

## COMMUNICATION.

**For the Palladium.**  
**Mr. Editor:** When I hear such tales told as are related by Homespun, from Manchester, in the 8th No. of your paper, I think it is but just to compare them with facts, and see if they are not the production of some demagogue, or a blue-light Federalist of the gag-law stamp. He commences: "when I hear the opposition leaders declaim against party spirit, against bringing out candidates by conventions, &c." If we were at a loss to know who he meant by "opposition leaders," he explains in plain terms after his poor excuse for an anecdote; that they are "the National Republicans," and that they "cry out no party." Now if Homespun had not the wool pulled completely over his eyes, he could plainly have seen that National Republicans are not party Republicans. Homespun has his memory somewhat clogged also, or he would remember the letters that Gen. Jackson wrote to James Monroe, after his (Monroe's) election, previous to his taking the chair; he says, "I would have you select your cabinet out of men distinguished for their abilities, without regard to party, for it is time that the monster party spirit was done away." Now, as this letter was published and republished, and harped upon by every Jackson newspaper, previous to Jackson's first election, as his decided principles, Homespun should have recollected it, before he attacked others who believe in that doctrine. But sir, did the result of the last August election, compared with the state of parties at the last presidential election, warrant Homespun in making such an assertion, or in giving such precautionary advice about being "led astray"? Homespun does not over-much honor the party republicans, if he thinks to cram down them such palpable misstatements for truth; or by supposing that they were such fools, that the National republicans would lead them "astray." What does Homespun mean by the word "astray"? Is it not that they must not vote for any thing but party or democratic republicans? (synonymous terms now-a-days.) Most clearly so. He advises them to do that, in principle, which he says flatly, "is not fair." Homespun's reasoning is that the party republicans have no principle, else he could not believe they would follow his advice in what he acknowledges "is not fair." He says again, "if they (the National republicans) mean to vote on party grounds, why not come out boldly and say so?" Sir, I would answer his question, in the Yankee style, by asking another. Does Homespun think that men who believe, that all the officers from the president, down to the lowest township officer, should exercise the duties of their office with a single eye to the duties prescribed for them by the constitution and law, without asking or knowing who voted for them, or who did not, will vote for a man who professes principles entirely the reverse, and purposes to act upon them, with a view to reward and punish all in their power, for the free exercise of the greatest right freemen have? Then, sir, to be short, and to remove all doubts, we (the National republicans) do not mean to vote on party grounds, excepting you may call those who profess to go for our whole country, and nothing but our country, a party. Our present representative in congress predicated his election upon no party ground, and said in his public addresses that he spurned the idea of party: and that if he was elected, he would act with a view to all our interests, without regard to party, and he received a most triumphant majority. And if he redeems his pledge, I have no doubt his majority at the next time, will be doubled. Homespun hopes the friends of the administration will not be led astray by the cry of no party. Now there appears to be plainly two objects in view: One, I presume, is the gentleman either intends himself, or some particular friend, to be up for office, and he knows that it would do to trust to this having "infirmitis" sufficient to do them any good, and consequently must draw upon the store of Jacksonism. O tempora! O mores! The second object is punishment for daring to assert the rights of freemen, by exercising the privilege of speaking and publishing our views of the acts of the administration; and daring to dissent from the views of the administration. Now sir, I think this is much worse than the old gag-law: for under the old gag-law people were tried by a jury, and they had a right to be heard, and give the truth of the words spoken in evidence. But this new revision of the gag-law gives no such privileges; and further, the old gag-law only took a few dollars from the condemned culprit, but the new one takes away the rights and privileges of the people. Homespun certainly can have no other object in view by his misstatements and his advice. But I hope, since hoping is in fashion, that Homespun will get his eyes open, and when he does, he will see that party republicanism is not in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, if Gen. Washington and Jackson's advice, on that subject, is of any consequence. I intend to examine Homespun again in another number, and shall leave him for the present. LIBERTY.

Manchester, March 17, 1834.

We learn that the Engineers are on the proposed route for a Canal or rail road, from Nettle creek, in Wayne county, to Lawrenceburg, in Dearborn county, and will probably commence a survey in April or May next.—Should this section of country be favored with such an improvement in their high-ways, the advantage will more than justify the expense, whether it be a railroad or canal. Either will be a valuable acquisition to the farmers and traders of the white-water country. It will be a substantial and lasting improvement, such a one as will enable the farmer to get the proceeds of his industry to a good market, without risk or incurring a heavy expense, as heretofore, (in our section of the country, particularly.) The farmers have had many difficulties to encounter that would be measurably removed by their having some convenient and cheap mode of conveying their commodities to a safe and sure market. These difficulties are very great in most new counties that lay off from navigable waters, and many times keep large sections of country (considerably settled) many years behind more fortunate situations.

### Federal Union.

**Origin of Tariff.**—The first list of articles subjected to duty was drawn up at Tariff, an old Moorish town, and hence the word Tariff became applied to all subsequent lists of a similar nature.

### Dekay's Sketches of Turkey.

The steeple of St. Thomas' church, thirty six miles below Quebec, has been struck by lightning and nearly destroyed.

## 23d Congress...1st Session.

**In Senate.**—March 11. Mr. Tipton, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of John McClanahan; which was read.  
 Mr. Tipton presented the petition of Robert Harris, which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.  
 Mr. Hendricks presented the petition of Oliver Cromwell, which was referred to the Committee of Claims.  
 March 12. Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river; and, on his motion, the report and documents together with the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, were ordered to be printed.  
 March 13. Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill appropriating lands for cutting a Canal from the Wabash river to Lake Erie, and for other purposes; which was read, and ordered to a second reading, and the documents accompanying it directed to be printed.  
 March 18. Mr. Webster, in pursuance of previous notice introduced the following bill:  
 A BILL to continue for the term of six years, the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."  
 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Bank of the United States," approved on the 10th day of April in the year 1816, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years, from and after the period therein limited for its expiration, to wit: the 3d day of March 1836, and that all the rights, interests, properties, powers, and privileges, secured by the same act, with all the rules, conditions, restrictions, and duties therein prescribed and imposed, be and remain, after the said 3d day of March, 1836, during the said six years, as if the said limitation in the said act, had not been made: *Provided nevertheless,* That so much of the said act as declares that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this act, but that it shall be lawful for Congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other bank to come into existence and operation at any time on or after the 4th day of March 1836.  
 And be it further enacted, That all public moneys accruing to the United States, and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said Bank, or any of its offices, are established, shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, and its offices, as heretofore; provided, that at any time after this act shall have been accepted, Congress may, by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn and removed to any other custody or place of deposit.  
 And be it further enacted, That, in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said Bank shall pay to the United States, the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid by the said Bank on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.  
 And be it further enacted, That Congress may provide by law, that the said Bank shall be retained, at any time after the 3d day of March, 1836, from making, issuing, or keeping in circulation, any notes or Bills of said Bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.  
 And be it further enacted, That at any time or times, within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, as continued by this act, it shall be lawful for the President and Directors to divide among themselves stockholders thereof, such portions of the capital stock of the said corporation, as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to divide.  
 And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of Congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to, or in any wise connected with the said original act of incorporation, approved on the 10th day of April, in the year 1816, as is consistent with this act, shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years after the 3d day of March, 1836.  
 And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said Bank, on or before the first day of the next session of Congress to signify to the President of the United States, their acceptance, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, of the terms and conditions in this act contained, and if they shall fail to do so, on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.  
 Mr. Webster addressed the Senate upwards of two hours in support of the propositions contained in the bill. He was followed by  
 Mr. LEIGH, who was adverse to the recharter of the Bank, for any time whatever, on constitutional grounds, and in opposition to the bill.  
 Before the question of leave was taken,  
 Mr. Wright obtained the floor, and intimated his wish to address the Senate on the subject; when, on his motion, The Senate adjourned.  
 March 19. Mr. Tipton, from the Select Committee on the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, reported a bill granting additional compensation to the Governor and United States Judges of Michigan.  
 The first special order of the day, being the unfinished business of yesterday, (leave to introduce a bill elongating the charter of the Bank of the United States,) being announced,  
 Mr. Webster moved its postponement until tomorrow, intimating that he should then call it up at an early hour.  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 11.**  
 Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of William O'Neal, of Indiana; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow.  
 Mr. CARR, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of John Bills, with an amendment, from the Senate; which was committed.  
 March 18. Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of James Kyles, which was read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.  
 Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of John A. Barnes, assignee of John Anderton; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow; and the report and bill ordered to be printed.

## From the Boston Statesman.

**Washington, March 4, 1834.**—Mr. Poindeuxer made his report this morning on the Rhode Island election—and, as it was expected, in favor of the Hon. Mr. Robbins. It was long, elaborate, circumstantial and argumentative. The chairman occupied nearly fifty minutes in reading it; but owing to his low, soft, shattered, eunuch's voice—more than ever in "bondman's bated key," since Mr. Forsyth cracked his veracity—I could scarcely gather enough from the whole I heard—and I listened with mouth and ears—to give a sketch of the general scope or outlines of the document.  
 It is well known that little Rhody is the only State in the Union without a husband, viz.—a constitution—living in a condition of very questionable propriety, under the provisions made for her by Charles the II. A. D. 1663. True she has queneed it as well as queen Elizabeth did, and maintained her rights and dignity among her espoused sisters, as well as the proudest of them, without any imputation of easy virtue, or any loss of reputation. But since my lady has endeavored to smuggle three chamberlains into the Senate chamber, it is high time to recommend to her to keep within the bounds of constitutional decency.  
 As this was an important subject, it was expected that the minority, consisting of Messrs. Rives and Wright, would make their report. But Mr. R. since the subject was committed, having resigned, the duty will devolve upon Mr. Wright. He gave his reasons to-day, why he did not offer a report, viz.—that the documents had been with the Chairman, and it would be necessary to have access to them for reference, in order to make a report. He expressed his readiness to go through the labor, if the Senate should intimate their consent to receive such a report; but should decline the labor, if such a course was not in accordance with the practice and precedents of the Senate. Mr. King, of Alabama, cited the case of a minority report.—Mr. Clay inclined to receive one; Mr. Sprague was willing—but not as a matter of right; Mr. Calhoun made a metaphysical distinction, calling the expression of the majority a report, and that of the minority a "paper!" because the "minority," he said, "had no will;" excepting, always I fancy, when they are Nullifiers!  
 Mr. Cantankerous Clayton said something on the subject, but it was too subtle for my perception; so of course, I must dispense with it. Dr. Chambers administered a geometrical pill; but I could not analyze it—it was a little *absinthiated*, of course, and not at all gilded. Mr. King moved for a recommitment of the report, that the minority might have a chance for an opinion; but his motion was mis-carried; though I believe the opposition generally expressed themselves favorable to having an opinion on both sides of the case.  
 Before this subject came up, Gen. McKean had presented a distressing memorial from the county (I think) of Philadelphia, said to be from Jackson men. But the point of it was, an apprehension, that a new Bank was to be chartered, to be located in New York. It is only "a weak invention of the enemy." Mr. Grundy said he would never vote for any new Bank to be located there. Mr. Clay made a speech on this subject against State Banks.  
 Mr. Hill concluded his able speech, in which he gave a brief history of the federal opposition to all democratic measures and administrations; and showing that the aim of the party had always been to get rich by a false, baseless, money credit.  
 In conclusion, he contrasted the difficulties Gen. Jackson had now to encounter, and the many over which he had triumphed, with those Washington and Jefferson had to struggle with; and showed also, very clearly that under Jackson's Administration the Government was more respected abroad, and better supported at home, than it ever had been before. The peroration was a handsome eulogy upon the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of old Orleans—beautiful because just.  
 Mr. Polk made a report, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Deposites; and chalked out work for two years debate. Only a part of the report—which is 50 octavo pages—was read.  
 To this report Mr. McDuffie wanted to offer an amendment; but "that biddy could not fight;" it was in disorder.  
 Mr. Binney, in connection with Gorham and R. H. Wild, offered a minority Report.  
 The subject of the Resolutions will be called up for consideration on Wednesday next. There is business enough now before the House to last till the Presidency of General Jackson expires. The present House will bequeath a little of it to their political posterity. Nobody, I hope, will quarrel about their legacy; if they do, Chancellor Polk must settle the matter.  
**REISS EFFENDI.**  
**Washington, March 5.**—Mr. Leigh of Virginia, took his seat in the Senate this morning: at the right of Mr. Clay, Judge Porter of La. yielding it up to take one in front. Mr. Clay introduced the distinguished Nullifier and Ex-Ambassador near the Court of South Carolina, to Mr. Webster and others. Immediately after this operation, Colonel David Crockett of Dresden, Weakly, Madison, Hayward, Tipton, Shelby, Hardimore, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Perry, McNaury, Dyer, Henderson, Carroll, Henry, Obion and Gibson, of Tennessee, deposited the modest assurance of his high respect and distinguished consideration, with the successor of Rives. Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Lewis of Ala. started at the same time from the House; but the Colonel and poor Alabama came in quite "distressed." After the Colonel, was "manners" for the Nullifiers; and to his grips, succeeded the right hand of fellowship of the Senatorial dignitaries.  
 I thought the Ex-Ambassador looked very civil to the Colonel, considering he had been nominated for President before him. But as the Virginian is a true patriot, he will not look upon his rival with any envy.  
 Mr. Leigh is undoubtedly a man of talents; but he cannot fill the place of Mr. Rives. It may be amusing, however, to see how he has hitherto employed his talents; and for this purpose, perhaps, at our leisure, we may turn back to the files of the Richmond Compiler of 1828—9, and see whether he sailed on the same track he is now sailing; and examine the log to see whether his recorded observations are consistent with the principles of American democracy.  
 Judging from his appearance—which I know is sometimes fallacious—I should conclude, instead of his being a leader he was a *leader*. We shall see whether he take any lead here, or only follows one. A few weeks will decide the problem.  
 He is about fifty years of age; middling height and size, rather obese than jejune; florid complexion; a handsome, but not strongly delineated face; chestnut hair, rather thin, and bald from the front to the zenith of his head. He is a good specimen of a fine gentleman. His first impression is pleasing, but by no means imposing. He dresses in black and with more attention to appearance than any gentleman I have noticed from Virginia. Not that they do not dress well—but that they do not study elegance in dress. He wears tortois shell spectacles to read with, which somewhat disfigures the countenance, as all artificial aids to the vision must.  
 Thus much for the new Senator, whom for the present, and probably for the future, I have done with, and ought to have done with before, for he has occupied more time than he is entitled to.

The senate has been engaged to-day, in discussing and passing Mr. Poindeuxer's Resolutions, calling for an investigation of the conduct of Land Agents and Land offices, relative to suspicious and fraudulent practices.—The senate being unanimous, (the yeas and nays being taken) as to the principal resolutions; but differed as to the mode in which the committee appointed for the purpose should proceed in their investigation.  
 Mr. Morris of Ohio spoke on the subject, being the first time I have heard him this session. He is a shrewd, clear headed, sensible man. Mr. Grundy offered an amendment, which the Senator from Mississippi accepted. I must say the gentleman from Tennessee, that he is not only one of the most honest men that ever lived, but the most fair-minded I ever heard speak. He will go with his party—but he will have his party go right. No man ever presumes to arraign, or even question, his motives; they are always beyond question, and above suspicion.  
 On one resolution Mr. Shepley recorded his solitary vote in the negative, and very properly too—he saw, from the latitude taken that the power of the Committee might be abused, and was not willing by his vote to give them full scope. After discussing the mode in which the Committee should pursue their investigation,—in which Messrs. Clay, Bell, Wright, Forsyth, Morris, Smith, Clayton, Preston, &c., &c., spoke,—the opposition finally had their own way, about a dozen of the administration voting in the negative.  
 All this business is got up by Mr. Clay, (who makes Mr. Poindeuxer his pussy's paw) to further the grand scheme of his Land Bill, to bribe the whole country into a measure both corrupt and unconstitutional.  
 The Resolutions and investigation are calculated solely for weapons to assail the administration with. It is not unlikely that the subject may consume a month's time. All this affected patriotism about the embezzlement of the public domains, and the defrauding the treasury, goes to the "restoration" and "re-charter." In fact the opposition get up no subject, but what you can see in it a bearing on the Bank—every thing converges to that point.  
 During the discussion to-day, I noticed with pleasure, that Mr. Forsyth and Poindeuxer treated each other with mutual and marked respect. On the part of Mr. P. I was highly gratified to see it. He can afford to be courteous, without reproach and without suspicion. Notwithstanding the debate was long and animated, I saw no one, I am happy to say, that appeared at all cantankerous, but Mr. Clayton.  
 Mr. Wright spoke twice or thrice. He is very decisive in his views, and very discriminating and logical in his arguments. His manner of speaking is easy, and at the same time, both graceful and emphatic. He makes no great display of hands, seldom giving them more than an undulating motion—his principal gesture is the easy and graceful motion of his body towards the chair. He attracts, when speaking, more of the attention of Mr. Webster, than any other Senator of our party; and he annoys him not less by his coolness, than any antagonist this gentleman encounters.  
 No state in the Union is more ably represented in the Senate than New York; & no State has more need of it, for it is the common point of attack from the whole opposition. In the House, she is not less ably supported, than in the Senate. The empire State may defy any opposition brought against her; she was never so powerful before, because never so well united. She will unquestionably give us the next President.  
**REISS EFFENDI.**  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
**The opinion of the Governor of Pennsylvania against the Bank.**—Gov. Wolf, in a Message to the Legislature, sent in on the 20th ult. in speaking of the embarrassments which were recently produced in the State, thus points out the cause of the mischief, and at the same time most emphatically reprehends the *notion* in which it originated. We will insert the whole Message on Monday, and strike an extra number of copies for general circulation.—*Globe.*  
 "Whatever other causes may exist, it cannot be disguised that we have amongst us a powerful moneyed institution, which is at this time seeking, by all the means of which it is capable, to accomplish certain objects indispensable to its existence, and having an energetic, a firm, and unbending antagonist to contend against, all its energies and all its powers, (and they are of no ordinary character,) have been put in motion to defeat his measures, and to frustrate his designs, in relation to it.  
 "It can scarcely be doubted, from the course of operations that institution has been pursuing for some time past, (whether justifiable or not I will not undertake to determine,) that the State is indebted in a great measure for its disappointments heretofore, and for the failure to obtain its loan of Saturday last. Whether by bringing indiscriminate ruin and distress upon an unoffending community by the Bank, is the most certain mode of obtaining a return of the public deposits, a renewal of its charter, or an extension of time to wind up its business, is a question for those who have the direction and management of its affairs to determine. A milder and more liberal course might have been attended with more favorable results. The State of Pennsylvania may be crippled and embarrassed in her pecuniary arrangements, and paralyzed, for a time, in her efforts to complete her great chain of improvements, by the depressing policy of the Bank, but that is no reason why we should despair of the commonwealth; our public works may languish for a season, but will not be suffered to languish long; the resources of the State are ample; her credit is unimpaired; her public stocks, although under a momentary pressure at home, are highly acceptable abroad, and will, before long, be as eagerly sought after by the capitalist as ever; the crisis in our pecuniary affairs must soon arrive, if we have not already reached it; the clouds of distress and despondency which have been in my humble estimation, inconsiderately and needlessly brought upon us, must soon be removed, and a happy change, and a more prosperous era, must inevitably await us."  
**Bloody battle in Africa.** The steam vessel, the Nagaur, which left Algiers on the 4th ult., and arrived at Toulon on the 8th, brings the following particulars respecting the capture of Benjia: "The loss of the French is estimated at 300 men, that of the Arabs is not known, but from the duration of the battle, it cannot be computed at less than 3000. It was asserted that Gen. Trezel was seriously wounded. A sloop which was despatched to Algiers for reinforcement, was fired upon by one of the ports. This attack, however, was fully punished, for the sloop not only silenced its fire but gained possession of the fort itself. The conduct of Captain Ferrau and his crew is above all praise. Two companies of members from the frigate la Victorie particularly distinguished themselves at the landing.—We have to regret the loss of the two officers."

## From the N. Y. Standard.

**THE DISPUTE IN THE SENATE.**  
 The rumors concerning the affair between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Poindeuxer, were so contradictory and improbable that we did not care to advert to it until we should obtain some authentic information. Letters received yesterday from members of Congress, and others, give the following version of what has been so variously reported:  
 Mr. Poindeuxer stated that the government had ordered \$300,000 to be transferred from Natchez to New York, to sustain the Safety Fund Banks. Mr. Forsyth pronounced the statement untrue. Mr. P. inquired whether the gentleman intended to impeach his veracity, declaring that no man should do so, but at the risk of his life. Mr. F. intimated that he had no explanation to make.—Mr. Clay now came forward, and endeavored to bring about an arrangement of the unpleasant affair, but his earnest efforts were fruitless. This was about 2 o'clock; at half past 3 the Senate went into secret session, and the subject was brought up again for official notice, at the instance, it is understood of Mr. Chambers. A call of the Senate was ordered, under which Mr. Forsyth was summoned from his lodgings, he having already received a message, it is said, from Mr. P. The latter gentleman now explained that he had ascertained the information on which he made his assertion to be incorrect, and that Mr. F. was therefore right in pronouncing the statement to be an untrue one, but wrong in imputing an intention to misrepresent. Mr. F. was satisfied with the admission of the gentleman and accordingly withdrew his remark. The explanation was entered upon the journal, and so the matter ended.  
 It is to be regretted that the Senate chamber should have been the scene of such an affair, but it is well, nevertheless, that a check has been put upon the measureless and profligate calumnies heaped upon the administration; Poindeuxer and his allies will henceforth, probably, be more guarded in their fabrications; he must have known that his statement was incorrect before making it.  
**Louisville and Portland Canal.**—Besides seven hundred flat and keel boats, one hundred and sixty different steam boats passed through the canal last year, seven of which averaged 436 tons each; seven others, 330 tons; thirteen others, 263; seventy-seven others, 143 tons; and fifty eight others averaged 80 tons. Their aggregate tonnage was 24,150 tons.  
 The increase of commerce on the Ohio river, below the falls may be seen from the statement below, which is believed to be accurate:  
 In 1823, there were, 20 steamboats, which made 196 trips.  
 In 1824 there were 36 steamboats, which made 246 trips.  
 In 1825, there were 42 steamboats, which made 280 trips.  
 In 1826, there were 51 steamboats, which made 364 trips.  
 In 1827, there were 62 steamboats, which made 554 trips.  
 In 1828, not ascertained.  
 In 1829, there were 130 steamboats, which made 730 trips.  
 In 1830 and 1831 not known.  
 In 1832, there were 180 steamboats, which made 992 trips.  
 In 1833, there were 195 steamboats, which made 1550 trips.  
 By which it appears that, in ten years the number of steamboats on the Ohio, below the Falls has increased four fold, and the number of passages has increased more than five fold.  
**Cincinnati Advertiser.**  
 The struggle between Mr. Mackenzie and the Parliament of Upper Canada, in respect to his right to take his seat as a member for the County of York, has been renewed in a new shape. We have, in several papers, accounts of the scene which took place, on his appearance in the House, on the 10th ult. On previous occasions, the proper commissioners refused to administer the oaths of office, but a new commission having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Colborne, Mr. Mackenzie was duly qualified and with the evidence of this fact appeared to claim his right. The house was crowded with electors to witness his reception. Before he reached a seat he was stopped by the sergeant at arms, as an intruder, and, after a slight scuffle, led outside of the bar. After a few minutes he made a second attempt and was again, with great violence, removed. He appealed to the Speaker, who refused to interfere and continuing his resistance the sergeant at arms complained of him as in custody, for the refusal to leave the House. A debate ensued, which lasted for seven hours with great excitement. Various motions were made to send the refractory member to jail, to expel him by force, and appoint two men to keep him out of the house. At first there was a rush from the galleries, and a cry of "vengeance," but for the rest of the day there was no disturbance among the hearers. Mr. Mackenzie was refused the liberty of defending himself, and a motion to allow him to take his seat was lost, by a vote of 15 to 21.—He protested on behalf of his constituents against the violation of his and their rights. The result of the discussions was that Mr. M. should be admonished by the Speaker, and discharged from custody, which was accordingly done, and here the matter rested at the last accounts.  
**Baltimore American.**  
**ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky. March 15.**  
 Cholera. We had fondly anticipated that the scourge of nations had ceased to prey upon the inhabitants of the United States; but every passenger from New Orleans brings tidings of the mortality there, and on the river from there to Louisville. And, indeed, our own county has this week been seriously attacked. On Sunday last, we learn from unquestionable authority, that a gentleman, on his way from the lower country, called at the house of Mr. Elijah Middleton, some ten miles south-east of this place, laboring under the influence of the disease, and in a few hours expired. Mrs. Middleton was immediately attacked and died. Mr. Chilton Middleton and a Mr. Miller also have fallen victims of the monster and are no more. We learn several others in the neighborhood have suffered severely but are like to recover.—We fondly hope, the contagion will be staid.  
**Sentinel.**  
 When the great pressure and cry for relief took place in the West, especially in Kentucky, in the year 1819, '20, '21, who was then blamed for bringing about "hard times"? The United States Bank was then in operation—but it afforded no relief to the pressed debtor. His cry was a "Property Law,—A Commonweal's Bank,—A two year's reprieve in law." After many vain efforts on the part of the Legislature to furnish relief, the affair through the instrumentality of the Commonweal Bank, ended in relieving many unfortunate borrowers of all their property. Beware of too much relief!