... and thus levy upon price of his goods, —

the consumer that government has exacted from him? We know that this will be the result, and that the consequence must follow, that the poor will be made still poorer.

The scheme will no doubt be popular with public officers, the editors of the Globe, and all those who are to "put money in their purse" by the operation—but how any disinterested and rational man, who looks alone to the permanent interest of himsef and fellow citizens, and the future prosperity and welfare of his country, can sanction it, is beyond any conception. I know the binding influence of party—I am aware of the blindness and infatuation with which nearly all the illegal measures and despotic sentiments of General Jaskson, were sustained; but even General Jackson, who dared to do what would have cost any king in Europe his head—even he, never dared to propose, what is now submitted to the consideration of Congress by Mr. Van Buren—a separation of the government from the people— a distinction between the currency to be paid to officers of government, and that to be used by other citizens. It is a bold attempt to establish a priviliged class, a kind of small nobility among us—to distinguish between *gentlemen* who can show the gold pieces "peeping through the interstices of their purses," and *plebeians*, with their rag money.

The public may endure error, and submit to wrong, on the part of their rulers. They have acquiesced in both from the predecessor of Mr. Van Buren. But men may tremble at the roar of the lion, who despise the bark of the fox. The "hurrah" days, it is believed, have passed away—and, although the mantle of General Jackson has been cast upon his successor, it will be found to have lost its virtue.

It is barely possible that congress will adopt the recommendations of the President. So unjust a regulation would, however, be but temporary—for it would be substituted to by the people, and members of Congress would be compelled to repeal the law at December session. If relief from such oppression would not be found otherwise, it would be sought through the medium of revolution. This is my deliberate opinion—for the people never could sbmit to have the circulation of specie confined exclusively, as the president recommends in effect, to the officers and agents of government.

A Baltimore County Farmer.

THE MERCANTILE MEMORIAL FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America. in Congress assembled:

The memorials of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce respectfully represents: That the deplorable condition of the currency and the consequent depressed state of the commercial and other great interests of the country have induced your memorialists to inquire into the causes which have led to this result, with the view of ascertaining such remedial measures as may be in the power of Congress to apply, with a firm reliance that the wisdom and patriotism of the Representatives of the Nation will insure that mature consideration of this important subject, and will induce such an action as will relieve our country from the unprecedented embarrassments under which it now suffers.

In submitting the views of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans on the subject, it is deemed proper to take a retrospective view of the condition of this country during the existence of the late National Bank and also of its condition since the extinction of said bank under the State bank system.

During the former period, the prudential course of policy pursued by that institution preserved the great interest of the country generally in a sound and healthful state. Property had a gradual and natural upward tendency. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were in a flourshing condition, extravagant speculations were rarely entered into, or, if entered into, were speedily checked by the wholesome restrictive power judiciously exercised by the bank; the sales of public lands were proportionate with the natural demand consequent on the increase of population and wealth; the national revenues, increasing from the same causes, were collected and disbursed throughout our extended territory without expense and without loss.

Among other advantages that experience has proven were derived from this institution the following may be adduced:

1st. Its circulation had such universal confidence, that it could be, and was, rendered practically useful for all commercial and domestic purposes, from one extreme of the Union to the other at its nominal value, without any discount whatever.

2. It regulated, on safe and equitable principles, the course of domestic and foreign exchanges. By the former the People were enabled to transmit funds from one distance to another, at a reasonable charge; and by the latter, it checked the export of the precious metals when the late premium, owing to large importations of foreign merchandise, or other causes, was advancing so as to tempt their exportation.

3d. Its discounts of local business paper were generally full adequate to the legitimate wants of the community; and its aid in this respect was often interposed when the then comparatively few State Banks were unable to give the needful assistance.

4th, Its vast means, in consequence of the universal confidence in its emissions, enabled it to expand, during those periods of commercial pressure that are unavoidable, and that caused a rapid contraction of the means of local banks, at the time their aid is most required by the community.

5th. It exercised a wholesome check on the emissions of the State banks whenever these emission were excessive, and were tending to introduce a spirit of dangerous speculation.

6th. Pending that existence of the National Bank, manufactures of all kinds, raw produce, &c. &c. generally bore a a value about commensurate with the proportion of supply and consumption; consequently, investments made therein were comparatively safe to the parties concerned, and therefore to the Public at large.

In the year 1830 the opinion generally obtained that the charter of the Bank of the United States would not be returned, and in 1832 the veto of the President confirmed that opinion. Measures were then taken by Government to increase the metallic circulation by augmenting the value of gold beyond the standard adopted by other nations. In consequence of these steps, the public mind was directed with intense interest to the course which it would be proper to pursue, in order to supply tho diminished facilities that would result from the extinction of the National Bank. A a new impetus was given to the creation of State Banks, until their number was increased, from 329 in 1836, to 823 in 1837; making an additional number of 491; while from 1817 to 1830, a period of 13 years, the increase has been only 83.

The State banks, relieved from the restraining power so judiciously exercised by the National bank, accorded unreasonable and indiscriminate credits, and increased the paper circulation of the country $125,000,000; a feverish impulse was given to all classes of society; an unnatural rise occurred in all species of property; the sales of public lands were increased from $5,300,000 in 1830 to $24,500,000 in 1836; an entire derangement of the currency, as well as of the course of foreign and domestic exchanges, ensued, untill finally, at the close of 1836 and early in 1837, the banks in Europe, finding a great diminution of the precious metals in their vaults, principally caused by the influence of the "Gold bill" and the "Treasury circular," began to direct restrictive measures against those who were either directly or indirectly concerned in the commerce of this country.

When this restrictive policy was made known in the United States, uneasiness and alarm exercised their influence on the minds of the community, and as all subsequent intelligence from Europe only tended to increase the alarm, the State banks throughout the country became panic-struck, and commenced a course of curtailment, thereby rapidly reducing the value of property of all descriptions, and depriving their debtors of the means of meeting promptly their engagements which had been induced by the indiscreet prodigality of these very Banks themselves, and who were finally with a few insolated exceptions, compelled to suspend specie payments.

Your memorialists, in illustration of their views, respectfully submit to a statement of the rates of foreign and domestic exchanges at New Orleans during the ten years preceding the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and those which rule at the present time, and a statement of the rates of discount on state bank paper other than that of Louisiana, with the rates of premium on the United States Bank notes; they have also added a comparative view of the rise in the value of property during the existence of the national bank and since its extinction!

Description of property.	During existence U. S. Bank from 1827 to 1836	From expiration of charter of U. S. Bank to 13th May 1837 in currency,	From 1st July to 1st. August, 1837, in currency.
Av'ge rate on domestic bills	1-4 to 1 p c dis	1 a 4 p c dis.	3 a 15 p c dis.
Average, on foreign bills	7 a 9 p c pm.	9 a 15 p c pm	24 a 26 p c pm
Bk sight chk's	par to 1-2 pc	3 a 4 p c pm.	6 a 10 p c pm.
Specie	....	2 a 3 p c pm	12 a 20 p c pm.
Bk U. S notes	par 1 p c pm	par b3 p c pm	8 a 10 p c pm.
State bk notes out the state whence iss'ed	par a5p c dis	4 a 10 d lis	10 a25 p c dis.
Real estate	5 a 10 per ct.	25 to 200 p ct	Value nominal.

The foregoing facts seem to your memorialists to demonstrate clearly—

1st. That the state banks without the control of a national bank, are incapable of sustaining a well regulated currency, and of furnishing a medium of negotiating the foreign and domestic exchanges of the country, and experience has besides, shown their utter inability to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the collection and disbursements of the Government revenues.

2nd. That the want of a national and uniform currency is most severely felt by all classes of the community, and bears with peculiar hardship on the poor by increasing the cost of all the necessaries of life, while the loss attending the transmission of funds from one part of the Union to another is most oppressive on the internal commerce and manufactures of the country.

3d. That an uncontrolled system of banking, by giving an unnatural and artificial value to property, produce and manufactures, operates most unfavorably on the happiness and prosperity of the People.

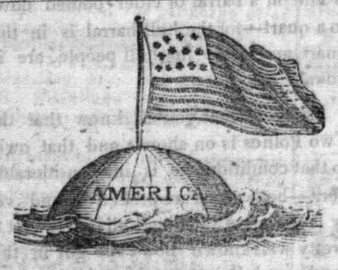
Your memorialists, after the most mature consideration. and guided in forming their opinion by long experience, beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the importance of establishing without delay a national bank with branches, in the bases of the charter of the late bank of the United States with such modifications and restrictions as the wisdom and experience of the enlightened Representatives of the nation may suggest.

The early action of Congress being the more importsnt in order that the banks throughout the Union may speedily be enabled to resume specie payments, which in the opinion of your memorialists cannot be effected until a national bank is established.

In submittiug this memorial and its important object to the consideration of Congress, your memorialists beg leave further to state that they have been impelled to address you in consequence of the intimate and important connexion between the commercial interest of New Orleans and the agricultural interests of more than half the State of the Union a moiety of the whole exports of the domestic produce of the United States being shipped from this city.

The deep interest they therefore feel in the adoption of a measure by which the exchanges of the conntry may at all times be negotiated on terms favorable to the agricultural interests, on the prosperity of which our city is so dependent, induce them to believe that their prayer will be favourably received, and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

SAML. J. PETERS, Prest.



CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 23rd. 1837

☞The Orphans court of this county, will sit on Monday 2nd October.

The Administration party in this county, have been fighting *boldly* for the supremacy for a number of years past, but have been discomfitted and defeated. The people have always heretofore been against them, and the present condition of our currency has not had the effect of increasing their numbers. They have found that fighting hand to hand, and face to face, against an enemy of superior prowess, is rather unprofitable business, they therefore have changed their mode of warfare. Their abandonment of the field, is an implied admission that the majority of the people are against them. Their principle now is, "divide and conquer." Their object is the success of their own principles. This they are endeavoring to obtain, by disaffection in our ranks. These things may be all proper and right. We do not intend to blame the Van Buren party for their adroitness, in endeavoring to raise themselves from that awful minority, where the voice of the people have placed them, but will the Whigs assist them in rising? Will they allow them to climb on their shoulders, for the purpose of extricating themselves from a position, into which their own hetrodox principles have thrown them, when their object is the overthrow of Whig principles?

VAN BUREN FEARS.

"The Whigs are flattering themselves with the hope of scisms in our ranks, and with a civil war between the Globe and the Madisonian. It is idle to deny the chances of such an occurrence, unless our political friends will practise on the maxim of our Correspondent in Washington, " Bear and Forbear."

"Shall we break to pieces, when the ominous signs in Kentucky and Indiana are warning us of the necessity of union in our ranks? No, no. Then how are we to avoid it? By practising forbearance and harmony. *Bear and Forbear.*"—[Rich Enq.

The New York Times, the Van Buren organ in the Empire State, says:

Our opponents are in fine spirits, and claim the whole South and *West*. With how much justice time can only tell. That they have beaten us handsomely, we believe there cannot be a doubt. Defeat is unpleasant, but we must learn to bear it, now and then, painful as it is. We have done our best. Angels could do no more.

THE FOUR "EXPERIMENTS."

The New York Express has a good classification.

EXPERIMENT NUMBER ONE—The veto of the United States Bank, to give the "better currency "of the State Banks in its stead.

EXPERIMENT NUMBER TWO—The removal of the deposits "to better" the domestic exchanges of the country.

EXPERIMENT NUMBER THREE—The specie circular to make the "yellow boys" run up the Mississippi—to "peep out the interstices of the long silken purses," and to set three branch mints at work" so as to 'abolish bank rags before the first nine months of the admistration of the author of the letter to sherod Williams!"

EXPERIMENT NUMBER FOUR—The new Treasury Bank, to be called" the divorcement of Bank and State."

To these we will add the *fifth* and last experiment by the people: The expulsion of Martin Van Buren from the Executive chair.

SUB-TREASURY.

In 1834 there was prepared, by General Gordon, a plan for sub-Treasury system, just such as Mr. Van Buren recommends in the message. At that time the Globe expressed the following opinion of the scheme:

"THE PROPOSITION IS DISORGANIZING AND REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT, AND OF ITS ENTIRE PRACTICE FROM 1789 DOWN TO THIS DAY."

"*It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasures* MUCH NEARER *the actual custody and control of the President than is now, and* EXPOSE IT TO BE PLUNDERED BY A HUNDRED HANDS, *where one cannot now reach it*"

"Whenever *the Government* is ready to resume specie payments, the Bank of the States will be ready to co-operate with the Treasury for that purpose."

BIDDLE.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

The Whigs triumphant in Maine.

The returns from Maine confirm the glorious news of the election of *Edward Kent*, the *Whig* candidate for Governor, by a majority of nearly one thousand votes—of a whig majority in the State House of Representatives—and of a number of Whig Senators nearly equal to that of the Van Buren party. So favorable a result was not anticipated. The Van Buren majority at the election of 1836, was upwards of *nine thousand two hundred* votes.

From the Boston Atlas extra of Saturday.

ONE THOUSAND GUNS FOR MAINE.

The steamer New England, which arrived this morning from Gardiner, brings us decisive information of the result of the election. All the towns in the State have been heard from but eight, and they stand thus:—

For Edward Kent, (Whig)	34,008
For Graham Parks, (V. B.)	32.971
Majority for Kent,	1,037

The eight towns to be heard from gave last year for Kent 196—Dunlap 446.—This year they will be nearly ballanced.

The Legislature.—Four Whigs are chosen to the senate in Lincoln; 3 in Kenebec, 2 in Somerset, and 2 in Hancock and Washington—11.

The Loco Focos are elected in York, two in Waldo, three in Cumberland, two in Oxford and one in Penobscot—11.

One Senator in Cumberland, one in Hancock and Washington, and one in Penobscot doubtful. In Cumberland and Penobscot there is believed to be no choice.

Representatives elected.—The whole number of the House 185. The follow- returns are correct as far as they go.—

	Whig.	Loco Foco.
York,	9	11
Cumberland,	15	8
Kenebec,	21	1
Lincoln,	15	5
Penobscot	6	5
Somerset,	10	2
Oxford,	3	7
Hancock,	2	2
Washington,	5	1
	86	42

In Portland was entertained last evening that the Whigs would have a majority of from five to twelve.

"THE DEFINITION OF A DRUNKARD.—A drunkark is the annoyance of modesty; the trouble of civility; the spoils of wealth; the destruction of reason. He is the brewer's agent; the alehouse benefactor; the beggar's companion; the constables trouble. He is his wife's woe, his children's sorrow; his neighbour's scoff; his own shame. In summe, a tub of swill; a spirit of sleep; a picture of a beast; a monster of a man.

THE REWARD OF TALEBEARING,—Profound observation of life and on the human heart must have dictated the remark of some author, who says, "You are so far from obliging a man by relating to him, the ill things that have been said of him, that you are quickly paid for your indescretion by becoming the first object of his aversion and resentment."

A new reason for late rising.—A western paper mentions a class of persons "who do not rise till 9 o'clock in the morning, fearing if they get up earlier their knowledge will not last them through the day" Upon that principle, some people might justify themselves in lying abed till the cool" of the evening."

A Frenchman some years since, in giving a description of the method of concocting punch at Annapolis, remarked:—I tell you how for to make de punch—it is von grand drink—von grand contradictione—dey buts in de Prandy for make him strong—den dey buts in de vatter for make him veak—den de lemo for make him sour den de sugar for make him sweet. It be von contradictione. And dat ish not all yit—for de make you bay von twenty-five cent for drink him.

We learn from the Lancaster (Ohio,) Gazette, that on Saturday last, there was to have been an exhibition at that place of the most splendid caravan of living animals in the known world, among them was expected to be present the snorting Rhinoceros, from Chillicothe, the African Lion from Kentucky; the great humble tumble-bug Humbugger, from Missouri; the Royal Bengal Tiger from Tennessee, the Scioto Ox, and divers other queer animals.—We understand that a Hyena, Kangaroo, Babboon, Jackall, and a monkey or two left this place to be present on the occasion.—Ohio Republican.

The Louis ville Journal accounts for the success of Ratliff Boone, in Indiana, from the fact that the election took place in the "*dog star*," It is very evident that the "dog star raged."

There are now three queens of England, vix:—Victoria, the Queen Regent; Louisa the Queen mother; Adelaide, the Queen dowager. The two latter, queens by courtesy.

DIED,

Departed this life, in this county, on Monday evening last, RICHARD EMORY, infant son of Francis and Jane Webb.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Yea, blessed be the name of the Lord."

In this County on Sunday last Mr. John Turnbull.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, in this county, on Tuesday morning, 19th inst. Mrs. Nancy Stevens in the 68th year of her age, after a severe illness of eleven days, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan their irreparable loss.

The above death has spread a gloom among the friends and relations of the deceased, that will not shortly subside. They feel that they have sustained an irreparable loss. An acquaintance possessing all the ennobling qualities of the heart, a mind imbued with the spirit of religion, and a sociability that attracts and charms all those who come within the sphere of her influence has bid adieu to the shores of time. Her spirit has taken its flight from earth, and her friends have a lively hope, that it will alight in heven. Cease mourner, cease! It is the will of God that created her and although his ways are inscrutiable, they are just.

Let this loss which now brings tears from your sorrowing eyes, and sighs from your saddened heart, make a lasting impression upon your mind. Learn so to live that you may be ready to meet your Creator, when he shall see fit to call you hence. J.

OBITUARY.

Although a few brief months have been, since the remorseless tomb closed over all that was mortal of the amiable Miss H. M. HICKS—Yet such is—has ever been the retentive power of memory and the enobling qualities of the heart, that her friend the writer of this feeble tribute, cannot, forbear to thus express his testimony and admiration of her worth.

There are many who have a vivid recollection with what life, cheerfulness, buoyancy and elasticity of spirit, and of action, she was wont to act and move among her friends, when engaged in lively converse, strolling on the banks of her favourite Nanticoke, imparting sociality and sober pleasure, her eye beaming benignity, intelligence and love. Her manner evincing the total absence of affectation and duplicity. The mind of those who knew her best, (and these are they that loved her most) dwells with joy on these blissful recollections painting in fancy's captivating colours the past, as it were deluding themselves with these pleasing retrospections, and hoping that such Elysian moments connot be forever gone. But sad and mournful is the feeling engaged, when recollection assumes its empire o'er the mind and directs it to that awful moment when the soul and body of our dear Henrietta dissolved alliance—when the grave swallowed up the mortal tenement of her, whose society was the harbinger of peace, good will, cheerfulness and salutary mirth, with all her soul endearing qualities of head and heart, I am happy a more joyous, because to her more vitally important testimony can yet be added.

A little ere she slept the sleep of death she sought and found the pearl of great price, she had many sweet moments with her lord and repetedly expressed her prepartion to go when the master called.—She suffered much with a protracted illness, the consumption of the lungs. But Oh! stranger could you have witnessed the lamb-like patience and meekness with which she suffered her Creator's will, you would have embalmed her memory as I do, in the inmost recesses of thy heart. In her last conflict with the king of terrors she peacefully resigned to him who first tasted death that she might inherit eternal life. There can be no doubt but she is amongst that innumerable company which John saw praising her Emanuel.

In view of her extatic felicity now, in remembrance of sufferings here, could her pious mother, brothers & sisters wish her back again! mine own heart responds no, oh no, let them and us cease to mourn her as those without hope, emulate her virtue and excellencies & we shall be beloved as she was, and if we are faithful soon very soon shall we see our beloved friend in that everlasting city the inhabitants of which shall not say "I am sick."

'Yet, she new risng from the tomb
With lustre brighter far shall shine,
Revive with every during bloom
Safe from diseases and decline.'

Let us all prepare, for, the day of the lord is at hand, a short time since and whose prospect for a long and happy life on this earth promised more fair than Henrietta's, yet she is gone and will soon cease to be remembered, such is the lot of mortals.

Then let us view earth with all its glittering tovs as baubles too trifling to claim a moment's serious care, as they all are valueless in death and beyond that borne whence no traveller returns.

Aug. 13th. 1837.

CAUTION-

ALL persons are forwarned from hunting on my farm, Clifton, either with gun or otherwise, as I have received considerable damage thereby, having my hogs torn to pieces by their dogs. Persons violating this notice, the law will be enforced against them.

SOPHIA MURRAY.

Clifton, Sept. 23, 3w

To the Voters of Dorchester County.

Fellow Citizens—Holding it to be a sound political axiom that every individual, who may be a candidate before the people, should yield to the well ascertained wishes of a majority of his political friends, many considerations suggest to me the propriety of withdrawing my name from the present canvass. In doing so, however, I must still beg to be understood, as yet maintaining the same views for which I have contended before the people, with regard to what I conceived to be proper and improper Conventions, the latter of which I still believe, to have an irresistible tendency to defeat the very principles, for which a party may be honestly contending. Not wishing then that an effort on my part, in defence of rights however soundly conceived, yet upon a subject of minor importance, and merely incidental to the great question which alone ought, of right, properly to arise before the people, should have a tendency to distract and disorganise the political party to which I belong, I am thus induced to discontinue my name as a candidate for the Legislature, and respectfully beg leave to return thanks to my fellow citizens at large, for the cordial support they had tendered me.

WILLIAM H, MUSE,

Sept. 23, 1837. 2w