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THE MADISONIAN.

"BUCKSHOT AND BALL—BELLA BADGER, the midnight judge in the primary difficulties which led to the buckshot war, "George Rhawn," who supplied the New York Federalists with illegal voters, has been appointed Naval Officer at Philadelphia, by Mr. Tyler, and Joseph Ritzer, a prominent participant in the buckshot war, has been appointed Treasurer of the Mint, in the room of Ex-Governor Findlay. REMOVED—A gentleman now in the decline of his days, who has not mingled in politics for many years. These, added to PENROSE, make quite a fair representation in the national interest of the infamous men who tried to overturn our Government, and introduce civil war into a happy State."

—Keystone.

The above is published in the Globe, from which we copy it.

It is not deemed necessary to publish to the world all the circumstances inducing the removal of public officers, unless required, for were we to do so, "the world itself would scarce contain" that "which would be written." But as the Globe and the other prints friendly to Mr. Findlay, have opened the subject, we will state as briefly as possible, the principal cause of his removal. It was nothing more or less than gross neglect of the duties of his responsible station, and failure and refusal to comply with the law requiring a bond to be given for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the security of the public against such defalcations as took place during his administration of the treasury of the Mint.

During the recess of the Senate, in September, 1830, Ex-Governor Findlay was appointed by the President, Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, and on October 1st ensuing, with Robert Smith and Francis R. Shunk, as sureties, executed an official bond in the penal sum of \$10,000, for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. This bond being given on an appointment made during the recess of the Senate, of course operated only until the conclusion of the next session of Congress thereafter. Mr. Findlay was permitted to remain in this important trust without giving bond or any security whatever for more than eight years; but at last, on the 26th October, 1839, a commission was issued and the appointment confirmed by the Senate; and on the 28th October, 1839, Mr. Findlay gave a bond with the same sureties and penalty.

In 1840, Mr. Findlay was required to give a new bond, according to the requisitions of the law passed in that year, prescribing the form of bonds for such officers. This he declined doing, and desired that he might be considered as having resigned, or as being about to resign his commission.

During the time that Mr. Findlay was thus acting without commission or bond, as treasurer of the Mint and "Agent for distribution of copper coins," a defalcation was allowed to take place in the copper account of upwards of \$9,000. The whole amount of the deficit is upwards of \$10,000; but a small portion of that amount is secured by the bond operating during the few months succeeding the appointment of Mr. Findlay, and the short period of the existence of the bond given in 1839. It will be remarked that the second bond has no retroactive operation.

These defalcations, thefts, or whatever the tastes of people may term them, are alleged to have been committed by the clerk to whom this cent business was entrusted, and with whose accounts the treasurer should have been familiar, as he undoubtedly is responsible for his conduct.

It will be observed that this fraud was going on through this long term of years without inquiry or correction.

The Globe can have more information in regard to these "innocent victims of proscriptive," if their friends see fit to call for it.

It is perhaps unpleasant to these people who have been sucking the blood of the people for years, to be driven away from their accustomed "spoils," but the Globe may rest assured that an end is to be made of these things by the present Administration.

This statement is made somewhat hastily but it is substantially correct. We will give further details if desired hereafter.

An able writer in the January number of the Edinburgh Review, "on the wrongs and claims of India," makes the following striking acknowledgment: "On the whole, we are persuaded that the amount of public and private remittances from India, for which this country (England) makes no return, is very little if at all over-estimated at four millions pounds sterling per annum," or, in American money, nearly twenty-four millions of dollars a year. Now as the commerce, capacities and the business activity of most of the other British dependencies are greater than in India, there can be no doubt that the principal colonies in this Hemisphere and elsewhere contribute to the wealth of the mother country in a still greater proportion than that of India, and that the amount of public and private remittances from these facts enable us to comprehend the causes of Colonial poverty and the resources of power by which Great Britain is marching with gigantic strides toward universal empire.

THE MADISONIAN. FOR THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1841. [WHOLE NO. 171.]

Mr. Webster did further his nest by first turning out the accomplished Martin, and putting in his place his own son, called an under Secretary of State. Whether this first act of his Ministry was consistent with the disinterestedness of the head of a party, which once disclaimed all the spoils of office, is left to the people to decide. Such devotion to your relations, finds no countenance in the examples of Washington and Jefferson.

The above is a part of an editorial in the Richmond Equivocal of the 23d of April. "The accomplished Martin" got into office by writing vituperative articles for the Globe. He retained it by employing time which should have been devoted to public business, in scribbling vindictive tirades for the Richmond Equivocal.

Mr. D. P. Webster is appointed in his place. He is nowhere called "an under Secretary of State," as we have seen, except in the very ingenious columns of the Richmond Equivocal. The only official printed despatch in which he has been alluded to, was the letter addressed to Mr. Tyler by the Cabinet informing him of the death of the President. "We lose no time," said the letter, "in dispatching the Chief Clerk of the State Department (Mr. Webster jr.) as a special messenger to bear to you these melancholy tidings."

But an act which seems so objectionable to Mr. Ritchie, when it is done by Mr. Webster, was a virtue, we presume, when performed by Mr. Van Buren or any of his cabinet. It cannot, therefore, be so much the act that is done, but the man who does it, which offends the very scrupulous and reverend editor.

It was no plea to be allowed in extension of the act that, Mr. Webster stated in his speech at Richmond that, no relation of his had ever to his knowledge received a dollar of the public money from the General Government. It was inexcusable in Mr. Webster to select "his own son" as Chief Clerk in his own department, and with whom he would have constant and confidential intercourse, but Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Kendall, could manifest a preference for their relations for a great variety of employments, without provoking a solitary remark from the Richmond Equivocal.

Gen. Jackson had several relations in office. Mr. Van Buren, appointed his son Martin, jr. private Secretary for signing land patents. Salary \$1500.

Mr. Woodbury's brother in law, J. O. Barnes, was Naval officer at Boston. Salary \$3,000.

His uncle in law A. H. Quincy, was a clerk. Salary \$1,400.

E. F. Bunnell, Deputy Naval officer. Another connection.

His son Charles Woodbury, Secretary to the Committee on public buildings. Salary \$600 to \$800.

His father in law, special agent to Havana.

Mr. Pinckney procured a brother in law.

Mr. Forsyth appointed a son in law to office.

Mr. Kendall brought the following relations of his into office.

Alexander Kyle, father in law. Salary not known.

Samuel Kendall jr., brother in law. Salary \$1400.

John M. Kendall, brother. Salary \$1000.

John E. Kendall, travelling P. M. Salary \$800.

Most of these persons are yet in office.

During the whole of the last three Presidential terms, Mr. Ritchie, with a knowledge of these facts, never once thought it necessary to remind these gentlemen that "such devotion to your relations, finds no countenance in the examples of Washington and Madison." That charity was reserved for Mr. Webster.

OMENS AND AUGURIES.

The following "prodigious" sentiments are from the Globe:

THE PRODIGES.

The prodiges referred to in the article quoted below, actually occurred as stated, but some of them not precisely at the moment given by the writer. The scroll containing the motto of the Union, fell from the talons of the Eagle while Mr. Wm. Swanwick, during the last session of Congress, was making his last speech in favor of an increase of the tariff. The arm of the Goddess of Liberty holding the Constitution was broken off in the midst of the hard cider campaign.

The writer might have added another to his list of omens, the death of the late Postmaster to power, precisely simultaneous with the shocking explosion of the speculation, corruptions, and ruin, of the Bank of the United States, made by the reports of the committee of stockholders. Gen. Linnson died at midnight with the fourth of April—Mr. Tyler's accession dates with the fifth—the Bank's Christmas House was opened on the fifth to the meeting of stockholders in Philadelphia.

From the Wheeling Argus.

The announcement of the death of the President of the United States will produce a pause in the current thoughts of the most heedless amongst us. He who watches the sparrow when it falls; prescribes the action and the terms of man's existence, however obscure or exalted, however humble or prominent; and when an individual, sustaining the relations which this prominent man did, is suddenly snatched from his honors, his position, and his relations of life and office, the mind will muse upon his fate, and every one for himself will draw his own moral. In the last months of General Harrison's life were crowded strange and startling circumstances, which each will consider, according to the peculiar frame of mind in which he may be, warnings of mystery or intimations of justice, not to be departed, but to the living.

While riding from his farm into Cincinnati, his horse was precipitated through a deep hole, and he himself nearly escaped, destroyed. On leaving Cincinnati the paper announced the trembling of an earthquake, and the explosion of the banking system mingled with the parade of his reception at Baltimore, and a driving snow-storm accompanied him to the place (Washington city) where all his honors were to be consummated.

On the day of his arrival at Washington, the national motto fell from the talons of the Eagle of Liberty in the Senate chamber. The motto is, "E pluribus unum," one Government out of many, the pledge of our Union; and at the same time the hand of the Goddess of Liberty in front of the Capitol, bearing in the Constitution of the United States, broke off and fell.

His friends at Washington had stretched a cord across the avenue, bearing the flags of the States which had voted the Whig ticket, which broke about the center and fell North and South, and were dragged in the mire. And one month from the day of the Inauguration the seal of death is placed upon his form in the Presidential mansion.

We must think there is something in these things. Divinity speaks with most miraculous power and vindicates his truth. The people of the United States have passed through a period of phrensy in which all social relations were violated, moral duties forgotten and religious forms almost abandoned. All look back upon the period with astonishment, and many with awe, to see the gulf of civil commotion which we have escaped. Every passion of the heart was aroused, every prejudice was excited, and one wild shout and hurrah was heard throughout the land; there was a strange union of supposed interests, and a still stranger combination of parties; these are now all dissolved.

We are quite gratified to see our enemies driven to such small and absurd apologies for arguments as these above quoted. There is, however, something to excite feelings other than those of ridicule in this mention of the fact of Gen. Harrison's almost miraculous preservation on the occasion of the falling in of the tunnel of the canal on his farm when he was passing on horseback over it. Truly, "Divinity speaks with most miraculous power and vindicates his truth." It is not, however, in the silly "prodigies" and omens of

the falling of a scroll, or the breaking of a cord, or the happening of a usual winter storm that we bear or see the speakings of Divinity, but we do acknowledge them in the providential changing of the hearts and minds of this great People, that they might come up to the rescue of the Laws and Constitution, and at the same time do justice to the slandered and calumniated character of a venerable patriot and good man.

Providence has always watched over this country from the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, through the troubles of the Revolution onwards to this day, and though we have been sorely chastened of late years, we trust that it will result in good.

We see his hand in this, that the good Harrison's life and health were preserved through all the piteous peltings of abuse and calumny showered upon him by every vile Jacobin press in the land. That after his triumphant election, the interposition above referred to took place, and he preserved until he had selected a Cabinet of Counsellors who are, with our present able and patriotic Chief Magistrate, a tower of strength and a wall of protection to the land, and until he had published to the world a declaration of principles which give the lie to his slanderers and secure reverence and admiration for his goodness, which will last forever, long, long after his libellers are forgotten and shall have become a part of the soil of that earth to which in life they were a pollution and disgrace.

We see, too, in the religious turn of that good man's thoughts, some time before his end, and in his early and peaceful death, before the tremendous cares and labors attendant on a full discharge of his duties to his disorderd and almost ruined country, had begun to weigh too heavily upon him, the mercy of a benignant Providence.

We see it, too, in the giving to the country a man so honest and capable to will and to act for the good of the whole Nation, as his respected successor in the Presidential office.

But the Globe's "prodigies"—even that in regard to the investigation of the "United States Bank" of Pennsylvania, (which was chartered by such a Banking, money-despising, incorruptible State Legislature), and all the other omens, are not half as expressive as one which we recollect witnessing here on the fourth of March, 1837. The gallant old frigate Constitution, which, in by gone years, had gained so much glory to the country, and thundered terror into the hearts of its enemies, and so oft had "braved both the battle and the breeze"—this old ship had returned home to Boston harbor from a cruise, and her decayed timbers and planks having been torn away, to be replaced by others, some ingenious mechanics constructed from the pieces a beautiful little carriage, which was presented to Gen. Jackson.

The "omen" was this. On the fourth of March, 1837, the then President and Mr. Van Buren rode up to the inauguration of the latter in this vehicle, literally sitting upon and riding amidst the ruins of the Constitution!

It so happens, however, that the statement in regard to the time of the falling of the motto and the scroll referred to is untrue. Any one who will trouble himself to inquire of the Clerks at the Capitol, will find that both the scroll and the motto fell from their places during the last summer, while Mr. Van Buren was yet in power. One of them fell, we understand, during the pendency of the New Jersey case, while the loco-foco federalists were meditating that unpardonable outrage upon state rights and upon the Constitution which resulted in depriving New Jersey of her legal representation in the Congress of the Union.

Another fact will serve to show the mendacity of the Globe. That paper trumped up these auguries during the last winter on the occasion of Mr. Webster's great speech on the finances. The scroll and the motto fell then according to the Globe. If that statement was true, how could they have fallen again (not having been replaced) on the day of General Harrison's arrival in Washington? But really this is so small a matter for further notice.

We will only add that it was a custom of the ancients to consult the entrails of animals for auguries and omens. We commend the practice as a fit employment for the editor of the Globe who seems to delight in all manner of dirty work which decent men abhor.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election for Representatives in the 27th Congress, and for members of the State Legislature, was held throughout Virginia on Thursday, the 29th instant. The returns are slow, as usual, in coming in. The aggregate vote is smaller than last fall. We subjoin all the returns that have reached us, showing, in the congressional canvass, so far as heard from, a gain of two Administration members, and a loss of one.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1st Dist. Francis Mallory (Adm.) is re-elected without opposition.

2d Dist. George D. Carey (Opp.) is elected against R. R. Collier (Adm.)

3d Dist. John W. Jones (Opp.) had no opposition.

4th Dist. William O. Goode (Opp.) is elected.

5th Dist. Edmund W. Hubbard (Opp.) is probably elected by a majority of 12 to 14 votes over John Hill, the late republican member. Republican loss.

9th Dist. R. M. T. Hunter (late Speaker) is re-elected in opposition to Robert B. Corbin and Carter M. Braxton.

10th Dist. John Tulliferro (Adm.) is re-elected against R. O. Grayson.

11th Dist. John M. Batts (Adm.) is re-elected.

12th Dist. Thomas W. Gilmer, late Governor, is elected over James Garland, the late member. Both were opposed to a National Bank—Sub-treasurer, and the distribution of the proceeds of the lands. Mr. Gilmer is in favor of a system of special deposits—and Mr. Garland friendly to a general deposit system with the State banks. Both were friendly to Mr. Tyler. Mr. Gilmer, we believe, is opposed to a bank, on the ground of inexpediency. Mr. Garland does not believe it constitutional.

13th Dist. Linn Banks (Opp.) is re-elected over Wm. Smith, an opponent of the same politics.

14th Dist. Culbert Powell (Adm.) is elected to succeed Mr. McCarty, who declined.

15th Dist. Richard W. Barton (Adm.) is elected in place of Mr. Lucas, the late Van Buren member.—Administration gain.

21st Dist. Lewis Steiroad (Opp.) is re-elected without opposition.

17th Dist. Alex. H. Stuart (Adm.) is elected against James McDowell (Opp.) This District was represented by Robert Craig (V. B.) in the last Congress. Therefore Administration gain.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

We have returns showing the election of 42 Republicans, and 32 Loco-focos. The Republicans have lost several members through their own apathy and indifference.

MARYLAND.—Edward A. Lynch is the Republican candidate for Congress in the 6th District, and a clever one he is too. John Thompson Mason is his opponent.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN WILCOCK, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at Pittsburg, Pa., vice Robert H. Kerr.

LAND OFFICERS RECEIVERS.

STODDARD JUDD, Green Bay, Wisconsin, vice L. S. PEASE.

JOSEPH C. HAWKINS, Burlington, Iowa, vice Verplanck Van Antwerp.

REGISTERS.

WILLIAM ROSS, Burlington, Iowa, vice ENOS LOWE.

PARACLETE POTTER, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, vice A. B. MORION.

Correspondence of the Madisonian.

PROVIDENCE, April 29, 1841.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

The votes in all the towns heard from (being all but three) were all but 235 for the late Republican Representatives; J. L. TILLINGHAST and R. B. CRANSTON. The 235 were for individuals in different parts of the State.

"The extraordinary inclemency of the weather and the absence of any regular opposition, combined to render the vote unprecedentedly small."

Returns.—For Tillinghast, 2389.

Cranston, 2424.

Scattering, 335.

The three towns not heard from will increase the vote for Tillinghast and Cranston to 2500—making a majority over all of about 2300.

The funeral of Richard Haughton, the lamented editor of the Boston Atlas, took place on Monday week. An impressive and pathetic discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, and the body was followed to the tomb, under King's Chapel, by a sorrowing multitude of friends. It will, by and by, be removed to the Cemetery at Mount Auburn, where we doubt not, a chaste and beautiful monument will be erected to his memory.

In the steamer Columbia came passenger to Halifax Sir W. Colebrooke, successor to Sir John Harvey in the Government of New Brunswick.

Fatal Accident, a Caution to Sportsmen.—On the 14th day of March last, Mr. Francis Winston, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, observing some cranes flying over his house, seized his rifle to give them a shot; but before he got to the door, they were out of reach. While he stood watching them, the rifle, which he held resting at his side, slipped, struck a stone step and fired off. His wife immediately ran to the door, and seeing him holding to the post, inquired "what the matter?" to which he replied, "O! I have killed myself!" She assisted him to the bed, where he expired in less than two minutes. The ball entered his left side, supposed to range through his heart.— Raleigh Star.

THE NEW MARSHAL OF WISCONSIN.

By reference to the list of appointments, it will be seen that General DANIEL HUGHSON, of Southport, has been appointed United States Marshal for this Territory. This is an excellent appointment, and will give very general satisfaction throughout the Territory. General H. enjoys a high reputation as a man of talents and good business character, and a better appointment could not have been made. This is a good beginning for our Territory, and we hope the good work thus commenced, will be continued until all offices in the Territory shall be filled by men competent, honest, faithful and trustworthy.— Milwaukee Sentinel, April 6, 1841.

President Tyler received the Diplomatic Body on Saturday, at two o'clock, at the President's mansion.

In absence of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, (who, we are sorry to say, was kept away by indisposition,) the Russian Minister, Mr. BODISCO, appeared at the head of the Corps. We give below his address to the President, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and the PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

As the members of the Body were respectively presented, the PRESIDENT spoke of each of them of the relations, present or past, between his country and the United States, and of his hope of the continuance of amicable relations; and received from all congratulations, and the assurance of the desire of peace and amity with his country.

In these short conversations with gentlemen, mostly strangers to him, the PRESIDENT was particularly happy, and this, his first official intercourse with the Representatives of other Nations was, we doubt not, exceedingly satisfactory. Nothing, indeed, could be more appropriate or better taste than the President's remarks, and the replies of the several members of the Corps.

MR. BODISCO'S ADDRESS.

[TRANSLATION.]

MR. PRESIDENT: The United States having been suddenly deprived of its supreme head, the Constitution has invested you with the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

The Diplomatic Corps has the honor to appear before you, Mr. President, for the purpose of expressing through me, its organ, its concern in the melancholy event which has so unexpectedly removed General Jackson from the hopes of the American People.

The Diplomatic Corps hastens also to offer up its vows, Mr. President, that your Administration may be distinguished by the maintenance of all the existing friendly relations, and by a constant increase in the prosperity of the United States.

The Diplomatic Corps embraces this opportunity, Mr. President, to assure you of its earnest desires to merit your confidence and esteem.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

MR. MINISTER: In my character of Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in the name of the People thereof, I have to return to the Diplomatic Corps, whom on this occasion you represent, my acknowledgements for their expression of condolence on account of the bereavement which this country has so recently sustained in the death of its late lamented and illustrious President. I take this occasion, at the same time, to give the assurance that my most earnest desire, as his constitutional successor, will be to maintain and cherish the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between our respective countries.

The People of the United States regard their own prosperity as intimately connected with that of the entire family of nations, and the cultivation of the feelings of mutual amity as the best mode of advancing that important end.

I sincerely desire that the residence of the Diplomatic Corps near this Government may prove every way agreeable to them; to accomplish which nothing shall be wanting on my own part.

SWINDLING ON A LARGE SCALE.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 16th instant, contains an account of a most adroit deed of swindling which has been perpetrated in that city. The cashier of the Lafayette Bank received a letter purporting to be from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, of which the following is a copy:

Commercial Bank of New Orleans, } March 17, 1841.

W. G. W. Gano, Esq., Cashier of Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati: Dear Sir: In conformity with the request of W. M. Parker, Esq., of London, I have enclosed half my certificate of deposit in his favor, No. 390 pr. \$15,000 specie, which please deliver to him on presentation of the first half."

Mr. Parker is unacquainted in your city, and has adopted this course for safety and identity. I recommend him to your favor.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. O. HALL, Cashier.

On the 3d of April Mr. PARKER appeared and received the half certificate, having produced the other half, which was found to be correct. No suspicion was excited till the 15th, when Mr. Gano received a letter, in answer to one written, from Mr. Hall, informing him it was all a forgery.

It appears by the following article from the New York American, that the rogue has played the same trick in New York:

"The cashier of the Bank of America received a letter from the New Orleans Bank, enclosing the half of a certificate for 25,000 Mexican dollars, which he was to deliver to Mr. Britton, on presentation of the other half, and recommending Mr. B. to Mr. Thompson's consideration as an English gentleman of fortune, who had deposited the money with the Bank of America. Mr. Britton appeared on the 15th, and received the half of the certificate, which he took to Jacob Little & Co's, who cashed it for him by a check on the Union Bank, which was paid in 1,000 dollars notes. At a late hour in the day, another person, evidently an accomplice, came to Mr. Little to buy sovereigns, and purchased 2,000 sovereigns, which he paid for in notes of the Union Bank. There seems to be no doubt that this is but a part of the plan by which the banks have been swindled."

The New York Commercial adds the following particulars:

The amount of the certificate received at the Girard Bank was \$15,000, and it was cashed by the bank. The swindler, who at the Girard Bank called himself Draper—that being the name in the certificate—immediately deposited the money in the bank, and then proceeded to the office of Parshall, Beebe & Co., brokers, where he negotiated a purchase of Treasury notes to the same amount. The terms of purchase being agreed on, after some bargaining, he went to the Girard Bank and drew out the \$15,000 on his own check, receiving the amount in \$100 bills. With these he proceeded to the office of Parshall, Beebe & Co., to receive the Treasury notes; and here suspicion was first awakened by the circumstance of his having the \$15,000 crammed into the crown of his hat, and about the memorandum placed before him, showing the calculation of interest, &c., on the Treasury notes.

Nevertheless, the notes were given to him and the bills of the Girard Bank received from him in exchange; but the brokers thought it advisable to communicate with the Girard Bank on the subject, and the result was a determination to cultivate some farther acquaintance with Mr. Draper.

One of the Philadelphia police officers, and Mr. Peale, formerly a clerk in the United States Bank, were employed to look after the gentleman, and they soon ascertained that he put up at Sanderson's. Thence they proceeded, but learned that he had gone to New York. It happened, however, that while they were speaking with Mr. Sanderson, a man came in inquiring for Mr. Draper, and him Mr. Peale resolved to follow. Telling Mr. Young to keep not far behind, Mr. Peale accordingly set off after the stranger, who led him a fine chase of two miles, or more, and finally entered a small public house in Kensington.

Mr. Peale, concluding that his own motions were suspected by the stranger, hastily directed Mr. Young to watch at the front door, and himself went round to the rear of the house, where he was just in time to see his man climbing over a fence into another street. He followed again, and after another tramp of some distance, the stranger set off upon a run. All conclusions were now laid aside, and Mr. Peale, who was finally succeeded in overtaking the fugitive, whom he collared. The stranger made fight, and the two had a smart tussle, in which Mr. Peale's countenance was marked severely, but he was not hurt, and eventually brought the man a prisoner to the bank. He was there charged with being an accomplice, and finally paid up the \$15,000, six thousand in gold, and the other nine thousand in New York bank notes. He then set out on his way, and was, as we think, for if he had been kept in custody, it is probable the other rascal might have been secured and the money recovered.

The following letter was received this morning by the cashier of the Bank of America: Commercial Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, April 14, 1841.

D. Thompson, Esq., Cashier—Dear Sir:—Your favor of 3d instant has just come to hand, and I hasten to say, in answer, that I have no knowledge of the certificate of deposit in favor of N. Britton to which you refer, or of the letter enclosing it.

Within the last few days I have received acknowledgments of letters purporting to be from me, from the Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, and Girard Bank, Philadelphia, relating to certificates of deposit and other matters of which I am ignorant. An extensive and singularly bold system of fraud has evidently been attempted, and I am sorry to see with, thus far, so much apparent success. I trust you will have escaped being involved in it, and that something will have turned up to excite suspicion and ere this have led to the arrest of the criminal party.

A certificate of deposit of this bank, issued in January last, for \$1,000, to the order of a Mr. Robert D. Mackey, was presented to us yesterday for payment. It was a very ingenious manner to one of \$13,000 payable in specie, for which latter sum it had been negotiated, we fear, to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as it bore the endorsement of its cashier.

Our period has been at work yesterday, but so long a period has now elapsed since the perpet