and beat a retreat; that he has made a recantation of his heresies or something like it. If the reader will turn to the pasage in italics in the last paragraph of his speech in this paper, he will see exactly what it is that Judge C. has retracted or recalled. They were "reflections and insinuations" which on a careful review he thought were unworthy of him and his cause; being " calculated to wound the feelings of many high and honorable men in and out of the Bank." "I retract" says he "every thing personal, either in fact or tendency" and he rejoices that his sense of justice inclines hun to redress a wrong. Now we calmly ask any person who objects to this, simply to say so. For ourselves, we stand opposed to the Bank in every aspect, constitutional, moral, and political. We deem it politically too dangerous to be tolerated even if it were morally or commercially expedient; but its moral mischief would alone outweigh all the political benefits that have ever been claimed for it. And we deem it not only unconstitutional as the charter now stands, but if we had to frame a new one it should not be there. But with these opinions of the Bank, we rejoice with Judge C. that his sense of justice prompts him to so manly and spontaneous a redress of even an

imagined wrong.

A shout is raised, that Judge Clayton, in his late speech, has abandoned his hostility to the Bank,

We shall not insert the letter of " Fox-hunter" without being in possession of the name of the author; and if that was furnished, its publications must still depend on our oppnion of its probable usefulness. In the mean time one of his difficulties will be solved by Judge Clayton's speech published at length in this day's paper. We do not respond of course, to every capricious interrogatory, but are always willing to submit our views. such as they are, and as far as our own light enables us to speak with confidence when asked in that ingenuous and amicable spirit that we think prompts the enquiries of our correspondent.