

compromise was contemplated, such as finally took place, and as may be seen in the printed Journal.—Mr. Morris was in the deputation from the large State of Pennsylvania, and combatted the compromise throughout. The tradition is, however, correct, that, on the day of resuming his seat, he entered with anxious feelings into the debate, and, in one of his speeches, painted the consequences of an abortive result to the convention, in all the deep colors suited to the occasion. But it is not believed, that any material influence on the turn which things took, could be ascribed to his efforts. For, besides the mingling with them some of his most disrelished ideas, the topics of his eloquent appeals to the members had been exhausted during his absence, and their minds were too much made up to be susceptible of new impressions.

"It is due to Mr. Morris to remark, that, to the brilliancy of his genius, he added, what is too rare, a candid surrender of his opinions, when the lights of discussion satisfied him, that they had been too hastily formed, and a readiness to aid in making the best of measures in which he had been over-ruled.

"In making this hastened communication, I have more confidence in the discretion with which it will be used, than in its fulfilment of your anticipations. I hope it will, at least, be accepted as a proof of my respect for your object, and of the sincerity with which I tender to you a re-assurance of my cordial esteem and good wishes. "JAMES MADISON."

In Yates' minutes of the Convention, there is a brief report of a speech which was made by Mr. Morris on the second of July, and in which sentiments are advanced in accordance with those above ascribed to him by Mr. Madison. He followed Roger Sherman, who had just said, "it seems we have not to a point, where we cannot move one way or the other." Mr. Morris avowed himself the advocate of a "strong government, but admitted that the aristocratic tendency of wealth ought to be guarded." The House of Representatives, as originating from the people, he thought would be subject to precipitancy, changeableness, and excess, which could be checked only by virtue and ability in the Senate. For this reason, he would have the Senate composed of men possessing large property, whose pride would be enlisted in support of their consistency and permanency, and who, to make them completely independent, should be appointed for life.

He allowed that examples from history proved wealth to incline naturally to tyranny; power always seeks to enlarge its bounds and fortify itself; but he believed this aristocratic feature of the senate would be balanced by the democratic branch, and that together they would secure the stability of the government. Vacancies in the Senate he thought should be filled by the executive; for, if the senators were chosen either by the people or any other mode of election by the States, they would not be a sufficient check upon the representative branch, they would partake too much of the same character, be imbued with local and State prejudices, and overlook the general government, which it ought to be their special province to strengthen and uphold.

It had been proposed, that the Senators should be incapable of holding any office under the national government. To this idea he objected. He would give them every inducement to take an interest in the government, as a means of making them more attentive to its welfare, and bringing their weight to act in the scale of its confederate powers.

Whatever may have been Mr. Morris's opinions in the Convention, and however he may have approved or disapproved parts of the Constitution, it can be affirmed in his praise, that no one put his name to the whole instrument with a more willing mind, or felt a livelier concern as to its final success with the people, or was more zealous in all his after life to maintain its integrity, as the palladium of national freedom and happiness. In one of his letters he says, that Hamilton requested him to join the gifted trio in writing the *Federalist*. Why he declined the proposal he does not tell, but it may be presumed, that the multiplicity and pressure of his private affairs at that time absorbed his whole attention, and left him no leisure to engage in elaborate compositions.

It must be confessed, however, and it is a tribute due to so rare an instance of public virtue, that, after the Constitution had passed the ordeal of the Convention, no one exhibited a more illustrious example of disinterestedness and patriotism, sacrifices and efforts, than Hamilton. He had presented a plan of his own, which differed radically from the one that was carried through; he labored long and hard, with the full force of the mind and eloquence, to impress his conviction on others;—his

character as a statesman, and as an accurate observer and judge of human events, was pledged on the side of his faith and predictions; but all in vain, the current set against him, and was resistless. Yet, with a nobleness of spirit seldom seen on similar occasions, he rose above defeat, sacrificed the pride of opinions on the altar of public good, signed the Constitution, and was ever afterwards in the very front ranks of its ablest defenders.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—It will be seen that the memorial of the President of the Bank of the U. States, praying for a renewal of the charter, was presented in both Houses of Congress on Monday. The memorial sets forth perspicuously and strongly the reasons which render a decision at this session expedient.

Mr. Dallas, who presented the memorial in the Senate, said, that although he had dissuaded from the application at present, he was a willing, and, indeed, by his State, virtually an instructed agent in furthering the views of the memorialists. The Select committee to which this memorial was referred in the Senate, are favorable to the application.

In the House, considerable debate occurred in referring the memorial; and the decision against Mr. Cambreleng's proposition of reference to a Select committee, and its final reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. McDuffie is chairman, must be taken to indicate measureably the sense of the House in favor of the applicants; the composition of the Select committee in the Senate probably does the same with regard to that House. The National Intelligencer remarks that "some members voted against the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, who are, nevertheless, friendly to the renewal of the charter."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—At an election held by the Stockholders of this Bank, at their Banking House in Philadelphia on the 2d and 3rd inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—Nicholas Biddle, John Bohles, Richard Willing, Henry Pratt, Matthew L. Bevan, John R. Neff, Horace Binney, Edward Coleman, Manual Eyre, William Platt, Ambrose White, Thomas Cadwalader, John S. Henry, John Potter, of South Carolina, Robert Gilmor, of Maryland, Isaac Carew, of New York, John Rathbone, Jr. New York, Thomas H. Perkins, of Massachusetts, B. W. Crowningshield, of Massachusetts. And at a meeting of the Directors on the 3d inst. Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Board.

STATE OF MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine convened on the 4th inst. at the new Capital Augusta, whither the seat of Government has been transferred from Portland.

In the Senate *R. P. Dunlap* was chosen President, only two dissenting votes. *Benjamin White* was chosen Speaker of the House by 118 out of 173 votes.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature assembled on Thursday morning, and was organized by the choice in the Senate of *Wm. Thorndyke* as President, upon the third ballot—and of *Wm. B. Calkoun* as Speaker of the House; there were we observe 450 members voting in the House of Representatives—a perfect mob.

STATE OF DELAWARE.—The Legislature assembled at Dover on the 3d inst:—in the Senate, *James P. Lofland*, Esq. was elected Speaker, and *James A. Sparks*, Clerk: in the House of Representatives, *Thomas Davis*, Esq. was elected Speaker, and *Ignatius T. Cooper*, Clerk.

The President has recognized *Henry G. F. Mali*, as Belgian Consul, at New York.

The number of deaths that occurred in Philadelphia last week, was 120. Of these, seventeen were the victims of consumption, five of catarrh, seven-

teen of scarlet fever, six of influenza, and two of madness from rum.

The number of deaths in Baltimore in 1830 was 2308 out of a population of 80,990. Consumption numbered 340 victims in this list, and scarlet fever 161.

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP GEORGE CANNING, FROM LIVERPOOL.—The annexed letter, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Journal of Commerce, gives the information of the loss of this ship. No other particulars are known. The *George Canning's* day of sailing was 24th November. *Absecom Beach* is about forty miles South of Sandy Hook. The ship was insured in this city, and probably much of the cargo:—

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Jan. 1832.

By express this morning from Great Egg Harbor, N. J., I received information that the packet ship *George Canning*, Capt. Allyn, from Liverpool, with dry goods, hardware, &c., was wrecked on *Absecom beach*, on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock. On Sunday the sloop *Bridget*, Capt. Ireland, passing her, bound into Great Egg Harbor, took off the Capt. and passengers, and brought them in yesterday.

The Captain and others were making preparations for saving the cargo.

Also put into Great Egg Harbor, in distress, schooner —, of Boston, from a port in the West Indies, with part of a cargo of rum—Came in on the 8th, and on the 9th lay near the Inlet. I shall probably hear more to-morrow, and will communicate. Yours, &c.

CANAL COMMERCE.—It appears from the Annual Report of the Canal Collector at Albany, that the quantity of down freight, which arrived at Albany on the Canals during the year 1831, was as follows:

	In 1831.	In 1830.
Barrels of Flour	327,021	396,900
" Ashes	19,342	25,671
" Provisions	16,805	22,008
Bushels of Salt	25,306	42,601
Barrels of Whiskey	18,681	28,207
Hhds. of do.	1,875	1,420
Boxes of Glass	2,924	6,374
Barrels of Lime	254	2,405
Bushels of Wheat	134,321	209,011
" Corn, Rye & Oats	127,533	114,989
" Barley	177,624	182,783
Cords of Wood	15,193	12,976
Feet of Timber	18,087	31,521
M Shingles	12,290	11,810
Feet of Lumber	40,569,719	25,832,142

The number of tons of merchandize which passed up the canals in 1831 was 47,968. In 1830, 39,972. Whole number of canal boats which arrived at and departed from Albany in 1831, 14,963. In 1830, 12,890.

The abstract from the returns of the 70 Banks in Massachusetts, showing their condition the first Saturday of October, 1831, prepared for the use of the Legislature, furnishes the following aggregates:—

Capital stock paid in,	\$21,439,200 00
Bills in circulation,	7,730,317 00
Net profits on hand,	734,312 33
Balances due to other Banks,	2,477,615 43
Cash deposited, &c. not bearing interest,	4,401,965 62
Cash deposited bearing interest,	4,550,947 68
Due from the Banks,	41,893,053 33
Gold, silver, &c. in Banks,	919,959 73
Real estate,	683,307 89
Bills of Banks in this State,	1,104,507 29
Bills of Banks elsewhere,	270,606 98
Balances due from other Banks,	2,427,670 27
Due to the Banks, excepting balances,	36,040,760 76
Total resources of the Banks,	41,445,700 00
Amount of last dividend,	566,715 00
Amount of reserved profits,	409,128 76
Debts secured by pledge of stock,	752,312 37
Debts due, and considered doubtful,	268,687 81
Rate of dividend on amount of capital of the banks, as existing when dividend was made, 3 per cent., less $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1-100 part of 1 per cent.	

The nomination by the President of the United States, of *James Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Russia, was on Wednesday confirmed by the Senate. The nomination of *Mr. Davezac*, to be *Chargé des Affaires to the Netherlands*, was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.