From the Republican.

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE ORIGIN OF BANKING, ITS INTRODUCTION INTO THIS COUNTRY, AND THE SUBJECTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

No. 1.

(CONTINUED.)

In the forty-fourth number of the Federalist, Mr Madison (no better judge of the matter) holds the following explicit language, expressly negative of the power of the States to issue a "paper currency." "The extension of the prohibition to bills of credit must give pleasure to every citizen in proportion to his love of justice, and his knowledge of the true springs of public prosperity. The loss which America has sustained since the peace, from the pestilential effects of paper money on the necessary confidence between man and man; on the necessary confidence in the public councils; on the industry and morals of the people; and on the character of republican government, constitutes an enormous debt against the States chargeable with this unadvised measure, which must long remain unsatisfied; or, rather, an accumulation of guilt which can be expiated no otherwise than by a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of justice of the power which has been the instrument of it. In addition to these persuasive considerations, it may be observed, that the same reason which shows the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating coin, prove with equal force that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium in the place of coin. Had every State a right to regulate the value of its coin, there might be as many different currencies as States, and thus the intercourse between them would be impeded; retrospective alterations in its value might be made; and thus the citizens of other States be injured, and animosities be kindled among the States themselves. The subjects of foreign powers might suffer from the same course, and hence the Union be discredited and embroiled by the indiscretion of a single member. No one of these mischiefs is less incident to a power in the States to emit paper money than to coin gold and silver. The power to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, is withdrawn from the States on the same principles with that of issuing a paper currency."

The foregoing extract from the pen of one who had as much, if not more, to do with the framing of the constitution than any other man in the convention or country; whose capacity to understand was equal to any man with the exception of Jefferson, that the country has produced; and whose peculiar situation to that invaluable instrument being such as to bring him to understand the wishes of the people and their contruction of it, is entitled to more confidence than any opinion that could possibly be given to the world. Mr. Madison was aware of the fact that the people were anxious that the Banking-system should not be considered as agreeable to Republican institutions, and has, therefore, called their attention to this important feature in the Constitution, urging them, in consequence thereof, to adopt it; as they would, under such an instrument be protected "from the pestilential effects of paper money."

It is to be regretted that so many men find their way into the different State Legislatures who are not only by nature mentally incapacitated, but by their indolence and sloth, to make the investigations that are necessary, to come at a perfect knowledge of the important and weighty considerations that are daily presented to them, whilst assembled to legislate for the public good. Much, however, as this is to be regretted that of those who are the most clamorous in their denunciations of the administration for what they term usurping—more distressing. Thousands of men there are, aye, if you please, merchants too, who have not so much as even read the Constitution, much less consulted its commentators, or reflected upon its provisions; and yet, these very same men would denounce as Agragrians, Destructives and Jacobins, (terms, bye-the-bye, which they do not understand, but merely learn and chirp as parrots do,) those who would have the temerity to question the right of a State to create a Bank charter; whilst the opinion of the illustrious framer, and noblest defender of the Constitution tells them in roundly large letters, "that the power to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts is withdrawn from the States on the same principles with that of issuing a paper currency." Truly might this patriot assert, that a prohibition against the States "issuing a paper currency" was such "as to give pleasure to every citizen in proportion to his love of justice, and his knowledge of the true springs of prosperity." How maddening must it have been to him in his declining years to daily learn of the perversion of an instrument upon which the wisdom of the greatest among the greatest had been expended to make it intelligible to the most inattentive reader? He saw around him the evidences of the corruption which this instrument of evil had produced, and no doubt blushed at the rapid strides that were being made by grasping monopolists to break down the industry and morals of the people.

Having given a sketch of the history of banks, with a short, but I hope perspicuous view of the power to create them, I shall proceed to give some information as to the effect they have upon the community, the principles upon which they are founded; and in the estimation of those who have made it their study. But before this is done it would be well to say a word or two upon what is money. How it is created, the quantity that is requisite for the business of a country, the character of bills of exchange, and what is termed balance of trade.

Money is a standard, a measure which is established by law. It measures value, and ascertains and is the means by which in many instances, contracts are fulfilled. From its antiquity we may reasonably infer that it was in the earlier ages as at present considered an article of great importance in regulating the exchanges and transactions of civilized life. It would be foreign to my purpose to enter into an investigation of its origin, my business being only to ascertain its essentialities and distinguishing marks. Among most of nations, civilized and savage, the precious metals have been selected as the proper medium by which labor could be represented. It possesses a double importance; its intrinsic value and the use of it as a medium. Dr. Adam Smith, in his Wealth of Nations, vol. 1, book 1, page 44, says "in all civilized nations, money has become the universal instrument of commerce by the intervention of which, goods of all kinds are bought and sold or exchanged for one another." Hume in his incomparable work on Money, has in vol. 1, page 299, the following: "Money is not, properly speaking, one of the subjects of commerce, but only the instrument which men have agreed upon to facilitate the exchange of one commodity for another. It is not one of the wheels of trade, it is the oil which renders the motion of the wheels more smooth and easy." The latter definition seems to be more consistent with the true use and character of money than most of others that have been assigned to the word. It is important to recollect one fact, that among all nations, before the institution of banking, money did possess in itself and in the estimation of those who used it as value apart from the credit which in all commerce necessarily exists to some extent between the contracting parties; thus the Greeks used oxen, the Spartans iron, Abyssinians salt, the Romans copper, and in India race shell; and among modern nations, Virginia at one time measured value by Tobacco, being the staple product of that Colony. But in most all countries of improved civilization, gold and silver have been established as the measure of value. Some countries most interested in the adoption of such a system by coining, were not so very active in doing it. England for instance, prior to the year 1782, recognized the precious metals merely as articles of merchandize.

Thus we see that the precious metals possess an intrinsic value, for whatever article has been selected as money whether, where civilization had been, or among the rude and untutored savage, it always possessed a value of itself equal to that which was assigned it. Under this view of the case we can the more readily understand what the great Ed. Burke says upon the subject of money. "Real Money," says he, "can hardly ever multiply too much in any country; because it will always, as it increases, be the certain sign of the increase of trade, of which it is the measure, and consequently of the soundness and vigor of the whole body. But this paper money may and does increase without any increase of trade; nay often when trade greatly declines, for it is not the measure of the trade of its nation, but of the necessity of its government; and it is absurd and must be ruinous, that the same cause which naturally exhausts the wealth of a nation, should likewise be the only productive cause of money." This doctrine, in my opinion, good sense, is certainly not so difficult to be understood as that of one, in his own estimation, not much inferior to the "immortal author of the sublime and beautiful" that "the Banks of the United Satets are always the strongest when they hold the least specie, and the country always the richest when it has the least gold and silver."

I wish to be particular in my definition of money, or rather, I wish to be understood, as many persons have jumbled in their head notions which have existence no where else, and use terms, such as credit, Bills of Exchange, &c. without having a better idea of their meaning, than those persons who suppose Schrove Tuesday dedicated to the eating of pancakes and fritters, I therefore shall give an extract from Raymond's Political Economy, vol. 1, page 234, wherein is contained the opinion of Mr Reed, which he approves, believing it to combine all that is necessary to ensue, after what has been said, a knowledge of what is to be understood, and in fact, what is money? "Money to be capable of performing the function of a measure of value must have value in itself, and, inseparable from it to the full amount of that for which it passes current. Paper never measures value. It acts merely as the representative of that which measures. Its own value must be measured and difined. It depends for the definition, or measure of its own value, totally on that of which it is no more than the representative or sign. Nor can it be depended upon, when seperated or disconnected from, that which it represents, to continue the same for the shortest period. It is necessary, therefore, to have money of quite a different discription from paper to act in the capacity of a measure of value.

Bullion (that is the metal in an uncoined state) is coined at the expense of the Government, which renders it an unprofitable business for any one to attempt to create it; as it is not the form of, or the stamp upon a piece of coin that gives it its virtue, they merely bill. Season to commence read and man of land end the 20th of June ervation dispensing with the necessity of ascertaining its value by weight, that having been done by the Government. From this it will appear that it is utterly beyond the power of man to constitute coin without value, and though it may be in the power of government to alter the size of coin, they cannot alter its value, inasmuch as all know that which is but half the size of a dollar composed of the same kind of meterial, is worth but half its amount. It would be therefore useless for any arbitrary or despotic prince to attempt to alter the value of coin; for the law of universal consent and the law of nature forbid it. LIVINGSTON.

The Baltimore Sun of the 6th inst. contained a communication abounding in good plain sense;—which after all is the best kind of sense. We take from the article the following extract and wish the reader to put it by the side of the whig doctrine that,—"the country is always the *richest* when it has the *least*, gold and silver," and then draw his own conclusions. The people cannot err in this matter.—*Balt. Citizen.*

"If a five dollar note arrives in one of our large cities, from a distant state, it is called uncurrent paper, and will not be changed or received by our banks; hence this bank note, however good it may be at home, must be shaved before it can be paid into one of our banks, or divided among two or more persons. This shaving may cost the owner of the note from one to ten percent or more. We will say five per cent, or only *twenty-five cents* for every time it is shaved. If it passes rapidly, this shaving may become necessary several times every day; but we will say only once a day, or three hundred times a year, from which moderate calculation it would require seventy-five specie dollars to keep one paper five dollar note in circulation for a single year! But if our paper friends think the above calculation yet too high, we will have their paper shaved only once a week; then it will cost the working-man only thirteen silver dollars to keep one five dollar paper note in decent circulating order for one year, and this is only one item of the numerous evils which the paper system has entailed on the industrious community. When the laboring man receives one of these five dollars notes on Saturday evening, for his week's work, he must have it shaved at a heavy discount, before he can purchase necessaries for his family: hence by the paper system, an industrious laboring man can realize about seventy-five to eighty cents per day, by working from sunrise to sunset, whilst at the same time the officers of those banks can receive from two to ten dollars, for a few hours attention in each day, and all live under the protection of the same republican government."

From the Norfolk (Mass.) Argus:

Daniel Webster, the great bank missionary to the far West, in 1832, expressed the following sentiments with respect to the paper currency. They are the words of truth and soberness—notwithstanding the Sentinel says they are "the billingsgate of Loco Focoism." When policy requires, the defender of the Constitution speaks with abhorrence of the paper money system, and declares himself a "hard money man"—but when he goes on an electioneering campaign, he prostitutes his powerful talents to the will of the Shylock broker Biddle, and holds fourth right eloquently on the beauties of banking, and the necessity of creating a mammoth bank, to destroy the local institutions which his paper money friends have been so industriously establishing.

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with *fraudulent currencies* and the *robberies committed by depreciated paper*. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression, on the various and well disposed, of *a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government*"

The following is the opinion of General Washington:

"I never have heard, and I hope I never shall hear, any serious mention of a paper emission in this State; yet such a thing may be in agitation. Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former is the tool of the latter and is often set to work suddenly and unexpectedly."

The following is an extract from a speech of Fisher Ames, delivered in Congress in 1787. It will show his opinions of a paper currency:

"In spite of national beggary paper money has still its advocates, and probably, of late, its martyrs. In spite of national dishonor, the continental impost is still imposed with success. Never did experience more completely demonstrate the iniquity of the one, and the necessity of the other. But in defiance of demonstration, knaves will continue to proselyte fools, and to keep a paper money faction alive. The fear of their success has annihilated credit, as their actual success would annihilate property."

Correspondence of the Boston Morning Post.

BALTIMORE, Md. June 20th, 1837.—The whigs of this Congressional District, are now hard at work to defeat the election of the Hon. Isaac McKim, and the Hon. Benjamin C. Howard, and with the hope of effecting their purposes, have nominated a Mr. Ridgely, and Mr. John P. Kennedy, candidates for Congress. Mr. Ridgely know but little about, he is, however, a General of one of the regiments of this state, and as the whigs are opposed to all "Military Chieftains," and behold in them, from Miss Rachel Harrison, of the North Bend, down to Colonel Pluck, nothing but "war, pestilence and famine." they have selected Gen. Ridgely for one of their candidates, and thus manifest a disposition to be consistent.

Mr. Kennedy is a "nice young gentleman"—is the author of a tariff report, and has given to the world a novel called "Swallow Barn." The novel was *swallowed* through the agency of the Harpers, but whether the free electors of Baltimore District will *swallow* Mr. Kennedy as a candidate for Congress, is quite another question. Mr. Ridgely is a lawyer; so is Mr. Kennedy Mr. McKim is a rich merchant, but as the whigs have a great attachment for *merchants*, they reject Messrs. McKim and Howard, and thus again manifest their entire consistency.

Gen. Duff Green is with us, and as he has been accustomed to be a leader, he does not work very kindly in the traces, since the "old wigs," of the District, headed by Col. Isaac Munroe of the Patriot, and the Sargeant Poe of the Chronicle, have decided that he must play second fiddle to the party. Gen. Green says, that he plays Paganini or nothing, and "flares up," at the idea of a subordinate station. He growls at Mr Kennedy, though he does not actually bark at him, and mutters something about the "Bloody Bill," the "odious tariff," and "the compromise." If Duff is not placed in a commanding position he will bolt.

Col. Isaac Munroe, is not exactly satisfied. He is rather of the opinion that a man who has now a wig as long as he has, ought to have been nominated by the party. The "big wigs" can't think so, no way any how and Isaac is admonished to keep cool, or "lose his hold a little." Things look amazingly squally among the Baltimore wigs, and I suppose they will be defeated most conclusively. If defeat should attend them, they will change their names, not their principles, and hereafter be known as the scull caps of Maryland.

Mr. Webster was invited to visit this city when on his way to the west: but he could'nt think on't—"Hang me," said he, "if I commit any more suicides. Two years ago, or less," said Daniel, "I accepted one of your invitations and drank your wine, and eat your cold puddings in Baltimore. I made a long speech, in which I talked about the "Constitution" and my devotedness to it—warned you of the danger that surrounded you, and all that'—admonished you how necessary it was for you to put me in nomination for the Presidency, and what did ye do, darn ye? Why, in less than a week, you got up a caterwalling—went into what Gov. Reynolds of Illinois calls a Conwention, and nominated old Tippy for the Presidency. I can't stand your nonsence any longer, no way you can fix it—'hang me if I commit any more suicides."

The "big wigs" now want to drop old Tippy and take up Henry Clay, but not a word do they say about Daniel. I'll tell you the rest another time.

P. P. PUCKLER.

THE ELECTION.

In examing the returns, it is gratifying to observe that Mr. Ingersoll received one of the largest democratic votes ever polled in the district, and under the circumstances, we are satisfied that no other nomination could have been better sustained. The multiplied slanders poured out upon Mr. Ingersoll were of no avail. The causes of our defeat are to be looked for elsewhere. A special election gave to the Bank party the power of concentrating their vast means upon a single district. They had all the pecuniary means requisite for their purposes; their arrangements were extensive and well matured, their organization perfect, and they had recourse, without scruple, to every and any means to secure the return of Mr. Naylor. The whig importations into the district were immense; their flying squads came from the First District from the city, and every quarter in which recruits could be obtained for the service.

Arrests were numerous during the day, and many were exposed and driven from the ground, but even this seems to have been foreseen, and care was taken that these losses should be repaired. Indeed, when it is considered what resouces the Bank Whigs have at command, it speaks volumes for the stern integrity and unerring sagacity of the democracy of the Third District that, contending against such odds, they were defeated by a majority so meagre—the excess of the whig vote over ours being but little more than two hundred, out of near 10,000 votes polled and we are sure that had it not been for a defect of organization on our part, and from over confidence in our own strength, the cause of equal rights would have been triumphant. We had an abundance of zeal, but were somewhat deficient in method. Had we been less sure of success we would have succeeded, honestly and fairly, against all the machinery of wealth and aristocracy.

But, as Mr. Ingersoll well remarks in his letter published this morning, though beaten, we are neither disheartened nor dismayed. The partial triumph of whiggery are but the precursors of their general defeat. Our opponents are, therefore, wise in making the most of a temporary success. Democracy may meet with an occasional reverse, but it rises stronger from disaster, and is certain of ultimate success.

Let, then, the ensuing Fourth of July, the glorious anniversary of our Indedendence, be the day for rallying of freemen, and for proclaiming aloud hostility to Bank Whiggery.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

THE ELECTION.

It will seem from the returns which we publish this morning, that the election of yesterday resulted in the success of Mr. Naylor, by about three hundred. We have not time, at this late hour, to enter fully into the causes which led to this result, but it may be as well to state that owing to the fact of its being a special election, the opposition were enabled to concentrate their corrupt influence upon a single point. Large numbers of persons were introduced by our opponents from other districts, whose votes turned the scale against us—This statement receives full confirmation, when it is known that many individuals thus attempting to vote illegally were driven from the polls, and that a number were actually arrested.

By such means was the victory wrested from the hands of the democratic party, for it will be seen that the vote given yesterday for Mr. Ingersoll was considerably greater, in nearly all the districts than that received by Mr. Harper in 1836, and the aggregate vote was much larger.

ELECTION RETURNS.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Thursday, June 29, 1837.

	INGERSOLL.	NAYLOR.
Spring Garden,		
1st Ward	300	403
2d "	271	388
3d "	217	198
5th "	276	446
Northern Liberties.		
1st Ward	182	468
2d "	196	288
3d "	170	360
4th "	127	395
5th "	305	410
6th "	441	207
7th "	486	228
Kensington:		
1st Ward,	241	127
2d "	204	141
3d "	290	182
4th "	280	151
5th "	313	114
Rose Hill,	132 maj.	
Oxford,	198	228
Lower Dublin,	168	176
Byberry,	48	81
Moreland,	50	11
Total,	4841	5072
Naylor's majority,		231

THIRD DISTRICT.

Comparative Returns—1836 and 1837.

Northern Liberties,	Ingersoll,	1853	
	Harper,	1771	
			82
Spring Garden,	Ingersoll	1064	
	Harper,	1011	
			53
Kensington,	Ingersoll,	1328	
	Harper.	1095	
			233
Rose Hill,	Ingersoll, maj.	132	
	Harper, maj.	78	
			54
Oxford,	Ingersoll,	198	
	Harper,	190	
			8
Lower Dublin, Byberry & Moreland,	Ingersoll,	226	
	Harper,	203	
			63
Ingersoll's increase over Harper's vote,			453

From the Connecticut Times.

"The bills of the New York Banks are selling at a discount of twelve per cent! No one of the most devoted admirers of "the paper currency" can any longer claim that the promises of the banks have not depreciated in value, since the banks have refused to redeem them. The paper of the banks has daily decreased in value since the banks stopped paying specie, and will continue to depreciate (if the policy of the whigs be pursued) until it will be of no greater value than the continental money in 1781. The whigs claim paper as good enough to pay the wages of the day laborer, and to purchase the produce of the farmer—"the specie must be exported to relieve the Bank of England." If the foreign debts of the merchants must be paid before the banks will redeem their paper, it will be but a short time before their promises will be of little value. How will the "bill holder" relish the result of Mr. Biddle's scheme for exporting specie—the presentation of a merchants bill, similar to the following—

"Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1789.

"Capt. A. McLane Bou't of W. Nicholls,	
1 pair of boots	$500 00
6 3 4 yards of calico, at $85	752 00
6 yards of chintz, at $150	900 00
4 1-2 yards of moreen, at $100	450 00
4 handkerchiefs, at $100	400 00
8 yards quality binding, at $4	32 00
2 skeins of silk	10 00
	$3,144 00

If paid in specie, £ 18,10s.

"Received payment in full.

For Wm. Nichols,

"JONA. JONES.

The above is a true copy of a bill, made out to Capt. Allen McLane, the father of the late Secretary of State, for the United States, at thet ime of the depreciation of continental money. That an equal depreciation of bank notes will be the result of the course which is now pursued by Nicholas Biddle & Co. cannot be reasonably doubted.

ANECDOTE OF JO. DAVIESS.

Colonel Jo. Daviess, of Kentucky, was a man of high character, and highly popular in his native state. He was a lawyer of great acuteness, and powerful eloquence, whose character was tinged with the eccentricities of genius. He was brave and chivalric in his feelings, and having joined the American army under Harrison, he fell at the battle of Tippecanoe ere he had hardly reached the prime of life. At the time of his death he was one of the most popular men in Kentucky—and his memory is yet dearly cherished in his native state.—Many anecdotes are preserved of this remarkable man—we lately met the following:

There was a difficult question to decide before the court of Kentucky, involving an important question in regard to the title of an estate. The case embraced a long concatenation of facts and sundry technical niceties. When the case was called a Kentucky hunter, with his musket and bird-bag, loaded, with provisions, all equipped complete, entered the hall and sat down among the lawyers. There was a grin on the faces at the bar, court, jury and spectators. He, all unconscious, took out his provisions and began to eat with the most perfect composure. The plaintiff rose and made a long argument. And who answers for the defendant? inquired the court.—I do, replied the hunter, and rising, broke forth, in a torrent of eloquence that astonished the court and jury. Away went the plaintiff, law and evidence; and so complete was the discomfiture that the opposite counsel made a most pitiful reply The jury found a verdict for the defendant without retiring from their seats, when the court adjourned and invited the stranger to their lodgings; "No, I thank you gentlemen; and unless you will take a cold cut with me, I must be gone." So saying, he shouldered his musket, and with great sang froid departed. Such a man was Col. Daviess.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

We have always believed that this vegetable is one of the most valuable that our agriculturists can turn their attention to, and we have before spoken of its virtues. For pies nothing surpasses it, in wholesomeness or deliciousness. Families that use this vegetable find their children uniformly robust and healthy. No one who has a patch of garden should be without it. This excellent vegetable has been cultivated in the vicinity of large cities in most countries where it has always found a steady demand as a market vegetable, and in private gardens it is always of the first consideration.

The Gardener's Magazine, speaking of the culture says, "It may be propagated either by seeds or cuttings. The seed may be sown early in the spring, on a west border in drills, eighteen inches apart, and managed in usual way of culture; the plants will be of a sufficient size to remove to a stationary bed in the month of October, which is the best time for planting rhubarb. The method I have generally followed and found to answer best in making new plantations, is by dividing the old roots and crowns in such a manner that each seed has one or more eyes."

There are several Banks in Montreal got up by Yankee speculators, who sell their notes in the States. It was lately proven before a magistrate that one of these had a capital of but $100, and that was borrowed by the President on a six months endorsed note!

DEATH OF NATHANIEL MACON.—The venerable and virtuous NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, is no more. The Warrenton Reporter of Saturday last contains the following annunciation of his decease:

"It is with feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death of the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON; departed this life at his residence in this county, on Thursday morning last, the 29th of June, in the 73d year of his age."

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—At an election held in Detroit, on the 13th inst. for Sheriff, the vote stood for the republican candidate 457, and only 204 for the whig party. The counrty portion of the United States will sustain the administration although the Atlantic commercial cities may all be against it.

TURNIPS should be sowed earlier this summer than they usually have been in many portions of the country.

GOOD SENSE.—There were about one hundred and fifty Methodist ministers in attendance at the Annual Conference held in Nantucket last week. A other [illegible] to meddle with the restored to a state of purity con[illegible] its functions; and although there [illegible] bodies [illegible]

ALABAMA.—[illegible] county Hutchings (V. B.) has been elected to the House of Representatives by a large majority over Jackson, (whig,) and fills the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. McKinley to the bench of the Supreme Court. The vote stood: for Hutchings, 760—Jackson, 197; democratic majority, 563.

SPECIE MORE ABUNDANT.

THE MARKET.—Money stocks are working up. The highest price of specie is bringing it in from all directions, and the supplies are getting large. There is no new features in the market for goods of any sort. Business is getting to look better.

NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—The above is from the last Journal of Commerce, and is very encouraging to the friends of a *hard money* currency, and to the foes of *irredeemable paper*.

DECISION AS TO JURISDICTION.—The Court of Appeals of this State have recently decided (says the Baltimore Gazette) that the Magistrates Courts established by a late act of Assembly in the several counties of the State, have not exclusive jurisdiction of prosecutions for assault and battery, but only concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts.

Queer Mug.—A voter, sadly deficient in personal beauty, said to Sheridan, 'Sir, I mean to withdraw my countenance from you.'—"Many thanks for the favour,' replied the candidate,' for it is the ugliest mug I ever saw.

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY."

We learn that information has been received at the War Department, that the States of New York and Indiana are prepared to pay in specie the interest due the 1st of July, on their State bonds, held in trust for Indians by that Department.

This measure cannot fail, under present circumstance, to reflect the highest honor on those States, and to give increased credit, both at home and abroad, to their securities.—Globe.

NEW APPOINTMENT—LAUNCH OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn that Commodore Charles Stewart has been appointed to command of the Navy Yard at this city, in the place of Commodore James Barron, who has been relieved at his own request, and that he will assume the duties of his command this day. The ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania, has been completed and prepared for launching under the active superintendence of Commodore Barron, and it is understood will be launched on the 16th inst. at 3 o'clock.

We would advise all who wish to obtain a good view of the launch to make preparations beforehand, and engage schooners, sloops, and other small vessels for that purpose.—Those who obtain admittance to the Navy Yard will have but a poor view of the launch, besides interfering with the operations of the workmen employed.

PRICE CURRENT.

July 11, 1837.

GRAIN.	
Wheat	$1,50 a 1,70
Corn, white	90 at 92
" Yellow,	92 a 95

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1837.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—FOR THIS DISTRICT,

JOHN EVANS,

Of Cecil County.

Day of Election—WEDNESDAY, 26th of July.

☞ The Gazette of Saturday contains a notice of a public meeting to be held in Easton on this day, to which Mr Evans is invited to attend. How could Mr. E. possibly know of this *polite* invitation in time to be present to participate in a public discussion before his fellow citizens? We doubt the sincerity of the desire expressed in the notice that Mr. Evans would attend, but we only hope that circumstances have arisen which may cause his attendance to-day, notwithstanding the shortness of the time between the publication of the notice and the time of meeting.

BANK NOTES VS. SPECIE.—Bank notes are at a discount of 1X per cent. But of farmers, mechanics and laborers contrast the difference between such a depreciated currency and gold and silver, the constitutional currency of the country, and then choose between them.

The great ship-of-the-line, Pennsylvania, will be launched on the 18th inst. at 3 P. M.

Mr. Naylor, the Whig candidate elect from the 3d Congressional District in Pennsylvania, openly avowed his opposition to small notes, and advocated a metallic currency for all the minor transactions of business! Public opinion is rapidly driving the *consistent* Whigs into the support of the very measures which they have so invariably opposed, as rash and ruinous. How faithfully they will redeem their promise remains to be seen. The people are on the alert and cannot be hoodwinked.

REMEMBER THE 26TH.—The 26th day of this month has been set apart by the Governor and Council for the election of Representatives to Congress. The special convocation of Congress by the President makes this step necessary, and it is expected that the people will not be unmindful of the importance of the election. The best interests of the Nation are involved in the issue, and no Republican should be found deserting his post when his country demands of him a free and unbiased expression of his sentiments. The excitement that now exists in the country is unprecedented and unparalleled, and our opponents are taking every advantage of it to force upon the people a re-charter of a National Bank and thus throw many millions more of paper into circulation, and entirely supercede the use of gold and silver by a worthless paper currency. Republicans be not unmindful of your duty. Suffer not yourselves to be led into the support of a National Bank founded on principles like those on which the late one rested, neither by the promises nor the threats of a reckless opposition.

Some one of the available scribblers who hang about the "press over the way" has been delivered of a homily of no inconsiderable length, animadverting upon our remarks on the nomination of Mr. Pearce; but with what effect we leave the public to decide.

We did not directly charge Mr. Pearce with being hostile to a reformation in our State Constitution, nor can our remarks be tortured into any such meaning, except perhaps by the "giant in intellect" whose remarkable effusions are eminently characteristic of so "*high and distinguished a source as the editorial chair of that press!*" The fellow's capacity is far better adapted to the practice of his profession, than arrogantly attempting to play the author and critic:

"Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

We are perfectly content to believe even the *assertion* of the most biggoted of Mr. Pearce's advocates that he is in favor of Constitutional Reform; for he, like many others, no doubt has been driven into the support of a measure which has been so loudly called for by the people, and which they peremptorily demand at the hands of their public servants before they resort to other remedies. But to attempt to push down the throats of a sensible community the silly assertion that "the people of this county *now* have the direct question of Reform or Revolution before them," is as false as it is foolish. The people will not loose sight of the important National questions which will be incumbent on the Representative elect from this Congressional District to decide upon, by the false cry of *revolution* attempted to be started through the columns of such a concern as the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Evans is a Reformer, but not one of your two-faced political aspirants, who first wait to see which way the wind blows before they set their course. He is the open and avowed advocate of the rights of the people—and as such took a fearless stand against the political inequality under which the people have long suffered, regardless of the petty clamor which such a course would bring upon him by those who are enjoying the fruits of the present rotten Constitution.

In a single session ('35—'36) of the Whig Legislature of this State, we learn that the Banking Capital authorized exceeded the enormous amount of SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! On the other hand, during the whole term of the Jackson Senate from '27 to '31 it is believed that the banking capital was only increased by the addition of three

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