From the United States Gazette.

THE CONVENTION.

The business men from different sections of the country who have been in session in this city since Tuesday last, adjourned last evening at half past 10 o'clock, to meet again in Philadelphia at a time to be hereafter designated.

The report, adopted with great unanimity by the Convention, and which constitutes the principal result of their deliberations, will be found in the proceedings which appear in our columns this morning.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Mechanics, Manufacturers, Agriculturalists and business men of all classes, from different sections of the United States, represented by delegates in Convention at Philadelphia, the 1st day of August, A. D 1837, having considered the peculiar embarrassments to which the country is now exposed, do adopt the following resolutions as expressive of their opinions on this important subject.

1st—Resolved, That on the prostration of business, the destruction of credit and the derangement of the currency of the country, a crisis has arrived which demands the cordial and united co-operation of all intellgent and patriotic citizens of all classes, denominations and parties in devising and executing such measures as in the judgment of enlightened wisdom are calculated to relieve the country from existing evils.

2nd—Resolved, That it is the part of wisdom and patriotism in enquiring for the causes of existing evils to avoid casting censure upon others, and with a single aim to seek an adequate remedy. To do this the truth must be presented to the minds of intelligent and upright men, and an independent judgment must perform its appropriate office.

3d—Resolved, That among the causes of the ruinous results in which the business, the enterprise, the industry, and we may add, the happiness of the country are involved, are the withdrawal of a large amount of money collected for the public use, from its ordinary business channels, and the consequent interruption of the usual facilities for the fulfilment of commercial engagements. The distribution of a portion of the public revenue among the States, as imposed by the act of Congress, at points remote from the places of its collection. The excessive issues of bank paper and consequent abuse of bank credit, the extensive and rash contracts in the purchase of lands, city lots, stocks and other property, in which men of limited resources, in their zeal "to make haste to be rich," have engaged—the neglect of a suitable attention to that most useful and honorable employment, the cultivation of the soil, and as a consequence, the importations of large quantities of bread stuffs—the great excess of importations above our exports, and in this way, the contracting of large foreign debts, the payment of which requires the withdrawal of correspondent amount of funds from the ordinary channels of business at home—the idleness, luxury and extravagance in which too many have indulged—the intense political excitement which has pervaded all parts of the country, and has subjected every public measure, to the test of its probable effect upon party influence, and by which the monied institutions of the country and the ordinary pursuits of business men have been involved in the violence of party conflicts.

4th—Resolved, That gold and silver coin, constitute the only constitutional standard for the exchangeable value of property; and the issuing, or continuing as a general currency, Bank paper, which is not redeemable at all times in the precious metals, is unjust and unequal in its effects upon the people, and subversive of the prosperity of the country.

5th—Resolved, That, a well regulated and well guarded system of Bank credit, by which bills at all times redeemable in gold and silver, are made to supply the business wants of the community, constitues one of the peculiar characteristics of a free people, and is essentially necessary in promoting their prosperity and happiness.

6th—Resolved, That the great object of civil government—the promotion of the happiness of the people cannot be obtained in the United States, without a well regulated system of protection to all the great business interests in which our citizens are engaged, and that as the system of credit upon import duties, has a tendency to encourage excessive importations, and to produce ruinous fluctuations in other branches of business, the adoption of the system of requiring cash for duties, would prevent much of the embarrassment to which the country is exposed, and would be of essential importance to all the great interests of the United States.

7th—Resolved, that the importations of silk during the last year amount to more than twenty three millions of dollars, the promotion of its growth in this country by the bestowment of such liberal bounties as would secure its cultivation, would be of the highest importance in diminishing the causes of our foreign debt and in promoting the agricultural interests of every state in the Union.

8th—Resolved, That the avails of the public lands after making suitable appropriations for education and improvements in the States, where they are situated ought to be applied to the promotion of objects of a public character in the several States according to some just ratio.

9th—Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is the imperious duty of the Congress of the United States to exercise their constitutional power of establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy thoughout the United States.

10th—Resolved, That the citizens of the United States are united in one common interest and the various classes and professions are mutually dependent upon each other, and that any effort to excite one class against another to divide society into factions, would be subversive of the fundamental principles of society, and tend to destroy the happiness of all.

11th—Resolved, That in the conflicts of mere partizans, contending for the triumph of party success, and subjecting every public measure to the supervision of party discipline, we discover principles subversive of personal independence and ruinous to the best interests of the Country.

12th—Resolved, That the substantial blessings which a bountiful Providence is now showering upon the fields of our agricultural brethren, warn us as it were in the silent and eloquent language of inspiration, to leave the delusive mazes of speculation with which all branches of trade have been mixed up and return to the practice of industry and economy, and to the enjoyment of their solid rewards.

The New York American of Saturday last says—"We understand that a meeting of the Banks in this city was held a day or two since, when a committee was appointed to correspond with the Banks of other cities, to take into consideration the expediency of fixing a time and place for holding a Convention for the purpose of making arrangements to resume specie payments."

From the Trenton Emporium.

BRIEF POINTS.

The country has tried a United States Bank twice. On both occasions it did no good, and a great deal of evil. On both occasions, the people after giving it a fair trial condemned it.

The reason for that condemnation have given over again. The people are familiar with them.

The Monopolists desire such a bank because it is an engine of immense power, and falls naturally into their hands. By means of a bank large enough, and powerful enough, they can control the political power of the Government. For

It can make all the State Banks its satellites.

It can bankrupt the United States Treasury at pleasure.

It can and does make panics and pressures "to order," with the utmost facility.

It can banish the gold and silver, and give us the "exclusive paper currency" whenever it pleases.

It can govern the country without being troubled by the elective franchise. For none but the wealthy are entitled to vote for Bank Directors. There's no competition with the "vulgar" there.

It can lend money which it has not got—for it passes its paper money.

It can make six per cent for its stockholders without employing any real capital at all.

And what it does for itself it can enable all the small banks in the country to do. For they are all part and parcel of the same concern. All "the system."

Well, this is what the Bank party call "regulating the currency"—the "credit system," and so on. It all means substantially "the system of living without labor."

The Farmer ploughs, and sows, and reaps, and carries his grain to market.

The Banker signs a little bit of paper called a Bank note, and gives it to him in exchange for it.

The last operation is somewhat the easiest. But it is the way "the rich take care of the poor"—therefore, they say, give the rich plenty of banks that they may do this great act of munificence.

The Democracy opposed this great project. They think that the Banks are too thick already—and that to create more would make things worse.

That the Bank Aristocracy are not the right hands in which to deposite unlimited power in a free country.

That the money power is least of all to be trusted.

That there is already too much paper money afloat—and the more Banks the more paper.

The Banks have now more paper out than they can pay.

What do the Bank men propose as the remedy?

More Banks—another United States Bank.

They are bad doctors—they give the patient too much physic.

Uncle Sam was well. They dose him with paper pills until he has got surfeited; and is sick.

They now cry, give him more of the paper—more of the same physic—more "hair of the same dog."

We don't believe in it any how.

☞ The argument by which the Whigs endeavour to fix the blame of the present derangement of the currency on the Democratic party, is shortly this:—"You," say they, "are in power—you have the reins of government—therefore, you are responsible."

Now the Administration is responsible for [illegible] power to control the Banks, therefore it is not responsible for their conduct or its results.

The error of the Whig proposition is:—it assumes that the government had in its power to control the causes which produced the embarrassments. This, we say, is not so.

What were those causes?

1. Our merchants ran in debt to English dealers and manufacturers, sixty million of dollars more than they could pay. They relied on being able to borrow money of the Banks to pay it. They understand what is money there. They require gold and silver; and the Banks could not lend these merchants sixty millions of gold and silver, and at the same time redeem their notes at home But these very merchants control the Banks—so they stop payment at home—that they may borrow the specie and send in to pay their debts in England.

That's it

Now, could the Administration prevent this? Could the Government prevent these merchants from running in debt sixty millions of dollars in England? Could the Administration control the Whig Bank Directors? Is the Government any more responsible for the conduct of the Whig merchants and the Whig Bank Directors in contracting those enormous debts—borrowing the specie to pay them—and refusing to redeem their own paper, than Gen. Washington was for Arnold's treason? No—certainly no

We put it to the common sense of the people.

2. Again—The Banks have issued more paper than they can redeem. They issued it in loans. They did it because they got six per cent for it. The more money they lend the more interest they get. Many of those who had a hand in it, had stocks or property which they wished to sell. By making money plenty, money became cheap—that is, they could get nearly twise as much of it for their stocks and property as thes would bring when money was scarce and dear. Thus when they had effected this, by flooding the country with paper, they sold out. When money becomes scarce, stocks and property go down—then they will be ready to buy again. This is the way many live—this is "living by the credit system."

Now could the Administration prevent this? We put it again to the plain common sense of the people.

And yet the Whigs want to turn the Administration out, because it did not prevent the Banks from overlending, and the speculators from overbuying. And what is a little tougher yet, they propose to put the Bankites and Speculators, who have done all the mischief, into power in their places!!!

ALABAMA.—A few returns received justifies the belief that Messrs. Chapman and Martin (*V. Buren*) have been re-elected to Congress from the Huntsville and Florence districts.

The Hon. JOHN FLOYD, former Governor of Virginia, died at the Sweet Springs on Wednesday last.

THE BUCKEYES.—In Hebron, Ohio, there are two sisters, one of whom, 15 years of age, weighs two hundred and eighty pounds—the other is 17 years of age and weights *three hundred and twenty pounds!*

THE TIMES.

Upon the subject of the pres[illegible] deranged state of the currency, and th[illegible]ure on all the active operations of life, c[illegible]uent thereon, much diversity of opinion [illegible] and still continues to exist. The reasons [illegible]signed by the politicians of the day as to primary causes which have produced the present crisis, are not entirely satisfactory to our minds either as to the causes that produced or the extent of the evils complained of.

We admit, the times are [illegible] somewhat "out of joint." A state of things certainly exists which every real friend of his country must deplore, and wish to see improved. But quarreling about it, and [illegible] the parties is most to blame, will do no good. We do not believe the late or present administrations are to blame. If the action of the [illegible]ederal Government, or the late Executive [illegible]as had any agency, we are sure the conduct of the opposition has had a greater. [illegible] their violent denunciations, which were incessantly poured forth, and, even to the extreme of threatening revolution, because the act of restoring the United States' Bank was vetoed, [illegible] the public revenues withheld from it, and [illegible]ed in certain State banks, with their [illegible]ctions, that bankruptcy would and must be[illegible] the country, tended more than any thing el[illegible] political, to unsettle the public mind, at hom[illegible] abroad, and the stability of things.

If General Jackson committ[illegible] any error, it was that of not issuing the Tr[illegible]ury Circular earlier, and at the time of [illegible]moving the deposites. The provision requi[illegible] the Deposite banks to pay interest, and [illegible] the surplus distribution act, so reluctantly [illegible]proved by General Jackson, originated wit[illegible] the Whig leaders; and these are the only [illegible]ures of the Federal Government which, [illegible] opinion, have had any influence in b[illegible] on the present crisis. The raising of [illegible] standard value of the precious metals, and [illegible] establishment of new mints, to introd[illegible] and increase the quantity of gold and [illegible]ver in the country—as those acts did to an [illegible]recedented amount—to secure and enlarge [illegible]tallic basis, to support a then rotten paper cr[illegible]y system originated with the late administration, with the aid of those constituting the present, and other prominent friends; and were approved by the leading Whigs themselves, [illegible] were confessedly wise. And although we have of late seen the Whig presses roundly charging the late and present administration [illegible] the avowed design of introducing an [illegible]e metalic currency to the destruction of all paper money, and one garbled extract taken from the columns of the Globe, and going the usual routine of misrepresentation, as full proof, we fearlessly assert, that every man, who has [illegible] for himself, if he has the honesty to speak out, will at once pronounce this wilful assertion to be vauntingly paraded, recklessly false.

The enlargement of the metal[illegible] basis has been the great object avowed, and [illegible] still the policy of the democratic party, as [illegible] is the true policy of this and every other country. And had the proper measures been sooner adopted, and the object had not been thwarted by the United States Bank Whigs, the present disgraceful, injurious suspension of the Pennsylvania United States' Bank, and [illegible] the State Banks, would not have ensued, although our merchants had run in debt to the English Banks, English merchants, and others, some sixty-four millions of dollars; which being suddenly called for in specie, without previous notice, and when we had no surplus produce to sell, we believe was the immediate cause of the simultaneous run on the Ba[illegible] which produced the general suspension.

The speculations in the public la[illegible] of great overtrading which has pre[illegible] doubtless fostered by the provisi[illegible] deposite law, requiring the banks [illegible] as we hath stated [illegible] the Whig leaders in Congress. Being required to pay interest, they, of course, very naturally sought to make it, and thus extended their business and loans. But the Treasury Circular greatly checked this wild spirit, saved the balance of the public lands and instead of creating the derangement of the currency, as at first so recklessly charged, had the opposite effect; and by increasing and retaining in the southwest, SPECIE, now prepares the people there, the better to bear the consequences of their imprudent folly, in common with others. The great evil, at bottom, is, the excessive speculating mania, now abroad all over the world, and which legislation cannot well control. The evil must cure itself. Those countries afflicted and cursed with an excessive paper circulation, have suffered most. Had the late administration cut the tariff down, as advised by General Jackson, to the wants of the Government, instead of yielding to Clay's Compromise, under which some twenty or thirty millions has accrued, it would have been better for the country.—*Virginia Republican.*

CASH and CREDIT stand to each other in the position of rich and poor relations. Cash, as rich relations are apt to be, is bold, frank and independent; able to assist, if he sees a safe and useful course to do so, and peremptory when he declines. Credit is a speaking, lazy, miserable personification; who bases all his worth on his family connections, and is for ever talking of his expectations, and of his relationship to cash. A great family quarrel has recently divided them; and while Credit is more obsequious and sneaking, more sycophantic and mean souled than ever, Cash has put on the tragedy wig, and is bellowing, "Shadow, avaunt!" "Unreal mockery, hence!"

In the world proper there must be rich, and there must be poor. In the world personified, the same rule holds good. In the mercantile world, both cash and credit must be; and when the latter is confined to its proper sphere, they work very well together. The moon borrows from the sun, and is but the reflection of his brightness. So is credit a shade of cash; but its entire substitution for the thing it represents, is to the mercantile world what locking up the sun and discounting moonbeams would be to the natural. The sun and moon are good in their alternate hours; so are cash and credit. While we would not expect to get along entirely without credit, therefore, any more than we would dispense with the moon, neither would we lose sight of cash any more than spare the sun. Daylight is necessary to regulate the mischief which is done under the eye of

That patroness of rogues the moon;

Cash is a trial balance—a gleam of daylight aiding investigation into the doings of the favored of Credit, who is as much a patroness of rogues as Madam Luna.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

HORRID.—An attempt to poison a whole wedding party, was made at the house of Mr. John Harris, of Morgan county, Georgia, in the last week of July.—Thirty-six out of forty present, says the Athens Whig, were made sick—but all recovered. The poison was mixed with the dressing of the turkey, and the cook is suspected.

There were 202 deaths in New York last week—21 by consumption—11 by measels.

The Baltimore Republican concludes an article on the predictions of the Whigs made before the late election, as follows: "They (the Whigs) have now undertaken to drive men into the support of their views, by pro-scribing those who differ from them in political sentiment. A number of men have been discharged from employment by opponents of the administration for no other reason than that they differed from them in opinion, and voted in accordance with their own sentiments. This may serve to show their disposition, and what they would do if the management of our public affairs were committed to their hands. It is a fact therefore, which merits the attention and reflection of every candid and intelligent mind, and should, and we trust will, produce the effect of convincing many who have hitherto believed them to be honest and sincere in their professions of attachment to our free institutions that they are not Republicans, but are really tyrants in heart, and would sacrifice the liberties of the country for the promotion of their own sinister and selfish views. If they calculate upon succeding by such means, they deceive themselves We heard it well remarked, a few evenings since, that there are men who are governed in their political principles solely by a regard to their own personal interest, but that with regard to our mechanics, farmers and laboring men generally, they may be persecuted, proscribed, abused, vilified and left to starve, but they will not sacrifice their principles or omit to vote in accordance with their views; and try it who may, they will find the remark to be perfectly correct."

A story has been travelling the rounds of the whig newspapers, and found its way into the columns of the lightsome and witty Bulletin, about the Government negociating a loan from the United States Bank. It occurred to us, when we first encountered this *gigantic improbability*, (an expression applied to the sea serpent,) that it would be preposterous for the Secretary of the Treasury to attempt to borrow money from an institution that is unable to pay its own debts; and such turns out to be the case. The Secretary of the Treasury never applied for a loan to Mr. Biddle; but he has at length succeeded, by dint of hard dunning, some menace and a little manoeuvring, in obtaining from the Bank of the United States about $400,000 of the $8,000,000 due by that institution to the Government.—N. O. Bee.

The Nullifying papers copy with exultation the stupid falsehood from a northern print, that "the Government has requested the monster in Philadelphia to advance $400,000 upon the account which the monster owes the Government in September next—the Government needing this sum now." &c. &c. The United States Bank requested to advance money before it is due!! Ridiculous! If that corrupt institution would pay up what it owes to, and unjustly detains from, the Government, the Government would require no *advances* Besides the eight millions due the Government for stock in that bank, it has not yet paid over the Navy Pension Fund, amounting to half a million more. And yet the case-hardened opposition talk about the Government applying to Biddle for relief.—*Macon Georgian.*

From the celebrated Mr. Penn's rules for the choice of a wife.—If much of her time is destroyed by dress and adornments; if she is enamored with her own beauty, and delighted with her own praise; if she laugheth much, and talketh aloud, if her foot abideth not in her father's house, and her eyes with boldness rove and a new and [illegible] of men; though her beauty were as [illegible] interfering with the firmament of heaven, turn thy [illegible] all.

Co-ordinate, [illegible] charms, turn thy feet from her [illegible] the allurements of thy imagination.

But when thou findest sensibility of soul joined with softness of manners; and an accomodating mind, with a form agreeable to thy fancy, take her home to thy house; she is worthy to be thy friend, thy companion in life, and the wife of thy bosom.

From the Delaware State Journal

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

ROBERT A. DOBBIN, of the city of Baltimore, to be *Commissioner of Delaware* for the State of Maryland, to take depositions, the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., appointed under the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, passed at Dover on the eighteenth day of February eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

In consequence of repeated disorders, the city officers attempted on Saturday night last to break up a resort of negroes and others at a house, part of which was occupied by a man by the name of *Wayson*; upon entering the house, a man by the name of *Gambrill*, who was assisting the officers, was so severely stabbed, that he expired on Monday morning. A jury of inquest was held by Mr. Coroner *Clayton*, whose verdict was that the death of the deceased was occasioned by Wayson, who was taken and is in close confinement. He has a wife and family. The deceased leaves a wife and children.—*Annapolis Republican.*

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

It will be seen by the following beautifully computed synopsis of the present political state of the world, that the human race is as yet but in the infancy of its progress towards the era in its existence at which it will take possession of its national and social righst. We firmly believe that this is its high destiny, and that intellectual and moral causes are in operation which must eventually secure it; but a faithful record of its present limited advancements in freedom cannot fail to be instructive and interesting. For the sake of compendiousness, we shall reduce the various forms of Government that are known throughout the world to the three generic denominations of Republics, Limited Monarchies, and Despotisms:

REPUBLICS.

The only countries possessing a republican form of Government, or a system which acknowledges the people to be the source of power, recognizes no self appointed, or hereditary authority, are the following—

1. The United States of America, the freest, most enlightened and prosperous, which has a population of about 16,680,000.
2. Mexico, whose population is 8,200,000.
3. Colombia, 3,400,000. 4. Bolivia, 1,500,000. 5. Guatemala, 2,000,000. 6. Peru, 2,000,000. 7. Chili, 1,600,000.—Embraced in the continent of South America.
8. Hayti, population 810,000 (blacks.)
9. Switzerland, population 2,000,000.
10. San Merino (in Italy) population about 12,000. 11. Cracow, 30,000

It thus appears that the whole number of human beings living under a form of government founded on the undeniable rights of mankind, amounts to but about thirty-seven millions.

LIMITED MONARCHIES.

The countries possessing a government in which the hereditary sovereignty of one Chief Magistrate or King, balanced by a legislative representation of the people, upon constitutional principles and a greater or less extension of the elective franchise, are the following—

1. Great Britain, the freest, most intelligent, powerful, and prosperous of these, has a home population of 25,600,000; in Hanover 1,000,000; in British India, 159,352,000; in Canada, N. American and West India Islands, 3,100,000; in the Ionion Islands (Mediterranean,) 209,000, in Cape of Good Hope, and other colonies, 1,000,000—in the island of Ceylon, 1,000,000.—The whole population of the British Empire is thus 172,452,000
2. France, home population, 34,000,000; colonial, 2,500,000.
3. Spain 14,000,000 4. Portugal 3,800,000.
5. Holland 3,000,000
6. Sweden and Norway 5,000,000
7. Belgium 4 million 5 hundred thousand 8 Greece 2 millions 2 hundred thousand

It thus appears that the whole number of human beings, living under limited monarchies, is 242,082,000

DESPOTIC GOVERNMENTS.

The countries in which the will of the sovereign is the supreme law, but in which there are various codes of subordinate laws and governors, are the following—

1. Russia which in Europe has a population of 53 millions, and in Asia 3 millions 410 thousand.
2. Egypt 4 millions. 3. Denmark 2 do.
4. Prussia 15 millions.
5. Saxony 1 million 5 hundred thousand
6. Turkey in Asia 11 millions 5 hundred thousand; in Europe 10 millions
7. Arabia (despotic chiefs) 11 millions 50 hundred thousand
8. Tartary (despotic chiefs) 10 millions
9. China 170 millions. 10. Japan 25 do
11. Austria 34 millions and a half
12. Asiatic Isles 20 millions. 13. Bavaria 4 millions 4 hundred thousand
14. Italian State (papal) 10 millions
15. Brazil 5 millions. 16. Independent Indians (by chiefs) 1 million and a half
17. Spanish colonies 2 millions 7 hundred thousand. 18. Danish, 110 thousand
19. Annam, in Asia, 15 millions. 20—Siam 3 millions. 21. Sigia 4 millions
22. Burmah 3 millions and a half
23. Nepaul 2 millions and a half
24. Sindhy 1 million. 25. Cabaul 6 do.
26. Bohemia between 3 and 4 millions
27. Thibet 30 millions
28. African Nations, unknown, but supposed to be 2 hundred millions.

It therefore appears that there are six hundred and sixty-five millions, nine hundred and ninety thousand of the human race in a state of political slavery

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OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

The following sayings and opinions of distinguished statemen are mostly copied from the Ashtabula (Ohio,) Democratic Free Press, by whose editor they were compiled in 1834. They are sufficient comment upon the inconsistent and anti-republican course which some of their authors have taken on the important subject to which they have reference

"Banks and other vile freaks have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were *shapen in toryism*, and in *British idolatry* did their *mothers conceive them.*"—*John Adams.*

"As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up *princely fortunes* for themselves at the cost of the widow and orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the value of every acre of land from [illegible] Lake to Woods."—*Niles Register* 1819.

"For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratic moneyed institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hand, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us."—*Gen. Lafayette*, 1834.

"The establishment of a national bank not being constitutional, and not being, in his opinion, the proper remedy for the then existing evils, he proceeded to examine what it was."—*Daniel Webster*, 1816.

John Randolph warned Congress against establishing that bank, and the truth of his bodings seems likely to be fearfully verified. "Charter a bank," said he, "with thirty-five millions of capital; let it establish and learn its power; and then find, if you can, means to 'bell the cat.'—It will be beyond your power, said he—it will overawe your Congress, and laugh at your laws."

Mr. Randolph, if he had survived another year, would have seen his prophecy verified.

"What am I to think a moneyed corporation wielding funds larger than the revenue of this nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press, and deal with Presidents as it would deal with felons. I have barely time to say, go on with your patriotic work of extirpating such a corporation. In such a warfare with it, I am with you heart and hand."*Richard Rush*, 1834.

"I conceive the establishment of this Bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of this Republic.—*Henry Clay*, 1811.

"Let the principle of construction or implied powers be once established, in the extent to which it must be carried in order to pass this bill, (Bank bill) and you will have planted in the bosom of the Constitution a viper, which one day or other, will STING THE LIBERTIES OF THIS COUNTRY TO THE HEART.—*Peter B. Porter*, 1811.

"I can never give my sanction to an institution which is capable, in any emergency, of controlling the mercantile interest of the country. I cannot recognize the authority of Congress to charter a bank.—*James Madison.*

At last, though not least, hear what the illustrious author of the Declaration of American Independence says:

"I conceive the establishment of the United States bank as a direct violation of, and dangerous to the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American people."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

AN OUTFIT FOR SALE.

A person, in the columns of the Chicago Democrat, offers a rare chance in the disposal of his habiliments at private sale. He says:—"I have a pair of silk gloves, a gold watch and chain, a diamond breast-pin, several superb fingerrings, six ruffle shirts, a box of cigars, and quite a number of books not materially damaged, which I wish to dispose of. In pay, I will take a plough and a hoe; the rest I want in cash to divide among the [illegible] people that I owe for board, liquor, hor[illegible], [illegible], cigars, and borrowed money. I have [illegible] resolved to go to work, and think some [illegible] others in the city would appear better [illegible] if they would follow my example. An[illegible] person wishing to buy out the above ri[illegible] and title to a gentleman, had better a[illegible] through the post office.

"A POOR DEVIL."

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1837.

☞ We invite the reader's attention to the very excellent article on our first page, on the subject of the Scotch system of Banking.

ALABAMA.—The Van Buren Candidate for Governor in Alabama has a majority of near 3,000 in thirty-five counties, over his Whig opponent, Mr. Oliver. The representation will stand, we judge, precisely as it did in the last Congress.

DESERTION.—The Vermont Statesman, heretofore a decided Whig journal, has left the Whig ranks, and raised the broad banner of Republicanism. It goes for the Admistration and is against the creation of a National Bank.

Congress convenes on Monday next. The relative strength of parties is very close, but the friends of the Administration can easily succeed in electing the Speaker if they are but punctual in their attendance, at the opening of the Session.

The Republicans of Queen Anne's County have nominated the following ticket for the Legislature:—Wm. A. Spencer, Wm. Grason, Lemuel Roberts, and Pere Wilmer, Esqrs.

The Whigs are Messrs. Wm. Hemsley, S. T. Harrison, Thos. C. Brown, and N. Dunbracco.

THE OLD SOUTH SEA SCHEME.—Every body has heard of the South Sea Scheme. In some of its particulars it bears a close resemblance to the speculating mania of the present day. Many of the holders of South Sea stock became infatuated with the idea of a fortune and were borne quietly into the vortex of ruin which the busrsting of the bubble created. The following anecdote is told of Gray, the poet, who held Stock in South Sea Scheme to the amount of £20,000. He consulted with his friends what to do. Dr. Arbuthnot advised him to sell out. No; that would be throwing away his good luck. "Well," said the Doctor, "sell out as much as will produce £100 a year, and that will give you a clean shirt and a shoulder of mutton for life." He neglected this advice and lost all, which had such an effect upon his spirits, it produced disease and in the end killed him.

THE INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICS!—We copy the subjoined paragraphs from the Albany Evening Journal, to show the negligence that too often discreditably occurs in matters where every one is concerned. Every one, we say, for the virtues of Dewitt Clinton are at least the common inheritance of the Empire State, for whose onward march in the great works of Internal Improvement she is mainly indebted to the genius and talent of the now neglected subject of this notice. That this stigma of blackest ingratitude will be speedily removed we have not the least doubt.

"In a private vault in the suburbs of our city there was, some years ago, deposited the body of one, who, had he lived, would in all probality have stood *first* in the Nation, as he had been in his own State.—Many can remember how the shock of his sudden death made every heart thrill, and every tongue, whether of friend or foe, eloquent in his praise.

Years have since passed away. Decay has done its work alike upon its noble form and the frail fabric in which it was laid. The wood of the coffin has crumbled away—the bones of the dead have fallen out, and lie scattered upon the floor of the vault! There, forgotten—neglected irreverently exposed—lies all that remains of DEWITT CLINTON!"

Communicated for the Whig.

"WHO'LL BE KING BUT CHARLEY?"

MR. EDITOR:—The question is frequently asked, who is the real paragraph writer of the Easton Gazette? some say one and some another. But to lay aside all doubt and put matters straight, I will first state for the information of your readers, that he is "King *Charley* the Chief of his *clan*," the regulator and dictator of all the movements of the sworn and *immaculate* "junto" that hover around Alexander the Little.—Virtuous ambition to be a great man is commendable in all men and universally approved; but to be the tame followers and dupes of a selfish political charlatan and vain pretender, is what I did not suppose some intelligent Whigs to be; and it is really astonishing to see, with what facility he can bring men of adverse feelings and sentiments, "Blue spirits and grey" (at least they were twelve months gone by) to chime in with the royal note "God save King *Charley*, may he long live to preside over his people and represent them in the Congress of his country.—Those minor orbs (God help them) Tray, Blanche, and Sweet-heart, who revolve around move around him with such uniformity [illegible] and order are perpetually striking the [illegible] golden harps in honor and adoration, [illegible] mainly supposing that he can lead them o[illegible] to fame, wealth, and political preferm[illegible]nt. Remember Actæon and his do[illegible] How the great body of the whigs can follow in the wake of *such* a one, is rather difficult to solve. There are honest and popular men among them, men who have fought hard, and expended their money in the cause especially in the formation of the party, and since have retured in disgust, yet passively acquiesce in all their actions and doings.

NOT ONE OF THE CLAN.

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