From the Washington Globe.

MR. ADAMS' LETTER.

We give a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Foster, touching the late conduct of the banks. As to a remedy, he thinks "it is the essential system of the present administration to detach the Government from all banking." So far we go with him; and we believe he will find "Mr. Van Buren is made of stuff to go through with this operation. Will he help him, as well as "wish him well out of it"

The fling at Mr. Jefferson's gun boats may be set down to an old grudge, but coming from him as a blow at the banks, will be pardoned by many democrats.—He should remember that the gun boats fought bravely before New Orleans, and never deserted to the enemy.

The allusion to the Virginia and New York legislation, giving time to the banks, goes beyond the mark. The Legislatures, we believe, meant to save the people, rather than the banks; and it is surely well to temper the fury of the storm, raised by alien interests, to innocent sufferers. Mr. Adams ought, however, to know that the people and Legislatures of the States are competent to manage their own business, and that the President and the Federal Government ought to be, on the other hand, as independent of "other co-operators" in the management of national concerns.

From the Boston Courier of July 30

MR. ADAMS' OPINION.—The Daily Advocate of yesterday contained a correspondence between Messrs. William Foster and John Q Adams. Mr. Foster requested Mr. Adams to favor the public with his views on the appropriate policy of the Government in relation to the revenue. Mr. Adams' reply is as follows:

QUINCY, 1st July, 1837.

WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq. Boston.

DEAR SIR:—Your friendly letter of the 21st ult. has perhaps remained already too long unanswered; but when I received it, I had expressed opinions respecting the present condition of our public affairs, in answer to inquiries from some of my constituents of the 12th Congressional District, which have since been published, and which I presume are as explicit as you may think they ought to be at this time, and which will pass for what they are worth in the community.

I still believe it the duty of every good citizen to contribute, according to his ability, toward the forming and modifying of public opinion, because she is more than ever the queen of the world; but for the regulating of my own conduct, a long and trying experience has taught me two lessons, though not always to square my conduct by them.—The first is to distrust the correctness of my own opinions upon every thing prospective and conjectural—the second, never to flatter myself that my opinions will have any influence upon the action of any other human being.

Thus, in the present condition of our country, I have very decided opinions upon the past; differing, perhaps considerably from yours; certainly differing from those of a large majority of the people of the United States. And as our views of the expedient action for the future, might, in a great degree, depend upon the conclusions to which we have come upon the past, it is impossible that the measures which I should deem the only effective remedies for our complaints should be acceptable to the ruling power of the country. I am, and during a great part of my life have been, in a minority. It is the business of the majority to propose and accomplish measures. It is too much the practice of minorities to expend all their energies upon devices to defeat the measures of the majority. The question of right and wrong so far as my experience goes, is of no use to either party only for the purpose of making professions.

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 skilful artist who engraves a bank bill, a fac-simile of the bill signed by the President and directors, and saves 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 modesty. It requires more talent to sign another man's name than one's own; and the counterfeiter does at least his 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

You ask what is to be the remedy for this state of things? There are two remedies, both of which may be practicable. One is that the Congress of the United States should exercise its powers to regulate the currency; but they must do this, (which they will not) without consulting banks, their president and directors. The Legislature of New York and Virginia have already shown what the president & directors of *banks* will advise. And the proposal of the president of a broken bank in Charleston, South Carolina, to begin with an amendment to the Constitution granting powers to Congress, which have already been granted to them, and which they have twice exercised to the great benefit of the nation, is an insult at once to our understanding, and upon our misfortunes.

As little do I relish his other proposals of a general convention of broken bank presidents and directors, to *enlighten* Congress with their advice: a convention of bankrupts to teach Congress reverence for the obligation of contracts and how to make nothing but gold and silver a tender for the payment of debts!—of all remedies for existing evils the last I would resort to would be a spurious coin from the mint of nullification.

The other remedy which I believe practicable is that of Solon—a sponge upon the account of debtor and creditor, wipe out all old scores and begin again —This is the hard money system, and so far as I can judge it is the essential system of the present administration—it is to detach the Government from all banking, and deal in nothing but the precious metals. If Mr. Van Buren is made of stuff to go through with this operation. I wish him well out of it; but he will want other co-operators than the Legislatures of New York and Virginia; and other advisers than presidents or directors of broken banks, or land-jobbers upon loans from deposite banks.

I think of this as I thought of the drydock gunboat restrictive anti navy system of Mr. Jefferson. It cost the nation a terrible war to be delivered of that; but the nation was effectually cured of its hydrophobia. The war was a drastic purge; but it effectually worked its cure. I fear that our present bankruptcy will need a still more violent course of alteratives, but the cure will come when the people are prepared to receive it. They are certainly not so now—they will most probably not be so during the remnant of my term of life. I hope you will live to witness and enjoy the convalescence.

Forgive the freedom with which I have answered your letter, and believe me to be, with great respect, your friend and servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

A TRIUMPH TURNED TO MOURNING.

The federal party had made arrangements to signalize the victory which they supposed would surely follow the exertions made to achieve it in the Monumental city. They forgot that it was here foreign intrusion met a terrible rebuke during the last war against our institutions, and in behalf of the federal party. They supposed that the force of foreign money more powerful than the arms of their allies—having prostrated the State institutions, embarrassed the business of every man, filled the channels of circulation with the mere mockery of money, while the gold and silver was borne off by busy agents, to heap up the coffers of the conquerors—would drive the people to submission, and to cry out to their oppressors, "Give us a branch of the British bank; give us Mr. Biddle and his currency, and whatever Government he may vouchsafe the country; give us any thing to save us from rail-road and canal promises to pay broken bank notes."

The success of the scheme promised to render every body so dependent upon the paper money makers, that an absolute conquest of Baltimore was looked up as certain. As far as Columbus, Ohio, it was giveng out that a grand celebration was to crown the Maryland election. Mr. Webster hurried on to New York, so as to reach that city just at the moment to swell, by his appearance, the rejoicing that was to take place on the reception of the news from Baltimore, and lo! it come:

The whigs have gained no strength in Congress by the election of Representatives which took place on Wednesday last"

This was the modest way in which the Intelligencer announced the disappointment. But this was found to be too honest a confession. The editor immediately begins the work of misrepresentation. He says:

"In the third district, (represented in the last Congress by Mr. Turner,) the majority of the administration candidate is between two and three hundred votes. Heretofore the strength of that party was so great in this district that no whig candidate was run at all. The general result, then is, that four whigs and four friends of the administration have been elected from the State, (the same relative strength as was shown at the last election,) with a manifestation of considerable increase in the force of the whigs in the State by the reduced majority of their opponents."—Nat. Intel. of July 31.

It will be seen that the honest Editor of the Intelligencer pretends—to make out this great gain for the federalists in the Third District, Mr. Turner's—that "heretofore the strength of that party (the administration) was so great that no whig was run at all;" and Mr. Worthington, the friend of the administration, is represented to have succeeded over its whig enemy, the whig candidate, only by "between two and three hundred votes!" But what did the Editor say of Mr. Turner, when he was elected, and when no whig "run at all?" He said:

"MARYLAND ELECTIONS—The Congressional elections in Maryland have resulted in the choice of FIVE whigs and three Van Buren men. The members stand as follow:

WHIGS	VAN BUREN.
John N. Steele,	B. C Howard,
James A. Pearce,	Isaac McKim,
JAMES TURNER,	Francis Thomas.
Geo. C. Washington,	
Daniel Jenifer.	

[National Intelligencer of Oct. 10 1835.

There were "five whigs," and three "Van Buren men," chosen at the last election. Now he says "that four whigs and four friends of the administration have been elected from the State, the same relative strength as was shown at the last election! and there is a manifestation of considerable increase in the force of the whigs in the State by the reduced majorities of their opponents!!!"

But in Mr. Thomas' district the Intelligencer would make it appear that its party has had a gain since the last trial of strength.

In reply, we offer the fact vouched in the following letter, from a friend who is incapable of practising deception.

"Full returns have been received from all the counties in this district. Thomas elected by a majority of 303. Van Buren had in the same district last November 18 votes majority: Banks and issuing irredeemable paper are on the wane in this hemisphere, and the Maryland reformers are ascending to the zenith."

That the Maryland "Reformers are ascending," is proved by another fact. William Cost Johnson, Esq. who, although a whig, identified himself thoroughly with the democratic party on the reform question, was taken up by the friends of the administration, and elected over Kimmell, the regularly nominated whig candidate. The election of Mr. Thomas, the leader of the reform party, and one against whom federal hostility was especially vehement for his noble and strenuous support of the administration, the glorious result in Baltimore—the gain of a democratic representative in the place of Mr. Turner, and the defeat of the whig candidate by the election of Mr. Johnson, for his stand on the reform qhestion, are all manifestations, according to the Intelligencer's authentic account, "of considerable increase of the force of the whigs in the State."

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—One of the most daring and audacious "achievements" ever attempted in this city, was accomplished yesterday. It has much of the character of romance, and the hero of it exhibited all the qualifications of an adroit and successful swindler. The circumstances are these:

At ten o'clock in the morning, a person of gentlemanly appearance, respectably dressed and apparently of middle age, went to the residence of Wm. Wise, Esq. on the North Mall, knocked at the door, and handed a letter to the servant, to be conveyed to the master. This letter which was signed "William Lander," requested a private interview with Mr. Wise, as the writer had some important business to transact, and on opening it, Mr. Wise directed the servant to show him up Mr. Wise was confined to his bed, and on entering the room the applicant closed and locked the door, walked over to the bed, took a pistol from his pocket, raised the pan and examined the priming, and then with his left hand drew from another pocket a folded paper, open however at one end. This end he exhibited to Wise, and presenting the pistol at his head, said, "sign your name to this or you are a dead man." Mr. W. then raised himself in the bed, and the other handed him a pen from the table at his side. Though agitated he was sufficiently master of himself to write his name in a way so different from that in which he ever did it before, as to afford an easy clew to the detection of the document whenever it is presented, which it is supposed, will not be until after Mr. Wise's death. When his object was accomplished the person who presented the paper took it over to the fire, and held it to dry, examining it deliberately two or three times during the process, all the while remaining with his face turned towards Mr. Wise and his eyes firmly fixed on him. This occupied about a minute and a half. He then putting his pistol on a half cock returned to the bed and said, "so far I have accomplished what I wanted. I have now but to say, that if you attempt to make the least noise, or give the least alarm until I am out of the house, tho' at the hall door—I will return and blow your brains out." This said, he placed the paper and pistol in his pocket, made his bow to Mr. Wise, and unlocked the door, and walked deliberately down stairs. Mr. Wise has no recollection of having ever seen him before.—*York Constitution.*

From the Washington Globe.

CAREER OF THE BANKS.

The New York city banks (which brought about the suspension,) it will be seen, are getting from bad to worse.

The statement of the State bank commissioners shows, that just before the suspension on the 4th of May, their

specie was	$2,596,000
Circulation	4,331,000

The circulation exceeding the specie not quite two for one; and their report of the next month (June) shows, that of this circulation $3,328,713 was held by the banks themselves It is placed under the head of "*resources*" in the report, and characterised as a fund in the notes of other banks. The Manhattan bank, for instance, held the notes of the Bank of America, and the latter held the notes of the former to a certain amount. In a settlement between these banks, their respective notes would have been exchanged. In fact, then, considering the state of the city banks in the aggregate, the *three millions and nearly a half* which they held of each other's paper ought to be deducted from the reported sum, reaching nearly *five millions* of circulation; and this shows *two millions and a half in specie* to meet the million and a half in actual circulation among the people. This striking fact proves incontestibly that the stoppage of the banks was produced, not by the runs of the note-holders, but the demands of the depositing merchants.—This we have repeatedly stated, and it is now verified for by the documents of the banks themselves.

But the banks have not only obeyed the wishes of their customers—the merchants—in suspending specie payments, but they have voluntarily followed out the policy which required it, to wit: that of exporting the specie; when, if the suspension had not been a measure designed and desired by themselves to favor that policy, it might have been used effectually to counteract it. Results, however, perfectly disclose the motive of the stoppage.

Just before the suspension, (4th of May) the city banks had—

Specie	$2,596,000

The July report shows—

Specie	$1,709,652

Here is decisive proof that the banks of the city of New York have surrendered nearly a million of dollars—more than a third of their whole supply—to effect the object demanded by the whole mercantile press of New York, viz: an exportation of specie to benefit English bankers.

It is clear, from the showing of their own reports, that this million was not paid out to redeem their notes, but was surrendered for exportation, because, instead of redeeming their circulation with this million, they have increased their circulation more than half a million

On the 4th of May the city bank circulation, in and out of banks, was $4,931,000

In the July report it is 5,574,803

We recommend to the attention of the readers of the Whig the following remarks from a writer in the Globe over the signature of Jefferson addressed to Mr. Biddle.

Did General Jackson compel you to extend your discounts from forty to seventy millions in 1831, and the first part of 1832?

Did he compel you to curtail eight millions in the eight last month of 1832.

Did he compel you to curtail *eighteen* millions during the panic, and extend *nineteen* millions soon after its close?

Did he compel the State banks to follow your example, and loan out millions which they could not collect?

Did he encourage individuals to borrow ten times more than they could pay?

Did he enter into, approve of, or encourage the speculations in city lots, paper towns, public lands, and every thing called property, which pervaded the land?

Did he originate or encourage the kite system of exchanges?

Did he induce the Hermanns, the Josephs, the Baring, and other houses British or American, to draw, or accept bills of exchange, for some hundreds of millions more than they had the means to pay?

Did he induce the Bank of England suddenly to attack and destroy American credit in Europe?

Did he persuade the Banks of the United States, when the pressure began to be felt, to make further extensions, or to look listlessly on the coming storm, and finally stop payment with millions in their vaults, instead of resolutely taking in sail, and manfully buffetting the tempest, for their country's credit and honor, while they had a dollar on hand.

You know, that instead of promoting these operations, he was constantly warning the banks and his countrymen of the approaching danger. You know, that to arrest the progress of the credit system, and if possible save the country from the catastrophe which has overtaken it, he directed the issue of the "Specie circular," hazarding for the general good the ascendency of the political party which sustained him. You know, that although the operation of that measure was most salutary, and that it prevented much evil from further bank extensions, you and the whole tribe of *bubble-blowers*, speculators and designing politicians, abused it as the cause of calamities which were produced solely by yourselves. You know that none of General Jackson's measures was calculated, in its natural operation, to produce derangement in the momentary affairs of the country. They were only made the occasion and pretence of measures on your part which have produced a general explosion.

In fine, sir, all our calamities have arisen from the fact that NICHOLAS BIDDLE, and not *Andrew Jackson*, controlled our momentary system. It was not because General Jackson *had* power to regulate or control the issues of banks but because *he had it not. It your* power had been vested in *his* hands, our country would now have been smiling in prosperity. But you were determined to *rule or ruin*. He sought only to rid the country of a most dangerous institution by the most quiet means; but you resolved on war, although credit, commerce, myriads of merchants, and the banks themselves, might perish in the conflict. When pressing for a new charter in 1832, you tried the blandishments of an extension to seventy millions and many *accommodated* public officers and members of Congress fell victims to the seduction. When the deposites were removed, you determined to force their restoration and the recharter of your bank, by an unnecessary curtailment, spreading false alarms, exciting a needless panic, and wantonly and wickedly bringing distress and bankruptcy on the mercantile community. Failing in your attempt at coertion, you took another tack. By throwing out *nineteen millions* in bank accommodations in eight months, you knew that the State banks, like a flock of sheep running after the butcher, would immediately follow in your footsteps. You knew that speculation and overtrading, involving the whole mercantile community and a great portion of the politicians, would immediately ensue. And if you have obtained credit, you also knew that wide-spread embarrassment and distress would be the inevitable consequence. Behold the results of your policy in the stoppage of the banks, the depreciation of the currency, and the ruin of thousands!

And what do we hear now? Your *victims* are your most devoted *vassals*. The merchants whom you have ruined, almost worship you. The banks which you have tempted to destruction, are ready to acknowledge your dominion. Convinced that they have not sense enough to take care of themselves, they are willing to take their butcher for their guardian, and hold their necks ready for the knife whenever it shall suit his savage will. We are told the only remedy is, to strengthen the power which has done all this mischief, by giving it a charter from Congress! The democracy of the land are called upon to join the crushed merchants, embarrassment upon our Government, and a depreciated currency upon our people. Will they do it? With one voice they exclaim, in the language of a distinguished Virginian, "PERISH THE THOUGHT."

JEFFERSON.

From the Examiner Nov. 30th 1836.

WHIG VICTORIES.

"MARYLAND ELECTION.—The following exhibits an accurate return of the late election for President and Vice President, in this State, from official returns."

Here then follows the returns, and the only Van Buren majorities that are acceded to us, are

Baltimore City	110
do County	412
Cecil County	27
	549

Our whole majorities in the State according to this statement was but 549 votes.

Now in the last Examiner, the Editor says, "in many of the districts there was no administration candidates, and where there were such candidates, their majorities where always reduced, and where they were defeated; the majorities against them were always increased."

Well, let us see, in two districts there was no opposition to the whigs, that is "many." Now, as to where the majorities "were always reduced." In the late election the Republican majorities were for

Thomas,	297	
Howard & McKim,	251	
Washington,	442	990
Cecil County,	175	175
		1165
Majority in 1836		549
Gain in 1827		616

More than doubling our majorities of last fall, a pretty good gain.

"DEFEATED."—Wonderful defeat, with but FIVE Van Buren candidates in the field, FOUR of whom were elected, to call it defeat is too unblushing, and then to "insinuate" that the whig majorities were "increased," while a file of his own papers, if he would have had any regard for what he was saying, could have been referred to and told him better.

The whigs presume too much upon the ignorance of the people, and are so fond of humbuggery that they believe wise men are as they are, that the people will always be humbugged by them, but we will tell them, that the great mass of the people understand matters and things much better, and have a better knowledge of government, than most of your starched up folks, whose book lore is worth but little, without common sense.

The people are up, and an increased vote at October will give increased majorities to the Republican Candidates, and we expect to have good accounts from all parts of the State If the people are true to themselves, Republicanism will be triumphant, and the State will be freed from aristocratic misrule.—*Citizen.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS

It now requires fifty one votes to give the Whigs a majority in the next House of Representatives. The members elected before the President's proclamation stood, Whigs 71; Van Buren 105. The number chosen after the proclamation will be 66

The foregoing extract is copied from the Nashville Banner. How are the Whigs to obtain FIFTY-ONE out of the SIXTY-SIX members to be elected? It cannot be done. The administration will have a decided majority in the House of Representatives, and nearly two thirds in the Senate at the next session. We have a queer set of politicians, however in this city. Having been affected themselves, by the present revulsion, they have very sagely concluded they have "the world in a sling." "No compromise" is consequently their motto, and "down with the democracy of numbers" is their battle cry. Softly, gentlemen; we ask no quarters. You are still on the weak side, and destined to be thrown into a more hopeless minority than ever.—Louisville Advertiser.

THE PRESSURE.

Gen. Jackson is said to have stated that "the yeomanry have felt no distress." He may have said so or he may not. We do not intend now to argue the point, but to state what we have seen during the present week. In a town containing between four and five thousand inhabitants nearly all of whom are middling interest men, either subsisting in the vale of life upon moderate incomes, or supporting themselves by mechanical employment or by maritime occupations, they say they have "felt no pressure." There is not a tippling shop in town, and but one lawyer; there is no place calculated entirely and expressly for amusement, and yet every body seems to enjoy himself. There is but one bank, and that an old one, which has existed for a half a century, and continues under the good old careful system of management. It did not expand a dollar during the season of business mania, it did not deny its customers any of the usual accommodations when the revulsion came and it has not lost through the whole, neither in money, the confidence of the people Every thing and every body seems to have proceeded in the same comfortable course through all vicissitudes which have shaken the commercial world. The good folks have to wait for the mail, or to gather round a returned visitor from the city, to learn whether "times are hard" or not, for experience, they know nothing of what every one in cities has been complaining. This quiet town has been the jeering stock of some speculators who strove in vain to wake up some description of speculating mania here—now is there envy. It is to such places as these, as to a tide board that we may go to mark the rise and fall of speculation above and below the healthy business standard.

The intelligent citizens of such places educate their children for usefulness and distinction in the great world, in which they themselves seem to preserve little other interest than that derived from the progress of their children and friends in it. Calm spectators of the busy scene abroad, they can pronounce and predict with certainty the result of the prevailing state of commercial feeling; and more than one of them is now borne out in the assertion that "he prephesied this pressure long ago."—[N Y Sun.

GENERAL JACKSON'S WAR UPON THE MERCHANTS.—He recovered the claims due the Merchants from Denmark, France and Naples.

He protected their commerce from the piratical plunderings of the Malay's.

The POST OFFICE establishment is conducted principally for their convenience and benefit.

The Navy is kept in constant and unremitted action in the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific and other distant seas, at a vast expense, to protect our COMMERCE.

SURVEYS OF THE SEA BOARD are constantly being made, & LIGHT HOUSES erected to promote the commercial interest.

An EXTENSION OF CREDIT was granted to them on their Custom House Bonds, when they could not pay in the only currency known to the Constitution.

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY, Charge's d'Affaires, Consuls, Secretaries of Legation, are despatched to all the nations of the world, to watch over the interests of the merchants.

Our WEST INDIA TRADE, which was lost to the Merchants under John Q. Adam's administration, was recovered by him.

With TURKEY, a power, which, under all preceding administrations had refused to place us on a footing with England, he secured all the privileges of the most favored nations.

He has done *every thing* for the MERCHATS, and received from many of them in return nothing but abuse.—Bal'. Rep.

FRAUD UPON FRAUD.—The United States Bank of Philadelphia refuses to pay its notes for demands upon it, but cancels them with the notes of the old United States Bank. Is this just, when it is well known that these notes are not redeemable, except at the option of this very Bank.

FREDERICK COUNTY LAND.—As an evidence of the high value of land in the vicinity of that city, the Frederick Herald states that the farm of Mr. EDWARD B. McPHERSON, containing 376 1 2 acres was sold on Thursday last at 239 the acre.

The New York American of Thursday, alluding to the large amount of specie exported by the packets of the 1st inst. ($1,175,000) says:

"Notwithstanding this large export the price of specie is falling, or rather, that of paper is raising; and when the new crops shall come in, and business revive somewhat, a return by the banks to specie payments will be comparatively easy."

AMERICAN NAVY—The Register of 1836 shows that we have,

11 ships of the line,
17 frigates,
15 sloops of war,
8 schooners.

51 vessels of war.—*Navy and Army Chron*

Mississippi has instructed her representatives in Congress to procure the annexation of Texas to the United States as soon as possible.

IMPORTANT.—We learn from Jerome's Bulletin, that Mr. Van Buren has made a demand of Great Britain, through its minister, for the release of Mr. Greely, now in Frederickton jail.—Bangor Whig.

A WHITE NEGRESS.—There is a female slave aged 11, belonging to Mr. John Craig, on Keowee river, Pickens District, S. C. descended from full blooded African parents, and who had been since the age of seven gradually undergoing a change from black to white.—On her neck, breast, and shoulders, says the Columbia Times, it is perfect, of a soft, delicate, transparent and healthy appearance, unlike the Albino, nor are her eyes *pink* like those of an Albino, but natural. This is not the first case of the "Ethiopian changing his hue."

Voltaire describes the "business transactions" by which he put money in his purse. He made himself one of the richest of poets and philosophers, a class not generally overburdened with this world's wealth:

"I have a friend (said he) who is a director in the Bank of France, who writes to me when they are going to make money plenty and make stocks rise, and then I give orders to my broker to sell; and he writes to me when they are going to make money scarce and make stocks fall, and then I write to my broker to buy; and thus, at a hundred leagues from Paris, and without moving from my chair, I make money."

The crops in Ohio are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance. Millers say flour must come down to $4 50, and an intelligent gentleman refuses to Contract to pay seventy-five cents a bushel for wheat.—

Corn, oats, and potatoes never were more prolific.

The following does justice to the feeling moral propriety which we trust will ever reign predommant in the mind and conduct of every American woman:

"Why did you not take the arm of my brother last night?" said a young lady to her friend, a very intelligent girl, about nineteen, in a large town near Lake Ontario. She replied, "because I knew him to be a licentious man." "Nonsense," was the reply of the sister; "if you refuse the attentions of all licentious men, you will have none I can assure you." "Very well," said she, "then *I* can dispense with them altogether, for my resolution is unalterably fixed."—Oswego Advertiser.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1837.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of the August No. of the Lady's Book.

GWYNN HARRIS, Esq. President of the Executive Council of Maryland, died a few days since at Bath, Berkely Springs, Virginia.

CARROLL COUNTY.—According to an assessment recently made, it appears that the real and personal property of Carroll County amounts to $4,636,067, of which $3,979,246 is for real, and $656,851 for personal property.

According to the recent census, the State of Massachusetts contains 701,331 inhabitants, Boston, 80,325.

It is stated that an Austrian Ambassador will shortly be accredited at Washington.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.—The Whigs of this county have nominated their ticket for the Legislature, as follows:

REUBEN TALL, WM. FRAZIER,
JNO. F. ECCLESTON, W. E. HARRISON.

ARKANSAS.—The Governor of Arkansas has issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 1st Monday in November. He assigns, as a reason for this step, that the State taxes are greater than necessary for the support of Government. What a commentary upon the spendthrift policy of Maryland.

Mrs. Dallas, the mother of George M. Dallas, Esq. American Minister to Russia, was instantaneously killed a few days since in Philadelphia by the upsetting of her carriage from the running away of the horses.

THE ELECTIONS.

We place before our readers the returns from the several states as far as they have been received. In comparison with the vote of November last we have "held our own," and done, we believe, as well as could be expected under the existence of the great pressure of the times, which is every where felt, and cunningly used as the principal weapon by our opponents to deter the people from the support of correct measures. We compile principally from Whig papers.

KENTUCKY.

In several of the Districts of that State, we had no candidates. The course was left clear to the enemy, who of course without opposition, found success quite easy. Mr. Pope, one of the members elect, is said by the Globe, to be friendly to the Administration. The District lately represented by Col. R. M. Johnson, has elected a Whig. The Democratic Republicans run two candidates, and by the division of their ranks insured the election of the opposing candidate.

ALABAMA.

The returns from Alabama are only from a small portion of the State. Nine counties give a majority for the Van Buren candidate for Governor; and the Mobile Congressional District gives Lyon (Van Buren) a majority in five counties of 717 votes over Baylor (Whig.)

From the Mobile Times.

ORDER TRIUMPHANT!! ADVANCE OF DEMOCRACY!! MOBILE COUNTY DISENTHRALLED AND REGENERATED!

"We have met the enemy and they are ours." "Routed horse, foot and dragoon."

The election in this County on Monday last resulted in the success of the entire Democratic Ticket—over the combined forces of whiggery, nullification and speckled party. Thus has the strong arm of the lovers of harmony, peace and order been brought to the overthrow of dictation and misrule—the triumph is indeed greater than that of November; the opposition were more wiley—exertions greater; and the electioneering engines more numerous. But all would not do. The Democrats have made a perfect sweepstake of the field.

Gen. Toulmin, one of the Democratic candidates, leads the race by upwards of 110 votes, Mr. M'Alpin (democrat) has tiell Gen. Bates—and Col. Baptiste falls near 400 votes behind the lowest Democratic candidate.

The Sheriff having the casting vote to decide the ties; there is no doubt but that the next representation from this county will be Gen. Theophilus L. Toulmin and Blanton M'Alpin, both true, firm and unflinching Democrats.

F. S. Lyon, the administration candidate for Congress, as far as returns were received, was considerably ahead of R. E. B. Baylor.

In Baldwine county the votes were for Bagby 511, and for Oliver 194, in one precinct in Washington county Bagby 198 Oliver 3, Monroe county Bagby 198, Oliver 85; in Clark county Bagby 140, Oliver 21. Mr. Bagby is the administration candidate, and Oliver of the opposition Mr. Lyon still continues to lead very considerably Mr. Baylor, and is no doubt elected.

By to day's papers, the returns give Bagby (Republican,) 763 majority—in these same counties heard from, at the Presidential Election Van Buren only received about one hundred majority.

NORTCARODINA.

VAN BUREN.	WHIG.
Jesse A. Bynum,	Samuel T. Sawyer,
James McKay,	Edward Stanley,
M. T. Hawkins,	Charles Shephard,
W. Montgomery,	E. Deberry,
Henry Connor,	A. H. Shepperd,
	J. Graham,
	Lewis Williams,
	A. Rencher.,

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