evince a due liberality and forbearance to the extent really required by the crisis, they should, beyond that, be rigorous in exacting the adoption of such steps as are sanctioned by the sound principles of currency and the public faith. They will then help, at an early day, to relieve the community, as well as the Treasury, from a condition of the circulating medium, which, so far as it consists of bank paper irredeemable in specie, is one of the worst sources which can be inflicted on society. It is no less hostile to the best maxims of political economy, than usually subversive of every just sense of both moral and legal obligation.

To be concluded in our next.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Friday Sept. 15th.—Mr. McKean presented a remonstrance from the county and city of Philadelphia, against the annexation of Texas; laid on the table.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of deposites, was passed.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, and Wright—28.

Nays—Messrs, Bayard, Clay of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight, Lyon, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Ind. Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, and Young—17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Sept. 15, 1837.

Mr. Lincoln, of Mass. presented sundry petitions signed by 3000 citizens of Massachusetts, against the annexation of Texas to the United States; laid on the table.

After petitions and memorials from different States, the Speaker presented a memorial from Charleston, South Carolina, for a general bankrupt law; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing additional duties upon public officers; read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the same committee reported a bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks; read twice, and committed to a committee of the Whole.

A communication was received from the Treasury, of which the substance is the following.

Balance of appropriations, Dec. 31, 1836.	$16,752,283 09
Made since,	31,400,087 5.
	$48,152,370 59
Expenditures from 1st January to 11th Sept. 1837,	$24,077,031 22
Balance Sept. 11, 1837,	$24,075,239 57

Laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Mercer's report upon the rules was then taken up, and after much debate and various modifications, several parts of it were adopted.

The following joint rule was agreed to, and a message sent to the Senate therewith.

"No spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited within the Capitol, or in the public grounds adjacent thereto."

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the bill from the Senate to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposites with the States was read a first time, and committed to the Committee of Ways and Means.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1837.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.—The bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes was taken up; and after having been read a third time, was finally passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, through his private Secretary, Mr. Van Buren.

EXTENSION OF REVENUE BONDS.—The bill postponing the payment of the public bonds was taken up; and after having been read a third time was finally passed.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIMS ON THE DEPOSITE BANKS.—The bill for the settlement of claims by the Government on the deposite banks, was taken up, read a third time, and passed,

Mr. Rives, in pursuance of the notice he gave yesterday, introduced a bill designating the funds in which the public revenue shall be collected; which having been read a first time—

Mr. Rives rose and addressed the Senate for upwards of two hours.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

On motion, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and after some time spent thereon, the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[A large number of petitions and memorials were presented, mostly of a private nature.]

Mr. Adams asked the leave of the House to offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the *power* annexing the People of any independent foreign States to this Union is a power not delegated by the Constitution of the United States to their Congress, or to any Department of their Government, but reserved to the People."

Mr. Haynes objecting,

Mr. Adams moved a supension of the rules, for the purpose of permitting him to offer the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them, and the motion to suspend was negatived without a division.]

Mr. Martin submitted resolution which was agreed to,

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House, or before the first Monday in December next—

1st. The average quantity of public land offered at public sale per annum, since the 1st of January, 1823.

2d. The quantity which have remained subject to private entry, and not sold, for 20 years and more; the quantity for 15 years for 10 years, for 5.

Mr. Jenifer submitted a resolution,

That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House what measures have been adopted since the adjournment of the last Congress, in relation to the tobacco trade; agreed to.

Mr. Patton submitted a resolution,

That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the House.

1st A copy of all the documents and correspondence relative to the call of Major Gen. Scott from the command against the Indians and 2d. A copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry convened at Fredericktown.

3d A copy of the orders to Gen. Scott, and of the orders of Gen. Jesup.

Mr. Taliaferro offered a resolution.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be required as far as practicable, to furnish a statement of the quantity of bread stuffs imported within the last ten years, Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng.

The following bills from the Senate were taken up, read twice, and on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

A bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

A bill authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

A bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr Haynes in the chair and resumed the bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States.

After some debate, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday September 12, Mr. Dickins was re-elected Secretary of that body, having 30 out of 40 votes. Mr. Slicer of the Methodist Church, was elected Chaplain of the Senate on the 4th ballot. Mr. Wright reported a bill providing for a postponement of the payment to the States of the 4th instalment under the deposite act, until further provision be made by law. Mr. Wright expressed a hope that he would be able to make a further report on the succeeding day. Mr. Calhoun hoped the bill might not be passed until the whole matter might be placed before the Senate. Mr. Webster expressed a desire for speedy action, stated that he had not assented to the presentation of the bill, but declared that he had made no opposition to it, and should make none against any of the measures which might be proposed by the friends of the administration in relation to the present state of affairs in the country, with the view of removing the existing difficulties. The bill was then read and ordered to a second reading. After sundry petitions had been read, some in favor of a National Bank, and some against it, the Senate came to a determination to act upon no other business than that for which Congress has been called together, and the petions were accordingly laid upon the table.

Monday, September 18.—Mr. Rives in the Senate, and Mr. Garland in the House of Representatives, brought forward propositions in favour of retaining the deposite banks and receiving bank notes in payment of Government dues. In the Senate the bill providing for the issues of Government notes was taken up, when Mr. Calhoun delivered his views at length upon the subject. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 43 to 5, after an amendment had been offered and withdrawn by Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Benton had offered as amendments the bills which he had offered three years ago, which were ordered to be printed.

The bill providing for a postponement of the payment of duty bonds was taken up, and on Mr. Calhoun's motion, postponed until Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, sundry bills corresponding with those before the Senate, were reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, which were twice read and committed. The bill from the Senate providing for the postponement of the fourth instalment of the deposite with the States, was taken up in committee of the Whole, and after some remarks upon the subject by Messrs. Dawson, Cambreleng, Bell and Rhett, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.—The business in Congress is beginning to assume an important and interesting aspect. At the commencement of the session it was supposed that in consequence of the stand which some of those who have hitherto acted with the administration had taken in favor of retaining the system of the Deposite Banks, nothing would be done in relation to the present state of affairs. Since then there has been a considerable change in appearances upon the subject. The declaration made by Mr. Calhoun, in favor of a separation of the Government from all connection from the Banks, was received with surprise, notwithstanding he had formerly expressed a favorable opinion of a plan similar to that which has been recommended by the president, and has been approved of by a large majority of those who have hitherto supported the administration. The impression now is that a large portion of the Southern members of Congress will support the measures of the President generally upon the subject of the present state of affairs, and that the bills which have been introduced by the Committee on Finance in the Senate, and the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, will all be adopted, with perhaps some slight alterations. The bill to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposites with the States has passed the Senate, and will no doubt pass the House of Representative.

The bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes was taken up in the Senate on Saturday last; when Mr. Calhoun moved for an adjournment until Monday for the purpose of enabling him to bring forward a proposition, the object of which would be to test the question whether the proposition of a separation of the Government from all connection with the Banks was in ended to be a peranent measure, and to express at large his views upon the subject. It is understood that if it is to be regarded as a permanent measure, he will give it his support, and not otherwise; and it is believed that a large proportion of the Southern members who have hitherto been opposed to the administration, will act with him. The design of the friends of the administration is to make it a permanent measure, and consequently the support of Mr. Calhoun and his friends may be fairly calculated upon in favor of the measures which have been proposed.

Mr. Calhoun and his friends claim for him the credit of having first suggested the plan which has been recommended by the President, and we confess that his suggestion alluded to was similar to the plan recommended, and consequently he has some ground for the claim he makes of having been the author of it. As the plan seems most likely to be productive of benefit, we are not, nor are friends of the adminis ration generally disposed to withhold from Mr. Calhoun the credit to which he is entitled, or to oppose it, because the plan originated with him. When he suggested the measure it was as an alternative. Mr. Webster was in favor of a National Bank and nothing else; and Mr. Calhoun was in favor of either a National Bank, or the measure which he suggested, and he still maintains the same ground. He did not then, nor does he now, propose it distinct from all other measures, but is in favor of it as one of two alternatives. The President and his friends are decidedly opposed to a National Bank, they are pursuaded that the state bank system will not answer the desired end, and they go for the separation as the only measure that will answer the proper purposes of supplying safe depositories of the public funds, and fiscal agencies for the Government. The President has proposed it in a distinct form, and Mr. Calhoun suggested as an alternative if a National Bank were not to be established. Mr. Calhoun may therefore claim the credit of having suggested the measure, and we have no desire to deny him that credit; but to the President belongs the credit of having recommended in a distinct form, as the best and only measure which can receive the public sanction, and answer the desired purposes.

The Reformer, in commenting upon the measures which have been proposed by the friends of the administration in the two Houses, charges them with not having carried out the views of the message, on the ground that no provision has been proposed with regard to the kind of funds which are to be received in payment of Government dues. But this is a mistake. It is true that nothing of the kind has been introduced into the Senate, but the committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives has introduced a bill upon the subject which fully sustains the views contained in the message. The charge therefore of an apparent want of sincerity in the President and his friends upon that ground, which is urged by the Reformer, is therefore destitute of foundation.—*Balt. Rep.*

Washigton Correspondence of the Baltimore Merchant.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 18, 1837.

Your readers are aware the Senate adjourned on Saturday, on Mr. CALHOUN's motion, for the purpose of enabling him to prepare an amendment to the bill then pending, which would determine how far the Senate, and especially the Administration, are disposed to carry out the Executive recommendation to separate the Banks from the Government. I have been familiar with the proceedings of Congress for many years, and have never witnessed a deeper anxiety to hear any debate in either House. At an early hour both galleries were filled to overflowing, while the privileged seats were equally crowded. I will now attempt an analysis of a speech which cannot be condensed. The great statesman never, on any occasion, appeared to greater advantage. He reviewed, in the most lucid manner, the causes which have produced the present commercial and financial crisis. He vindicated his own course, and demonstrated the wisdom and foresight with which he endeavored to avert it. He declared his conviction that there was no alternative but a divorce of the Government from all Banks or a United States Bank. He argued that the Executive and the public are so much committed against the latter, that we are reduced to the necessity of adopting the first. He explained the reasons why he could not adopt the present United States Bank, and glanced at the measures of relief—declared his desire to do all in the power of the Government to give relief, by granting indulgence to the Banks and others indebted to the Government.

He also gave his opinions somewhat in detail on the subject of currency, and declared his opinion that bank notes convertible into specie, are an unsafe and inexpedient currency. He said that he would propose no scheme, because he felt that none could be carried without the co-operation of the Administration, and because he would not so far commit himself as to urge a measure depending so much for its success upon the manner in which it may be executed, against the will of those by whom it is to be administered He declared his readiness to do his duty to the country, and to unite in the support of any measure which may promise relief to the people; declaring, however, his belief that time and economy are the greatest resources, saying that he put more reliance upon the good sense of the people than anything which Congress could do, except the indulgence to the banks and other debtors, which it is the duty of the Government, as the greatest creditor, to grant to any extent required by the condition of the debtor party.

I have intentionally omitted any notice of Mr. Calhoun's argument in relation to the Banks; but I will say, in anticipation of the objection that will be taken by those who have made up their minds that nothing less than a Bank of the United States can restore a sound currency, that he demonstrated, to my satisfaction, that the establishment of a United States Bank would inevitably bring universal ruin upon the State Banks and all those interests, commercial and others, so intimately connected with the State Banks. I make these remarks for the purpose of causing those who are so deeply interested in the banks, to pause before they unite in the clamor to be raised against Mr. Calhoun by those who are using the present crisis for the purpose of forcing another Bank of the United States upon the country.

If I am correct, and I believe I am, there are now on deposite in the State Banks in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone, near sixty thousand dollars, which enormous sum is waiting to be invested in the stock of a new Bank. Let it be borne in mind this immense sum is chiefly in bank paper. It is a debt against the Banks, which, if withdrawn or thrown into a new and rival institution, organized for the purpose of coercing these Banks to resume their payments, must bring ruin upon the Banks, and upon all who are dependent upon these Banks for credit.

When the depositors, holding these demands against these Banks, shall find that they cannot invest their funds in the stock of a Bank of the United States, those funds will soon seek investment in other objects. This will immediately call forth a large sum hoarded in private hands, and by restoring confidence renew the prosperity of the country.

But I am sensible that, in attempting to speak of the subject which has been so ably discussed by Mr. Calhoun, I fall far behind the expectation of your readers. I therefore conclude by asking them to receive with much allowance the representations of heated partisans, who, unable to answer his argument, will attempt to break its force by denunciation in advance. Indeed, I learn from a source entitled to belief, that a caucus of about SEVENTY members of Congress was held on Saturday night, who pledged themselves to oppose the divorce of Government and the Banks, and that the corps of letter writers has been increased by many honorable members, who then pledged themselves, and are at this time engaged in writing denunciatory letters The speech will speak for itself. Your reades, at least, will suspehd their judgments and make up a deliberate opinion upon the argument before them. There is but one opinion among all unprejudiced persons: All whom I have heard speak of it say, that Mr. Calhoun never before, on any occasion, acquitted himself so ably or with such advantage.

Sandwich Island Mission—The ship Mary Frazier' Capt. Summer, from Boston, with thirty-two missionaries, arrived at Honolulu, April 9, after a passage of 116 days. The missionaries met with a kind reception from the king and chiefs.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Boston Gazette describes a cucumber which was exhibited in that city, the length of which was seven feet ten inches.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE

READ AND REFLECT.

Copy of a letter from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to Marcy Fountain, Esq. in answer to certain inquiries relative to the situation of the finances of this state, dated

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY, Annapolis 18th August, 1836

"Sir:—To the written inquiries you left with me some time since, I now send you the following answers, viz: On account of the Legislature of last December session, I have paid sixty-six thousand two hundred and twenty eight dollars and seventy five cents.

I have yet to pay one hundred and thirty seven dollars and seventy three cents making the sum of sixty six thousands three hundred and sixty six dollars and forty eight cents.

On account of the Legislature of the adjourned session in May last, I have paid thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety one dollars nineteen cents, and have yet to pay twelve dollars, making the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred three dollars and nineteen cents; total 80,169 dollars and 67 cents.

The cost of printing, (which is included in the above sum) amounted to thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy one dollars and seven cents; of which eight thousand and ten dollars were paid to Jeremiah Hughes, Esq. printer to the House of Delegates, and five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars were paid to Wm. McNeir, Esq. Printer to the Senate.

To the Commissioners to survey a route for the Eastern Shore Rail Road, I have paid five thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the survey. What salaries or per diem, if any, they or the officers they employ are to receive, I do not know. The itinerant charges for each session, amount to about 3,578. I have looked back as far as 1824 and did not observe any change in the allowance.

THE TREASURY.

1st Dec 1831	had a surplus of	$35,367 22
1st Dec 1832	do	3,886 87
1st Dec 1833	was deficient by	11,137 03
1st Dec 1834	do	15,169 57
1st Dec 1835	do	16,824 38

The amount paid in each year for Geological surveys has been in 1833 $600, in 1834 2666 dollars 66 cents, in 1835, 2000, in 1836 2,019, dollars 20 cents.

The amount of the public debt in 1828 was $180,947; the public debt at this time is 4,241,500; if the further debts authorized, be contracted there will be added, 9,026,000, making 13,267,500 dollars.

The amount of loss by riots in Baltimore reported to the Treasury on the 8th inst., and for which indemnity is provided by ch. 184 of the acts of last December, is 102,552 dollars—To Reverdy Johnson 40,632 50, John B. Morris and Lydia E Hollingsworth 16,825-92; E T Ellicott 4,747 55; Eleanor Bond 1, 643 44; John Glenn 37,370 65; Elizabeth Patterson 400; J J Audubon 129, Ebenezer L Finley 912 dollars 76 cents.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE MACKUBIN.
Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland.

The foregoing statement was published in August, 1836; and the Treasurer was immediately accused of combining with Mr. Fountain to injure the credit of the state, and of the party to which he belonged. His mere statement of the debt and expenses of the which no one ventured to deny, drew upon him the abuse and indignation of the whig party. He was obliged to defend himself by informing the public that it had always been the usage of his department to furnish information in relation to the treasury, whenever it was called for in a proper manner. If he had given erroneous information or acted as his party had charged he would have remo-

According to the Treasurer's statem ent, the public debt was upwards of four millions of dollars in August last, and would amount to more than thirteen millions, f the debt when authorised should be contracted for.

Commissioners have been sent to Europe, for the purpose of contracting this additional debt. They are to borrow money, and give the bonds of the state, bearing an interest of six per cent; but as this is a higher rate of interest than is usually paid in England, it is provided in the act authorising the loan, that these state bonds or certificates shall be sold for a premium of 20 per cent. In that case the state will receive one hundred and twenty dollars for a bond of one hundred dollars. This premium of twenty dollars, is to be placed at interest, which is to accumulate in such a manner as to extinguish the principal in forty seven years. This is the representation of these persons who have assisted to create the public debt. It is easy to show that it is all deception. The law requires that three years interest on the debt contracted, shall be paid out of the premium, and that the commissioners shall receive a quarter per cent. out of the same fund. This eighteen dollars and twenty five cents must be deducted from the twenty dollars, and will leave one dollar and seventy five cents to be placed at interest This will produce, at five per cent an interest of 8 3-4 cents each year, towards the extinguishment of one hundred dollars debt.

The Treasurer in his report to the legislature at May session, in alluding to this deception, uses the following language: "To attempt deliberately and permanently to borrow interest as well as principal, and still more to appear to seek by any device to cover the fact, is to abuse and impair the public credit, if it fail to exhaust it."

The interest alone on the public debt will be about eight hundred thousand dollars; and in a few years a heavy system of taxation must fall upon the people. The framers of the law knew this must be the necessary consequence, and provided in the 15th section "that in case it becomes necessary to levy a direct tax, it shall be laid upon goods, wares, and merchandise, ships and vessels in or out of port, money at interest, bonds and mortgages, stock and public securities of every description, and every other description of property, real, personal, or mixed, and the faith of the state is pledged to levy the same, to provide for the payment of principal and interest to be created by this act, or of debts which may be contracted by any subsequent legislature"

This part of the law shows that the premium was not expected to pay the debt, and that other debts besides those authorised were in contemplation. Indeed it is evident that the system of loans and public debts though rapid in its progress is yet in its commencement. In time of peace a system of general taxation is to be adopted, not for the public defence, or to pay the expenses of the government, but to enable the holders of canal and rail road stocks to carry on their speculations.

The 11th section of the law requires that the governor shall appoint three commissioners, who are directed to proceed to Europe for the purpose of negotiating the loan.

When the canal company borrowed five millions of dollars from the Dutch, one commissioner was enough. When capitalists are about to invest their money, they do not inquire about the number of agents they are to deal with, but what interest they are to receive, and how the whole debt is to be paid. But three commissioners were required by the act of assembly, and appointed by the executive, and they are now visiting the money markets of Europe.—Judge Buchanan sailed in May; General Emory after harvest, and Mr. Peabody, originally from the eastern states, has been some time a resident in England. That the two first named gentlemen should have left the United States, was a subject of surprise, because it was generally known that Mr. Peabody had stated in a letter, that it was impossible to obtain the loan upon the terms required by the act of assembly, It has been said however that Gen. Emory was of opinion that the law left him no discretion, but positively directed him to proceed to Europe. But there is a part of the law which "authorises said commissioners to negotiate said loan in this country, if in their judgment the interest of the state will thereby be promoted."

In the hurry of preparation for a long voyage, the commissioners probably overlooked this provision of the law, or perhaps they thought the interest of the state would be promoted by the various information they expected to collect in their travels.

If three persons were necessary to perform the business of one, still it is a subject of surprise and regret that Judge Buchanan should be selected for that purpose. Being chief judge of a judicial district, as well as of the court of appeals, his whole time is occupied in the discharge of his official duties. Indeed he has applied to the legislature for additional compensation, for the very reason that he has such arduous duties to perform. It is obvious therefore, that he could not be spared for six months from his judicial duties. But this is not the worst aspect of the case. He is receiving his salary of $2,500 as a judge, while he will receive between six and seven thousand dollars for borrowing money in Europe. Then it will be remembered that he received a considerable sum for revising the laws, which makes it appear that he is an especial favourite with the executive of Maryland. The Bill of Rights declares "that so chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind."

There was no necessity for appointing three commissioners, or even one to negociate the loan, either at home or abroad, because the treasurer of the state was the proper person to transact the business. He was better qualified by his experience in financial affairs, and his agency would have added nothing to the public expense.

In the year 1834 he was directed to sell the state bonds for three millions of dollars. Without moving out of his office, he received proposals from Frederick County Bank—the Savings Bank of Baltimore; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; Alexander Brown and Sons; Thomas Biddle and Co; J. I. Cohen jr. and Co. and brothers; Hoffman and Co; and James Howard. Many of these bids were for the whole amount, as will be seen by a reference to the journal of May session page 44. The proceedings of the legislature and executive which have been noticed, require but little comment. They are submitted to the serious consideration of the people.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!!!

READ! REFLECT! PAUSE!

WHIG PROFESSION AGAINST WHIG PRACTICE.—The Whigs labour hard to induce the people to believe, that if the administration of our national concerns had been in their hands, the country would not now be suffering the difficulties under which it is labouring. Professions of this kind are easily made, and are every day proffered; but we live in a credulous world, when every man's promises are put to the fact; and when a man's ability to perform any act, is judged by the skill and integrity displayed under circumstances somewhat similar. Aware of this the Whigs sedulously guard against any reference to the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of this State, where they have so long enjoyed uncontrolled sway. We will be pardoned if we call the attention of the public (who the Whigs themselves when compelled, admit are somewhat interested in the matter,) to the matter in which they have displayed their statesman like qualities.

In 1830 the Treasury of the State had an overplus of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, shown by the report of the Treasurer for that year. Seven years have not elapsed since that time, and we find that under the entire management of the whigs, the Treasury is not only exhausted, but the state is plunged into a debt amounting to

($13,200,000)

THIRTEEN MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

When the debt amounted to five millions o dollars, the resources of the state were inadequate to the payment of the current expenses, and the interest upon the loans. In 1835 there was a deficiency of $50,000, and in 1836 of $75-000 in the State Treasury, and the whig Legislature in the state were compelled either to borrow the money, or tax the freemen of the state to that amount, to enable them to meet the current expenses and pay the interest of the state debt; they chose the former, as they feared the latter would draw the attention of the public to the manner in which they had administered the Government, and lead to their political ruin and downfall. At the same time they authorized a further loan of EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which they are now endeavoring to negociate in Europe. The annual interest of this loan should it be negotiated will be increased

$400,000,

and it is proved by incontrovertible evidence, that under the high taxes now imposed upon the people, the revenue of the state falls short of the annual demands made upon the Treasury, $75,000. It must therefore be evident that in one year after this loan is made, the deficiency will amount to the enormous sum of

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

every year. We will enlarge upon this subject in a short time, and have simply mentioned it *now*, in order that the people, may fully understand the abilities of these self important statesmen, to preside at the helm of our National Ship. As they appear to contemplate the situation of Maryland, with a bankrupt treasury and a debt of near Fifteen Million of Dollars, with much complacency; it is fair to suppose if they could succeed in Bankrupting the Treasury of the Union, and involve the nation in a debt, the interest upon which, should, as far exceed the revenues of the government, as the interest upon the State debt, exceeds the means of the State, they would think a great benefit had been conferred upon the people.—*Fred. Citizen.*

The President's Message was carried from Columbia, S. C. to Milledgeville, Ga., a distance of 170 miles, in 8 hours and 55 minutes.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1837.

☞ We are authorized to announce PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq. as an Independent Candidate for the suffrages of the people, at the ensuing election, to represent them in the State Legislature.

September 19, 1837.

☞ We give room to-day to two very excellent artcles on the condition of the State's finances. We need not ask the attention of our readers to a subject of so much interest, for we are satisfied the people desire all the light that can be thrown upon it. They supercede the necessity of a single word from us in reply to the writer of the Gazette, whose boldness of assertion and reckless perseverance, have no doubt achieved for him a fame about as lasting as it is enviable. "Those whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad."

The number of deaths from Yellow fever, at New Orleans, amounted to upwards of seven hundred, up to the 9th of September.

Business is reviving in New York. The New York Evening Post speaks in the most gratifying terms of the fact, and anticipates a respectable fall business.

Richard J. Jones and John H. T. Magruder have been nominated by the Democratic Republicans of Annapolis city, candidates for the Legislature.

MAINE ELECTION.

We have probably lost Maine from an unfortunate division in the Republican ranks. Differences of an irreconcilable nature neutralized many of the prominent advocates of the Republican party, and the election has been suffered to go by default. We hope our friends will profit by the example.

The Portland Argus, says, "it is not possible, as yet, to say with certainty who is elected Governor;" and adds that "in the House and Senate there will be a decided democratic majority." The vote in 284 towns states for Parks 31,144, Kent 32,408.

It requires a majority of the whole number of votes to make a choice, and though Mr Kent may have a plurality, his election is not yet entirely sure.

☞ Will the Bank Whigs read what Mr. Pleasant's, Senior Editor of the Richmond Whig, says of a National Bank? After saying "that a large majority of the people *are* and *always were* opposed" to a National Bank, he continues

"There is another and yet more insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of one—I mean *the opposition of the people*—an opposition which every man and every party is bound to respect as *the supreme and rightful arbiter under Heaven and the Constitution*, however prejudiced and ill advised he or they may consider that opposition to be.

A National Bank is then out of the question. I agree with the President, and do not see how any man can think otherwise, that a VERY LARGE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE ARE, AND ALWAYS WERE OPPOSED TO ONE, *and he who attempts to revive it, will hurt himself, and give his opponents a great advantage.* I am rejoiced that these insuperable difficulties are placed in the way of chartering a new national bank."

ANOTHER OPINION.—Opinion thickens upon opinion, and every day reveals the sentiments of some of the most prominent men of the Nation, in opposition to the establishment of a National Bank. Mr. CHEVES, former President of the United States Bank, says in reply to Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina:

"I have always been of opinion that a Bank of the United States neither should, nor ought to be permitted, to conduct its business with a view to the largest possible profits, and therefore, I should possibly have done a more limited business. As to the late Bank of the United States, I have but very general notions of its transactions since I resigned.

"I have been principally struck with the extent of them on some occasions. I had no interest in it. If on any occasion I supposed its course to be wrong, I felt that it would appear illiberal and be indelicate in me to become a critic of the conduct of my successor. If in the struggles of the Bank to be re-chartered, my opinion was against it (as in fact it was) I nevertheless was silent The relation in which I had stood to it forbid me to manifest opposition to it, in any way or in any degree. It is now no more, and I am free to declare that I AM OPPOSED TO A NATIONAL BANK IN ANY SHAPE I always believed it to be unconstitutional, and my experience and observation have satisfied me, that it is inexpedient, unnecessary and dangerous.

LANGDON CHEVES."

LEGISLATIVE INJUTISCE,—It is a task at all time unpleasant, to animadvert upon the acts of individuals even in their public capacity as agents of the people. But a sense of duty impells us at this time to present to our readers, and the public generally, a statement of the facts touching a measure in which Mr. J. B. Kerr, a delegate from this county in the last Legislature, bore a conspicuous part, as chairman of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice. We are incapable of doing Mr. Kerr injustice, and if we err in what we state, he knows the medium through which he can timely exonerate himself. The facts in the case present, to our mind, not only rank injustice, but a party subserviency that destroys at once the independency that every Legislator, legislating for the benefit of the whole people without regard to party, should possess. We have the following facts prepa-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0861