, and standing ready to make the most of every assault, he will hope to get in by the inverse of the measures you used to to his hands an entire control ; -by putting all things affort he calculates to bring them all unin the management of the TREASURY, and der the Government to be managed, and this, let that management result as it may to them, must be promotive of his interest. Now the South, as we all know, has an interest in the principles

of free trade. What is likely to be her fate up der such a system of things, it is easy to tell She brings him the least weight, and her interest will therefore be the soonest disposed of in whatever way it can be made the most of. Richmond Whig.

From the Political Arena, (Va.)

PEOPLE'S MEX .- There is a class of politiians who denominate themselves People's men. by excellence. This popular name they arrogate to themselves, as a peculiar privilege .-They are in a republic what the flatterers of roval power are in a monarchy. In advocating public measures, they never trouble themselves about the right and the expedient : all they seek to know is, what will be acceptable and palatable to the majority. Political tide waiters, their whole business is to watch, their whole art to find out, or to anticipate, the fluctuations of popular opinion, and to launch themselves upon the flooding wave They seek not to en lighten and to instruct, but to adapt and mould themselves to the public mind The real ad vantage and permanent well being of the com munity are considerations which find no place in their bosoms ; to accomplish good ends by hon-

The news from Florida in relation to the be gitive Indians in the vicinity of the Course hatchee Bay, is by no means satisfacted lettel to the Editor of the Penszcola Gira dated at LaGrange on the 21st ust, give I account of a fight near Black Creek, stat thirty three whites and a party of Indanwhich five of the latter were killed, and add taken prisoner. Black Creek is about 16 all from LaGrange. Another murder wis atte ted at the Cow-ford by the Indians of the m son of a Mr Lawrence On the 930, 1000 fight took place at the Alaqua Creek, shoring miles from LaGrange, in which twe're land were killed, and ten made prisoners. The P sacola Gazette adds the following paragraph is reported that the Indians killed, with or nearly all prisoners ; that there . was the man among the slain, - the rest were port children!'

The U.S. District Judge for Middle Fa has pronounced a judgment of circles can gainst'a British vessel under nevel circusul The case aruse out of a conflict betweet emancipation laws of Great Britise, and laws of the United States, against the mil tion of slaves A passenger in the British er Bahamian, brought into the port of chicola a negro, who had been macunity Nassaa, under the British statute and bet preatice for a term of years. The erest term in such case give bond to uppy thurities for the delivery of the appreside end of the time. The negro was breefing Apalachicula to be bound out for the term apprenticeship-and the claiment dead this was under the meaning of the Act of United States, the importation of a sine negro was found on shore, and the test for breach of the law. The judgment de that the offence was clearly within the deline of the law-and condemned the vesel Mobile Regist

From the Baltimore Patriot.

It is currently reported that Mr. Virgil Maxey, Solicitor of the Treasury, is to obtain a Diplomatic mission to Belgium, and that a Mr Alfred Baich of Nasbville, is to be rewarded with the place Mr Mascy vaprovide for his friends by billeting them on

millious to run this country in debt to England, dram us of our specie flood us with for eign goods, & starve the American manufacturerby the misapplication of his own money! These, sir, are facts For these facts you are beinously guilty; and to these facts are we indebted for that wide-spread misers and ruin which has overtaken the American operative, in the fairest country upon earth. where the fertile soil yields abundance of fruits, as a sweet reward for the labors of man-and where the folly and tyranny of men are the only curse which falls upon the people, to remind them that, by their crimes, they once forfeited the favor of heaven, and catry on their brow the eternal brand of misery and disobedience.

I have, sir, been a specie carrener man, up to the hub'-a Jacksonman-and a Bentonman But your deposite bask system has cured me of all these follies, delusions, and infatuations. Your gold and silver currency song has only been set to muthe Treasury, as he used to do when he was sic to amuse a deluded people, while your the Government solitary and alone.' The DEPOSITE BANKS were expanding the lower cabinet will be rejoiced when the So- PAPER SYSTEM upon the strength of licitor shall turn his back upon Washington your Treasury tunds! Where is your GOLD known to the friend (John Duer, Esq. of New They have been long trying to get rid of and SiLVER ? You have it not. What Kork) to whom my letter was addressed. This hum. have you got in their place ? TWO HUS-

orable means never comes within the scope In his message of 1835, Gen. Jackson further herves :

" All the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and CURBENCY, are supplied as well as they have ever been before.' We shall some gain in the place of the Bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country' The attainment of such result will lighten the great tax which our paper sustem has so long collected from the earnings of labor.'

Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in his report of December, 1834, on the system of distributing the public money ; says that the 'general currency if the country has greatly improved instead of deteriorated '

In his report of 1835, the Secretary farther observes-'In Mississippi and Illinois it is understood that bills under five dollars have not recently been issued. The great benefits which already resulted to the general condition of the currency &rc. &rc.

in the report of 1836, of the same sagacious Secretary, it is stated that-'The prospects on the subject of the currency is therefore, on the whole, becoming more satisfactory, even without forther legislation

WHIG OPINIONS.

Mr. Webster, in reply 10 Mr. Wright in the Senate, in 1884, said :-

I venture to predict that the longer gentlemen pursue the experiment which they have devised.

their selfish agoitton Popularity, not tame, t their object and desire ; they are worshippers at the shrine of furture alone The desterity which they evince in their tortuous windings and numerous tergiversations, would be worthy of admiration, were it not deserving of contempt, Sometimes, indeed, their sagacity is at fanit, and they find themselves unexpectedly thrown ont of the corrent, in which they were swimming to fortupe and tavor. Their perplexity then is really amusing, and the floundering efforts which

they make to get back again are 'irresistibly ludicrous. We can conceive no situation more deserving of contemptoous pity than that of one of those so cailed People's men. when he finds himself, through some mistake, (for it is never done intentionally.) unexpectedly in the minori ty. He is like a fish that has ventured too far with the tide, and is left suddenly high and dry upon the beach. In vain does he flounder and pitch, and beat the sand with his tail and fins.

His plunging efforts but fix him tighter in his unnatural situation, until the fortunate finder divides his carcass and cuts up his blubber.

These People's men alias demagogues, are the curse and scourge of a republic. They flat- | no accommodation for them .- In order, ter the prejudices and debauch the principles of the People. They seduce them into evil, and have often led them to their destruction. They are almost always mere trading politicians, who live by their prostitution, and have no other visi- this will only afford temporary relief, as at ble means of subsistance. Instead of People's that the applications are now as net of collecting the public revenue by State banks, men, it has been justly said, they should rather they are in mid winter.

NEW YORK, Jak

The Fruits - It is paining in the extent witness the dis'ress now prevaiining this our city, yet neverifieiess, we cannot be feel indignant when we know that the portion of it exists among foreign paper have been thrown upon our shores for pose of being illegally introduced into the We learn from good authority that the House at Bellevue is now filled to over and the Commissioners were yesterday ed to decline receiving any more, as the to meet the exigencies of the unes, building, 55 feet long, is now going up a well's Island, and will be completed a set

possible, for the reception of applicants