ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 24, 1838.

At a meeting of the Domocratic Republican Voters of the city of Annapolis, convened pursuant to public notice on Saturday evening the 19th May, 1838, at the City Hall, LOUIS GAS-SAWAY, Esq was called to the Chair, and PHILIP C. CLAYTON appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That Messrs. Sci ville Pinkney, William Bryan, James II. Igle. hart, John Nich's. Watkins, and Dr. Albert G. Welch, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to represent this meeting in Convention in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the Convention at Ellicott's Mills to nominate a candidate for Senator for Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis. Resolved, That the above delegation have

power to fill any vacancy that may occur. Resolved, That the aforegoing proceedings b signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and d in the Baltimore Republican, and Ma-

ryland Gazette.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Chairman. P. C. CLAYTON, Sec'y.

> ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. SAVAGE, May 18th, 1838.

At a meeting of the Democratic Voters of the Fourth Election District of Anno-Arundel county, held at Cecil's Tavern on the 18th inst. called in pursuance of a County Convention held at Annapolis, Capt. REZIN HAMMOND was appointed Chairman, and Tristram S. Dorsey, Secretary.
On motion, Resolved, That five delegates be

appointed from this district to meet the Conven-tion in Baltimore on the 21st May, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and and to meet in County Convention at Ellicott's Mills on the 1st of June to celect four delegates as candiriates for the General Assembly, and a suitable person as a candidate for the Senate of Mary land, and that Thomas Snowden, Randolph Pepe, Wm. Shipley, Owen Disney and Tris train S. Dorsey constitute said committee.

Resolved, That said committee fill any va eancy that may occur in their delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette, and

Baltimore Republican.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

REZIN HAMMOND, Chairman. TRISTRAM S. Dorsey, Secretary.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicar Voters of the 5th Election District of Anne-Arandel county convened at Bond's tavern on Saturday the 12th inst. The meeting was orgenised by calling Dr. ALLEN THOMAS to the Chair, and appointing Dr. W. H. Won THINGTON Secretary. Upon motion, the fol. lowing gentlemen were unanimously nominated to compose the committee to meet in conven-tion in the city of Baltimore on the 31st May, to nominate a candidate for Governor of Ma ryland; and on the following day, 1st June, to meet at Ellicott's Mills to nominate a candidat for the Senate of Maryland, and four candidates for the next General Assembly.

ALLEN THOMAS, Wesley Linthicum, GEO. COCKE. Joseph Clarke,

W. H. WORTHINGTON. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette.
ALLEN THOMAS, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. WORTHINGTON, Secretary.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday. SERIOUS TORNADO.

Our city was yesterday afternoon visited by storm of wind and rain, which, although of but short duration, was of extraordinary violence, and occasioned very considerable damage. It commenced about seven o'clock, passing over the city from the South-West to the North-East, carrying off in its progress, the roofs and chimnies of houses, and scattering their fragments over the streets. We have not heard the lives were lost or that any person was severely injured. It is impossible to detail the many cases in which loss was suffered by the owners of property, but we note the following which

The zine roof upon the new Christ Church, next door to the Chronicle office, was, to a great extent torn off, and rolled up, as if by the opera-

lor and Son, Eutaw street, unroofed.

The chimney of Jenkin's saddlery store, in

Market street, blown down and the roof dashed

The chimney of a house in Saratoga street, blown down.

The front of Thos. C. Dunlevy's stable on Frederick street blown down. The gable end of a house in Harrison street

blown down-fell on a carpenter shop and

on York-street, were blown down.

blown off and houses partly unroofed in every street within the range of the hurricane. The roofs of zinc, copper, and tin, appear to have been particularly exposed to danger. were within the course of the sterm, were injured in a greater or less degree.

The shipping in port, we are glad to learn, sceped without injury. So sudden was the approach of the storm, that it was impossi-ble to take any precautions to guard against it, and we have heard of several instances n which the lives of persons seem to have been almost miraculously preserved. One case, which occurred in our neighbourhood, is worth relating. At the moment when the storm was at its height, Mr. Haslam, a sor of the celebrated veterinary surgeon, was a bout entering, on horseback, the stable of Mr. Dunlevy. He had not passed the door an instant, before the gable end wall fell with a heavy crash. Had he been a second or two later, he must have perished.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA, AND CONFLA GRATION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

The Philadelphia papers received by yester lay's mail furnish the particulars of the occur rence of a serious riot in that city, attended b the burning of a large new building on Sixth street, near Arch, known as the Pennsylvania Hall. The first movement of popular excite ment was manifested on Wednesday evening and is thus noticed in the National Gazette Thursday niternoon:

We have received an account of a riot which took place last evening outside of the large new building called the "Pennsylvania Hall," lately pened in this city for scientific and political liscussions and lectures, including the discussion of the question of abolitionism. As there is a part of the communication which is calculated to bring about a renewal of disgraceful scenes we shall omit its detail, giving its salstance .-Last evening the hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear a lecture by Mr. Garrison and others. Of the audience a bout one-half were females. It was promiscu ously composed of white and black people.

At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mo outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chap man of Boston then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelica E. Grimke Weld, Lucretia Mott, of this city, and ALdy Kelley. In the meantime the mob increased and became more unruly and threw various missiles at the windows, no further injury was done than breaking the glass, as the blinds inside protected the audience. quarter before ten the company retired amid the cries and grouns of the mob who blocked up the street on every side. One black man knocked down with a club.

The proprietors of the Hall have called upon the city to pay the amount of damage done .-The Police will, we trust, use every exertion to discover and punish the rioters, and in the mean time nothing should be done to excite popular outrage. For the present Philadephia has been sufficiently degraded by a single riot.

The occurrences of Thursday night, which resulted in the burning of the Hall, are thus related in the United States Gazette of yesterday norning:

During most of the day, (Thursday) large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a pur pose of injury.

In the afternoon the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings, and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening, as he had every reason to believe that there was an organised band prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building—and crowded as the walk must be by the company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life.
It was agreed to forego the evening meeting. and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. -The people cheered the Mayor, who return-

ry with his force, and when he met the street. A large bench which was upon the person appeared to give aid. It was then in debt to maintain, in the hope of realizing roof, was carried by the wind to the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets. The granite ware-houses in Market street, between Calvert and were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watmough, the Sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building, but he was attacked, severely bruised, and narrowly es-

caned. We learn that the persons inside then gacrushed it to the ground.

The engines hastened to the conflagration, cotton, at ten cents a pound, and he is the gaibut the firemen were not allowed to play on

The engines hastened to the conflagration, cotton, at ten cents a pound, and he is the gainer, by four cents. But if you sell it to others, and the whole of the old wall on Low st. blown the building, but directed to play upon those and expect to realize specie, with which to pay houses endangered by the flames, so that before 10 o'clock the whole wood work of the
a York-street, were blown down.

Two entirely destroyed—and shortly

Besides these, we learn that chimnies were lasterwards the crowd, which consisted of

many thousands, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time Most of the houses covered in this way that rage against the laws and the city's charac-

erious results.

Last evening about eight o'clock, a mob ssembled around the Hall and commenced throwing stones at the windows, and finally set fire to the building, which in a few hour was reduced to ashes, the walls only remaining. No damage of consequence was done to the adjoining buildings. The Mayor and other public officers did all in their power to disperse the mob. The fire was still burning when our paper went to press.
A correspondent of the Herald says

"At the celebration of the opening of the Hall, young white females were seated beside young coloured men, and an intermin gling of colours and sexes, apparently prearranged, took place."

FOUR LETTERS TO MR. BIDDLE. From the Boston Courier, (Whig.)
To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.

No. 3. BOSTON, April 17, 1839. Sir,—Your argument, in favour of waiting for a second cotton crop to pay the debts of the Southwestern States before you resume, would exceedingly important feature in the case. And this is, the probable price of cotton, after it is The thing is not beyond the bounds of possibility, in the present disordered state of affairs, that upon all but the very best lands, or under the most favourable circumstances, cottor may not repay the cost of its production. And if it should so prove, of course the Southwestern States would, instead of paying their debts, be actually running into them deeper. So that far you will not have to do it at all. Perhaps you from accelerating your proposed redemption, are right. The event must decide. Your pro rces with which to redeem.

I do not propose now to prophecy what will the case. But, in all human affairs, it is not be the case. But, in all human affairs, it is not unreasonable to examine what it may be. Assuming for data, 1, the present price of exchange upon England, which makes a loss to every cot on grower-2. the continuation of the contracting system, agreeably to your advice, at the close of your letter-and 3, the consequent difficulty of making any importations, with a reasonable prospect of steady prices, and hence a profit—my proposition may appear to many rather more startling than untrue. I hope I shall be able to explain it to others in the manner in which I view it myself, because it bear upon the question of an immediate resumption the following manner. If we do import foreign goods, at a profit, the

endency to speculation will revive, and then the chance of returning to specie payments be

omes daily weaker.

If we do not import foreign goods, especially usiness in her manufactures. A glut may come, wide affort without it—the differen

his outlay in the crop?
You may take either branch of this alternathank you for thus impairing the extent of your ing themselves? I confess I cannot see it .doubt. You, in substance, deny the fact of over illdefined pecuniary condition, one mom trading in the Southwest. You tell us their ger than can possibly be believed. debt is good, and only requires time to settle; that their Legislatures are pledging their funds sumption of specie payments then, rests upon currency in other quarters, but to the course of

In my humble opinion, this whole strain of that an importation from abroad, without a re. the true nature of the impending crisis, you that a crowd had come down the street and was attacking the North side of the Hall; the Mayor hastened up Fitth-street to Chernouse of the true material. Overrading and overspeculation is now the curse of the South-An immense mass of copper roofing was rip.

An immense mass of copper roofing was rip.

Ped from the top of the Museum, corner of Cal.

Sprung his rattle; and his police called upon land, and they have run in debt to buy negroes, deal of certainty for a great uncertainty. In whom it might have caved, because it would adhere the people to sustain the Mayor, but not one at exorbitant and ruinous prices, whom they run New York and New England the object is now here to the strict sules of prudence. And however, and carried into the strict sules of prudence. And however, and the property of the strict sules of prudence. And however, and the property of the strict sules of prudence. And however, and the property of the strict sules of prudence. And however, and the property of the strict sules of prudence. And however, and the property of the strict sules of prudence. And however, and the property of the strict sules of prudence. And however, and the property of the strict sules of prudence are the strict sules of prudence. And however, and the property of the strict sules of prudence are the strict sules of pr in debt to maintain, in the hope of realizing won. The suffering has been borne, and the What are they to do, when it falls to I hold it to be the height of folly to begin to where they to do, when it falls to I hold it to be the height of folly to begin to where did you find yourself in May? Saddled six? I ask you. Mr. Biddle, if your artificial float away again, when within reach of harhouses in Market street, between Calvert and South, occupied by T. Palmer & Co., and others, unroofed. The warehouse of Joseph Taylor and Son, Eutaw street, unroofed. The chimner of Jenkin's saddlery store, in the Mayor and almost every little point of the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every little point of the country to sustain it—but, af little point of ter all, it is not real. You clutch at a shadow. a new and true reckoning. Shall we give them realize little beyond vexation, and a heavy debt The Southwestern planter may pay you in cot ton, at ten cents a pound, but if, to accommodate him, you have depreciated your paper money to change to a possibly worst state of things, bee amount of the difference between ten cents cause it is not the best? Particularly, shall we Now, Mr. Biddle, I ask you, in your sober senand six cents, the only consequence is not that wait for the Government to do what we know We learn that the persons inside then galant is term, and there is not the same amount of loss, but that it is determined not to do? To make a Nation-thered the benches, chairs and books in a there is not the same amount of loss, but that it is determined not to do? To make a Nation-sound thinker, to know, whether, in a year of the persons inside then galant is determined not to do? To make a Nation-sound thinker, to know, whether, in a year of all Bank, which shall force all the rest to do their, and then left the Hall.

The great fault of all the sound banks then, in the mean time, what is likely to become of us?

I um afraid I do not state this process with per currency, easily convertible into coist, many thousands, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws and the city's character.

From the Philadeiphia Herald, May 17.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL BURNT.

We regret to learn that this magnificent building, recently erected in this city, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. Contotally destroyed by fire last evening. Conlion loan in New York, for which you saddled for you were unable to act this part. You went
siderable excitement has existed in this city yourself with bonds payable in London. While you admit that the disease of the country was band them altogether in an asho for some days past in consequence of the course pursued by the Abolitionists, but it was not supposed that it would lead to any serious results.

You admit that the disease of the country was band them altogether in an utanoty league, to was not supposed that it would lead to any serious results.

You admit that the disease of the country was band them altogether in an utanoty league, to was not supposed that it would lead to any serious results.

You admit that the disease of the country was band them altogether in an utanoty league, to was not supposed that it would lead to any serious results. more of every thing than was wanted, at prices much greater than they were worth? Was it not by raising into value, things which had no long as any body, but if I was at last to be drie And, in order to effect this, were not promises made far beyond any ability to perform them? And did not the violation of these promises constitute what is called the suspen sion of specie payments-in other words; the grand catastrophe? Who on earth, then, can, by any artificial process restore a value which existed no where but in sanguine expecta-

Under such circumstances, it appears to me that the course of the State of New York was the only natural and sound one. The entire scale of fictitious prices had given way, not by any art of this or that person, but because confi dence was gone. It was in the nature of things that it should be so; just as with the air, which when too highly charged with the electric fluid, will, in the end, make an explosion. No safe resource remained but to come back to the wellknown standard of value. To begin with the proper foundation. To establish a new scale of prices as soon as possible, and with it, to enable all traders to depend upon its continuance. All this the State of New York has done, with as little suffering, take the case all in all, as the dreadful nature of the process will probable admit. This we have also done in New England, at much greater cost, because we did not begin so soon, and suffered ourselve to be deluded by false doctrines in the interval. But you and your Pennsylvania brethren have not thought proper to do it yet, and still imagine cess may be the least painful, but it is the most dangerous—and pre-supposes the command of resources not always subject to human control.

Take for example, your own statement re-specting exchange. You tell us that, in the na-ture of things, it must rise, because we must buy from England what manufactures it has to spare Very, well, I admit it. But can we regulate the quantity we shall buy? Can we prevent it be coming excessive, and thus forming a new debt And then we shall hear of the unfavourable rate of exchange, as a reason for not resuming, exactly as we did five months ago. The moment when a paper dollar here will more than place its equivalent in London, is a tempting momen for the purchase of goods, because they come it will not be improved? I, for one, am not so unreasonable. But in order to the safety of the the specie standard has been fully restored, a regulator of prices, and not so long as there is a doubt about it. The difference then between | call it, and extravagant gambling, as of cotton, the demand for the raw article is an expansion of the carrency, by the banks of was beginning to be felt, you solemnly announc, lackened, at the very time when we pour in an New York, before and after a resumption, is ed to the public that there was no overtradingimmensely large crop. Great Britain, of course, more important to the community than you appeared that you did not know what overtrading meant will not be willing to pay us two years in succession in coin. While she is doing a losing tween having a compass to go by, and being tration. The panic, which was then beginning, and then how is the cotton grower to get lack a road well beaten, and an open, trackless plain financier, calmed for the moment--between a watch and an hourglass.

An expansion by the banks, after resumption tive, and how are you going to be better able to resume specie payments by your delay? The people in the Southwest will not thank you for upon individual enterprise? Where is the prostraining them to an overproduction, unless you bability that five or six thousand bank directors will bey all the surplus, your creditors will not will think alike about the propriety of restrainthe sound banks in the Union found yourselv s resources. In truth, the whole reasoning about I confess that the stimulus of private profit apthis cotton crop will prove bad, if your basis is pears to me too dangerous, in this connexion, to bad; and that it is, I, for one, have no kind of hzard its existence and action upon our present

My argument in favour of an immediate reformation of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers.

It is the even in the color growing notice was given.

It is the even in the color growing notice was given.

It is the even in the color growing notice was given.

It is the even in the color growing notice was given.

It is the even in the color growing notice was given.

It is the even in the color growers completely—the other, the true nature of the inconding crisis your than the color growing notice was given. ject, instead of reaching it, as we hope, by delay. chances are all turning in our favour. Now. all up, in the vain hope of realizing a doubtful to the Government to provide for, you had only Southwestern 'debt? Shall we hazard the \$1,490,998 in your vaults in specie with which their duty? But, in the mean time, what is

credit system and a rotten one-between a pa- lances from the weaker banks. Instead of de-

a mere parcel of rags we agree for the moment to call money, but which has none of its attri these errors on one side, or to approve your preven to the choice, and you were my brother. I would infinitely rather vote the utt. r destruction of your paper money, than to see you, in your present position, wield by the means of it, the political destinies of this great country.

Very respectfully. A CITIZEN.

To Nicholas Biddle. Esq. Philadelphia.

No. 4. Boston, April 18, 1838. vailed from the day of the suspension of specie payments to this, none is more remarkable than one which has been industriously propagated, that, by the act of suspension, the banks were doing a favour to, by protecting the community, Protecting the community from whom? Why, from themselves. Or, as you adroitly word it, "the suspension is wholly conventional between the banks and the community, arising from their mutual conviction that it is for their mutual lenefii-the inquiry, whether the banks are ready to resume, is only another form of asking whe ther the people are ready to pay their debts to

The whole secret is then a nutshell. The people want to get rid of paying their debts, and you are, upon certain conditions, ready to date them. Those conditions are, that accomm they shall bid good bye to hard money, and take your paper exactly at the price you choose to affix to it. Taking silence for consent, you have proceeded upon this supposition, and appear unvilling to stop until they shall speak to you their disapprobation in a voice of thunder. In truth, your mistake springs from the fact, that you contound the people with the borrowers of the banks, and hence imagine that because it is the interest of the latter to ask you not to resume, therefore the delay is agreeable to the

people at large.

If the banks had thought proper to confine themselves within the line of the truth in their justification, I should not have ventured to contend with them. If they had simply stated that, as things were in the month of May last it were safer policy for them, and for their borrowers, not to force a settlement at that moment, their case would have stood upon its real ground. It would not have made a pretence of justifying what is beyond justification, their having suf-mreasonable. But in order to the safety of the ommunity, this ought to be begun only when cularly responsible; for at a moment when the trouble from this "overstrained energy," as you was thus, by the magic of your reputation as a tors, even when oppressed almost beyond bearing, threw up their caps and shouted it was no matter-and the banks were encouraged, by your example, to extend their discounts, at the extended for the public good already.

There is no justification, and can be none,

for the condition in which you and the rest of

in May last. You had received sufficient warn-

ing of the storm in the excessively rapid contraction of your note circulation during the prethis, not to the true cause, the expansion of th England. That institution sacrificed semo nity at large, it was the only mode of performto meet \$10.039,954 of immediate obligations. ses, and if you will not answer, I appeal to any sound thinker, to know, whether, in a year o

and it is a fault for which there is not much The issue before the people, at this time, justification, was, that they did not stop discount not to be made between metallic and paper money. It ought to be between a sound pressure, and insist upon a payment of their becomes the state of the pressure, and insist upon a payment of their becomes the state of the st

this, they fell into the axactly opposite er-ion, to discount five per cent, more and ten cent, more of their capital, when they aven it the same time, that the only way it inew at the same time, that the rule respect-could be done was by relaxing the rule respect-ing the redemption of mutual balances. This, of course, fanned the proposaities of the weak-of course, fanned the proposaities of the weak-or banks, at the cest of the stronger ones. I or banks, at the cest of the stronger ones. I know very weil wie debtors. I know what the difficulty was of re- ration, but that while you ! debtors. I know what the unincurry was of re-sisting the imploring looks of the honest tra-ders as well as the gambling speculators. But ceive them to be capable of indugence did no good. It put off only to nake warse the evil day, and now here we are, in consequence of it, with a whole year of paralysis, and little prespect of better times for the tuture. And now we are to be told that all this was done to protect us. Yes, the Government and the banks unite to give us all the brandy we ask for to drink, until we are raving mad, and then we tumble the whole into the ditch, where we stick fast, and they bid us be thankful to them that we are not drowned. It is a remarkable fact, that in your letter, as well as in all other discussions of the subjec-

that have come within my observation, the sus posion of specio payments has been regarded solely in its bearings upon the present time.

Such is the distrist of the hour, that people seem to act as if there never had been o fore, and mever would be one again. Yet this event borraws all its most threatening aspect from its probable influence upon futurity. this country, where every thing is regulated by public opin.on, I hold it of immense importance the future stability of our pecuniary concerns, and through them, perhaps, of our free institumeelves, that the people should form such an estimate of a suspension of specie pay ments, as should forever prevent the banks fro indulging in any hope of declaring one, with. out forfeiting their character. Perhaps the most provoking part of your letter is the facility with which you slide over the matter as one of rery little importance. What? Is it of little importance that you have the right of driving away the only perfectly sound currency, with out giving adequate security for your substitute! Is it of little importance to overturn the relations of property, at intervals of but a few years duration? Is it of little importance, finally, to destroy in the public mind, the sense of obligation, by continually blanting it, through the ha tion, by continually blunting it, infough the seeing them but partially performed? And and others are completely the man above all other men in this Harwood, Harriet Harvest. is it you, the man above all other men in this country, to whom we looked for a different ex- wood are defendants, ample, to smooth it all over, and tell us it is no expose at Public Sale of great matter? Do you know what you do when day of June next, at you say so? That you encourage every rotten Farm late the residence the country in its process of cheating Richard Harwood of ank in the country in its process of cheating Richard its creditors? That you rally around yourself hereafter described, all dl the debtors, who see no resource to them elves, but in withholding the legal currency from the people, so long as they will bear it! And last of all, that you pave the way for a posable state of things at some future moment which may prostrate banks and property, and Government, by one fell blow?

The conclusion, from all which I have en-The conclusion, from all which I have a deavoured to present, is then, to say to the banks of the conclusion of the conc and the peace of the community. Mind not the coaxing of Mr. Bid lie—nor the threats of you have the least regard for you own safety the Government Mind not the sophistries of your debtors. You have a nigher duty than to of the said Richard H either. I mean, that of showing to the people, from whom you derive your authority, that you 1.000 ACRI can furnish the best and most convenient of currencies, paper readily convertible into coinand thus you reneer futile the decision of the issue between hard money and pap r, which joining the lands of James Harper, Sol Knighton, and Willia to make up. Here lies your only safety. In doing right, the people are ready to sastain you, the land and meadow the land and meadow you renger futile the decision of the doing right, the people are ready to sustain you, because they know that you can be of service to them-but if you will not do right until you larms or plantations, are forced, then will come the solemn question. whether it is ultimately for the public good to have you at all. You have, as yet, done noof your own free will and accord.— every description.

entitioned has connelled you to take the

The terms on wh Public sentiment has compelled you to take the necessary steps to save your own credit from be sold are as follow the contamination it has incurred by association equal instalments page. with the greatest examples of profligacy which the records of banking operations in this country have yet furnished. As one of the people who are friendly to you, I pray you, for your own sake, as well as for ours, to act hereafter with more boldness for the right.

My letters to you, Mr. Bid-lle, have swelled are authorised to ex in size and in number so far beyond my expec-tation, that, although I have by no means exhausted my views of the subject, yet, for fear of fatiguing the patience of the editor and his readers. I propose to take my leave. I do so gladly, because this task has been by no means a pleasant one. The public will judge whether it has been efficiently performed or not. It will, at least, have an opportunity of reflecting upon something in the way of argument on the opposite side of the question to yours. Your influence is great throughout the influence is great throughout the commercial part of the land. It has reached to this place in a manner too palpable to be mistaken,your committee no sooner appeared in Boston than that which had been fixed upon as th course of our Banks, was changed to suit your views. That which many of us believe to be the only sound policy, was pos poned to what we hold to be an unsound, and probably rumous one. You cannot wonder, then, that even personal feelings yield to the importance of the crisis; and those who never wished to join issue with you upon any question, should yet feel that the attempt ought, at least, to be made upon this. It was not enough that you were wrong yourself, but you must try to make us keep you in countenance, and then with our aid, browbeat the Legislature of New York into doing what you impel the banks in New

of this country will do we chinations in the outset. give you to understand tha your legitimate provincevernment of the Nation, t Very respectfo

TAKEN UP on the s ber (South side of Saturday, the 5th inst. PLANK. The owner forward, prove property take possession of the se

May 24.

PUBLIC DY virtue of an orde D Court of Anne-An of Maryland, the sub-Public Sale, at his res DAY the 7th day of Ju the Personal Estate of thington, late of said co

Horses, Cattle, Shee Utensils of all king and Kitchen Furn TERMS .- The ter Cash for all sums under all sums of Twenty De credit of six months with chaser giving bond with

N. B. The sale to con NICH'S. J. WORTH

TRUSTES OF REAL & PER Y virtue of a dec May, 1838, passed in mas S. Alexander, E PERSONAL

of the said Richard deceased, consisting of ABLE NEGROES of rent ages, and also He Utensils, and Househ niture, &c. &c. The personal estate are, fo

1,000 ACRE called "SUMMER South River, in Ann ing advantageously c the Farm a commo

months, and in two day of sile, respect

cause and those cla JOSEPH H N ALEXANDE May 24. The Chronicle,

nore; the Globe, an Washington, will week till the day of accordings to the sub

IN CH RDARED, T. porten by I. ander Randall, tr confirmed, unles shewn before the vided a copy of th sold for 83,299 9

True copy-