...o reduce the foreign debt. Yet exports were smaller than many an- They have also very unexpected- 533,313 less in amount than the ...ng the same quarter. But if ...missions, and profits, as well as ...h stocks of various kinds, are ta- ...mputation, the probabilities are, the foreign debt, so far from having been increased within that period, has been lessened some millions, but not so great an extent as most persons have supposed. In the last report on the finances, some suggestions were made, which further experience has served to verify, respecting the influence which the sudden fall in the price of cotton had exerted during the year in producing commercial embarrassments, as well as a diminution in the value of our exports.

It may be useful to advert a moment to the unusual effect upon both of those subjects, caused by the fluctuations in another article.

In seasons of common crops, and in times when, under the guidance of ordinary prudence, industry was directed more to the cultivation of the soil, the United States were accustomed, under the blessing of Providence, to receive, rather than pay, large sums for the great necessary of life. For a series of many years, the value of the grain and flour imported did not exceed a few thousand dollars, while that exported was, on an average, quite $6,000,000. Sometimes it exceeded even 14,000,000 dollars, and so late as 1833, '34, and 35, amounted to nearly 5,000,000 dollars annual. But in the year ending September 30th, 1837, the exports of them fell off nearly a million, while the imports were augmented in value to the unprecedented amount of more than four and a half millions.

This revulsion, so great and so sudden, from bringing home a small amount to importing so many millions' worth of products, mostly for a single purpose, and that one so important in domestic economy as bread stuffs, was of itself sufficient to create a severe shock.—From whatever cause the necessity of it may have happened, the result conveys warnings which it is believed have recently exerted a salutary influence in aiding to restore a judicious system of agriculture, and to promote an increased attention to habits of productive industry.

A moment's reflection on the detailed effects of the high prices, which attended the revulsion, will show that they and the burdensome change of five or six millions in our exports, must, when united, have affected the pecuniary difficulties of the country, and, indirectly, its trade and currency, much more sensibly than most people have imagined. Besides the grain which is distilled, or employed in the arts, or consumed by domestic animals, it is believed that, on an average, one pound of flour or meal per day to each person is used for bread stuffs alone.

The whole quantity for a population of 15,000,000, would at that rate be nearly 5,500,000,000 lb. a year. At the price of three cents per pound for wheat flour, and only one and a half cents per pound for meal from the cheaper varieties of grain, which is not far from the average of 1834 and 1835, the cost ...d alone, (if only one half the population used wheat flour, and the rest materials less costly,) would be about 124,000,000 dollars. The average price to consumers during ... increased in most places ...ther this great rise ...s, to an undue ...

...of some 20 or 25 millions. The politicians, who will identify themselves with these mercenary schemes, will obtain political power in those sections of the Union, unless the people are made to understand their plans, and are induced to put an extinguisher upon them at the ballot-box."

"One currency for the Government and another for the people," is now the cant phrase upon tongue of every federal whig and conservative throughout the Union. Before the paper bubble burst, they labored with the utmost assiduity to make the people believe that paper was preferable to specie—the columns of their Journals were filled with the praises of bank paper, and the inconveniences of specie. The Government, said they, "may use gold and silver if it chooses, but "the people preferred paper." If their assertions were true we can see no reason for whining because the government still prefers gold and silver. Surely they have not been troubled for the last five months with specie, and have had as much as they desired of their better currency. Were the federalist consistent, we should hear nothing from them about the "injustice of the Government," &c. in this particular. The administration knows no currency but that recognized by the constitution. It is the banks, and not the Government, that wishes to force upon the people a paper currency.

☞ Speaking of the conclusion to which the bank convention came, the New York "American" says:—

"There remains now but one course for the banks of the city and state of New York—that of holding a separate convention, and agreeing for themselves upon a fixed day, which should not be later than the 1st of April or the 1st May, at the very furthest for resuming payments.

"It can be done—it should be done—it MUST be done."

☞ "Penny wise and pound foolish." has been most strongly exemplified in the result of Messrs. Emory and Buchanan's mission. The miserable policy of our State, in refusing to pay the interest on its loans except in depreciated paper at PAR value, has been most justly rewarded. We trust that the Legislature will take measures promptly to redeem the faith of the State and wipe off the stain on its credit.—*Balt. Rep.*

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.—The official return of the votes for the Governor of the State of Alabama, for the next two years are as follows:

Arthur P. Bagby	21,800
Samuel C. Oliver	17,663
Bagby's Majority,	4,137
Total votes in the State	39,463

☞ The Detroit City Bank has commenced operations under the GENERAL BANKING LAW of Michigan which throws the liabilities of the bank upon the PERSONAL responsibility of those interested.

The Journal describes a transparency which was suspended in front of the Galt House, on the evening of the 22d, at the top of which, in large blazing letters, were inscribed the words: "HENRY CLAY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES in 1841"—while on the right appeared the name of "Daniel Webster," and on the left "William H. Harrison," each en-

...t the stars turn black Mr. ...dent."—*Louisville Adver-*

...support the ... that the proclama- It is said by the whigs ...tion of Mr. Van Buren, calling Congress together, was copied VERBATIM ET LITERATIM from Mr. Jefferson's proclamation for the same purpose in 1807. We hope that Mr. Van Buren will always COPY after Mr. Jefferson. —Woodstock Sentinel.

☞ We learn from the "Globe," that resolutions in favor of a divorce of the Government from all banks, were passed by the South Carolina Legislature, by a vote of 109 to 20.

The Farmers & Mechanics Bank at Harford has resumed specie payments on all its notes. Deposites it pays in "current Bank notes."—Jour. Com.

DISSIPATION—THE SOUTH.—The Mobile Examiner in noticing the prevalence of yellow fever in that city, and the *causes* which contributed to its increase, gives the following judicious advice to those who are wont to lead the same dissipated life in a warm, that they had in a northern climate. To the source here ascribed we have no doubt, may be attributed the death of many young men, who seek the South for employment.

"None but the physically blind can avoid the scenes of deep indulgence and general dissipation which daily accelerate the passage of some endeared friend to the silence and decay of an early tomb.—And as a general evil, we are fully persuaded that the supposed predisposition of our climate to disease is incomparably less fearful in its consequences than are those misspent hours and interminable carousals which form a striking feature of almost every southern community.

The natural warmth and buoyancy of our air, awakens congenial feelings in those who respire it; and as if life had let loose all her sweets at once, the incautious victim of his own imprudence, often lets fall and breaks the golden bowl, while endeavoring to drain its honied contents at a draught. And thus it is, that the evils resulting from a wrong use, or rather absolute abuse, of Heaven's richest blessings, are but too frequently alleged to the imperfection of those blessings themselves—as if Heaven had intermingled her best gifts with poison."

RICHES THE TEST OF MERIT.—Nothing daunted by the opprobrium which the promulgation of this anti-republican doctrine has elicited from the intelligence and the liberal, the whigs are determined to be consistent in support of this one favorite measure, at least. Every one who has accepted nomination, in this city and elsewhere, has bound himself, hand and foot, to sustain this LIBERAL principle. The federalists of Troy (according to the Budget) have publicly declared that no man should be allowed to vote who is not worth $250 in freehold property. "This is the old federal doctrine, and our opponents would be very glad to enforce it just now. Let the honest, hard working, but poor man think of this—let the young man who inherited nothing but a good character and a sound mind, and who by his daily toil is striving to get an education to qualify himself for business and usefulness —let the industrious mechanic, whose means are limited, and who depends on his labor for support, think of this doctrine and ponder well and long before they help to elevate men to power, who would crush and grind them in the dust if they only had the opportunity and ability."—N. Y. Daily News.

From the N. York Jour. of Commerce of Wednesday.

LATEST FROM UPPER CANADA.

TORONTO RE-TAKEN BY THE LOYALISTS.—It appears that the immediate cause of the explosion in Upper Canada was an attempt on the part of the government to arrest Mr. McKenzie, one of the leaders of the Liberals or Radical party, on a charge of treason and sedition.

The Burlington Sentinel Extra of the 9th December, contains the proclamation of Lord Gosford authorising the execution of Martial Law in the District of Montreal. The proclamation is dated on the 5th instant.

On the envelope of the slip is written:—"Papineau's wife died Thursday."

In the skirmish near Missiskuoy Bay on the 5th inst. M. Buchet, the editor of the Quebec Liberal a talented and spirited Patriot leader, was severely wounded and taken prisoner. In this skirmish the insurgents lost their two field pieces, and several men killed or missing.

From the Buffalo Daily Journal Extra.
7 P. M. Friday, Dec. 8.

We have been favoured with a copy of a letter, of the date of Dec. 7, from Toronto, which states that at the time of writing the letter (about noon) the government forces were engaged with the patriots, about two miles from the city of Toronto, from which place they had been driven.

The express who brought the letter, further states that he came out of the city with the troops, and that before he passed them three rounds had been fired upon the rebels.

Another letter from Toronto states that there were then in Toronto, in the opinion of the writer, at least twenty royalists to one patriot. This we doubt much, however.

From all information that we have gleaned we consider this movement of the reformers, not only ill timed, but also extremely ill-managed. Had they pushed ahead, immediately after taking possession of Toronto; there would have been little opposition of moment, to them in upper Providence. Some of the royal militia would not obey the government orders to turn out, and few volunteered, such was the general panic. It was found however, that the patriots were from cause, remaining inactive, in their fears dispelled, and numerous reinforcements were obtained

Mr. Mackenzie, we now learn, commanded the reformers in person.

We have also before us a proclamation by Sir F. B. Head, which is full of royal expressions and praise of the bravery, &c. of the royalist volunteers.

He also offers a reward of "1000 pounds to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE; and 500 pounds to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, DAVID GIBSON—or SAMUEL LOUNT—or JESSE FLOYD—or SILAS FLETCHER—and the same reward and a free pardon will be given to any of their accompliances, who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crime of Murder or Arson."

"And all but the leaders above named," continues this proclamation, "who have been seduced to join this unnatural rebellion, are hereby called to their duty to their Sovereign to obey the laws—and to live henceforward as loyal and faithful subjects—and they will find ...ent of their Queen as indulgent as

...effect of this repulse will be, it is difficult to conjecture. Our opinion, however, that it will retard, but not entirely prevent the revolutionary movements of the disaffected.

The *tri-coloured flag* was hoisted at Chippewa, (U. C.) yesterday, as we have been informed.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Families from Canada are flying in consternation from the seat of war, and are settling down among us. The men, both Loyalist and Patriots, seem resolve to stay and abide the issue. The roads in every direction are guarded, and the first salutation a traveller to the province meets with, is "stand."—*Franklin Republican*

From the St. Lawrence Republican Extra.

OGDENSBURG, N. YORK,
Friday Evening, Dec. 8.

The steamboat Kingston arrived, express, at Prescott, bringing important intelligence of the first blow for liberty having been struck in the Upper Province. An attempt was made to arrest Mr. Mackenzie for treason or sedition, by the officers of the Government, supported by the militia, when the people arose in their might and released the prisoner, and discomfited the myrmidons of irresponsible power, with the loss of colonel of militia, and five men killed, and a captain and several men wounded.

We have the report from authentic source that the Glengary militia, whose colonels proffered their regiments to Lord Gosford, have to a man refused to march, and it is said cooled the ardour of some of their ultra loyal officers by an immersion in the St. Lawrence.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

By papers received in Washington from the city of Mexico to the 21 of November, we learn that President BUSTAMENTE has recomposed his Ministry, by the appointment of the following persons: JOSE MARIA BOCANEGRA, Minister of Foreign Relations. MANUEL MARIA PEREZ, Minister of Finance. JOSE ANTONIO ROMERO, Minister of the Interior and Justice. IGNACIO MORAY VILLAMIL, Minister of War and Marine.

Symptoms of dismemberment are manifesting themselves in various parts of the Republic. At a meeting held at Arispe, the capital of the Department of Gonora, an address to the native was prepared and signed by many persons, proposing that Gonora might be allowed peaceably to secede from the Republic, and to form its own Government independently, upon certain conditions on its part such as bearing a part of the national debt, furnishing contingents to the army for a certain number of years after the separation, etc.—*Globe.*

A BROAD HINT.—The editor of the Dedham Patriot takes the following novel method of dunning his delinquent subscribers:

"The Editor's boots are wearing out at the toes, and the heel taps are coming off—and he wants 25 bushels of potatoes for winter. 'Twice seven are fourteen; if seven subscribers should pay up now, the editor might buy some boots and potatoes—that's a fact!"

DIVORCE OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM BANKS—The Globe in remarking on an article in the Richmond Enquirer says that "the recommendation of the President to redeem the Government from all dependence on Banks, state or national, so far from losing ground, has we believe, gained strength in both branches of Congress."

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1837.

☞ The Western Mail had not arrived at the time of our paper going to press last night, (12 o'clock,) which will account for any deficiency of matter that may occur in this day's publication.

We are indebted to the Hon. JOHN S. SPENCE for public documents, for which he will accept our thanks.

The Executive Council of Maryland, meets on Thursday next, the 21st instant.

☞ We present to our readers to-day a portion of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall conclude it in our next. There are several important documents accompanying the President's Message, all of which we shall, with as little delay as possible, place before our readers.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We acknowledge the receipt of the December No. of this interesting Magazine. It is embellished with a steel engraved portrait of D'Israeli, and an engraved title page. It contains many excellent original articles and fully sustains the high reputation which it has long enjoyed.

☞ No little excitement was created in this town on Saturday last, by the arrival, on the evening before, of a suspicious individual from Baltimore. He represented himself as a "travelling preacher," and was hospitably received and entertained by one of our citizens, until he avowed himself an Abolitionist, when he was politely requested to depart. But circumstances strengthened suspicion, and he was brought before the Prosecuting Attorney, and duly examined. He disclaimed any intention of creating an excitement upon the subject of Abolitionism, & represented himself as travelling in the capacity of a preacher, without, however, any temporal power so to do. There appearing no evidence sufficiently strong to hold the venerable gentleman in durance vile, he was suffered to depart on the following morning, after spending the night with Sheriff Harrington. We were not present at his examination, and only give the particulars as we heard them represented by others. But we see nothing in the course pursued by those having the authority to examine him, but what we think perfectly correct. We should have an eye on those itinerant philanthropists who have such an abiding sympathy for our colored population, and bear in mind, that a saintly garb sometimes masks a foul heart.

☞ The Legislature of Maryland convenes on Monday next. The session will be one of much interest. Subjects of the deepest importance will arise for discussion, in which the interest of the State is deeply involved. Among the most prominent are—the *Reform Bill*, passed at the last session, and which only awaits the ratification by the approaching one, to become a law—the *suspension* of specie payments by the Banks—the election of a U. S. *Senator* to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gov. Kent—and several other matters of minor importance but of equal interest. On the first of these it is at present unnecessary to speak; the people being deeply sensible of the wrongs under which they have too long patiently submitted, await the issue with the most absorbing interest. Republicanism and Reform *must* triumph. The suspension of specie payments by the Banks, must be legalized or their charters forfeited. The former will be done, we presume, as a matter of safety and protection to the interests involved.—Such a law, however, we are inclined to view as clearly *ex-post facto*, by being enacted after the act itself. But there exists a difference in opinion on the subject yet to be decided, whether an *ex post facto* act extends to civil as well as criminal matters. One thing is however clear—the Banks of the State must be protected where they have not grossly or palpably evaded the law further than that of suspending payments in gold and silver.

☞ We are gratified to find the report of the death of the Hon. B. W. LEIGH contradicted, and that he has partially recovered from his illness.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Georgia, to prevent the circulation of bank notes, issued by the late Bank of the United States.

☞ It is reported in some of the New York papers, says the Baltimore Republican, that the Phenix Bank of that city has determined to resume specie payments on the 10th of February, and that other banks will immediately follow the example.

A slip from the office of the Portsmouth Va. Times contains the details of an unfortunate accident on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, by which fifteen or eighteen passengers were more or less injured, two of which have since died. Among the passengers was Senator PRESTON, who fortunately escaped without injury.

MADNESS.—A clergyman of Boston has signified his readiness to repair to Alton, Illinois, and enter upon the duties of Editor of the Alton Observer, an Abolition paper—which was recently mobbed, & its editor Mr. Lovejoy, murdered.

☞ Charles D. Coffin is elected the Congressional Representative of the 17th district in Ohio, by a majority of 59, in the place of Mr. Loomis, resigned. Both are Whigs. This is trumpeted as a wonderful victory—wherefore, we are unable to divine.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—IF TRUE!—The Baltimore Chronicle says of its Washington Correspondent, what distinguishes him from most "Washington Correspondents" is, that whatever he states may be entirely relied upon.

This writer of veracity has already been introduced to the people of Talbot, over the signature of "Stenographicus."

The Rev. LEVI R. REESE has been elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives, and the Rev. Mr. SLICER to the Senate.

Backing out movements in Virginia.—The Conservatives in old Albermarle county, have called a meeting against the sub-treasury scheme of Martin Van Buren.—*Whig paper.*

A little less hurry would have saved the trouble of penning the above paragraph, for it appears when Court day came the conservative meeting was abandoned, and the Whigs then organized themselves and passed resolutions, containing of course the usual slang of the opposition against the measures recommended by the President. Such "backing out movements" argue but little for the prospects of the many factions which compose the great Whig family.

MR. PRENTICE of the Louisville Journal declines acceding to the proposals of his friends at Washington—"the most *enlightened!* and *patriotic!* portion of the most enlightened body in the world" as he styles them,—to take charge of the new Whig paper about to be established at the seat of the General Government. Mr. Haughton, of the Boston Atlas, is said to be the only prominent applicant now, and by way of showing off his capability to perform the dirty work of the Opposition, we give the following specimen on the authority of the Boston Post.

"*All the decency.*"—The Atlas calls THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES an "INSOLENT TRADUCER"—"SORDID AND VENAL," and charges him with uttering "A BASE, DELIBERATE, AND CONSCIOUS FALSEHOOD!"

THE U. S. BANK.—Our readers are already aware that the late Bank Convention held in the city of New York, done nothing towards bringing about a resumption of specie payments. Much has been attributed to the course of Mr. Biddle in this matter by his own party papers. And to show that he does not escape even at their hands listen to the Albany Journal, a violent Whig paper.

"But that the Bank of the U. States, on which we were looking for a healthful and currency, should ... to accomplish that object, ... indeed matter of surprise and regret! The public will soon loose both their respect for, and their confidence in a United States Bank which refuses to aid the efforts of the State Banks in establishing a specie basis for their paper circulation. The American people will not allow inconvertible paper to be imposed upon them as a currency, any longer than the exigencies of the times and the condition of the country, require such a sacrifice from them. It is generally understood that the United States Bank has been coining money during the past two years. Its reluctance to exchange a portion of that coin to redeem its faith and discharge its duty to the public, will be a fruitful subject of remark and inquiry."

☞ Another outrage has been recently committed by the Mexicans at the Mole at Vera Cruz, upon an officer of the U. S. ship Natchez. It appears that the officer was sent on shore with a communication for the American Consul, when he was arrested under an alledged order from the superior authorities, by the captain of the port, and detained under the pretext that he should have reported himself to the commanding general. After a vexatious detention, he was finally released and permitted to visit the Consul. Those insulting miscreants should be taught what they have yet to learn—that an officer of the U. S. in his official capacity is not to be insulted with impunity.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—We learn that Com. Jones has been compelled to leave the Exploring Squadron, on account of ill health; and great fears are entertained that he will be unable to rejoin the expedition at all. This will necessarily cause some further delay.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10, 1837.

It is known that at the late Medical Convention held in this city, that sundry resolutions were adopted, and among them, numbers highly creditable to the motives of the proposers and useful to the profession. I am however of the number of those who are of opinion that it would have been better had the proceedings been unalloyed by the introduction into its deliberations, of any of those exciting discussions respecting the Medical University of Maryland, which have lately agitated the public mind. Any proceedings on this subject were necessarily of an *ex parte* character. The Governors and Trustees of that Institution had *no* representative for their views in the Convention, the more especially as its avowed objects were of a different character. It is natural that in a deliberative body, gentlemen should assent to propositions from other gentlemen, but where legal points form the subject matter in litigation, the proper tribunal for its decision is the judiciary and not the legislature. If however the legislature should be requested to take up this subject and resolve itself into a high court, why should not the facts on the other side of the question be first stated before any decision is had. Into the origination, conducting and passing of this resolution memorializing the Legislature, I have not yet inquired, but when I consider the numerous causes of personal feuds that exist among a certain few in the city of Baltimore, around about the purlieus of the University, I cannot but fear that the proceeding has been deficient of that amount of discussion which is requisite to give it a proper validity. As a native of the Eastern Shore, I protest solemnly against it. I believe that on a due examination of *facts*, that the University of Maryland will be proved to have been administered in the wisest mode, and that its late disturbances are all attributable to the unwarrantable personalities of a few interested professional gentry whose sense of self importance far outstripped the bounds of reason. The present cheering prospects of the University and the firm standing which it has assumed, as well as the admitted qualifications of its present lecturers, confirm in full the views I have taken.

A friend to the old University of Maryland.

CONGRESS.

We take from the Globe the following Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress on the date respectively attached to each

DECEMBER 11th.—Several matters of great general interest and importance were brought before the consideration of the Senate to-day. Among them was an interesting memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the passage of a law ordering United States marshals to direct the execution of criminals sentenced to death, by United States courts within prison yards, as is the practice in regard to crimnals executed in pursuance of the judgment of State tribunals. The memorial entered into an eloquent detail of the bad effects that have resulted from public exhibitions of this character. Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill, the same as that reported at the special session, and which then passed the Senate, to refund the duties paid on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York. A bill to repeal the laws authorizing the establishment of the Express Mail, was introduced by Mr. CRITTENDEN. A resolution was also introduced by him and adopted, after modifications suggested by Messrs. CLAY and GRUNDY, directing the Postmaster General to report the receipts and expenditures on the Express Mail establishment, its proposed extension, etc. A memorial in reference to imprisonment for debt was presented by Mr. TALLMADGE.

DECEMBER 13.—The bill for the relief of distressed navigators on our coast during the winter, received its final reading and passed in the Senate to-day. We trust it may receive the speedy action of the House. The bill to remit the duties on goods destroyed during the great fire in New York, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It is, in all respects, the same as the bill which passed the Senate during the special session, but which remained among the unfinished business of the House. [illegible]

...ATE.

The ... with the ... the resolutions ... following ... Senate for the present session.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, Clay, of Kentucky, Rives and King.

On Finance—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.

On Commerce—Messrs. King of Alabama, Davis, Brown, Ruggles, and Norvell.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange, and Pierce.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay of Alabama, Allen, and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Martin, and Lyon.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown, and Niles.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Spence, and Young.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell, and Smith, of Connecticut.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Grundy, Morris, Wall, Clayton, and Strange.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Rives, Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, and Williams.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith of Connecticut, Spence, Linn, McKean, and Black.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Allen.

On Militia.—Messrs. Wall, Swift, Clay of Alabama, Mouton, and Smith of Indiana.

On Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs. Ruggles, Strange, Davis, Prentiss, and Robinson.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, McKean, Nicholas, Young, and Lyon.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, Prentiss, Pierce, Roane, and Williams.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Roane, Williams, Nicholas, Spence and Bayard.

To audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. McKean, Fulton, and Black.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Smith of Indiana, and Norvell.

It is gratifying to see the health of Mr. CUTHBERT restored, and that he is able to resume his seat in the Senate. Protracted indisposition prevented his attendance throughout the called session. The rumor of his resignation grew out of the apprehension that his health would not be firm enough to enter on the duties of his station. We rejoice on his own account, and the cause of the Democracy, that it has proved otherwise.

MONOMANIA.—The federals have cheered each other so much that they really believe the democratic party annihilated; that nothing is left for them to do but to take the reins of government into their own hands, and guide the chariot according to their own wishes. The only question to be settled now is, who shall be their president. The different factions have already begun a family quarrel in behalf of their favorite sons—this settled, they think themselves safe. Let them dream on—the democracy will wake them in time to find themselves buried in their imaginary castles.

Cleaveland Herald.

Marriage Extraordinary. We copy the following notice from the Indiana American, as a specimen of how they do things in Hoosierland.—*Cin. Whig.*

MARRIED.—On the 5th of October, by Daniel Wilson, Esq. Mr. TIMOTHY GREEN,

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