We invite the reader's particular attention to the following article from the Richmond Compiler (a neutral paper in politics) containing as it does sound views upon the subject of which it treats.—Ed. Whig.

From the Richmond Compiler.

LAND SPECULATIONS.

The great extent to which land speculations have been carried, is one of the cardinal points from which blows the pressure. Only reflect that in the course of one year public domain, to the amount of $25,000,000 has been converted into cash. All paid for, and in the coffers of the Federal Government.

We are unfortunate people—a speculating people. We have an extraordinary degree of enterprise; but to our woe, we have strangly compounded with it an inordinate enthusiasm which results in utter recklessness; and erasing all the landmarks of experience and spurning the admonitions of prudence, we trust our fortunes to be hazard of the die. One success paves the way for many efforts in the same manner, and often for as many failures as efforts. The flame spreads with rapidity: we never look at the dark side of the picture—we never know any thing of misfortune in speculating schemes, only regarding stupendous fortunes which have been amassed. This is the case in the land speculations.

There is converted into cash in one yea $25,000,000 worth of land—purchased from Government by individuals. These individuals were stimulated to these extravagant purchases in hopes of gain in the re-sale. Their object was by no means to retain it. They have, in order to accomplish their vast plans of fortune getting strained every point—borrowed every dollar that could be command'd, geting it often in shreds and patches from banks; and from this and from that man. All has been invested eagerly.—With so much eagerness indeed, that great competition has resulted, and a consequent rise in the value of land.

Agents have been sent out from all quarters of the East. They have regularly advertised their departure, object and all. The tales of the never before equalled richness of soil—the continued and astounding increase in the value of land—trebling, quadrupling itself, and sometimes more, in the course of twelve months—won the ears of many. Credulity has made sad inroads upon the miser's store—the hard laborer has tremblingly yielded his savings—and the moderately independent have often given up all, with the use of their credit in bank. All these have thrown in their mite to swell the amount of funds which have been appropriated to this wild speculation.

What is the consequence? Cupidity—morbid, wild, and enthusiastic enterprise, finds that it has overreached itself. These lands, which were purchased on finds scraped together mostly by borrowing, are a perfect dead and unproductive property. They cannot be sold How, then, is the speculator to refund the wherewithal he was building his air castles twelve months ago? If there were any who took from their own pockets unincumbered cash, and thus appropriated it, such are fortunate, for they are able to wait until the shock may pass, and the tide of emigration call into demand the land. But the fate of the others is indeed pitiable.

There are no doubt heavy loans, too, made in faith of the value of western lands, held by the borrower. Banking institutions may look out on this score. A gentleman purchases land at $1 25 more per acre; returns, represents it as first quality, counts it as worth from $10 to $15 or $20. Multiplying the number of acres by this amount, he finds out his real wealth: and the amount so produced stands good for credit equal to it. An endorser is easily found, for in the speculating times dependencies are mutual, and the bank loosens its purse strings. The investment is then made as soon as possible. The money thus obtained cannot be refunded. Land will not sell; and if sold, the depreciation in value prevents its realizing the estimate. In this way is the ruin of many, on doubt, involved; and the banks must meet with heavy losses.

The most unfortunate of all, with whom we sympathise sincerely, are those of our fellow citizens who have broken the ties of blood, of friendship, and nativity, and thrown themselves heedlessly in the current of emigration—who have become dupes to the romances which have been detailed in conversation throughout the country. Many have raked together their all, laid it out to its extent in lands and negroes, and obtained a credit for treble its amount in anticipation of meeting the debts thus assumed with their first crop of cotton. In the midst of these ardent calculations while the most intense industry is exercised to compass them, comes the fatal news of the decline in the price of the staple upon which they fix their hopes, and gives a death blow to all their prospects. Such are the true sufferers. They deserve the pity of every gentle heart—they emigrate to settle, to improve, and populate the country. They leave behind them the dearest associations of life—cleave all assunder, for the sake of a habitation in a rude, uncultivated, half civilized territory; and that they should meet with such misfortunes, such a hapless fate, must call up the sorrows of every one.

From the New York Times.

Whig Meeting.—The Whigs held a Meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, received the report of their Committee, and passed resolutions "in favor of a National Bank."

Mr. Hone, in a speech, said "we have encountered sufficient to drive us to revolution, but we will await the action of the ballot box." A wise resolve.

The letter of Mr. Van Buren to the committee was read. That man must be a foe to his country, or a fiend in his heart who would withhold from it his approval. In it Mr. Van Buren states that he has deliberately weighed the subject, and can discover no good which could possibly arise from a repeal of the Specie Circular It was a measure of his predecessor, and was issued in conformity with the law of 1820 which raquires that no credit shall be given for public lands. As regards the Bonds he will do every thing in his power to afford relief. He has always been friendly to mercantile men, and we need not add anxiously so to those of his native state.

The Meeting was rather orderly, and early adjourned. We will speak further of it in our next.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER TO THE WHIG COMMITTEE.

Washington May 3, 1837.

Gentlemen—

I havs bestowed on your communication the attentive consideration which is due to the opinions, wishes, and interests of the respectable portion of my fellow citizens in whose behalf you act.

In the correctness of the judgement which, in the exercise of an undoubted right, you have, in such general terms, pronounced upon particular points in the policy of the late and present administrations, you cannot expect me to concur. My opinions on those points were distinctly announced to the American people before my election, and I have seen no reason to change them. But however much I may differ with you upon them, as well as in respect to the causes of the existing evil, you may be assured of the warm interest I shall ever feel in whatever concerns the mercantile community, of my deep sympathy with those who are now suffering from the pressure of the times, and of my readiness to adopt any measures for their relief, consistent with my convictions of duty.

The propriety of giving to the collectors of the Customs, instructions of the character desired, necessarily involve inquiries into the extent of the power of the Executive over the present condition of the Treasury, and its probable receipts and expenditures for the remainder of the year. These examinations have been directed, and are in progress, and the result will be communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector at New York, who will be instructed to give it publicity. A few days will be required to arrive at a safe conclusion upon some parts of the investigation, but there shall be no unnecessary delay.

The other subjects to which you have called my attention, are, first, an immediate repeal of the order requiring specie in payment, on sales of public lands, issued by my predecessor, for the purpose of enforcing a strict execution of the Act of Congress, which forbids the allowance of credit on such sales; and secondly, an extra session of Congress. I have not been able to satisfy myself that I ought, under existing circumstances, to interfere with the order referred to.

You must be aware of the obstacles to an immediate convocation of Congress, arising from the imperfect state of the representation in one branch of that body. Several of the States have not yet chosen their Representatives, and are not to do so for some months to come. Independent of that consideration, I do not see, at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting than that appointed by the constitution.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

Merchants Bonds—The secretary of the Treasury has authorized the collector of New York to postpone the collection of all duty Bonds to the United States till next January. Shall we hear any more of the hostility of the President to the commercial interests after this?

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

"THE TIMES," OR MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

"The times!" says the shipper—"the times! 'says the merchant—"the times!!!" says the mechanic—"the times!!!!" says the bank director—"the times!!!!!" says the broker—"the times—the times!!!!!!" says every one—"the times—the times—the times!!!!!!" echoes the press from Maine to New Orleans. b" What is to be done?" ssys the merchant—"wha. is to be done?" says the broker—"what is to be done?" says the mechanic—"what is to be done?" says every one—"what is to be done?" echoes the press. And the merchant runs here, and the mechanic runs there, and the broker runs every where—all looking for help from some one beside themselves. One cries out "d—n the banks," another "d—n the Government," while every body damns all who owes and cannot pay.

Now, we would give our friends a word or two of advice, and as it is given with 'good feeling and the best intention, we hope it will be taken in good part. In the first place, we say, "keep cool"—"fret not thy self?" for where's the use of getting into a passion and worrying yourself? it will do no good, so take things calmly and act like a philesopher for once in your life. We never saw any times so bad but what they might be mended if people set about the matter in the right way.

It is almost useless to argue, or reason or speculate upon the CAUSES which have brought about the present state of things, except so far as they may indicate the proper remedy, but we will give an anecdote that we think has a volume of instruction in it. "My dear sir," said a gentlemen to us, on Friday last. "I lack $250 to take up a note in bank to day; what shall I do?—where can I borrow that amount?" We put him in the way of aid, and thus relieved him FOR THE PRESENT. When we had done so, we could not help reflecting a little. The gentleman who was afarid of being "laid over," wore in his bosom a handsome diamond pin, around his neck was a neat gold guard chain, to which was attached a valuable gold watch; and peering out of his vest pocket, we noticed a gold pencil case with an agate head. Now, here was more value in trinkets than the amount for which he was in danger of being "laid over" in bank," and as we happen to know that his house is furnished in a style corresponding with the furniture of his person, can any one be at a loss to tell the cause of "hard times" with him, or in what manner they might be remedied? And yet this gentleman has been no way EXTRAVAGANT, compared with the rest of the community. His style of dress and living is not above others of equal means. He owns real estate which would at one time command $50,000, and other property to an equal ammount; and he therefore thought himself worth $100,000, and lived in a style justified only by the possession of half a million,—for he has a large and increasing family—but he cannot now realiza $20,000 in cash, out of his whole property, and yet his style of living has not been changed in the least. Now the fact is, and no one can deny it, there is a struggle going on between style and means

We have been living in this country beyond our means; property of all kinds has had a fictitious value, but its possessors have been living as if that value were real. Money, not bank notes, is scarce both here and in Europe, and a struggle is going on between the two countries in regard to its possession. And why is it so scarce? Because, not content to live as our frugal and virtuous parents lived before us, to eat, as they eat, with steel forks, to use brittania or china tea and coffee pots, et cetera, et cetera, we must have silver and gold, we have been melting down the precious metals and working them up into articles of luxury, till the basis of our currency has become altogether too small for the superstructure, which is, of course, tottering and is jostled by every adverse breeze in the commercial world. Is it not so? Look around you, reader, among your acquamtances; and see how many of them have more plate in their houses than money in the bank. We never knew a family that lived beyond their means that did not see "hard times," and what applies to families applies to a nation, which is only an aggregation of families; and whatever remedy will prove effectual in relieving embarrassed families, will also relieve a nation. The medicine may be slow in its operation, but it will be sure in its effect.

The time has now come when the wealthy, the unembarrassed, can do much to relieve the community—will they do it? We ask them not for their MONEY, but for their EXAMPLE, Let THEM set an example of ECONOMY and RETRENCHMENT—let THEM make it fashionable to live in an UNFASHIONABLE style, which their known wealth and independence will enable them to do, and they will do more good than they could do by loaning out their money ever so freely even were it twice as much as it is. As ladies lead the fashion in all civilized communities, it is to them we must look for a worthy example of "RETRENCHMENT and REFORM" in dress and living. Beauty needs not the adornments of art, to make it lovely—and the simple rose on the snowy bosom of youth, has more attraction than all the diamonds that ever glittered on the ebon skin of an eastern princess. Would that it could be said of EVERY American wife and daughter, "she looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

LABORING CLASS IN EUROPE

The following interesting article from the North American Review for October, gives a glowing description of the condition of the laboring classes in regard to the rate of wages, the burden of taxation, the means of subsistence, facilities of education, and the share, if any, which these classes have in the government It ought to inspire every citizen of this free and happy Republic to guard with constant vigilance against any encroachments on the institutions which guarantee to us the blessings which our brethren beyond the seas are destitute of.—N Y Express.

In Norway the ordinary food of the peasantry is bread and gruel, both prepared of oatmeal, with an occasional mixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury which they rarely enjoy.

In Sweden the dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish and gruel without meat.

In Denmark the peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor,

In Russia the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate.

A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds—but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter.

In Poland the nobles are proprietors of the land, and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says, "I have travelled in every direction and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland or Denmark. The common food of the peasantry of Poland, "the working men," is cabbage and potatoes, sometimes, but not generally, peak black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat.

In Austria the nobles are the proprietors of the lands, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during day except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

In Hungary their state is if possible still worse. The nobles own the land, do not work and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

Of the people of France, seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread. They live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chesnuts and a few potatoes.

The common wages of a hired laborer in France, $37,50 for a man, and $18,75 for a woman annually. The taxes upon them are one fifth of its nett product.

In 1671, there were 700,000 houses in Ireland. Of these 113,000 were occupied by paupers—and more than 500,000 had no hearth. The average wages of laborer is from nine and a half to eleven cents a day.

Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, meat, except on Sundays, is rarely used.

In England the price of labor varies; the Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by them in a public address, after working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, only earn from four to five shillings a week, and were obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt.

ANOTHER BANK FALSEHOOD AS TO COL. BENTON AND MR. WOODBURY.

We extract the following from the late number of one of the most reckless opposition prints:

"Benton continued to denounce all banks, until his partisans in the Missouri Legislature had chartered a State Bank with a capital of Five Millions, to be organized on capital borrowed on the bonds of the State.—When this was done, and a partizan directory organized he borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury one million of dollars, and obtained a transfer of the public deposites, near two millions more; and thus armed with three millions of the public money he goes to Missouri to operate on the public sentiment, to speculate in public lands, and laugh at the ruin which overwhelms the country!"

Now, we are authorized to state, that so far as regards the Secretary of the Treasury, and the borrowing of him, by Col. Benton, a million of dollars, and the transfer of near two millions more—there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion of the Whig libeller. Money is not so abundant in the Treasury for either loans or transfers as the Whigs suppose; and what is left there is chiefly to be paid to the States at an early day. Indeed we doubt if Congress, after the present disposition of the revenue, by deposite bills and large appropriations will ever have another quarrel about distribution. On the contrary, the trouble will probably be to get money enough to pay current expenditures. We predicted that such contingencies would happen when the deposite bill passed. So did the Treasury Department, both before that time and in the last annual report. We will shortly give several extracts from that report worth re-perusal on this occasion.

☞The tailors and drapers of New Haven Conn. have entered into a combination for mutual protection against those gentry by whom they have been so frequently cabbaged of their rightful belongings. Each one of these "chevaliers d'industrie" is to be recorded in a black book for reference.

ADVICE FROM THE PULPIT.—Dr. Channing delivered at his church in Federal street, yesterday, (Sunday last,) an excellent discourse on the times. He advised his hearers to look at their own extravagance and luxury, in connection with the all-pervading insanity for for wealth suddenly, as the most powerful cause of the present distress.—Boston Advocate.

"A NATIONAL BANK IS REQUISITE TO GIVE THE COUNTRY A NATIONAL CHARACTER."—Such was the sentiment uttered by one of the whig orators at the Masonic Hall whig meeting on Tuesday evening. Now, with all the praises that have been showered on the United States Bank, so high a compliment as the above has never before been paid to that immaculate institution. "A National Bank requisite to give the country a National Character." At present then, we have no national character. All that our fathers struggled to secure—all that the patriots of latter times have exerted themselves to maintain, falls to the ground. We have been weak enough to flatter ourselves that we have maintained our rank as a nation; and that we now command respect from all the civilized nations of the world. It has remained for the modern whigs to make the discovery, that all our notions about national character, are but idle day-dreams. No matter how prosperous and happy we may be, how fair and honorable in our diplomatic intercourse with other nations, how firm in pursuing a course that meets from them the tribute of their admiration, it is all idle mockery. We have no National Bank, and therefore no national character. The Bank is the nation. Such are the pretensions of modern whiggery.—N. Y. Times.

DOMESTIC DUTIES OF GIRLS.—The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as in the literary circles of her time, has said that most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are enobled by sentiment, and they are truly enobled when we do them, either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. To furnish a room, continues this lady, is no longer a common place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not mere arranging a meal with my cook; it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations, viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachment, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world.

"RELIEF OR REVOLUTION!"

Is the cry of the Albany Evening Journal; affiliated presses repeat the same in effect, though in less bold language. The effect of those incendiary articles cannot be mistaken by any man of common sense. They create distrust between man and man; destroy confidence generally; produce a panic; and induce the moneyed capitalist to lock up his money; and the mechanics and farmers to draw from the banks their money in specie, and to hoard it.

Let the community, one and all, discontinue taking or advertising in any one of the papers which have been engaged in sending forth panic articles, or have had their hired panic letter writers employed for that purpose; that alone will do more to allay the panic, restore confidence, and cause all relief, than all the meetings of merchants, or the issue of ten million of Biddle post notes can do put together.—Globe.

The following table, showing the weight of the different kinds of wood, therein named, per cord, and their proportionate value for fuel contains the results of Bull's experiments made at Philadelphia, and may prove interesting to those who are curious in such matters. The trials were made in a small close room, and proved by thermometrical observations:—

	Pounds per cord.	Per cent of comparative value.
Hickory,	4469	100
Pignut,	4241	95
Chesnut Oak,	3955	86
White Oak,	3831	81
Red Oak,	3254	69
Yelllow Oak,	2919	60
White Ash,	3450	77
Black Birch,	3115	63
White Birch,	2369	48
Rock Maple,	2878	60
White Maple,	2668	54
Yellow Pine,	2463	54
Pitch Pine,	1904	43
White Pine	1868	42

FAMILY WHIST.

Never let a man and wife play together at whist; they are always family telegraphs, and, if they fancy their looks are watched, they communicate by words. I found out that I never could win of Smigsmag and his wife. I mentioned this one day to my partner, and he told me—"You never can win of them." "Why?" said I. "Because," said he "they have established a code" "Dear me!" said I, "what! signals by looks?" "No," said he, "by words. If Mrs Smigsmag is to lead, Smigsmag says 'Dear, begin.' Dear begins with D. so does diamond, and out comes a diamond from the lady. If he has to lead, and she says "S. my love, play,' she wants a spade. Smigsmag and spade begin with the same letter, and sure enough down comes a spade, 'Harriet, my dear,' says Smigsmag' 'how long you are sorting your cards!' Mrs Smigsmag stumps down a heart, and a gentle 'Comes my love,' on either side, produces a club."—Gilbert Gurney.

WHEW!—The New York Courier and Enquirer, in alluding to the proceedings of the late meeting at the Masonic Hall in that city, at which all the evils of the day were charged to the Specie Circular, says very emphatically.

"The proceedings speak for themselves, they speak the voice of three hundred thousand freemen in the city of New York!"

Pray, what is the population of the aforesaid city of New York? At the recent charter election there, the whole number of votes polled was 35,000, and by the census of 1830, the entire population, men, women, and children, was 203,000. The multiplication must have been rapid enough to appal a Malthus, if since that period, the male population has reached to the round number of 300,000, all of them believing the nonsense about the Specie Circular.

The Virginia elections for members of Congress, as far as heard from, have resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:—

Van Buren.	Whigs
Francis E. Rives	Henry A. Wise
George C. Dromgoole	Francis Mallory
Walter Coles	John Robinson
John W. Jones	R. M. T. Hunter
James W. Bouldin	John Taliaferro
James Garland	Charles F. Mercer
John M. Patton	
James M. Mason	
Wm. S. Morgan	
Robert Craig	
Andrew Beirne	
Archibald Stewart	
Isaac S. Pennypacker.	

The new stockholders of the Fulton Ferry, N Y have built two new boats, and intend to build two more. Their gross income is about $100,000 annually, and expenses about $60,000.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1837.

☞We learn from Annapolis that the Farmer's Bank of Maryland has followed the example of the City Banks and refused to pay out specie for all notes over five dollars.

The Branch Bank, located in this town, adopted the same course on Saturday morning last.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The New York Banks, with the exception of *three*; and *all* the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington Banks have suspended specie payments for the present. The Country Banks will generally follow their example. However solvent the Banks alluded to above may be, the course which they have adopted must naturally cause considerable distrust among the people. Many a broker will now reap a golden harvest, to the serious loss of bill holders, who however will be afforded an opportunity of singing hosannahs to a paper currency.

Will not the suspension of specie payments afford an excellent opportunity to insolvent Banks to issue millions under the regulation?

The New York Courier and Enquirer in speaking of the pressure, holds this language: "The distress is rapidly extending itself from the merchant to the laborer; and at the meeting of the Common Council last evening, a petition was presented from a large number of operators asking employment, and declaring that they are without the *common necessaries of life*! Tens of thousands will be similarly situated very shortly, and all for the "glory" of *Jackson* and *Van Buren*" The prophetic Webb *may* be true in his forebodings but he is just as likely to err as the veriest political croaker in the country. We have no doubt that the effect of the pressure is extending itself through every branch of society, and particularly effecting the *laboring* community in the Atlantic states. But if we trace effects to their causes, it must certainly appear that the present state of things is *not* attributable to the "glory" of Jackson and Van Buren; nor do we believe the mere assertion of the New York empiric can convince any rational man of any such thing. The laborer in too many instances becomes the innocent dupe of some wily speculator, through whose mordinate zeal to amass wealth, brings upon himself the horrors of bankruptcy and upon those around him suffering and distress; for whatever effects the pecuniary interest of the employer, likewise operates upon the pecuniary interest of the employed. Their interests are mutual, but not equal; their means dependant, but vastly different. To the former has been extended all the facilities which enormous bank issues have so lavishly presented, and upon this bloated currency has labor enhanced in value—provisions in price, and every commodity rapidly run up to an unnatural height, but like the sudden reflux of a flood, only to return with equal rapidity sweeping in its mighty torrent the rich, the poor, the worthy and unworthy, who heedlessly believed the tide would never ebb.

Tens of thousands, we are gravely told, are yet to be ruined if they sustain the present Administration; if they do not cry aloud for another National Bank, and join the ranks of its friends, that the great fiat of the people thrice solemnly and deliberately declared, may be revoked by giving the Whigs the ascendancy in the Councils of the nation. This indeed is the clue to the often repeated alarms about the scarcity of money and the cause thereof, and which is to become the revolutionary power in displacing the present Republican party by erecting in its stead one after the fashion of the elder Adams. Such attempts to excite the sympathies and inflame the passions of the people are but adding insults to the injuries which a reckless opposition, maddened by defeat and in the last struggles of expiring hope, have mainly centributed to expose them to The specious garb is too flimsy not to be penetrated even by the eye of the least casual observer. There is too much virtue and intelligence among the laboring people for them ever to submit to the dictates of party or the threatening rant of Demagogues. They are not yet prepared to become beasts of burthen for a monied aristocracy to drive too and fro as convenience or occasion may require, even as the ox is driven by his master.

The honest and quiet pursuits of the laborer, we agree, have become interrupted by the exisitng state of things, so also have cupidity and avarice in very many instances wantonly triumphed over the savings of honest industry, and sent many a poor fellow supperless to bed. But that one, much more ten thousand, will be similarly situated and all for the "glory" of Jackson and Van Buren, we do not believe, and challenge proof of the reckless and vague assertion.

KENDALL COURSE RACES—SECOND DAY. Proprietor's Purse, $400, 3 mile heats.

Gen. T. Emory's ch. f Lady Clifden, 4 years old, by Sussex, dam Betsey Wilson, by Rattler, 97 lbs. 1 1

J. B. Kendall's b. h. Pythias, 5 years old, by Gohanna, dam by Bellair, 110 lbs. 3 2

Col. F. Thompson's gr. c. Isaac of York, 4 years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Rattler, 100 lbs. 2 dr.

Time—5m. 45s.—6m. 55s.

The first heat was made in the quickest time ever made on the course.

New York Failures.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that the Grocers of that city stand firm, and that there has hardly been a failure among them—as also with the shipping merchants. The failures have been confined almost exclusively to those who had contracted large debts, for purposes of speculation.

Capt. Marryatt, the celebrated author of Peter Simple, and other novels, has arrived in this country.

Flour is quoted in the Cincinnati papers at $5,50 to $6 per barrel. Country cured hams at 6¼ cents per lb.

The whole amount of Banking capital in Ohio, is said to be nine millions of dollars.

The commercial Bank of Buffalo, city Bank of Buffalo, and Bank of Buffalo, at Buffalo, New York have been closed by the Chancellor of the State, at the request of the Safety Fund Banks.

MEXICO.

Letters and papers from Vera Cruz state, that sufficient returns have been received to render the election of General Bustamente to the presidency certain.

The Mexican squadron is recalled from the Texian coast.

The bones of Crockett, Travis, Bowie, and the other gallant defenders of Alamo, have been gathered, placed in one coffin, and buried with military honors.

Col. R. M. Johnson, has left New Orleans to reside for the present, on a cotton plantation which he has in Arkansas.

The receipts of the London Wesleyan Missionary Society, during the year 1836, amounted to $335.337 88.

The *no proscription* Whig party has taken possession of New York City, and forthwith commenced the magnanimous work of proscribing every Republican who held office under the city government.

The Baltimore American of Saturday says, "perfect stillness pervaded the Banks yesterday, in comparison with the bustle which attended the payment of the numerous calls for specie on the preceding day.

The notes of the private Banking House of Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. and Brothers were presented yesterday at their counter quite freely, and were promptly paid in specie.

The notes of our Banks, although not redeemable in specie, were yesterday received as usual in deposite at the different Banks, and by all persons in business."

U. S. BANK.—The New York Whig papers immediately on the suspension of specie payments in that city by the Banks, advised those institutions that had suspended, to throw all the remaining specie? into the vaults of the Bank of the United States that that institution might preserve its own credit.

This advice was suffered to pass unheeded, and the United States Bank came into the measure of suspension simultaneously with the other Banks of Philadelphia.

SMALL BILLS.—We understand that it is supposed and generally believed that the city Councils of Baltimore will issue small bills to supply the absence of specie and to afford the usual facilities of small change.

This course has already been pursued in Philadelphia. The councils having passed an ordinance to issue bills to the amount of $130,000, of small denominations, such as 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $3, $7 and $9. This will furnish our citizens, says the Philadelphia Herald, with the needful change for marketing, &c. Again we say, let no man take a "shin plaster," issued by an individual.—There is no necessity for individuals to issue their notes for the sake of change, and they should not be countenanced in doing it.

EFFECTS OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.—The Queen of Belgium has given birth to a Prince, who has been called Philippe Eugene Ferdinand Marie Baudoin Leopold George. No more names are reported by this packet.

The receipts of the Theatres of Paris for 1836 were 6,910,123f—greater than for thirty years previous.

The suspension of specie payments by the city banks created much sensation among the holders of small bills, but we are happy to state, no disturbance up to the latest accounts has yet taken place. The Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday says, not the slightest disturbance has occurred in the city during the day or up to the time of that paper going to press.

ODD FELLOWS.—The Cincinnati Gazette says.—"The 18th Anniversary of the order of Independent Odd Fellows in the United States was celebrated in this city on Wednesday last. The day was celebrated by a grand and imposing procession of about eight hundred members of the order, attired according to their respective degrees; an oration at the Second Presbyterian Church on Fourth street, and dined at the Exchange. The procession was accompanied by three excellent bands of music."

The Exploring Expedition under the command of Com. Jones, was ready for sea on the 7th inst. and ere this time has sailed. May success attend her.

Messrs. John Haggerty & Sons, of New York contradict the report of their failure. The reported failures of Davis and Brooks, and of Messrs: Burns, Halliburton & Co. is also contradicted.

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