

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE ADVERTISER.]

"You are thought here to be the most senseless and fit man for the Constable of the watch; therefore bear you the lantern." Much ado about Nothing.

MR. EDITOR,

It was with emotions of mingled admiration and delight, that I lately read the profound, patriotic and statesmanlike views of Squire Holmes as contained in his Resolutions. I find myself at a loss, however, which most to admire, the mere beauty and elegance of the composition or the profound and philosophic views of this embry statesman. Old Edgefield has long enjoyed a merited reputation for generosity, bravery and public spirit; but it was left for Squire Holmes to establish for his country, honor and distinction in the field of letters; and for himself a name and station among the Literati of the earth. How deeply is it to be regretted that the retiring modesty of this modern Cincinnatus should have deprived his country so long of his services in her National Council! I trust that the modest merit of this retiring genius will be no longer overlooked by the people.—The State may justly regard her loss as a gain, when she reflects that the destruction of her City has led to the discovery of this ripe scholar and profound statesman. But for that calamity this flower too might have been "born to blush unseen"—this light of Edgefield might ever have remained under the bushel. After having tried the sword and the ermine and finding that he was not destined to flourish either in the camp or on the bench, he has at last most fortunately discovered that his genius lies in legislation.

It is said that the disregard of all conventional rules is indicative of a great mind. A bold and original genius scorns to follow the beaten track, but carves out its own course. Were you not delighted to see this mark of genius in the redoubtable Colonel? Witness his bold, original and beautiful Orthography—his lofty contempt, sir, of Lindley Murray and all his pitiful rules about Syntax and Prosody. Mark how they all vanish before the pen of the valiant Colonel. Lest however in your admiration for the substance you may have omitted to admire the drapery, I will attempt to collect, for the benefit of your readers, a few of the many gems which lie scattered through this literary mine. The renowned Col. Crockett used to boast that with that little book (Walker's pocket Dictionary) he could spell against creation.—How true, sir, has the Squire excelled even the most famous of his kind! He can not only spell your Crockett; but even out-spell the Dictionary! His great soul scorns the assistance of any book. I trust that Squire Holmes will, ere long, himself write a book upon the "art of spelling." Now, if that thick scull'd old fellow, Sam. Johnson, (the Dictionary man) had been after drawing up some Resolutions about "pre-legislation" he would have spelt some how after this fashion: Called, Secretary, Legislature, Session, unprecedented. Mark the superiority of Justice Holmes' genius—his striking improvements in Orthography—"Cold," "Secretary," "Legislator," "Session," "Unprecedented," and the like. I look forward with delight to the day when "Homes on the art of Spelling" shall stand in my Library, pre-eminent above Walker, Webster and Johnson. I am now fully convinced of the truth of honest Dogberry's doctrine, namely, that "reading and writing comes by nature." It was thus clearly that Justice Holmes acquired his, for we know that such learning is not to be found in the books.

Upon reading these Resolutions, as is my habit, I fell to musing upon the motives which influence man in his course through life. I asked myself, what motive is that which could induce a man, voluntarily, to expose his own ignorance, and hold himself up to public scorn and ridicule? Could it be from the pitiful and childish vanity of seeing his name in the newspaper? Will a man to avoid obscurity, put on the motley coat and write fool in his own forehead!

Having considered the literary merit, let us for a moment contemplate the profound learning of this constitutional Lawyer.—These famous Resolutions commence by resolving, "that we believe the extra session of our legislature to be unconstitutional, unwise and impolitic." Bear with me whilst I put to you a few plain questions. And if you feel that they are about to take off your epidemics, only call to your aid your political philosophy and submit to them quietly: "You have often told us you know, what vir us there is in SUBMISSION."

You have declared that you believe the extra session of the legislature to be "unconstitutional." And unfortunately for yourself, you have been guilty of the imprudence of publishing this declaration in the public Journal of the District.—Turn to the 13th Section of the 2nd Article of the Constitution of South Carolina, and you will find the following words: "The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly."

What say you to this? Colonel, you surely have never read the Constitution of your own State. How dare you then attempt to enlighten our judgments upon Constitutional questions! I am bound in

charity to think that you never have. For if you had, you would have known that the extra session was, at least, not unconstitutional. I think too highly of your intellect to suppose that you could not understand it. And too highly of your political integrity to suppose you would wilfully misrepresent. Which horn of the dilemma do you choose? In charity I will goad you with the smoother. You confess then, that you were denouncing men for differing with you on a question which you were profoundly ignorant. "Truly, a mighty man has fallen in Israel." I sincerely, sir, commiserate your situation. I would it were so you could be spared this castigation! But public policy forbids it. You have thrown down the gauntlet. You have had the strange indiscretion of holding yourself forth as a statesman, competent to direct public opinion. You have done more; you have denounced the course pursued by our Representatives as "unprecedented, unconstitutional and unwise." You have resolved to proscribe every one who does not entertain the same constitutional doctrines as yourself. What right then have you to complain when you are in turn assailed? If your ignorance has been exposed and you are held up to ridicule, with what propriety can you murmur? Are you not the aggressor? Had you remained with us in the station of a private citizen, I should have been the last on earth to wound your feelings on account of a difference of opinion. But, sir, when you voluntarily leave us to become a politician—when for the purpose of giving yourself prominence, you are dictating to others and degrading your District—when you are attempting to rouse popular prejudice, and commence throwing fire-brands and raising the cry of proscription, I feel it my solemn duty as a man and a citizen of Edgefield, regardless of consequences, to rebuke such conduct and to hold it up in its naked deformity to the public gaze. I am a citizen of the District, and as deeply interested in its welfare as you are; I have the same right to entertain and express my opinions, that you have, upon all matters of legislation, and I am not to be deterred by any base feeling of self interest or personal peril. You, sir, think yourself competent to direct public opinion in this District. I differ with you. The people will judge between us. To their decree I will submit most cheerfully.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[FOR THE ADVERTISER.]

"A marvelous witty fellow I assure you; but I will go about with him. Come you hither, sirrah, a word in your ear, sir, I say to you it is thought you are false knaves." Shakespeare.

MR. EDITOR,

If the consciousness of the proud position which South Carolina occupies among her sisters, affords me a high gratification as a Carolinian, what must be my feelings as a Nullifier, of Edgefield, when I reflect that that District has by its intelligence and independence—by the singleness and depth of its devotion to the State, been chiefly instrumental in elevating her to her present pre-eminence. To what can we attribute the unrivalled reputation which S. Carolina now enjoys, except to the disinterested motives and high impulses by which her people have ever been impelled to sacrifice all things for her protection or promotion? How then can she maintain her present position unless she can perpetuate this principle!

A desire to perpetuate it as well as a belief, that it is the imperative duty of every son of Carolina, to preserve the eschection of his State, as carefully as he would his own, free from blot or blemish, has determined me to make the following comment on Col. Holmes' Resolutions.

I am proud of my State; but I glory in my District. If S. Carolina is distinguished, Edgefield has contributed to that distinction in no small degree. This is no idle boast. In thirty two, when the star of our State was obscured by the dark clouds of despotism—when the sun of prosperity shone no longer upon us and when even hope had folded up her Iris wing, where was Old Edgefield? Ask Col. Holmes if her members! and when her brave sons had congregated together and offered their bodies as a foundation upon which might be erected a Temple to Liberty—when they were about pouring out their life blood as a libation upon the altar of patriotism—where was this gallant defender of the Constitution!

Do you suppose, Col. Holmes, that we are to be dictated to by a man whose heart sank and whose cheek blanched in those days of danger? Do you suppose, sir, that we will trust a man who would but yesterday, have crimsoned his hands in the precious blood of Carolinians? Do you expect to blind our eyes as to your motives by the brilliancy of your genius—or are you so senseless as to suppose that the men who in thirty two would have lavished not money but blood, who would have given "not earth but heaven" to have saved their State have lost all love for her? Permit me to inform you, sir, that our feelings are as fixed—our love as lasting—our devotion as deep—our prayers as fervent for the "honor of our affections and land of our allegiance," as your hatred is abiding and your curses are bitter! We followed not your advice in thirty two nor will we now. The safety of your State was then dependant up-

on the safety of Charleston; you refused your protection—where are you now? You appealed then to our fears and we were deaf, think you we will listen now when you appeal to our purses? You are deficient in judgment. Strange as it may seem to you, there are men, who are not utterly selfish; there are men, who do not consider all things a naught in comparison with filthy lucre—there are men, who worship at the shrine of patriotism and how not the knee to manum? Avarice is unfriendly to liberty. The miserable miser would bear oppression rather than risk his ill-gotten gains on the troubled ocean of Revolution! Did the fear of having your property confiscated incline you to submission in thirty two? Or were you but acting out your natural disposition and is hatred for Carolina innate?

You are one of those men, Col., whose patriotism can be thrown into convulsions by the loss of a sou—though you can look with perfect composure upon mangled constitutions and violated rights. Though I blush in doing so, yet will I acknowledge (if it will be any consolation to you) that you are not a sui generis. There is a clique of Tiger-tail Chiefs with their two and a half furlong who wage as merciless a war upon all civilization and enlightened legislation in this District as their illustrious name-sake does upon defenceless women and children in Florida. These are your would-be-politicians who for the purpose of being fawned on by the Candidates present to more influence than they have—object to all wise legislation to prove that they think for themselves—read, the Advertiser and talk about the Constitution.

But my business is with you. Why did you publish your Resolutions? We very well know your sentiments with regard to any measure which might benefit South Carolina. But, you may be ambitious and may be looking forward to political preferment. Suppose now that you could excite the People upon this question—that they could forget and forgive your past offences—that the ticket which you propose could not be made up without yourself—Do you suppose, sir that they would send you to legislate for them, who have just made so signal and ridiculous a display of your ignorance? Be advised—writing resolutions is not your fort. As a private citizen you may be respected, as a politician you cannot. When you set yourself up as a Censor in the community you must expect to have all the changes rung on your ignorance—your arrogance, and past political peccadillos. Take my advice & draw yourself again into your shell—you must be content to creep. Nature has given you no wings and if you attempt to soar, you must expect the fate of Icarus. I talk to you plainly because I really wish you well and dislike to hear you laughed at. Were I your enemy I would remain silent & permit you to continue writing—I hope you will appreciate my motives and take my advice. You set yourself up for a great man & no doubt honestly believe it. If you wish any one to agree with you however, you must leave off writing Resolutions. I will tell you candidly, that out I saw it with my own eyes I could not believe that Col. Bygones who had been one of the leaders of a party in Edgefield and who is now an expounder of the Law was really ignorant that the Governor had the Constitutional right to convene the Legislature. So you see you have injured your reputation already.

Unobtrusive ignorance should be pitied. But can you who have denounced our Governor as a usurper, and our Legislators as knaves, urge this plea with any semblance of justice? Your case, Col., does not deserve compassion; but as I am speaking to you "more in sorrow than in anger," I will even in the "midst of deserved wrath remember mercy." But what reason have you for objecting to the proceedings of the Legislature? Do you not know that every taxpayer is a stock-holder in the bank of the State, & that consequently every one is benefited by an increase of the capital of that bank? Do you not know that so APPROPRIATION has been made and that Charleston has been rebuilt without EXPENSE TO THE PEOPLE. About what then are you raving? I am as much opposed to useless expenditures and appropriations as you are, but there has been no appropriation.—It is useless to reason with you who are ignorant of what it is to which you are objecting. There has been no "Charleston and Rail Road Bill" passed by the Legislature. Will you tell me honestly why you are objecting to an increase of the Bank capital? Is it because it will contribute to the prosperity of South Carolina? I am truly sorry that time can effect no change in your feelings. Or is it for the privilege of eating pinders in Columbia that you would damn your state and denounce her protectors? Or is it that you derive a contemptible gratification from holding that two-and-a-half your influence over the heads of refractory candidates? You are what might be called a man of influence in your neighborhood, are you not Colonel? A sort of "Sir Oracle"—"A wise fellow and which is more, an officer and one that knows the Law, go to, a rich fellow enough, go to."

You talk of the effects of legislation on a Sovereign State—how long is it since you have been convinced that S. Carolina was a Sovereign State? But I must conclude; I am no candidate

nor am I kin to a candidate. You, your resolutions, your Preamble (as soon as it is published) and your principles are by your own act rendered obnoxious to criticism and comment! If you have heard the truth, it is of your own seeking! If it is disagreeable, mend your ways! Though your Resolutions are the merest compound of prejudice, arrogance and ignorance that I have ever seen—I have treated you with much leniency in consideration of the imperfection of human nature; for if the best of us are far from being perfect—it is not surprising, that you who "have more flesh than common men should like." Sir Jack Falstaff "have also more fenity." "If Adam fell in the days of innocence—what could we expect from poor squire Holmes in these days of villainy?"

A NULLIFIER

MR. EDITOR,

In compliance with the request of the Edgefield Ministerial Conference, I send, for insertion in your columns, an abstract of its late proceedings, on the 4th July. The day was spent in full and free interchange of thought and feeling on subjects of importance to the Gospel Ministry and to the welfare of the churches. Among these causes of the low state of religion, now so painfully existing, and the measures for their removal, engaged very particular attention, and elicited many important suggestions. The chairman was requested to prepare an essay on "the most suitable measures for elevating the standard of piety among the members and Ministers of the Churches." The following supplies were appointed for the protracted meetings of the year, viz., The Brethren Brunson and Hill to attend at Callahams on the Friday before the 5th Lord's day in July; The brethren Johnson and Z. and W. Watkins, at Bethany at Republican on the Friday before the 1st Lord's day in August; Z. & W. Watkins, Hill, Abney, Brunson, and Chiles for Gilgal on the Friday before the 3rd Lord's day in August; Johnson Z. and W. Watkins for Dry Creek on the Friday before the 5th Lord's day in September; M. M. Abney, Hill, and Chiles for Benah on the Friday before the 2nd Lord's day in September.

The next meeting of Conference was appointed to be held at 9 o'clock on the Friday before the meeting of the next Edgefield Baptist Association at Ping Pleasant Meeting House. Members of churches, Ministers, & Messengers from Sister Association aer respectfully and affectionately invited to attend. W. B. JOHNSON, Chairman. July 6th, 1838.

Domestic News.

From the Charleston Mercury.

FROM FLORIDA.—By the schr. Allure, Capt. Gomez, arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine, where we received the Herald of the 23d ult., from which we copy the following:—

"THE WAR ENDED."—On the 27th inst. a detachment of U. S. Dragoons, about 30 in number, under Capt. Beall scouting in the neighborhood of San Felipe, near Newnansville, discovered an Indian trail, which was followed up, and while in the pursuit, were suddenly attacked by a gang of Indians estimated at about 60. Capt. Walker of Alachua county, acting as guide, was in the advance, and was mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. The fire was kept up for some minutes with spirit on both sides. Six of the dragoons were wounded. They succeeded in driving the Indians a short distance into a hammock, where the force of the troops, was too small to follow them. Two Indians were found killed; the dragoons retreated in good order, bringing with them the body of Capt. Walker, who, while retreating the Indians came out of the hammock, and commenced firing, but a long distance off. Capt. Dale, of the Dragoons with his company, had gone towards the Okeleneke Swamp which was the reason no more force could be procured.

Capt. Walker was, we learn, much esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss is greatly to be regretted. He has left a widow and several small children. Here is another widow and more orphans added to the list of savage barbarities. We offer her our most heartfelt sympathies for her bereavement; and commend her to the "father of the fatherless," for support and consolation under this afflicting dispensation.

TALLAHASSEE, June 23.

We learn by a gentleman direct from Tampa that a day or two before leaving, the Indians who came in with Alligator in that place, made an attempt to escape. A party of 20 warriors stole horses, loaded them with provisions, and decamped in the night. Gen. Taylor immediately dispatched two companies of troops in pursuit, who succeeded in capturing the horses and provisions; but the Indians made their escape. On the return of the troops, twenty five horses laden with provisions, were also captured. It was the intention no doubt of the warriors to have made their escape, but the vigilance of Gen. Taylor prevented it. Alligator is yet at Tampa, and we are informed in the employ of Gen. T., at high wages, to bring in the Indians.

We have little hopes of inducing the Indians yet to surrender. Their movements are most hostile.—We learn that every post abandoned by our troops has been destroyed. Fort Clinch on the Withlacoochee, Fort King, and Fort Mellon have been burnt, and most of the bridges in the nation have been destroyed. Scarcely had our troops passed the bridge near Fort K. ere it was burned by the Indians, who were following close in the rear of the army.

Our informant states that Gen. Taylor is pursuing Gen. Jesup's plan of coining the hostiles. We are mistaken in our opinions entertained of this officer, if he suffers him-

self imposed upon more than once by the treachery of this faithless remnant of Seminoles.

ST. JOSEPHS, June 20.

On Saturday last, a gentleman of this place, while bathing in the Bay on the opposite shore from the town, was attacked by a Shark, and had his foot severely bitten. Prompt aid was afforded and the wound bandaged in a way to prevent a serious loss of blood. In a very few minutes after the accident, more than a dozen sharks were seen swimming around, attracted no doubt by the smell of the blood, and one exhibited such ravenous ferocity as to seize a stick, thrust at him by one of the party, by which he was nearly drawn out of the water. This is the first instance we have known, in this Bay, in which an attack has been made by a shark on a living person.

From the Washington Globe.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.—The bill to deliver the Government from Bank control of its finances, has been lost in the House by a majority of four-eighths. We deeply regret this result. It is our settled conviction that the private pursuits of individuals or corporations should never be blended with the business of the Government, and that legislation for a community should never be rendered subservient to one commanding associated interest; that banking, simply as a business, would be more safely and usefully conducted if left to work out its own prosperity, without reliance on Government favors or funds; and that Government would be more purely, equally and economically carried on—would be maintained more perfectly in all its Republican principles, if the influence of banks were excluded from the elections, from the legislation, and the executive administration of the nation. This, it seems to us, can only be accomplished by placing corporation interests precisely upon the same footing, in regard to the Government and its money, as individuals. A line of separation should be drawn to divide Government more absolutely from corporation than from individual concerns; for while the latter might only embarrass, the former must gradually engross, with the pecuniary advantages, a preponderating weight in the legislative and executive administration. To take the Government out of the hands of a class, and to fix it for ever on the broad basis of the popular will, was doubtless the object of the Executive recommendation of the disjunction of government and banking. In this view, the great, permanent principles and interests of the Republic were considered, rather than temporary convenience—present local or personal advantage—immediate official or political interest.

The vote of the House of Representatives has, however, disposed of the simple, unadulterated proposition submitted by the President, and sanctioned by the Senate.—We feel proud, notwithstanding its defeat, of the pure, patriotic, distinctive Republican purpose of the recommendation and of the noble Democratic support by which it was sustained in the House. Of the whole number of members returned to Congress by Democratic suffrages, only four separated from their friends on this question. Of this number, we do not believe more than four or five are thoroughly identified with the Opposition, or will unite with them in the policy they propose as the preliminary step to the re-establishment of the National Bank. Mr. Webster, it is known, some days ago submitted a proposition to surrender the public money again to the use of the State banks, to be invested in trade and speculation, and to renew that experiment, which, having before predicted its failure, he and his friends found it easy to accomplish, and which they would now repeat, with the open avowal that its certain failure a second time must result in compelling the people, who have for the last six years resisted the recharter of a National Bank, again to submit to that alternative.

There is, we have no doubt, a decided majority in the House of Representatives sincerely opposed to the surrender of the Treasury to banking purposes; opposed to Mr. Webster's scheme for the renewal of the experiment, with the prediction of failure in advance, and the declared design on his own part, and of the whole party with whom he acts, in the end to overthrow it; and opposed to that substitute—a National bank—which Mr. Webster and his friends do not hesitate to say they mean to establish upon the wreck of that system now proposed by them to be pitched up ad interim. On that portion of the majority justice alike to the immediate project and ultimate object of Messrs. Webster, Clay, and the National Bank party, who acted with them on the recent occasion, rests the responsibility of devising some mode of administering the public finances, which shall not make them accessory to the policy of the Federal party.

William B. Rochester.—There was one accident connected with the melancholly disaster (the loss of the Palaski), which closed his career, which might not be lost, although a name is lost that ought to be originally recorded. Judge Rochester was feeble from protracted indisposition.

A fellow-sufferer from the explosion, an athletic young man, possessing a noble soul, saw his condition, and it left unaided, his inevitable fate. That young man had constructed a float for himself, upon which he was buoyed up while the Judge was without the means of reaching the boat.

The young man generously insisted that the Judge should save himself upon his own raft, while he would endeavor to take care of himself as he otherwise might. The deed was a noble one, but Providence denied that it should be crowned with success.—Both the Judge and his benefactor perished—the former among the breakers in attempting to land, the latter amidst the fragments of the wreck.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Franklin (Pa) Intelligencer

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—The Steam Boat Beaver bus' one of her boilers about 30 miles below Franklin, on Sunday evening the 10th inst., on her upward passage, by which two firm men were severely scalded, and one slightly. The life of one of the sufferers was for some time despaired of, but it is said he is now doing well. The boilers burst unaccountably, making a hole which would probably average 12 or 14 inches square.

The accident arose from the carelessness or incapacity of the engineer, who, with the firemen, had smuggled liquor on board, had taken too freely, and suffered the water in the boilers to become too low, while a strong fire was kept up in order to propel the boat through what is called Parker's Falls, where the accident took place.

From the Correspondence of Char. Mercury. WASHINGTON, July 2.

The Vice President having left his seat, the Senate was called to order to-day by the Secretary. A president pro tempore was then elected, and Mr. King having 37 votes on the first ballot, was declared to be chosen, and took the chair. Mr. King briefly returned his thanks to the Senate for this renewed mark of their confidence, and declared his intention to merit it by the impartial discharge of his duties.

Mr. Calhoun presented the Charleston memorial on the subject of steamboat disasters.

REPEAL OF THE DEPOSITE ACT.—Mr. Wright's bill to repeal the deposite act of '36, with the exception of so much as relates to depositories with the States and with the exception of the last clause of the 5th section, which it suspends till October 1st, was taken up. A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Preston and Webster opposed the bill, and Messrs. Strange and Bouton supported it.

Mr. Calhoun briefly expressed his dissent to the measure. By an unfortunate and incorrect construction of the act of 1789, long acquiesced in, bank paper had, he said, been received and disbursed, instead of the strictly constitutional currency, gold and silver, and banks had been employed as depositories, instead of the officers of the Government. This construction was further supported by the act of 1816, and by the act of the present session, which renews the specie circular. Under these circumstances, if the deposite act were repealed, the Executive would probably continue to use the agency of Banks, and to receive Bank paper. This being the case, Mr. Calhoun could not see that any thing was to be gained by repealing the deposite act; while it would render the system still worse by absolving it from the regulation of law. If the Bill passed, he trusted, however, that the President would go back to the true construction of the law of 1789.—The Bill was passed, Yeas 29, Nays 22.

The Senate also passed the Light House Bill.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng reported a Bill providing for the investment of the funds received by the Government under the Smithsonian bequest.

A Bill was reported from the Select Committee on foreign paupers, to prevent the introduction of paupers into the ports of the United States, also a Bill to amend the acts relative to naturalization.

The Bill for increasing the Army was finally passed, Yeas 112, Nays 80.

The Harbor Bill was taken up, and occupied the remainder of the day.

July 3.

In the Senate, to day, Mr. Clay presented a memorial on the subject of accidents occasioned by the explosion of steam boilers. Mr. Preston presented a memorial from the U. States Marine Corps, praying an increase of compensation. Mr. Tallmadge, from the committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on the petition of Dr. Sherwood, in relation to his discoveries in Magnetism, and its application to latitude and longitude. Mr. Preston stated that the subject was of the greatest interest, and the discovery one of vast importance to science and to commerce. He moved the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the report, for distribution. Mr. Buchanan believed, he said that the discovery, if genuine, was the greatest of modern times. Mr. Webster said it was something of the highest moment, or of no importance at all. The public could judge which, if we gave them an opportunity. 5,000 extra copies of the memorial were ordered to be printed.

A number of private bills were considered, and acted upon.

In the House, after Mr. Adams had fettered through his hour, the bill from the Senate repealing the first twelve sections of the deposite act of 1836, was read a first and second time.

Mr. Cambreleng expressed a hope that the bill would be passed without delay, and that it would not be referred. He said unless the bill passed, it is impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to employ as depositories of the Government any of those banks which had suspended specie payment. Nearly all the banks came, in one way or another, under the inhibition of that act.

Messrs. Menifee, Wise, and Legare, opposed the bill, and Mr. Legare moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Cushman moved the previous question, in order to cut off the debate, but it was not seconded, the vote being 97 to 102. Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, spoke a long time in support of the measure. Mr. Legare withdrew the motion to refer the bill, and moved to strike out the second section, leaving only the provision for suspending the five dollar note restriction.

Mr. Robertson moved to substitute providing for the special deposite of the revenue in State banks. He advocated this motion as soon length.

The question will not probably be taken to-night. My opinion is, that the bill will be lost, though the vote will be very close.

Seven o'clock P. M. The House has stricken out the second section of the Senate, which repealed the deposite act by a vote of 109 to 100; nothing is left of the bill but the first section, suspending the operation of the five dollar interdicit till October 1st, and that will probably be modified.

A pint bottle was picked up on Saturday off the Sailor's Snug Harbor, which contained a paper on which the following was written. It seems strange that it should have floated into our harbor; nor have we been able to obtain any account of the vessel described. Perhaps this may meet the eye of some one who can communicate information in relation to it.—N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.

May 11, 1838.—4 o'clock in the evening. Thrown overboard at sea in lat. 39 10, lon. 72 43, from on board the brig Dispatch from Trieste to New-York, being in distress, loss of both masts and a leaky ship, expect-