WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1837.

In the reports of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, which have gone forth, a statement of the condition of the Treasury, cited on the floor by Dr Duncan, of Ohio, has been quoted. That gentleman candidly stated that he was "largely indebted" for it to one of your members, Mr McKim, who is an active member of the Committee of Ways and Means. Your report of the preceding day should have stated that Mr McKim addressed the House in reply to Mr Bell, of Tennessee, in a short but most effective speech, in which he read a statement prepared by himself from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which statement alone, explained as it is by your honorable member, completely exposed and refuted the false ground assumed by Mr Bell. It produced a great impression upon the House, and several members instantly, as was understood, applied to Mr McKim for permission to take transcripts of it. Dr Duncan availed himself of the financial talents of your experienced member, and compiled his own statement from Mr Mckim's, which statement was published in your paper. "*Suum cuique*" is a doctrine that should hold good in all things, whether in the world's possessions or in the emanations of the brain, and therefore I take the liberty to forward you a copy of the paper in question, which has not been published here as yet. It is a clear, lucid, and ably arranged paper; presenting, in a condensed form, and at one view, the financial condition of the country, liabilities upon the Treasury, and the means of the government to meet them.

In introducing it, Mr McKim promised a few words, in substance as follows:

He said he had prepared a statement of the condition of the Treasury from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and though the mode he had adopted was somewhat different from that adopted by the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means still they both arrived at the same result, from which statement it would be seen that there would be a deficit of upwards of five millions of dollars.

Whole amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, applicable to public purposes, was	$42,468,859 97
Deduct the sum reserved by law	5,000,000 00
	37,468,859 97
which amount of 37,468,859 97 was under the provision of the act of June 23, 1836, to be placed in oposite with the States and it is ascertained that $27,063,430 80 has been paid,	27,063,430 80
	10,405,429 17
the amount of that portion of the three instalments, the payment of which has not been acknowledged, is	1,165,575 18
amount of fourth instalment, payable the 10th of October	9,239,853 98
the amount reserved in the Treasury on the 1st January past, has been increased from 5,000,000 to	6,670,137 52
her receipts in the first half year are as follows,	
From customs $7,224,451	
From lands 5,303,731	
From miscellaneous sources 512,263	
	13,050,445 00
To which add 600,000 in the hands of the receivers, and 50,000 the hands of collectors, subject to draft	650,000 00
If no further postponement be granted on duty bonds, it is estimated that the whole amount of receipts for the last half of the year will be about	9,500,000 00
	23,870,582 52
Deduct postponement on bonds 15th November	2,500,000 00
	27,370,582 62
Expenditures for the first six months of the year 1837.	
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$2,812,540 40
Military, including pensions	10,603,351 49
Naval	3,297,149 60
Public debt	20,832 75
	$16,734,884 33
The expenditures required to meet existing appropriations during the last half year, will, as computed, equal the sum of	16,000,000 00
Amount of receipts ascertained and computed for the year 1837, including the balance on hand 1st January,	27,370,582 00
	$5,363,322 33

Leaving no money in the Mint or Treasury to meet contingencies, on the 31st December, 1837.

Whatever expenditures shall arise within the year, upon new appropriations which Congress may think proper to make, will require a corresponding addition to this amount; but without them, will constitute an excess of $5,363,322 33 of expenditures over both the receipts and the balance at the commencement of the year; besides not leaving, at the close of it, any thing in the Mint or the Treasury, for future uses or to meet contingencies.

Statement showing the balance in the Treasury on the first of October.

By the Treasury's Report, on the 30th August past, it appears that the balance in the Treasury, including what was in the custody of banks, the Mint, and collecting offices, was then	$14,533,311
The amount of this sum, subject to immediate draft, was only	8,928,072
Amount of all drafts of all kinds outstanding	5,638,239
Viz: Drafts on banks and Mint for debts $3,877,468	
Drafts on banks for transfers to States 1,165,575	
Drafts on receiving collectors, 27th August, 625,000	5,668,043
Leaving subject to draft per	
September 1st, as above	8,928,072
Expenses in September, besides receipts, about	2,500,000
Leaving 1st October, in banks Mint, receivers' and collectors' hands	6,428,072
Of the amount in banks not over one or two millions are available, leaving unavailable	4,000,000
	2,428,072
For the Mint, which cannot be used immediately	500,000
Amount of cash funds in the Treasury, 1st October next,	$1,928,072

THE SUNDAY SPEECH

The following debate took place in the Senate on Wednesday last. This sunday speech affair has been rather an awkward business for the opposition, and Mr. Webster made an awkward business of attempting to explain it. They would be pleased no doubt if it could be buried in oblivion. They should recollect, hereafter, when they carry matters to such an extreme as they did upon the occasion referred to, that there are newspapers to give, an account of their proceedings, and that they will do it however strongly they may desire to prevent it.

The bill imposing additional duties on public officers, is depositories in certain cases, having had its third reading, the question being on its final passage:

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, rose and occupied the Senate for the space of near two hours in support of the bill. Whatever suggestions might have presented themselves to his mind in the first instance as a measure somewhat harsh towards the banks, all objections had been removed by the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun.) Mr. C. went into a full detail of the conduct pursued by the United States Bank; the attempts of that institution to interfere in the politics of the country, and the panic it had created on the removal of the deposites.

In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the argument of Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, that the charter of a National Bank and the permanency of the Union were identified, and also remarked on the declaration made by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CLAY) shortly after the removal of the deposites, (made in Philadelphia) that "we were in the midst of a revolution." He also spoke of declarations made in the newspapers and elsewhere, that the deposites must be restored, or a revolution was at hand; and that matters went so far, according to the accounts of the newspapers, that two members of Congress addressed the mob at Baltimore on Sunday, and, as he understood it, one of those members had said, by way of apology, that there were no sabbaths in revolutionary times.

[When Mr. CLAY of Alabama concluded his speech

Mr. WEBSTER rose, and thanked him for having alluded to the subject; that he knew such a report had been in circulation through the newspapers, as that he, or another gentleman, (Mr. Binney.) then a member of the other House, had made it; but that it was false and calumnious; that he heard no such remark made on that occasion.

Mr. CLAY rejoined, that he believed whatever might be the character of the report, it had emanated from newspapers, which supported the correctness of the gentleman's position; that he spoke from the newspaper account, which he had never before heard controverted.

He again alluded to the Sunday affair, and produced the tenth volume, part second, of Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates of 1833 34, and with the leave of the Senate, read the following report of Mr. Webster's own account of the affair alluded to, just after his return from Baltimore, having premised that, from the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, no man would have supposed that any such remark had been made on the occasion by any one.

"Mr. WEBSTER said he was very sorry to be compelled to rise again on this subject. But circumstances had come within his own knowledge which he deemed it necessary to mention. When he arrived in Philadelphia, on his return to Washington, he received information of the very extraordinary communication sent by the President to the Senate; and certainly all that he conversed with, viewed it with the utmost alarm and disapprobation. When he arrived at Baltimore, he found multitudes of people in the streets, certainly not assembled in a riotous manner, but evincing a deep state of feeling from some great cause.

When the boat arrived at the wharf, a gentleman came forward and introduced one venerable man, who addressed him by saying; "I am a member of the Presbyterian church and you may be surprised to see me in the crowd on such a day, but I remember that we had no Sabbath in revolutionary times to interfere with our duty to our country. We know that our liberties are in danger, and we come down to you for the purpose of making you acquainted with our true situation, and to ask what we are to depend on."

Mr. CLAY of Alabama, said he was willing to submit it to the Senate how far the declaration of the Senator from Massachusetts—that he had heard no such remark as the one mentioned at the Baltimore Sabbath meeting—was correct.

Mr. WEBSTER replied that he certainly did not make any personal imputation against the Senator from Alabama, in what he had before stated, but against the newspaper report.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama rejoined, that he (Mr. C.) certainly did not understand the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. W.) as so intending, or he should have treated him very differently from what he did on the occasion.

NO RELIEF FOR THE COUNTRY.

The President, in his Message, recommends an extension of the time for the payment of the bonds which the merchants owe to the custom house, for duties, amounting to four or five millions of dollars. This indulgence will enable the city merchants to wait on the country merchants and the country merchants to wait on their debtors, the people. But the federalists say that the Message proposes no relief for the country! A bill is also reported allowing the deposite banks time to pay over the many millions they owe to the government; thus relieving or putting it in the power of these banks to extend a liberal indulgence to all their numerous debtors, but yet the federalists insist that no measures of the relief for the country are proposed! Then, instead of calling on the States to refund the amount deposited with them in trust, as government has a right to do, to supply the wants of the Treasury, why the administration proposes to issue ten or twelve millions of Treasury notes, to be redeemed with funds to accrue hereafter! This would seem to be a measure of relief, or a liberal indulgence, to the States and the people, but yet those eternal grumblers, the federal monopolists, persist in asserting that the government has proposed no measures of relief whatever! And we supposed relief will never come, it certainly never will if the democratic party can prevent it—till the federal party is brought into power and Biddle's Bank is re-chartered. Then, we hope it never will come!—Vermont Patriot.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bank, says Gouge, was not established by a strict party vote, for eleven out of thirty-nine who voted for it were democrats, and six out of twenty, who opposed, were federalists; but it afterwards became, as Mr. Niles says, one of the landmarks of party; and in the second Congress, a resolution declaring the Bank charter unconstitutional, was within one vote of passing the House. The hostility of the democratic party to the Bank, was but little abated for many years, but as the time approached for the expiration of the charter, enmity to the institution gave way, in a great degree, to fear of the distress which the winding up of its affairs would produce. The pens of numerous writers were employed in portraying the manifold evils which must come upon the country and deputation of merchants and mechanics were sent from Philadelphia to Washington during Congress to avert the impending danger.

The predictions that were so confidently made of the ruin that would overspread the land if the charter were not renewed, had their intended effect on some of the democratic members. But after a full discussion the bill was indefinitely postponed on the 24th January, 1811, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 65 to 54. The National Intelligencer, said, on recording the vote, that if the question had not been on the indefinite postponement but on the passage of the Bill, the majority would have been much greater. Another bill was brought before the Senate but on the 20th February, the first section was struck out by the casting vote of the V. President, (G. Clinton) The senate gave this vote which was equivalent to a rejection of the bill, only 3 days before the charter expired. The Bank made application on this interval for such an extension of its charter as would enable it to wind up its concerns.—

But the Committee of the House to whom the memorial was referred, reported, through their chairman, Mr. HENRY CLAY "that holding the opinion (as a majority of the Committee do) that the Constitution did not authorise Congress originally to grant the charter, it follows as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders is equally repugnant to the Constitution. Many persons, said a writer in 1832, viewed a dissolution of the late Bank of the United States, as a national calamity; it was asserted that a general bankruptcy must follow that event. The fact was otherwise; every branch of industry continued uninterrupted—no failures in the mercantile community were attributable to that occurrence.—Salem Adv.

From the Globe.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

The interest as to the important measures of public policy is transferred from the Senate to the House of Representatives. Every question (save that of postponement of a deposite with the States of a surplus which do not exist in the Treasury) is now before the House. The opposition have resolved to make war on all the measures that passed the Senate. Their object is agitation. They perceive that if the recommendations of the Message, as embodied by the Senate, should become laws, that confidence will be restored to the country, and that the pecuniary affairs of banks and individuals, separated from politics, will at once fall into their natural channels, and pursue that even tenor which leads to prosperity, when uninterrupted by party conflicts. Seeing this, the opposition have resolved to fight down, by long speaking, every proposition calculated to produce this favorable result. Treasury Note bill, which received almost the unanimous vote of the Senate, (there were only five dissentients,) has been for days, and is still, the subject of violent federal oppugnation in the House. It is connected with every measure of relief that has been proposed in either branch of Congress. It is a measure designed to enable Government to convert its credit into the means of paying ten millions of money to meet the demands of the creditors of the Treasury, while time is given the merchants to pay their duty bonds—the banks to pay their deposites—and the customers of both the banks and merchants an opportunity to raise the means of meeting their engagements to their creditors. It is in this way that the Government, as far as it is a creditor, endeavors to relieve the pressure on every class of society; and yet the effort is furiously opposed by that very party, most clamorously crying out for relief from distress to Georgia, and throughout the valley of the Mississippi, from the Gulf to the Lake of the Woods! Until these relief patriots discovered that the bills which passed the Senate were likely to give repose to the country—until they found that their predictions, that no good would come of any thing that was proposed, would not be verified, they were perfectly willing that what their suffering friends so eagerly asked might be extended to them. But the moment they saw that the passage of the bills in one branch had the instantaneous effect to make the money market easy, and impart activity to business, that moment they changed their plans of operation. They determined to oppose every thing—even those to which their leading men in the Senate had given their sanction. And now their effort will be to speak away the remaining week of the session, and so defeat, by indirection, what they can not successfully combat in a fair parliamentary course.

The great object will be to avoid the decision upon the bill for the separation of the banks from the Government. If this becomes a law, the bone of contention will be taken away, through which alone they can hope to agitate and harrass the public mind. They cannot bring the banks into the political canvass; cannot bring their influence to bear upon their debtors; cannot bring their secret influence money to send agents and missives around, unless they can promise some Government favor through future legislation, to repay the present sacrifices they are passed to make by their federal managers. The opposition well understand that peace would reign, if the sinews of war which the banks are seduced to bring into full play in our political controversies, were cut off, by separating these institutions from the Government, and thus put an end to the delusive hopes of profit indulged by some, and the still more fallacious projects of ambition which others, connected with them, build upon their association with politics.

KENDALL COURSE RACES.

FIRST DAY.—There were two sweepstakes up for to-day. The first, $300 entrance, $100 forfeit, two mile heats, 4 subscribers, was forfeited to Col. Wynn's fine colt *Picton*, by Luzborough—none else appearing at the stand. Picton was the winner of the great sweepstakes at the Central last fall, and is one of the most promising colts in the country. He entered for five other stakes, and could not be purchased for a very high figure.

SECOND DAY.—Sweepstakes for three year olds, $200 entrance, $50 forfeit, six subscribers—four started. E. Towles', of N. C. ch. f. *Eliza*, by Luzborough, dam Mary Wright 6 lbs. 1 1

Col. Wynn's (Wyatt's) b. f. by Luzborough, dam by Director—83 lbs. 2 2

Capt. W. R. Johnson's brown f. full sister to Collier—83 lbs. 4 3

W. R. S. Boyce's b. f. *Testimony*, by Sir Hal, dam by Tuckahoe—83 lbs. 3 dis

Time—3.49s.—3.50s.

This was a very pretty race—each heat was beautifully contested by Wynn's filly.

In the first heat *Testimony* took the lead and maintained it for a mile and a half, when Eliza went up, followed by Wynn's filly, passed and took the lead. The second heat was but a repetition of what occurred in the first except that Johnson's filly led the dance this time. The chesnut filly was too much for them, and won easily—though had a few pounds been taken from the bay Luzborough she would have made faster work of it.

We are glad to learn that Mr. John C. Stevens has brought on two of his best nags—Fanny Wyatt and Bonny Black. Wherever they enter they will give trouble, and could the owner of *Mango* be induced to bring him on what might not be expected from a field made up of *Mango*, *Fanny Wyatt*, and *Mary Hunt* and *Cyprus*? Nothing is wanting to make such a field but the willingness of Mango's owner. Is Mango a dung-hill that he can only fight on his own ground?

SECOND DAY.—Three mile heats, purse $400.

Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. f. *Lady Clifden*, 4 years old, by Sussex, dam by Rattler, wt 97 lbs. 1 1

James B. Kendall's br. m. *Kansidel*, 6 years old, by Industry, dam Arethusa, by Sir Hal, wt. 115 lbs. 2 2

Capt. E. Towles' br. m. *Black Bird*, 5 years old, by Arab, dam by Virginia, wt. 107 lbs. 3 3

Time. 5m. 50s.—5m. 57s. The last mile of the second heat was run in 1m. 55s.

There were a good many spectators on the course to-day. Betting was very dull, although it was whispered that LADY CLIFDEN was not exactly up or rather DOWN to the mark. The knowing ones, however, backed her freely at 4 to 1 against the field. A very few were willing to take any risk against her.

At the tap of the drum, BLACK BIRD took the lead, followed by LADY CLIFDEN hard in hand, KANSIDEL trailing behind. At the first quarter, on the third mile, LADY CLIFDEN run up to BLACK BIRD passed her with all imaginable ease, and then, under a hard pull, led the round and came home in a hand gallop—Black Bird pulling up at the distance post, and Kansidel pushing by her came out second. Time, 5m. 50s.

At the second heat LADY CLIFDEN, and without any effort on the part of the others to prevent it, led off at a good easy mable rate. The mile was run in 2m. 5s. The second mile a little faster—Lady Clifden with her mouth wide open, running it in 1m. 58s. The third mile, BLACK BIRD and KANSIDEL closed upon LADY CLIFDEN and at the back stretch KANSIDEL passed to the second place. Black Bird, roused up by the spur, soon regained her place, and for a second looked like passing ahead. The boy on Lady Clifden loosened the reins and in a few jumps she was clear of them. In close order they ran round the turn and entered on the quarter stretch well together. The riders on Kansidel and Black Bird were not sparing of whip or spur, and at [illegible] Kansidel was up to the girth of Lady Clifden, but no sooner did her rider see the red jacket so close to him, than he gave the Lady her rein and she darted from them like a trap ball and passed the stand a clear length ahead. The last mile run in 1m. 56s. The heat run in 5m. 57s.

CONFIRMATION.

It will be seen by a reference to the returns of the late election that our election for members of Congress in July last has been fully confirmed, and that the course our members of Congress has received the decided and unequivocal sanction of the people. In Mr Worthington's district our majority is now upwards of a thousand. In this district about which our opponents have said so much, we have a decided majority, and in Mr. Thomas' district the majority is considerably increased. Where now is the condemnation which our opponents have told us would be passed by the people on account of the manner in which the July election was conducted, and where the evidence of their disapproving of the measures recommended by the President? The evidence is altogether on the other side. The boot is on the other foot. Our opponents counted without their host when they calculated that the recommendations of the President would prostrate our party in the State. They should learn from the facts before them that they either did not understand public sentiment, or that they have not spoken what they believed, and that honesty is always the best policy.—Balt. Rep.

OUR GAIN.—Last year our political friends in this State elected but twenty members of the House of Delegates; and this year they have elected 37. With such reactions we are very well satisfied. A few more such and our utmost wishes will be fully gratified. By a reference to the last census it will be seen that the members elected by our friends represent much the largest portion of the population of the State. The power remains in the hands of our opponents only by means of the unrighteous system of representation under the present Constitution of the State. With a representation proportioned to population, the power of the State would be in the hands of the friends of the National Administration. The injustice of such a system must be apparent to all eyes, and every republican in the land must denounce it as aristocratic and abominable.—Balt. Rep.

THE SENATE.—Our opponents boast about having the whole Senate of the State, and speak of it in a manner calculated to convey to the minds of persons abroad the idea that it is in consequence of the strength of their party. If they would be honest enough to state that the Senate was elected by Electors chosen by a minority of the people of the State, and representing about one fourth of the white population, they would enable persons at a distance to understand the true grounds of their boasting.—Balt. Rep.

Among the petitions presented to the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. ADAMS presented one from more than 3,000 women of the City of Boston, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, which he asked to be printed with the petition offered some days since by Mr. Wise, from certain women in Halifax, in the State of Virginia, praying Congress to furnish husbands for Northern Females. Ordered, accordingly.

The Speaker presented the memorial of James H. Causten, of the District of Columbia, declaring that he had commenced proceedings against the Bank of the Metropolis, in the city of Washington, for non-payment of its notes in specie; that an injunction had been laid by the District Court on the proceedings; and that, in his opinion, the bank had forfeited its charter. Wherefore, the petitioner prays that the charter be declared forfeit. The memorial was laid on the table.

Balt. American.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress requiring the postage on all letters sent by Express Mail to be paid in advance.

The Senate has agreed to the bill authorizing an issue of the Treasury notes to the amount of ten millions, as amended by the House of Representatives, so that it may be regarded as a law. These notes are to be issued for amounts not less than fifty dollars each, to be reimbursable at the Treasury at the expiration of one year from their respective dates, and for that year to bear an interest, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding the rate of six per centum.

Merchant.

At the Council with the Indians this morning, the Ioways opened a discussion of the relative claims of themselves and the Sacs and Foxes to a portion of the country, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In manner, and in the great matter of sticking to the point these speakers, and Keokuck, who replied to them, furnished good models for imitation. They will have conferences among themselves upon the subject, and meet the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, representing the United States, on Monday next, at the same hour and place. Keokuck also presented several other subjects, connected with the execution of treaties of former years, which he was desirous should be examined and adjusted before his departue.—*Close of Saturday night*

A Mr. W. McElroy married a young girl in Paris, Ky and soon afterwards, ran away. The father of the girl advertises him, and requests all editors "friendly to young unmarried girls, widows and old maids" to stop the advertisement.

Encouragement to wheat growers.—Mr. Chauncy Chapin of this town raised on a piece of five acres of new land, the present season, *one hundred and twenty five*—bushels of wheat being twenty-five bushels to the acre. The wheat is of the first quality, fit to be used as seed wheat, and most of it has been sold for this purpose, at $2,50, per bushel. At this rate the whole value of the crop amounts to $312,50, or $62,50, for each acre. The expense of the labor in raising, gathering and thrashing the wheat Mr. Chapin estimates at $10 per acre—expence of the seed $4—making the whole expences per acre $14. This deducted from the above sum of $62,50 leaves a clear profit per acre of $48,50 and on the whole crop showing a profit of $242,50! Mr. Chapin estimates the value of the land at $30 per acre so that he cleared not only the value of his land, but in addition thereto $18,50 per acre, or on the whole $92,50!—*Springfield (Mass) Gaz.*

MISREPRESENTATION.

The opposition are in the constant habit of saying, that at the commencement of the present year there were forty millions of dollars in the National Treasury, and that now, owing to the mismanagement of the Government, the Treasury is bankrupt. There is not an intelligent man in the country who does not know that the statement contains a direct and palpable falsehood. There was in the National Treasury at the commencement of the year, about forty millions of dollars, about thirty millions of which has been deposited with the states, and is liable to be called for whenever required for National purposes, so that it may be said to be still in the Treasury, and the reason of there being any reduction in the amount that was in the Treasury at the commencement of the year is that the merchants who make the charge against the government, have failed to pay their bonds, to meet the current expenses of the Government. Another obstacle to the Government is that the opposition managers of the Banks have locked up in their vaults a large amount of the national funds, and refuses to give them up. With these facts before the public, and known to every intelligent man in the country, it is certainly a gross insult to the pulic for the opposition to make such an allegation as the one we have noticed. Surely no honest man can support them.

Notwithstanding the predictions of the whigs and nullifiers, the President's Message, and the measures he recommended to the consideration of Congress, have not been so mischievous as they were expected to be. The late accounts from the north, by the Express Mail, show that exchange on Europe has fallen, and that the premium for specie has declined in one week from 2 to 3 per cent. If the message and the measures recommended in it, were to have been so injurious to the country, assuredly the material improvement which has taken place in our commercial and financial operations, should be ascribed to the same cause. But we much fear that the whigs and nullifiers are not impartial and generous enough to make such admissions. If the commercial concerns of the country had grown worse, the cry would have been continued against the message; but as those concerns are growing better, the message is entirely forgotten. When will men be just in party warfare, and in political contests for the ascendancy and power?—Georgia Constitutionalist.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

The opposition assert that the Government pays gold and silver to the office holders, and paper to the people. This is another falsehood. The Government pays its officers in the same manner which it pays other public creditors, and does not pay to the people any other money than such as it pays to the officers. Nor is any man in the country compelled to receive paper for any debt or any thing he may have to sell, from either the Government or others, unless he is so disposed. If a man is willing to receive payment of a debt, or for anything he may have to sell, in chips and whetstones, is owing to no fault of the government.

The bill to extend Merchants' Bonds heretofore passed by the Senate, and providing, we believe, for the renewal for nine months of customhouse bonds that have laid over, has been adopted by the House of Representatives with an amendment giving a credit of three and six months for duties on all goods imported before the 1st November, the duties on which are now payable in cash.

WHIG & ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1837.

In to-day's paper we conclude Mr. Calhoun's speech. Next week we will publish Mr. Benton's speech on the same subject.

Our subscribers in Queen Ann's will be called on a few days for payment of their accounts. It is expected that they will close them without the unnecessary trouble of a second call.

The Editor's absence will account for any deficiency in to-day's paper.

GEORGIA.—In reference to the Georgia election, the Washington Globe says: "From the returns from Georgia, it seems the contest between SCHLEY and GILMER has been close. The latter may have been elected. Should such prove to be the case, it may be accounted for by the fact of the strong stand taken by GILMER against the Bank of the United States, and to the circumstance that he has received the support of some of the strongest democrats in the State. The democratic majority in the Legislature, in joint ballot will be about twenty-five.

DORCHESTER.

Whig.	
Reuben Tall	744
J. F. Eccleston	766
N. L. Goldsborough	745
William Frazier	772
Independent.	
Robert Hubbard	516

MR. CALHOUN.—There is much truth in the subjoined paragraph from the Salem Advertiser. We do not believe Mr. Calhoun is so much swayed by political prejudice as to abandon principle for the gratification of mere personal objections. Entertaining, possibly, great personal hostility towards Mr. Van Buren, yet we are gratified to find him forgetful of such petty considerations, when duty and the best interests of his country demand the sacrifice—if sacrifice it can be called.

It is astonishing what a LITTLE statesman is John C. Calhoun, at this moment, in the estimation of the "great national whig party." Previous to the convocation of the present Congress, scarcely an organ of that party could be sufficiently eloquent in his praise. He was above, as it were, all sublunary homage, an intellectual giant; second only to Daniel, and by many of the whig idolators, considered even the superior of the Massachusetts GOBBLER. Having, however from honest convictions, declared his belief in the utility of certain measures recommended in the late message of President Van Buren, he has suddenly dwindled to a pigmy in mind, a pigmy in action, a pigmy in honesty, and a pigmy in every thing which constitutes a "great WHIG statesman" in the eyes of his former admirers, the pure, UNADULTERATED whig radicals of '36. Yet thus it is—

Go with us, we will call you master;
Ay, worship, bow and supplicate your favor,
Desert us—we will d—n you!

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5:

We have the most cheering intelligence from Georgia. Let the Governor's election terminate as it may, the general principles of the Message will be sustained by the great body of the people. Both candidates are uncompromisingly opposed to a National Bank.

Balt. Republican.

There is a great jubilee among the whiggery at the supposed prospect of a division in the Democratic party upon the subject of regulating the currency of the country. Be easy, gentlemen, we believe the Sub-Treasury and State Bank Systems to be constitutional, and either of them preferable to your corrupt and unconstitutional U. S. Bank. Ours is only an honest difference of opinion as to which of the two is most likely to accomplish the ends for which it is intended. We may prefer one or the other, but depend upon it we shall not fall out with either.

Huntsville Democrat

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON, THEMSELVES AGAIN.

A few weeks since the federal party were firing guns over the "GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION" in Hancock and Washington; were by reason of division among the democrats, a federalist slipped into Congress. They told us too, that revolutions never went backwards. These Counties have now given (as we predicted) a majority of 500 votes for the Democracy—larger even than in the contest of 1834. If the Democrats of other sections had been as active and united, the majority this year, in the State, would have overun that of 1834 in the same portion.—Augusta Age.

MAINE AND CONNECTICUT.—The Whigs are claiming victories in the election of town officers in *Connecticut*.—The contest for members of the Legislature in the Spring, will test the strength of parties.

"*No Election of Governor in Maine.*—We have a slip from the Age office, dated 29th ult, in which the returns, revised and corrected, are given from every town and plantation, in the State, with the exception of a very few plantations which in 1836, gave 252 democratic and 57 federal votes. The Age is confident there is no election—the aggregate of votes is as follows:

Parks, 31151—Kent, 31473—Scat. 136.

"What a pity it is that the federalists have burned so much powder for nothing."

LONG ISLAND RACES.—The four mile purse of $1000, run for on Thursday, was won by Mingo beating *Bonny Black*, who was drawn after the first heat. Time 7. 52 1-2. Gipsey was entered but did not start.

Grey kid gloves, sewed with black silk, are all the rage at Paris.

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