From the New York Evening Post.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our political readers to the resolutions adopted last evening by the democracy of the Eighth Ward. Manly, spirited, and plain spoken in manner, truly democratic and liberal in doctrine, they express the creed of the people. The spirit which was repressed and silenced for a time by the artful management of men nominally of our party, but whose personal interests are connected with the maintenance of exclusive privileges, now shows them how easily it can break the fetters they have forged.

It cannot be that sentiments so gratifying to the natural love of equality will fail to provoke similar expressions of opinion and feeling in other quarters. The resolutions of the eighth and eleventh wards, we are confident, will be responded to by the democracy of other wards with equal energy.

THE OLD EIGHTH!!—TREMENDOUS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

An overwhelming meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward, held pursuant to a call from their Delegates to Tammay Hall, was organized by appointing Daniel E. Delevan, Esq. President, Messrs. J. B. Vanderpool and Charles Stuart, Vice Presidents, and Gustavus A. Goodrich and William Riley, Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read and approved of, and its object explained, a committee was appointed by the meeting to retire and prepare resolutions for their consideration, who reported and submitted the following, which was received with acclamation and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Questions of a deep and mighty import have rendered it morally and sternly necessary that the Freemen of this country should assemble in their Temples of Democracy and declare emphatically, in a voice no longer to be misunderstood or unheeded, the principles which will guide them in the coming conflict; and

Whereas, The will of the people has been too often subjected to misrepresentation and misconstruction by the dishonest meddling of false friends, termed by our opponents "party leaders," and as the best interests of our beloved country require from us a distinct and honest expression of our sentiments upon the great political questions now agitating the whole country; that our course may be determined and unwavering, our councils no longer divided; that the line of demarkation may be broadly and plainly defined, and that those who are not with us may appear against us; therefore

Resolved, That the Democracy of this ward pledges themselves to contend against all special legislation whereby privileges are granted to the few and withheld from the many; believing such legislation to be directly at variance with the first principles of self-government, in violation of our equal political and civil rights; restraining us from our natural freedom, and totally adverse to the plain doctrines of democracy.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the law legalizing the suspension of specie payments, considering that law obnoxious as a precedent, subversive of justice, unnecessary, unconstitutional, unjustifiable; moreover a law preventing as an alternative the adoption of that wholesome measure, a repeal of the restraining law.

Resolved, That the recently enacted mortgage law merits and receives our unqualified condemnation, because it impairs the obligation of contracts, if not *designed*, to give special aid to land and lot gamblers, enabling them, by this *stop-law*, to realize their ill gotten, dishonest schemes, at the expense of their honest creditors and the community; and because we consider it a part and parcel of that meddling and corrupt legislation which, interfering with the private bargains of man with man, demands from us a seal of reprobation.

Resolved, That we view the restraining law, the usury law, and the mortgage law, as a violation of equal laws and equal rights, a shackle upon credit, trade and commerce, an unwarrantable assumption of legislative power in opposition to the will of the people, and we therefore demand from our next Legislature the unconstitutional repeal thereof.

Resolved, That in requiring a repeal of the suspension law, we would not recommend an immediate forfeiture of Bank charters, nor would we permit a renewal thereof; we would repeal so much of the Safety Fund law as subjects those institutions to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Chancellor, and by a General Banking Law, *open to all*, with salutary regulations, render each corporation and its stockholders amenable to the common law of debtor and creditor—recommending them to the lenity of an outraged community, whose individual interest will prompt the necessary forbearance.

Resolved, That we are in favor of "a *well regulated* credit system;" "we would preserve and regulate, but not destroy;" "credit implies a free government, good laws, security of personal rights, the prevailing influence of knowledge, morality and good faith among the people;" "its free and general use is the distinguishing feature between despotism and liberty;" we would sever the throngs by which its freedom is enthralled, secure "its free and general use," and no longer subject it to the restraints of an overwise legislation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a "metallic currency," and opposed to a bank note substitute therefor; we would require the Federal and State Governments to receive and disburse gold and silver *only*, believing such a course will be a sufficient check upon the over-issues of Banking Institutions. We are yet to learn that Thomas H. Benton, or any other Bullionist, would go so far as to render it illegal for any citizen to receive the note of his neighbor or banker in payment of labor, or in exchange for any commodity.

Resolved, That we are unchanged and unchangeable in our opposition to a National Bank *under any form*, controlled by the Federal Government, or delegated to the special chartered direction of individuals; that we have hitherto opposed a National Bank, not because we considered the State Banks equally well qualified for fiscal agents, but because we deemed a National Bank unconstitutional, and necessarily fraught with powers endangering the permanency of freedom and free government; and as the same causes still exist, *honest* democrats will wage the same uncompromising opposition.

Resolved, That in the strongest, broadest, and most explicit terms, "in all the simplicity and energy of language," we would express our utter and unmeasured condemnation of that corrupt and dishonest legislation by which most of our State Banks have obtained their charters; that we condemn any banking system created by, or connected with Federal or State Government, and founded upon special legislation, believing all such systems to be alike unjust, unequal, corrupt, and demoralizing; and further,

Resolved, That we will firmly advocate any measure by which all systems of banking shall be thoroughly and forever divorced from the political power of the country; and will support no man for any office of honor or emolument within our gift, who will not pledge himself to exercise his talents and influence to carry into effect the spirit of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we should be wanting in self respect were we to pass unheeded a letter recently addressed to a Senator of the United States by certain individuals claiming to be members of the democratic republican party of this city; the sentiments and views intended to be covertly applauded in that letter are not our sentiments and views; and lest our silence should be construed into an approval of the intrigue and misrepresentation resorted to in order to obtain signatures, we must publicly disavow and condemn the motives of those so deeply engaged in chartered banks, who, when true principles clash with their selfish interests, are so officious "in manufacturing public opinion." And as we would censure the guilty only, we must express our conviction that many of the signatures appended to that were granted for the sole purpose of disclaiming a desire "to destroy credit," and not with the intention of endorsing the democracy of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.

Resolved, That we view with pride and gratification the stern adherence of Martin Van Buren to the measures and policy of Andrew Jackson, and have undiminished confidence in his integrity and perseverance. He may go on and finish the fight, assured that the people are with him and will support him.

Resolved, That to a consistent and patriotic statesman our unfeigned acknowledgments are due; that in the Hon Silas Wright, jr. we behold those virtues combined with talents of the highest order; his services are so deeply appreciated that our strongest eulogy would be but a partial expression of our high esteem.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with dissatisfaction a surplus revenue collected disproportionately from the people by a protective tariff; that we beheld the passage of the distribution bill with increased jealousy, knowing such legislation must have a tendency to weaken and disarm the State Sovereignties and recognise new power in the Federal Government. We disapprove of that bill, and trust the new Congress will reduce the revenue to the requirements of Government and repeal the duties upon all imported necessaries of life.

Resolved, That the law (proposed by the Hon. Daniel Webster) permitting Government dues to be paid "in specie or bills of specie paying Banks," was, in our opinion, a departure from correct legislation, and that we hail the Specie Circular (so called) as a partial return to constitutional principles, and we hope that measure will be persisted in.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty congratulations to the Young Men's Delegates to Tammany Hall, for their manly exposition of Democratic sentiments; trusting the day is not far distant when the battle will have been fought and the victory won—when our Committees to the Hall will be relieved from the company of their monopoly associates, and when the Halls of the "Old Wigwams," regenerated and purified, shall witness the congratulations of a triumphant democracy, and resound with victorious huzzas of a people "who know their rights, and knowing *dare* maintain."

Resolved, That an intelligent people cannot be deceived as to the causes of the existing distress by all the denunciations heaped upon the measures of the late administration by profligate opponents, and a corrupt press; and although the privileged banker, petted speculator, and unfortunate over-trader, may be disappointed in their high aspirations, and may not yet be enveloped is the anticipated halo of wealth and exclusiveness; and although we do sympathize with the sufferings of the afflicted, and writhe with our own, still must we rejoice that the discomfiture of their high hopes prevents "the rich man's fields from being fertilized with the sweat of the poor man's brow," and that we are yet a nation free from a proud, privileged, scrip nobility, the gorgeous panoply of an ever-bearing monied aristocracy.

Resolved, That we invite the democracy of this city to assemble in their respective wards to express their views upon such subjects as we have adverted to, and to drive from their ranks those false democrats who, like an incubus, would have sapped our strength, suppressed our sentiments and driven from us our true friends; that we invite all true democrats to join and aid us, that we may re-organize our ranks, and be prepared to meet and defeat the old enemy, and the machinations of false friends.

Resolved, That the Committee at Tammany Hall be requested to call a meeting of "the Democracy of the city," at that Hall, on some evening in the coming month, that our opinions may be understood and promulgated.

By request, John R. Wheeler, Esq. tendered his resignation as a delegate from the eighth ward to the General Committee at Tammany Hall, which was unanimously accepted, and a resolution adopted requesting the delegates from this ward to said Hall to call a meeting of the democracy of the ward at an early day for the purpose of choosing a delegate in place of said John R. Wheeler, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, countersigned by its officers, be published in all the democratic papers of this city, in the Albany Argus, and in the Washington Globe.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Pres't.
CHARLES STUART, } V. Pres'ts.
JAS. B. VANDERPOOL, }
GUSTAVUS A. GOODRICH, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM RILEY. }

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From the Eastern Argus.

ALL HANDS TO QUARTERS!
THREE CHEERS FOR MARYLAND!
DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

The following intelligence will be read with pleasure by EVERY DEMOCRAT. The victory in the city of Baltimore, where the federalists were sanguine of turning the pressure to political account, is GLORIOUS!—but the GAIN OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS in the third District is still more to be rejoiced at! The democracy have won this on a fair field by honest strength, and not—(as the federalists did in Hancock and Washington)—through the division of their opponents! The inference is irresistable, that where local questions do not interfere, there is no diminution of the strength or activity of the democracy—nor any error of opinion in relation to the true causes of the distress which the federalists so recklessly charge to the measures of the administration. We hail this cheering "SIGN" in Maryland, as the precursor of other victories—as the hand-writing on the wall that tells of the continued prostration of federalism at the feet of the champions of the people's rights. THREE TIMES THREE FOR MARYLAND.

We feel peculiar pride at the continued success of democracy in the "Virgin City," as Baltimore is called at the south—in the only great city that has been uniformly democratic—the only city on the Atlantic coast into which the enemy, either in the last war or the war of the revolution, did not get their foot—the city that during the last war, when Boston and the northern federal cities were for treating for peace, fought the enemy off and killed the famous Gen. Ross, and the city which has at the head of its Municipal government the veteran democrat and patriot, GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH a hero of the Revolution.

The example of the democracy of Maryland will not be thrown away on Maine—we shall rally here with the same fidelity and enthusiasm, and with the same success, Hancock and Washington will wipe off the stain which rests upon them and the whole State, with one accord will respond to this noble victory.

From the Frederick Citizen.

FULFILMENT OF WHIG PREDICTIONS.

Prior to the election, the Whigs as they have been in the habit for the last twelve years of doing, predicted the utter down fall of the Van Buren party in the State. Their clamorous rejoicing, was equal to the cackling of legions of wild geese. Let us see how their predictions have been fulfilled, and what reason they had for anticipating a triumph, and how many of their nominated candidates have been elected. In the first District they nominated Mr. Handy, one of the 21 supple tools, who made the Senate per order—defeated handily by Dennis an independent candidate—beating Handy in his own county 700 votes.

2d district, Pearce nominated and elected.

3d district, Brown nominated, defeated by Mr. Worthington, the nominated Van Buren candidate, by more than 500 majority.

4th district, Kennedy and Gag Law Ridgely nominated, beaten by Messrs Howard and McKim, the nominated Van Buren candidates, easily, although the shin plaster men bled profusely.

5th district, Col. Kimmell nominated, walked over by Wm. C. Johnson, an independent candidate, who, before the election, the Whigs pronounced to be a decidedly Van Buren man. He is a thorough going reformer.

6th district. The Glorious old sixth, vilified and abused, by every anti reform paper in the State—and every purchased hireling in the country. Merrick nominated completely annihilated by that arch reformer Thomas, the nominated. Van Buren candidate.

7th district, Jenifer nominated walked over the course without opposition.

From this it will be seen they have elected EIGHT, only of their nominated candidates out of EIGHT, while the Republican party succeeded in electing four out of five of their nominations.

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From the New Orleans Bee.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We have been informed by a respectable house of this city, with the following extract of a letter, received per Sarah Anna, dated

TAMPICO, 22d July.

General Bustamente has demanded a loan from the clergy of five million of dollars, which it would appear has given little satisfaction to the latter, and they found it advisable to enter again into negociations with Santa Anna. The government, aware of this, ordered Santa Anna to appear before a court martial to answer to the charges against him on account of his late Texas campaign—Santa Anna replied to the call in the following laconic manner:

No puedo, no deboy no quiero"—(I cannot I should not, and I will not.)

In consequence of which a strong detachment of cavalry was dispatched for Mango del Clavo, with orders to take the hero and bring him a prisoner to the capital. On their arraival however he was no where to be found. Some say he is gone to Jalapa, others to Vera Cruz.

Victoria and Bravo, is said, have also turned Santa Anna men.

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MR THOMAS' SLANDERERS.—We learn from the Frederick Citizen, that Mr. Thomas, in his speech on the Tuesday evening previous to the election, said that his character and that of the filthy faction by whom he had been assailed, were well known to the people of Frederick, and he would not enter into a defence of himself from the insolent charges which had been urged against his personal character; neither would he engage in an altercation with the blackguard instruments who had been instigated by a pitiable poltroon, to make the assaults to which he had been subjected. But he would say, and did declare, that every man who had published, contributed the means to publish, or had circulated handbills during the present canvass, to assail and injure his reputation, was an impertinent scoundrel and malignant slanderer, and that every man who had used these foul means to accomplish a political purpose, had acted like a base assassin and would send without warning a stiletto to the heart of an adversary if not restrained by fear, or the force of human laws.

The Citizen adds:—To these declarations the assembled people in the market-house responded with cordial cheers, and the people of Frederick county have at the polls said it is true.

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TIDES.—According to recent and accurate observations, the tide wave travels from the Cape of Good Hope to Gibraltar, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles, in the incredibly short period of twelve hours, which is at the rate of above 400 miles an hour. The same wave requires twelve hours to reach Edinburgh from Gibraltar, a distance of about 1,900 miles, and proceeds with a velocity of 160 miles an hour; whereas that from Edinburgh to London, only 500 miles, requires the same time of twelve hours, and goes at the rate of 42 miles an hour. These retardations in the rate of velocity of the tide wave are occasioned by the obstruction it receives from the coast it comes in contact with. At Liverpool it is found that a fall of one-tenth of an inch in the barometer raises the tide one inch, which is a beautiful illustration of the law of gravitation.—Athenæum.

"HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE."

One Jonathan Hope, of Spring Hill, Pa. has been mulcted in damages to the amount of $785 for seducing the daughter of Mr. Jacob Corson, aged 23 years. The Fayette Observer says that the case presented Mr. Hope as a most precious villain, who had decoyed Miss Corson by base flattery, and by the solemn promise of marriage that she had made her wedding clothing, and was actually preparing for a journey to Philadelphia, at the commencement of which they were to be united in wedlock.

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INFLUENCE.—The opposition pretend to attribute the result of our late election in this city to its being near Washington. Can they inform us how it happens, if there is any reason in the idea, that in all the counties of the State nearest Washington there is a majority in favour of the opposition? The idea is too ridiculous to require or deserve any comment.—Bal. Rep.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:
EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1837.

☞ We wish the fact to be plainly understood by the patrons of the Whig that the late proprietor, Richard Spencer, Esq, is in no wise interested in the business of this office, nor is he directly or indirectly concerned in the publication of the Whig. This statement will be a sufficient answer to "several subscribers," which we hope is all that can be required at our hands.

It appears from a recent statement made by the New York City Banks, that they have surrendered nearly a million of dollars in specie for exportation since their suspension—to benefit English Bankers to the serious inconvenience of the bill holders in this country. It is also worthy of notice to remark that the city Banks have increased their circulation more than half a million! So much for sus pending specie payments.

Nicholas Biddle was in the city of Baltimore a day or two before the late election. Straws show which way the wind blows.

The Boston Courier, a thorough going Whig print, denounces Mr. Biddle as a violent partizan.

A Shin-plaster Whig Merchant was chased out of the Honover Market in Baltimore by the Huckster women, for enquiring the Market venders' political sentiments, saying he would not buy of Van Buren men. When next he inquires, he should be prepared with whip and spurs to execute his "tail walking" within time.

The Baltimore Republican dubs the Federal Whigs by the appropriate tittle of the "starvation shin plaster party" because of their depriving men of work in hopes to starve them into the support of their political measures.

The Cecil Gazette in speaking of the result of the election in that county, is particularly happy in its language towards the *renowned* Governor Veazy, who is a resident of Cecil county. It says: "The result of this election by the way furnishes a most admirable commentary upon the arbitrary conduct of executive functionaries, and should teach one at least that in his zeal to bolster up the cause of an aristocratic faction he has forfeited the good opinion of those with whom he has passed a large portion of his life. For the future he should hide his diminished head, do penance for his crimes, and retire to the shades of private life, from which his temper and his *talents* never intended he should have emerged."

The election of a Congressman in the State of Maine, over which our opponents have been so loudly crowing, turns out like most of their victories—no victory at all.

The Boston Atlas remarks that the election of Mr. Noyes, which has produced such exultation in the whig journals, was produced by the running of two administration candidates, until the fifth and last ballot, when the section whose candidate was withdrawn also withdrew from the field. Mr. Noyes was also aided by the strong ground he has taken in favor of immediate action on the boundary question, which very nearly concerns his district. Truly the whigs are thankful for small favors.

☞ The proceedings of a great Democratic meeting in New York will be found in our columns this morning. The correspondent of the Baltimore Merchant alludes to the meeting as follows: "You have no doubt, seen the account of the 8th ward meeting. I was present. The accounts given do not detail one fourth of what took place. It was impossible to get at what was going on. One thing was very remarkable, every body present was exceedingly excited against all banks. As the autumn approaches, I expect to see trouble. At the 8th ward meeting the majority were well dressed men; all mechanics. Indignation against banks ran alarmingly high"

He further says: "The North River Bank this day paid $65 and costs upon a suit brought against them before the case went to trial. Suits are multiplying every day upon these suspended banks. Bill holders begin to look up since the decision in the case of Windt vs. the Commercial. A storm is brewing. The only way for the banks to escape it is to resume at once. You cannot pick a jury out of five hundred men, that would give a verdict in favor of a bank that will not redeem its notes on demand."

Since the Banks have violated their charters, and inundated the country with a spurious currency, gold and silver has been regularly exported, and every means resorted to by the Bankites to bring about political results out of the ruin of the currency that they may supplant the Government of the people by a monied despotism.

On the first day of August upwards of a million of specie was shipped for Liverpool, London and Havre, at New York. Thus we see *real money*, that is gold and silver, is plentiful enough to be exported by millions through the agency of the suspension, but not a dollar can be had by the honest bill-holder, while at the same time the Government is defrauded of her Custom House dues, and Treasury drafts dishonored in the face of its millions of deposites.

A cotemporary in speaking of the United States Bank, asks, ☞ Why does she not pay the ☞ old Soldiers, Widows and orphans ☜ their PENSION MONEY, which to them she owes and from whom she so iniquitously detains?

Why does she not pay to the United States Government, the EIGHT MILLIONS she owes, and which she refuses to pay and keeps against all law and justice?

The answer is obvious. First, to bring censure upon the Government by a failure to pay off the pension list, and secondly, to throw impediments in the way of the Government, and by creating embarrassments to coerce a renewal of her charter.

A fine state of things forsooth! The Government of a free people kept in subjection by a Board of Bank Directors.

THE BEAUTIES OF BANKING.—The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following notice of a geniune swindling transaction, which took place in that city in the night—yes, reader in the night!—"We are credibly informed that on Friday night last, two dray loads of precious metals were sent to a broker's office from a bank in this city. Can any one tell us for what purpose? We *know* this—the brokers are buying up the depreciated bank notes at ten and twenty per cent discount. Can it be then that the banks are necessary to this shaving operation? This is benefiting the 'industrious classes' with a vengeance."

We learn from the Baltimore papers, that the report of a loss of lives by the upsetting of a boat, bound from Baltimore to the Bay Side Camp Meeting in this county, proves to be incorrect. There was a vessel capsized, but no lives lost in consequence.

THE RIGHT PLAN.—The State Bank of Missouri has just gone into operation. Its directors have unanimously determined to issue *no more bills* than can be redeemed instanter *in specie*, and to put no smaller bill into circulation than $20. The Missouri Argus says: This secures a *specie currency*, and secures the solvency of the Bank. We hail this system as one conformable with the desire of the great mass of the people—and no system short of this can ever gain their confidence or favor to any great extent.

CARROLL COUNTY.—The Democrats of that young county have nominated Messrs. Boyle, Shower, Powder and Barret, as candidates to represent her in the next General Assembly.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Democrats of Baltimore county have nominated Messrs. Ely, Orrick, Risteau and Turner.

ANNE ARUNDEL.—Messrs. Sellman, Linthicum, Higgins and Cook.

CALVERT COUNTY.—Messrs. Parron, Wailes, Kent and Alnutt.

ALL HAIL MISSISSIPPI!!
GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR SISTER STATE.
GREAT REACTION.

White Whiggery is forever defunct, the banner of democracy waves in triumph over our sister State.

We received yesterday the following cheering intelligence of the Mississippi election When it is recollected that Mr. Van Buren's majority in Mississippi did not exceed 600 votes last November, the result given below is conclusive that the people are thinking and acting for themselves. Democrats of Talbot will you not respond to the voice of your Southern brethren, give the enemy battle, and once more endeavor to regenerate old Talbot from the misrule of modern whiggery. Recollect, that in Mississippi every possible exertion was used in vain by the "opposition" to carry their 'point.' They pled the pressure, abused the specie circular, condemned the veto of the United States Bank, together with all and every measure of Jackson's administration. They promised thousands of money far better than the "actual rhino," all, all however, would not do; our southern friends concluded to think for themselves. Notwithstanding their "preaching and spouting" the Democrats have actually gained strength since the Presidential election.

From the Mississippian.

OFFICIAL.

	Claiborne.	Gholson.	Prentiss.	Acee
Marion,	157	150	45	43
Carroll,	350	304	254	220
Hinds,	595	367	837	648
Smith,	96	94	18	10
Scott,	87	61	24	7
Perry,	36	19	32	0
Pike,	294	276	02	60
Wilkinson,	105	64	380	371
Lowndes,	549	547	367	359
Winston,	238	240	27	33
Jefferson,	112	98	328	226
Copiah,	458	245	91	249
Amite,	203	178	240	222
Rankin,	188	141	194	146
Covington,	193	170	32	30
Jasper,	228	202	78	68
Lawrence,	332	329	38	43
Claiborne,	173	148	276	245
Warren,	181	186	403	403
Noxube,	323	210	254	251
Monroe,	509	572	111	82
Holmes,	141	207	266	166
	5,647	4,917	4,265	4,008
UNOFFICIAL				
Adams,	210	187	577	556
Octibbeha,	133	127	42	22
Kemper,	165	134	20	25
Choctaw,	275	291	74	74
	779	769	713	688

By the above returns, it will be seen that thus far Claiborne is 1,449 votes ahead of Prentiss and 1,731 ahead of Acee. Gholson is 708 ahead of Prentiss, and 992 ahead of Acee. The statement of the votes of the four counties not official, are taken from the Natchez and Columbus papers and are doubtless correct. It will be perceived that a large portion of the Democratic strength is yet to be heard from. Our candidates run under every disadvantage but are elected by a large majority.

The whigs may now hang their harps on the willows—they are done in Mississippi.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

By this evening's mail we have received the following gratifying letter:

WARRENTON, N. C. *August* 6, 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received the result of this Congressional District, which I hasten to forward to you.

VAN BUREN.

Hawkins,	"	"	1949
Joseph L. Macklin,	"	"	895

FEDERAL WHIG.

John L. Henderson,	"	"	762

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The convocation of the 25th Congress for a Special Session, to commence in September, has caused, or will cause, an earlier election of members in several of the States than would otherwise have taken place. The whole number of members in both Houses, when full, is 294, viz. Senate 52, House 242. The Senate is alredy full, and is divided politically thus:

Van Buren men,	34
Whigs.	18
V. B. majority,	—16

Of the 242 members of the House, 185 are already known to be elected, are politically divided thus:

Van Buren men,	109
Whigs,	76
V. B. majority thus far	—33

The 10 States which have not yet elected their members, or from which we have not as yet received returns, were represented in the last Congress by thirty-one Whigs and twenty-six Van Buren men. Should they be represented in like manner in the next Congress, the House would be divided,—Van Buren men 135, Whigs 107, Van Buren majority 28.

Balt. Chronicle.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have heard, by Whig report, (says the Raleigh Standard,) that BYNUM (V. B.) is elected in the 2d District, by 70 or 80 majority. —We may hence conclude that it is much larger.

—o—

QUESTION FOR THE BANKITES.—Will some one of the shin plaster party please tell us why the "Great Regulator"—the United States Bank—whose President was so desirous to get "rid of a most troublesome and USELESS companion," the United States Government, closed her doors and refused to pay specie much before hundreds of the little Banks did?

The shin plaster paper of this town on Saturday last contains an article copied from the Baltimore Patriot, reiterating the charge that Mechanics employed on the Treasury building at Washington were hired at $13 ahead to come to Baltimore and vote for Messrs. McKim and Howard. This is in perfect keeping with very many of their bold and reckless assertions, as a statement of the facts in the case will most conclusively show. In reply to a similar attack upon these Mechanics made by the Baltimore Chronicle, the imputation is thus met and exposed by the Republican:

The Washington Voters alluded to, are Democratic Republican Working Men, residents of the city of Baltimore, who are employed, among others, on the Public Buildings at Washington. They are well known as respectable individuals, and the *little Spy* of the Chronicle was duly informed of their intention to vote, as his paper issued upon the day of election proves. If good and true voters, why, this constant jargon? if not good and true voters, is it credible that the Whigs, duly apprised of their arrival, would have suffered their votes to pass unnoticed at the Polls? The law provides a penalty for illegal voting, why then do the Starvation Party not enforce the law? If is all idle tirade, and if the Editor of the Chronicle don't keep himself within the license of the Press, he may have to pay the forfeit, which the law enacts upon the slanderous and venal tongue. Gentlemen of leisure and property can go to the Springs and return in time to vote, but Gentlemen Mechanics—your pardon, Mr. Chronicle—"Odoriferous Democrats," who are engaged in a transient contract of labor abroad, if they return to put in their votes, must be dragrooned before the public,—slandered abused and villified. Messrs. Whigs! your race is nearly run.

THE HON. J. Q. ADAMS AGAIN.—Mr. Adams in a reply to Mr. Foster, asking his opinions on certain public questions, thus discourses:

"We are now in the midst of a national bankruptcy—occasioned by the insolvency of multitudes of individuals. We are now told that all the Banks in the United States have *suspended specie payments*—and what is the suspension of specie payments but setting the laws of property at defiance? If the President and Directors of a Bank have issued a million of Bills promising to pay five dollars to the holder of each and every one of them, the suspension of specie payments is, by one act, the breach of one million of promises. What is this but fraud upon every holder of their bills? And what difference is there between the President and Directors of such a bank, and the skillful artist, who engraves a bank bill, a fac simile of the bill signed by the President and Directors, and save them the trouble of signing it, by doing it for them?

The only difference that I can see in the two operations is that the artist gives evidence of superior skill, and superior modesty. It requires more talent to sign another man's name than one's own; and the counterfeiter does at least this work in the dark, while the suspenders of specie payments brazen it in the face of day, and laugh at the victims and dupes, who have put faith in their promises."

We will give his letter entire in our next.

AN INSTITUTION THAT DESERVES CREDIT.—The Board of Directors of the Sussex Bank, in New Jersey, have passed a resolution authorising their President and Cashier to purchase five thousand dollars worth of silver in the city of New York, and pay out the same at the counter of the Bank, in small sums, with a view of furnishing the citizens of that county with small change necessary for their ordinary business.

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