

Also Counterfeits.—The following are the descriptions of new counterfeit which have recently made their appearance. We extract from Dicknell's Reporter.

Farmers and Merchants Bank, at Alhambra, Indiana.
5's letter B. Very coarsely executed, purporting to be engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. They can be detected by observing that the letter A in Murray is omitted.

Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Branch at Lynchburg.

10's, pay to W. Radford; letter D. Dated 12th August, 1819. Well executed.

Bank of Virginia, at Richmond.

5's, payable to F. Berford, jr. Letter C.

Franklin Bank of Columbus, Ohio.

10's altered from 5's; letter A. Nov. 6, 1832.

Branch of the U. S. Bank at New Orleans.

10's letter I, dated August 7, 1824.

Warrent Bank, Rhode Island.

1's letter C, dated August 2, 1838.

Mechanics' Bank, at Baltimore.

5's altered to 50's; vignette of 5's, view of railroad and train of cars, with heads of Washington and Franklin. *Spicer's Reporter.*

Wonderful.—The editor of the Liverpool, Pa. Mercury has received a communication which he says contains a most irresistible chain of circumstances, calculated to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte is still living.

The ship *Undine*, from London, at New York, has on board a tiger, two lions, an alpaca, two camels, a leopard, two hyenas, two white bears, a civet cat, jackal kangaroo &c., all alive, and in fine order.

Cure for Polypus.—A writer in a foreign periodical relates that an obstinate case of polypus of the nose, of long standing, was cured by applying *laudanum*, with a hair pencil, to the polypus.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the three months ending the 5th of March:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,700,000	Securities	£25,540,000
Deposites	14,118,000	Bullion	9,829,000
	£33,118,000		£35,376,000

Lafayette, Ind. March 22.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—We regret to state that Mr. Daniel Frost, a citizen of this county, drowned in the Wabash a few miles above this place on Saturday last. Mr. F., who is said to have been somewhat intoxicated, had crossed or rather was in the act of crossing the river in a canoe, which, being under good head way, is supposed to have struck the shore with considerable violence—and the shock thus occasioned is presumed to have thrown the unfortunate man overboard in four or five feet water. His body was not found until Monday evening. The deceased had left a wife and five children.

Increasing costliness.—In the same amusing work is the following description of Grand's courtship: He says: "My brother got tired of attending store, and went off to Philadelphia. I was now in great trouble; we were beginning to make some pennies by the store, and did not like to give it up; neither did I like to give up my mill making for this was sure. So I resolved to push my courtship, calculating that if I got married, I should have a shop-keeper of my own; but if not, to sell off and leave the city; for I could not live in New York and see her the wife of another; and in the mean time, continued to keep both. For this end I rose at four o'clock A. M. and made nails till eight; opened store; at eight P. M. shut up, and went to mill making till twelve; thus getting scant four hours sleep in the twenty-four. My mill-shop window opened into the yard of the house where I boarded, and where my girl lived. She used to come to the window; I helped her in, where she staid sewing or knitting till midnight; I working and courting; thus killed two birds with one stone."

SCINTILLA.—Squinting may be cured!—Place the person before you who squints.—Direct him to close the undistorted eye and look at you with the other. When you perceive the axis of the undistorted eye fixed directly on you, tell him to keep it so, and then on the other eye, the distorted eye will turn away from the nose, and the sound one will fix its gaze on you. This simple experiment, however, repeated with patience and perseverance, will at length enable the person squinting, little by little, to comply with your directions, and in short time he will be able to direct the axis of both eyes at pleasure, and his cure is effected. If it is only a cast in the eye, the good eye should be covered for a fortnight.

These of my readers who will remember these directions, will find their advantage in doing so.

FINANCIAL.—A man has no more right to say an unkind thing, than to act unkind, no more right to say a cruel thing to another, than to knock him down.

The greatest pleasure of life is love—the greatest treasure, contentment, the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the greatest medicine a true friend.

In marriage prefer the person before wealth, virtue before beauty, and the mind before the body, then you have a wife, a friend, and a companion.

The Railroad Vt. Herald says that, on Wednesday night week, the mail stage from Albany to that place was robbed. A black boy named Alpinus Lee, about fourteen years old, penetrated the large mail bag, and took out several packages and letters. The boy was soon after apprehended, and the purloined packages recovered and replaced.

Letters from the east, lately received, hold out rather encouraging prospects that the loan authorized by the Legislature to put in operation the State Bank and branches will be obtained. *[Indianapolis paper.]*

A PROCLAMATION.
To all whom these presents may come, greetings: Know ye, that whereas I, has been represented to us, that several ladies, spinners, females, maids, girls, unmarried women, &c., within our dominions, have not only a willingness to consent, but an ardent desire to leave the state of celibacy, and to take themselves or be taken to husbands; and whereas it is supposed by many that the bachelors, young and unmarried men of these our realms do not know who among the maidens, &c., would or would not be so willing, or so anxious to marry, and it seems proper and fitting that the ladies, spinners, females, maids, girls and unmarried women aforesaid, should put on some mark of dress as a token by which their willingness or desire in the premises should be made particularly known; we have issued this *Our Proclamation*, giving leave, or ordering or commanding, that the ladies, spinners, females, maids, girls, and unmarried women may, and do make shaves to their dresses large in proportion to their desire to be married. Thus, those who most exceedingly desire soon, and cannot well delay the happy hour much longer, may say so, saying their blouses consequent on such occasion, by putting over and above what is necessary for comfort or comeliness in their sleeves, seven yards of silk, chintz, calico, or other stuff. If they simply desire pretty considerably to be married, they may reduce the quantity to five yards. If they merely wish to be modestly courted, as being willing to be respectfully courted, if a lad to suit them should present himself—they are in that case confined to wearing their sleeves to the size of a two bushel bag, or only so large as to hide a moderate sized lover, &c.

It is rather singular, that six vessels from Europe, which sailed on the same day (the 11th of March) arrived in New York on Saturday and Sunday last, within 24 hours of each other: they are the Pacific, Saratoga, Glasgow, and St. George, from Liverpool; the Formosa, from Havre, and the barque Dromo, from Cowes. The St. George (Liverpool trader) above mentioned, has long been remarked for her speed, and is a very beautiful vessel.

A woman, who passed for the wife of a person placed on trial at Liberty, Missouri, for the murder of another, being admitted as a witness, refused to answer the proposed questions, and was placed in custody of the Sheriff, to be kept in some private room. Her child was with her, and in a short time she called to the people in the street, saying she had killed it. An inquiry was made and the infant, but ten months old, was found dead by strangulation. She gave as a reason, that her mother had turned her out of doors, and that her sisters would not speak to her, and that as the father of the child would be hanged, she had no person to support her.

A shopkeeper in Boston, about the time of the revolutionary war, gave notice that he went for sale leather breeches and other necessaries.

Origin of Military Instruments.—We owe the clarion to the Germans of Nuremberg, the horn to the Manuvarians, the bassoon and the drum to the Italians, the fife to the Swiss, the trumpet to the Moors of the Peninsula, the cymbals to the Asiatics, the long drum to the Turks, the keyed fiddle to the English. The inventor of this last, was a man named Holiday, created in consequence of great changes in military music, and, above all, a necessity for a stronger bass than had before been in use. The gradual introduction of the serpent, bass horn, and ophicleide, in military bands, in assistance of basses and bass trombones, has now rendered wind instruments bands as nearly perfect in every respect as they can be imagined.

LATE FOREIGN ITEMS.
The relations of the French with the Arabs of Algiers, appear to be on a more amicable footing. Many tribes have made a settlement near the fortress of Bona, and devote themselves to agriculture. Probably a treaty of peace upon the French when they have a fair chance.

We learn by some of our Paris papers, that a man by the name of Reeves, in England, has been tried and found guilty for circulating a pamphlet calling upon the people to resort to a national convention.

The news of Batavia brings accounts of serious insurrections there. As many as 25,000 of the native population were in arms.

There have been severe storms on the coasts and islands of Greece. Most of their merchantmen have suffered. Of the Hydriotes 130 fathers of families have perished.

A new levy of 20,000 men is ordered to recruit the Spanish army.

The sale of the estates of the Inquisition is under consideration by the Spanish Ministry, the purchase money to be invested in government stock, to be immediately extinguished.

Gen. Lafayette, we are gratified to learn, was decidedly convalescent on the 18th of February.

The poor Poles are driven about into every part of the earth; scattered like the winds of heaven; some to Algiers, some to Egypt, some to England, others in Austria and the United States. The greater part are in France, amounting to more than 6,000, all receiving pensions from that government.

A young lady, of a wealthy family at Bologna, was executed on the 6th instant for murder, impelled by jealousy, she succeeded in poisoning two very lovely young women, one of whom was her own cousin. She was married, and suspected her husband of committing infidelities with her two victims. The proceedings against her had continued for two years, and her husband finding that her fate was inevitable, as there was no hope of pardon from the Pope, on account of the enormity of her crime, died of despair a very short time before her execution.

The reduced price of commodities and of wages, with the discharge of thousands of persons from employment, have powerful tendency to relieve the pressure of the money market on business men—but at the cost of producers, farmers and other working people, in great sacrifices of private comfort and of the public good. Wheat, at Zanesville, Ohio, was 44 cents per bushel, on the 20th ultimo—at Batavia Ohio, 37 and a half cents—four at Cincinnati 275 a 287½; and the Hudson (N. Y.) Republicans says that two of the cotton factories at Kinderhook have stepped work—that a large quantity of butter which had been sent to New York from Poughkeepsie, had been brought back, because a market could not be found for it—and that hay had been sold in the city of New York at "two shillings and sixpence," that is, 314 cts. the 100, equal to 64 dollars the ton—adding that a quantity shipped from Catskill and Athens, (towns on the Hudson river,) had been brought back. *Bring back hay one hundred miles? But such things must reduce the amount of money wanted—at whose cost?*

SENATE, March 26, 1834.

The question was taken upon agreeing to the first resolution, in the following words: Resolved, that the reasons assigned by the secretary of the treasury, for the removal of the money of the United States, deposited in the bank of the United States and its branches, communicated to congress on the 4th day of December, 1832, are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

And the question upon agreeing to this resolution was taken as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Polk, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, and Webster—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King, King of Alabama, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins and Wright—18.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CLAY, then, at the instance of his friend modified his resolution, so as to read as follows:—

Resolved, that the president, in the late executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

The question being taken on agreeing to this resolution, was decided thus:—YEAS, 26—NAYS, 20. Hendricks and Tipton, in the negative.

THE EFFECT.

The Senate having disapproved the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the deposits, it is contended, and on very plausible, if not conclusive grounds, that, let the vote of the House be as it will, the deposits must be restored. And the act of the secretary is considered incomplete unless sanctioned by congress; and one house having dissented, that sanction is of course withheld. Reflection upon this subject has confirmed us in the opinion some time since expressed, that the decision of congress is final upon the subject without any agency whatever of the President; and we incline to the opinion cited above, that the rejection of the secretary's reasons by either House, annuls his act, and restores the law under which the deposits were placed in the Bank of the United States to full effect.

We are aware that the constitution provides that every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; &c. and it is this clause of the constitution which induces the belief that the vote on the deposit question must be submitted for the signature of the President. But it is evident that this clause has reference only to such orders, resolutions or votes, as require the concurrent action of both houses, and are to have the effect of laws. The vote on the deposit question is not of this class. It neither requires the concurrence of both Houses, nor does it contain any enactment in the nature of a law. It is only an expression of opinion as to the execution of a law already in existence. It is a vote of approval or of censure of a particular officer on a point especially referred to congress. The secretary in the matter of the deposits, is the agent

of congress, and responsible to them. His duties are prescribed, and he is invested with certain powers, conditional that when he exercises them, he shall forthwith report his reasons to his principals for their judgment. The two houses may condemn his conduct by distinct action and in different language, and his act being disapproved, is of course annulled.

Suppose an act were passed authorizing the Librarian to congress to purchase a library for public use, provided his catalogue were first submitted to the approval or disapproval of congress—and suppose, that when so submitted, it should be rejected; would congress be compelled to pass another law requiring the books returned? or, if the purchase were disallowed by one house, could the money be legally expended? We think not. An agent who is accountable to his partners, must satisfy both, or his acts cannot be binding. The Secretary of the Treasury is the agent of both Houses of congress; he has to account to both, and both must sanction his conduct, or he is condemned. The President has nothing to do with the matter, as it need not come before him in any shape.

House of Representatives, April 4th.

The question on the first resolution, viz: that "The Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered," was decided in the affirmative. YEAS 165, NAYS 22.

Messrs. Boon, Carr, Hannegan, Kinnard and Lane in the affirmative; Mr. McCarty in the negative. Mr. Ewing absent.

The question being taken upon concurring in the second resolution, "That the deposits ought not to be restored," it was decided in the affirmative. YEAS 110, NAYS 104.

Messrs. Boon, Carr, Hannegan, Kinnard, Lane and McCarty in the affirmative; Mr. Ewing in the negative.

The question being taken on concurring in the third resolution, "That the State banks ought to be continued as the places of deposit of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provisions by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed; it was decided in the affirmative. YEAS 117, NAYS 104.

Messrs. Boon, Carr, Hannegan, Kinnard, Lane and McCarty in the affirmative; Mr. Ewing in the negative.

The question was then taken on concurring in the fourth resolution, as follows:

"4. Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure, a select committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also what abuses, what corruptions, or malpractices have existed in the management of said bank, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said bank and branches; and that they are further authorized to visit the principal bank, or any of its branches for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable." And the fourth resolution was concurred in;—YEAS 175, NAYS 41.

Messrs. Boon, Carr, Ewing, Hannegan, Kinnard, Lane and McCarty in the affirmative.

Select Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank: Mr. Thomas of Maryland, Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, Mr. Mollenberg of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason of Virginia, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Mann of New York, Mr. Lytle of Ohio.

I. OBJECTS OF INQUIRY.

1. Whether the charter of the Bank has been violated.
 2. Whether abuses—corruptions—or malpractices, have occurred in its management.
 3. Whether it has used its corporate powers, or its corporate money, 1. to control the press; 2. to interfere in politics; 3. to influence elections.
 4. Whether it has had any agency, first, through its management; secondly, through its money, in producing the existing pressure upon the community.
 5. To ascertain, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassments and distresses, complained of in the memorials presented to the House of Representatives.
- II. POWER AND AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.**
1. To inspect, 1. the books; 2. the correspondence; 3. the accounts; 4. all other papers connected with, first, the business, secondly, the management of the mother bank, and of each branch.
 2. To send for persons and papers.
 3. To summon witnesses, and to examine them on oath.
 4. To visit the mother bank.
 5. To visit each branch.
- III. DUTY AND FINAL ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.**
1. To report the result of their investigation to the House.
 2. To report the evidence obtained to the House.