

if he would pass his (*Mr. Clay's Resolution*) and see what his plan was.

Mr. Wright had two exceptions to the Resolution. 1st, that it required the Secretary to report the plan of a Bank; and 2d, that it must be an incorporated Bank.

Mr. Calhoun wanted the Resolution to take a wider scope, not to be confined to a Bank, but a report in *extenso* from the Secretary giving his views.

Mr. Buchanan was very anxious to see this "fiscal agent," that was to work wonders and to bring about a millennium at once. The Constitution, he added, would trouble them as much whether the Bank was located in Wall street or the District of Columbia.

After some modifications suggested by Mr. Rivers, calling upon the Secretary for his plan of a fiscal agent or a Bank, the resolution was adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mr. Merrick presented memorials from the Patriotic Bank at Washington and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, praying for a renewal of their charters.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Mr. Wickham introduced certain Resolutions from the Maryland Legislature upon the subject of the tariff.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution:

In the opinion of the Senate, at the present session of Congress, no business ought to be transacted but, as being of an important and urgent nature, may be supposed to have induced the extraordinary convention of it to meet, such as shall put the public welfare in immediate interest.

Resolved, therefore, in the opinion of the Senate, that the following subjects ought first, if not exclusively, to engage the deliberations of Parliament:

The Trial of the Sub-Treasury.

The proposed distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

5th. The passage of necessary appropriation bills.

6th. Some modification of the banking system of the District of Columbia for the benefit of the people of the District.

7th. That it is expedient to distribute the business proper to be done at this session between the Senate and House of Representatives, so as to allow of both houses acting on the same subject at the same time.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPEAL. The Senate then went into committee of the whole upon Mr. Clay's Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Clay in a speech at length explained his view upon the subject. If the Sub-Treasury Act was repealed, the law of 1830, or 1832, would be, he thought, amended. He preferred, however, to amend his Bill as to repeat the last mentioned Act so far as it relates to State Banks. He presumed there was no disposition to renew the system of depleting the revenues in State Banks—and all the disorder of the currency he hoped would soon be healed by the creation of a fiscal agent, he hoped his amendment and Bill would prevail.

Mr. Calhoun was willing to go back to the act of 1830, requiring the payment of the Revenue in Gold and Silver, but he was not willing to sign at the act of 1830, as it stood, as it would leave the public money under the control of the Executive head.

Mr. Clay replied by a reference to the history of 1832, when Gen. Jackson removed the public money, and contended that the Secretary of the Treasury was the mere creature of the Executive power.

The Whigs, he said, voted for the act of 1830 as a half way measure, restraining in part the Executive power, and it could soon be seen that Whigs were not in favour of the union of the purse and the sword.

Mr. Calhoun contended that Gen. Jackson declared in his Messages that the Public Money should be under the control of Law, and the act of 1830 was passed in pursuance of such recommendation. Repeal the Sub-Treasury, and this act of 1830, said Mr. Calhoun, and Gen. Jackson claimed no power the Executive would not have.

Mr. Rivers then addressed the Senate in reference to the condition of the Treasury when the deposits were removed; and in the course of his speech, expressed a wish that nothing but a mere repeal of the Sub-Treasury act would now take place, leaving a Government further to create such a system of guarding and managing the public money as in their wisdom they may devise.

He objected to the repeal of the act of 1830, at this time, and hoped Mr. Clay would occupy neutral ground without striking at the State Banks.

Mr. Preston thought the only difference of opinion was as to time, as all agreed the Executive ought not to have entire control of the public funds.

Mr. Berrien of New York, concurred in the view of Mr. Rivers. It was due, he said, to Whig consistency that the act of 1830 was not repealed so as to leave the public money under Executive control.

Mr. Clay said he would not argue his amendment, though it was misunderstood. Then some explanation upon the effect of the repeal of the act of 1830 took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, when Mr. Berrien expressing a wish for time to examine the subject, the Senate was 9 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. June 12, 1841.

After the House was called to order this morning, the Speaker rose and stated the difficult position in which he was placed, and requested the House to decide what rules the Speaker should be governed by; either the rules of the last session, or the Parliamentary Rules of Great Britain.

The discussion on the question of Mr. Wise, to adopt the rules of the last House of Representatives, or the government of this House, with the amendment of Mr. Adams, to reject as much of the 2d Rule as related to entering legislation, was resumed by Mr. Wise, Mr. Wm. C. Johnson, and Mr. T. C. King of Ga.

Fathers should be very careful to save as much money as possible. Their sons will know how to manage it, afterwards.

Arrival of the Acadia FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, June 2.

The Acadia proved herself worthy of her fame; having made the passage in thirteen days and a half.

The Steamer President had not arrived, and no certain tidings had been obtained from her. Every breeze from the broad Atlantic, to the anxious watchers, gave signs of what all was lost. Every hope was abandoned to despair.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.

At 10 A.M. the morning of the 15th instant, the steamer President, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston.

The schooner Corwin, Capt. Morley, has arrived at Halifax, from Fortune Bay N. E., in seven days. The Corwin reports that six days before sailing, a boat belonging to Fortune Bay arrived there from St. Pierre, the Skipper of which reported that vessel from France arrived at that Island, which had picked up the Captain and sixteen seamen of an American Steamer, who had reported that fifty-six other persons, who had been in the Siemers, were lost; the said vessel had founders in consequence of running foul of an iceberg; the skipper stated that he had seen the captain of the Steamer at St. Pierre.

CORPORATION. — The business of the manufacturing towns still continued dull, and a great many workmen were out of employ.

The principal subject of excitement was the proposed repeal of the corn laws, but no definite action was had on the subject in Parliament.

Lord John Russell had announced his scale of corn duties to be substituted for the present protecting law. It is as follows:

On wheat 8s per quarter.

On barley 6s 4d.

Great as is the enthusiasm against the Corn laws in England, it is much suppressed by the feeling which exists in Scotland. There is scarcely a town or district of the least importance that has not petitioned, prepared its petition, or taken some other measures to accomplish the abolition of the landlord's monopoly.

DEADLY SHIPWRECK.

Horrid Affair of Steam Loss of the Ship William Brown, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

HAVRE, May 10.

The Louis Philippe, New York packet ship, has three weeks arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival of the boat, however, a strong body of the gendarmerie were in waiting and immediately took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brown bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month. It appears, when the vessel struck, thirty-three passengers, the mate, and eight of the crew took to the long boat; the captain, three of the crew, six crewmen, passengers, took to the jolly boat; all the rest sank with the vessel. The boat parted in the night.

Some days after, the mate and crew determined (as they say) in order to lighten the boat, to throw overboard some of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horrid and revolting scenes took place. Some clung to the rocks of the head, straining for mercy; but the boat parted in the night.

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VARIETY

MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE OF GO- VERNOR WESTWORTH.

He had, it seems, married a very pretty little girl, about thirty years his junior, who, like most young girls, was fond of gaily, and liked better to pass the evening in rambling through the woods by moonlight, or dancing at some merry-making, than in the arms of her gray-haired husband. Nevertheless, although she kept her house well, was in every other respect an exemplary wife. The Governor, who was a quiet sober personage, and careful of his health, preferred going to bed early, and rising before the sun; and as the lady seldom came home till past midnight, he was not very well pleased at being disturbed by her late hours. At length after repeated expostulations, his patience was completely exhausted, and he frankly told her that he could bear it no longer, and that if she did not return home in future before 12 o'clock, she should not be admitted to the house.

The lady laughed at her spouse, as prettily ladies are wont to do in such cases, and on the very next occasion of a merrymaking, said, "I will return till past 2 o'clock." The Governor, however, sent his carriage drive to the door, and the passenger-staircase admittance, but he did not slip. The lady then bade her servants to try the windows; but this the Governor had foreseen; they were all secured. Determined not to be out-generalled, she alighted from the carriage, and drawing a heavy key from her pocket, set it ringing through the window instead of the door.

This answered the purpose. Presently a night-capped head peered from the window, and demanded the cause of the disturbance. "Let me into the house, sir!" sharply commanded the Governor. The Governor was incommoded, and very unwillingly decided she should remain without all night. The fair culprit coaxed, entreated, expostulated, and threatened; but the Governor's countenance had become so stern, that unless she submitted, he would throw herself into the lake, and might conspire himself with the reflection that he was the cause of her death. The Governor begged she would do so; if it would afford her any pleasure, and shutting the window, he retired again to bed.

The Governor now instructed her servants to run swiftly to the water, as if in pursuit of her, and throw a large stone over the bank, screaming as if in terror at the moment of doing it, while she would remain concealed behind the door. The good Governor, notwithstanding all his decision and nonchalance, was not silent at such time when he heard his wife express her determination. Listening, therefore, very attentively, he heard the rush to the water-side—the expostulations of the servants—the plunge and the screams; and knowing his wife to be very rash in her moments of vexation and really loving her most tenderly, he no longer doubted the reality.

"Good God! is it possible?" said he, and springing from his bed, he ran to the door with nothing about him, his robe off, and crying out, "Save her, you rascals! I'll cut off her nose, and trees will be made for her!" The good Governor, however, had addressed the window, from which her husband had addressed her. The Governor discovered the ruse but it was too late; and he bade him turn the expostulator. It was all in vain, however; the fair lady bade him a pleasant good night, and shutting the window, retired to bed, leaving the little man to shift for himself, as best he might, until morning. Whether the Governor forgave his fair lady, tradition does not say; but it is reasonable to presume that he never again interfered with the hours she might choose to keep.—Knickerbocker.

It is recorded that the monument erected in one of the churches of Newburyport, was paid for by the late Mr. Badell, to the memory of the Rev. George Whitfield, that during the forty-four years he was engaged in the ministry, he received no less than 18,000 dollars, averaging between nine and ten every week during the whole time. During the same time he crossed the Atlantic 13 times; which was not at that time, as at present, an undertaking of only two or three weeks, but of double or triple that number of months.

We understand that the Rev. P. R. Kenrick has been appointed a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Missouri. Mr. Kenrick is of Philadelphia, and brother of Bishop Kenrick of this city.—[*Pilot U. S. Gas.*]

All for Love.—We learn that a couple of young men, belonging to Cleve Springs, Washington county, in this State, crossed the Potomac to the Virginia shore early yesterday morning, in company with their respective friends, with the view of settling by mortal combat a dispute originating in a love affair. They had scarcely reached the battle ground, however, before discretion proved the better part of valor, when the whole affair was happily adjusted, to their mutual satisfaction, in the most amicable manner, and the five-ack knights returned immediately to their homes, well pleased with the agreeable termination of the hostile expedition.—*Half-Pint.*

Several of the Santa Fe traders arrived at St. Louis on the 11th inst., bringing with them \$120,000 in specie.

To DRIVE AWAY HUNGER.—For birdlime, laid in their nests, will stick to their feet, and cause them to stagger. If a living bird is caught, and well rubbed or crushed, with a few drops of oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

A man committed suicide at the Alms House, in Rensselaer, on Monday last, by shooting a bullet right down his throat, and so died shortly afterwards from tetanus. His funeral, and partial interment, will be held Saturday evening.—*Half-Pint.*

Youthful Indiscipline.—Samuel Oak of West Hamburg, New York, an interesting youth of 17, lately hung himself because his fair "lady love" jilted him.

In the central part of Madison, Conn. is said to be worth eight cents a bushel. It has been sold much lower, and auction

NEW GOODS.

M. Berryville, Clarke County, Va.
We have just received our supply of sea-sonable goods, consisting of a large stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Quaint, Glass and Stone Ware, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Wood-ware, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Staffs, &c. &c.

In fact, almost every article usually kept in retail stores. We respectfully solicit a call from our customers, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that still continues to make and supply
Monuments—Box, Column, and plain IRONIC SHAINS.

And Head & Foot STONES, OF EVERY VARIETY.

HAVING purchased an extensive QUANTITY of
Patent-Spring, Shaffery, and Plain SAD- DLES;

Ebridies and Harness of every description and quality—inferior to none in the State. Also,

Leather Travelling Trunks,

together with an assortment of Wa- gon and other WHIPS. Do. Raw Hide, the best ever offered to the public in this place.

ALL the above articles, together with my stock of
SPRING GOODS, which will compete with any
good in the Valley for style, quality, and (what
is more desirable these hard times), cheapness.
My customers who live generally far away,
will give me a call, and we will make arrangements
at fair market price.

FLORE & FEYER.

May 10, 1841.—21.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I HAVE just received my supply of Spring
GOODS, which will compete with any
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W. M. AISQUITH.

New Spring Goods.

J. H. JACKSON, 12½ Main Street, Charlestown, May 10, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I AM receiving my second supply of Spring
GOODS, to which I respectfully invite the
attention of my customers and the public
in general.

C. W. AISQUITH.

New Spring Goods.

J. H. JACKSON, 12½ Main Street, Charlestown, May 10, 1841.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers are to receive a general
assortment of Spring Goods,
KEYES & KEARSLY.

April 29, 1841.

New Spring Goods.

J. H. MILLER, April 22, 1841.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers are to receive a general
assortment of Spring Goods,
KEYES & KEARSLY.

April 29, 1841.

New Spring Goods.

W. M. AISQUITH.

April 22, 1841.

FACTS speak louder than WORDS.

HAVING just returned from the Eastern
markets, and found great economy in
keeping up a stock of Spring Goods, and the public generally, that my STOCK OF
GOODS consists of every article usually
kept in Retail Establishments; I feel anxious
to let the public know of the great economy
and convenience of this mode of keeping up
stock, to satisfy the many feelings in
order that they may realize these above assertions.
I would call all and examine for your
selves. My stock consists in part, of the following:

Blue, blue black and fancy colored CLOTHS;
MERCERIES, &c. &c.

Also, a lot of Woolen CLOTHS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Harpers Ferry, April 22, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

T. C. SIGBOOFE & CO.

Arranging and keeping up their supply of
Spring Goods, considerably larger, and
more varied, than any other establishment,
which may be found in the most numerous towns.

JOHN H. MILLER.

NOTICE.

HAVING made an arrangement with
Messrs. Walsh & Marshall, of this place,
for the supply of WOOL necessary for my busi-
ness, I wish to recommend all those who have
heretofore been supplying me with that article,
to those gentlemen, and will be glad to receive
any information concerning them, also to any
who purchase the same from me, as follows:

Ladies' black and white Cotton lace, of every
kind.

Pickett and Cotton ditto;

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;

Plain Swans and Muslin;

Thick Cambric and Bobbinet Edging;

Haberdashers' (assorted) Artificial Flowers, &c.

Florence Black Bonnet, of the latest Spring
Fashion.

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Harpers Ferry, April 22, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING made an arrangement with
Messrs. Walsh & Marshall, of this place,
for the supply of WOOL necessary for my busi-
ness, I wish to recommend all those who have
heretofore been supplying me with that article,
to those gentlemen, and will be glad to receive
any information concerning them, also to any
who purchase the same from me, as follows:

Ladies' black and white Cotton lace, of every
kind.

Pickett and Cotton ditto;

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;

Plain Swans and Muslin;

Thick Cambric and Bobbinet Edging;

Haberdashers' (assorted) Artificial Flowers, &c.

Florence Black Bonnet, of the latest Spring
Fashion.

Blue, blue black and fancy colored CLOTHS;
MERCERIES, &c. &c.

Also, a lot of Woolen CLOTHS.

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