

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

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Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr Rives gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to bring in a bill designating the funds to be received by Government in payment of public dues. Mr Rives observed, that he had, on a former day, intimated his intention of proposing a bill of this description himself, in the event that no similar bill should be reported by the Committee on Finance. He viewed the neglect of this highly important subject likely to be of such serious consequence to the community at large, that he felt himself bound to act on the occasion by bringing in a bill calculated to do justice to the People in this particular.

The following joint resolution from the House of Representatives was then taken up and adopted unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules, to wit: No spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited in the Capitol or on the grounds adjacent.

The bill for the issue of Treasury notes having been postponed to this day, in order to give Mr Calhoun an opportunity of preparing an amendment, and of offering his sentiments generally upon the subject, was now resumed by the Senate.

Mr Calhoun then rose and addressed the Senate in a speech, occupying between one and two hours.

On concluding his speech, Mr Calhoun submitted his amendment, which provided that from and after the first of January next, three-fourths of the money due to the Government may be paid in notes of specie paying banks; that from and after the 1st of January 1839, one half might be paid in such notes, one quarter after the 1st of January, 1840, and that from and after the 1st of January 1841, all sums due the Government for customs, lands, &c. shall be paid only in the legal currency of the United States, or in such notes, bills, &c. as should by law be ordered.

Mr Webster rose, and inquired of Mr. C. to what bill it was proposed to make this an amendment.

Mr Benton replied, to one called the divorce bill between the Government and the banks, which he said was just ahead.

Mr Benton, after expressing his entire concurrence in the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, sent to the Chair two amendments of his own, which he said comprised the substance of the bill introduced by him two years ago. "To re-establish the constitutional currency of the country." His first amendment provides that after a day to be specified, all the public dues should be paid in gold and silver only, and in Treasury notes and land scrip, as might by law be authorized; and the second provides that after the resumption of specie payments by the banks, the Treasury should begin with specie payments.

These amendments, together with Mr. Calhoun's, were ordered to be printed. Mr Benton then proceeded to make some remarks on the bill before the Senate.

Mr Calhoun rose to move that the bill be so amended as to prevent the allowance of interest on the notes to be issued by the Treasury, but yielded the floor to Mr Walker, who said he had all along intended to offer a similar amendment, and would now (by leave of Mr. C.) do so. Mr W. then proceeded to argue in support of his amendment at considerable length.

After some discussion (to be given hereafter) between Messrs Wright, Calhoun, King, of Georgia, Webster, and Walker, the latter gentleman modified his motion so as to reduce the maximum interest of six per cent proposed to be authorized, to three per cent; and

The question being taken on this amendment, it was rejected as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Black, Calhoun, McKean, Strange, Walker, Young—6.

Nays—Messrs Allen, Bayard, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright—40.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—42.

Nays—Messrs Clay, of Kentucky, Crittenden, Preston, Southard, Spence—5.

The bill extending the time for the payment of Merchants' Revenue bonds, was next taken up.

Mr Webster rose for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the bill, in which, after reflection, he hoped the Chairman of the Committee (Mr Wright) would concur. The bill proposed a delay of six months; but unless a longer period should be granted, it would be utterly impracticable to compel payment. By this provision, large sums would fall due in October, in November, in December, and in January. It was to be considered that the obligors on these bonds could not pay them, unless they had time to receive their own dues; and the exchanges and business of the country were so much obstructed, and so fallen off from their usual amount, that they could not pay the Government even on that account with their usual promptitude. If the Government pressed them, they would be compelled to press their customers in

the interior, and they, in turn, to press the People generally. It was a question, therefore, whether these debts had not thus become a matter of public interest and importance.

All, Mr. W. doubted not, might be paid promptly. But a reasonable time must be given. It had been suggested that the bonds, if necessary, might be renewed; but there were objections to that expedient; it was at best a troublesome and expensive process. On the whole, with a desire that there should be no absolute pressure and that no extraordinary indulgence should be granted, Mr. W. would assume the medium of the two periods which had been suggested, and propose an extension of nine months instead of six, as now in the bill. In the mean time, if that should be deemed insufficient, it would at least give ample time and opportunity for bringing the subject again before Congress at the ensuing session. Mr W. would be extremely gratified if the Chairman of the Committee would assent to this amendment.

Mr Wright said he had received a memorial from merchants of New York, strongly urging an extension of twelve months; and they had stated a single fact which must have a great influence on Congress in this matter; which was, that the principal importations took place semi-annually; and at such times, that the six months in the bill would bring the Government demands upon them when they were most pressed for money, whereas, nine months would bring them to the period when they had the least call for money. Mr W. believed the Treasury would not be essentially incumbered by this arrangement, and he was therefore in favor of a change of the time to nine months.

Mr Sevier called for the yeas and nays on the question, which were ordered, and it was carried in the affirmative—yeas 44, nays 1—Mr Sevier only voting in the negative.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for adjusting the remaining claims on the late deposit banks was next taken up, on motion of Mr Walker. The bill was so amended as to extend the periods of two, five, and eight months, to four, six, and nine months, respectively, and it was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to consider as in Committee of the Whole, the bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes.

Mr Buchanan said he relied so much on the benefit of this bill to the country, that he wished to record his vote in its favor. He, therefore, called for the yeas and nays on its engrossment: which were ordered.

Mr Clay, of Kentucky, said he was entirely in favor of the object of the bill, and thought it would be beneficial ultimately, to the commerce of the country, and immediately to the manufacturers and other interests. He would, therefore, vote on it with pleasure. He suggested, however, that it was proper to strike out the exception in relation to fruits.

Mr Calhoun said it appeared to him that the bill required more consideration, and that it ought to be postponed to the regular session. He moved therefore, to postpone it to the first Monday in December.

Mr Wright said this was not one of the bills peculiarly connected with the supply of the Treasury. He was, however, ready to act on it now, but was willing to acquiesce in the will of the Senate respecting it.

Mr Buchanan said he should vote against its postponement. The question had long been agitated whether it was not better that every interest should conform to the laws and usages of every other commercial country, so that goods might be deposited in the warehouses. Mr B. was always prepared to vote for the proposition; and one reason for delaying the bonds was, that, hereafter, no such question could arise. He would indulge the merchants to the greatest extent on condition that this was the last call from them. A similar favor had been shown to the purchasers of the public lands, and Mr B. thought it equally due to the merchants. So far as he understood, there was not one merchant now in this city who was opposed to its passage.

Mr Calhoun said the situation of himself and the Senator differed. He had studied the subject, and had satisfied himself that the bill would be beneficial; and for him there might be sufficient reasons for such a conclusion. But Mr C. hoped that he would not, therefore, call upon others to vote without understanding the subject. He thought the request to postpone perfectly reasonable, that others might be as well informed as he on the subject.

Mr Buchanan said he had such perfect reliance on the information and intelligence of the Senator, that he believed his mind would be opposed to the bill on the first of December as much as now. He despaired of a change in its favor by that time. He called for the yeas and nays on the question of postponement, which were ordered.

Mr King of Alabama, said he thought the bill would be advantageous, and he was not prepared to go against it. He would move, however, to postpone it till Monday next.

Mr Calhoun accepted this modification, though he still thought it ought not to be acted on till the next session; and the bill, Mr Buchanan assenting was postponed till Monday next.

On motion of Mr Wright, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives.

A number of petitions and remonstrances were presented against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and for the establishment of a Bank of the U. States.

Amongst the petitions on the former subject, Mr Adams presented, in succession, about eighty different petitions, (of which it has been found impossible to obtain a list for this day's paper) which were under the rule, all ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Adams then proposed to offer to the consideration of the House the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the power of annexing the People of any independent foreign State 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."

The Speaker decided that the motion was at this hour, out of order, and that therefore, it could not now be either received or read.

The standing committees being called upon,

Mr Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Senate's bill "to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States," without amendment, and it was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr C. further reported a bill "to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores and for other purposes," which was read twice, and received the same destination.

Also, a bill "to revoke the charters of such banks in the District of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time, and to suppress the circulation of small notes therein;" which had the same reference.

Mr C. stated that the Committee had received from the Department of War a communication, stating there were not in the Treasury funds to carry on the war in Florida; and thereupon asked leave to report a bill for that purpose.

Leave having been given, Mr C. reported a bill "making an additional appropriation for the prevention and suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837." The bill was read at large, and then referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. [It proposes to appropriate \$1,600,000.]

Mr C. further moved a resolution, directed by the same committee to be ordered, fixing the daily hour for the meeting of the House at 10 o'clock A. M., till further ordered.

On motion of Mr Harlan, it was amended so as to fix the hour at 11; and in this form was agreed to by the House. The following resolution moved on Wednesday by Mr Loomis of New York, having been read, was passed.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury prepare and report to this House as soon as may be convenient, a statement showing what methods have been adopted for the safe keeping of the public funds, since the first organization of the Government under the Constitution; the length of time that each method has been in use, designating the several changes, and when made, and what losses under each method have been sustained by the Treasury, in consequence of defalcation of agents or officers so entrusted with the funds for safe keeping.

Mr Cambreleng now moved the orders of the day, but withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr Gholson, who offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be instructed to report upon the certificate of election of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, the members elect from Mississippi, whether they are members of the 25th Congress or not; and that said committee take into consideration the proclamation of his Excellency Charles Lynch, Governor of said State, and the writ of election issued in accordance with said proclamation, on the 13th day of June, 1837; and also, the act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, entitled "An act to regulate elections," approved March 2, 1833.

The resolution was agreed to. Mr Garland now asked leave to lay on the table, and have printed the following counter project, which he intended hereafter to move as a substitute for the plan proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to effect the collection of the public revenue of the U. States whether arising from duties, taxes, debts, or sales of land, in the manner and on the principles herein provided; that is, that no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money payable for lands, shall be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States, under the following restrictions and conditions in regard to such notes, to wit: from and after the passage of this act, the notes of no bank which shall issue or circulate bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars shall be received on account of the public dues; and from and after the day of — the notes of no bank which shall issue or circulate bills or notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall be so receivable; and from and after the day of — the like prohibition shall be extended to the notes of all banks issuing or circulating bills of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no notes shall be received by the collectors or receivers of the public money, which the banks in which they are to be deposited under the supervision and control of the Treasury Department, shall not agree to pass to the credit of the United States as cash: Provided, That if any deposit bank shall refuse to receive and pass to the credit of the United States, as cash, any notes receivable under the provisions of this act, which said bank in the ordinary course of business receives on general deposit, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to withdraw the public deposits from said bank; nor shall the notes of any bank be received, which shall not be received by the State Government in which it is issued in payment of its revenue.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select such State Banks as depositories of the public money, as, from their location, shall be most convenient for the fiscal operations of the Government, and the commercial intercourse of the country, not exceeding — in number.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in all cases, to require of the banks to be retained, or hereafter selected as depositories of the public money, ample and approved collateral security for the safe keeping and faithful repayment of all such sums of the public money as are or shall be deposited with them, which security shall be annually renewed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary may in his discretion, whenever the circulation of any deposit bank shall exceed three times the amount of its actual specie capital, discontinue such bank as a depository of the public money, and the receipt of its notes in payment of the public revenue.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any of the banks which have suspended specie payments, the notes of which, previous to said suspension, were received in payment of the public revenue, shall bona fide resume specie payments one month previous to the day of — then and in that case it shall be the duty of the collectors and receivers of the public money to receive the notes of such bank or banks in payment of the public revenue, under the restrictions and limitations herein before prescribed. But the bills or notes of any bank failing to resume its notes in specie as aforesaid, within the time limited, shall not be there after received in payment of the public dues as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, if he shall deem it expedient, to continue as depositories of the public money any bank which has suspended specie payments as aforesaid, under such limitations and conditions as he may prescribe.

The paper was ordered to be printed. Mr Everett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement of the number of Indians employed in the military service of the United States since the commencement of the present Seminole war, and copies of all orders and instructions under which Indians have been employed, or have been directed to be employed in the military service of the United States since the commencement of said war.

The resolution would regularly lie one day on the table, but was agreed to by general consent, without that delay.

Mr Patton, before the House should go to the Orders of the Day, wished to inquire of the Chairman, or some member of the Judiciary Committee, whether the House was to expect from that committee any report on the subject of the President's recommendation touching a bankruptcy law?

No response was given to this inquiry. The House then, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Haynes, of Gen. in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill from the Senate postponing the fourth instalment of deposits with the States.

The bill having been read,

Mr Dawson, of Geo., moved to amend it by substituting for it the following: A Bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the expenditure of fifteen millions of dollars from unexpended balances of appropriations, and to require the execution of the deposit law of June, 1836.

Inasmuch as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to the House of Representatives on the 14th day of September, 1837, states the fact, that on that day there remained of unexpended balances of appropriations of the past and present years, the sum of twenty-four millions seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, and that fifteen millions of dollars would not be required during the present year of said sum for public uses.

1. Be it therefore enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to suspend the expenditure of fifteen millions of dollars of the unexpended balances of appropriations of the past and present years, and that said sum be placed in the Treasury for the purpose and use of the Government.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, to suspend the said sum of fifteen millions from such of said unexpended appropriations which in his judgment shall least affect the public interest.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to carry fully into execution the deposit act of June, 1836; and that all laws contravening the provisions of this act be repealed so far, and no farther.

A debate took place on this motion, of which some account will be hereafter given. The committee rose without taking the question.

Mr. Cambreleng presented the following statements, prepared by himself, to show the state of the Treasury:

Estimated State of the Treasury, on the 1st of October.

Specie fund in the land offices & banks, \$700,000

Specie fund in the Mint, 800,000

Balances due from banks which will remain undrawn on the 1st October, 5,000,000

Instalment due from the Bank of the United States on the 1st October, deducting the amount paid through an arrangement with the Navy Department, about 1,500,000

Available & unavailable funds, \$8,000,000

Deduct the sums which will not be available either for deposit or for current expenses of Government for some time to come, viz:

Employed in the Mint for the purchase of bullion, &c. which cannot be applied to any immediate use, 500,000

Of the five millions due from banks, only \$750,000 are due from bank east and north of Virginia, and but \$250,000 from other banks which can be considered available leaving wholly unavailable in remote banks, 4,000,000

It is understood that the Bank of the U. States has become the purchaser of Treasury transfer drafts to the States, (presuming that they were, like other drafts, receivable in payment for public dues,) to meet the instalment due on the 1st October, whether they are received or not—the fund will be unavailable—in the one case the claim continues on the U. States Bank, and in

the other the balance due from the State banks is increased to the amount of \$1,500,000

6,000,000

2,000,000

Of which there is in specie 1,000,000

Balance due from non specie paying banks 1,000,000

Probable state of the Treasury in the last quarter of the year, including unavailable funds, or all funds which cannot be applied to the current expenses of Government.

Balance in the Treasury 1st October—

In specie \$1,000,000

In banks 1,000,000

Receivable from public lands, probably less, but may be 1,000,000

Current receipts from customs, bonds, cash duties, &c. if the payment of the bonds be postponed, and not including suspended bonds, 1,000,000

Suspended bonds, payable from the middle of November to 1st January 1,900,000

Receipts from miscellaneous sources 100,000

4,000,000

\$6,000,000

The expenditures during the last quarter, estimated at the monthly rates for the first eight months of the year, will be \$9,000,000

Extraordinary appropriations, which will immediately be required for the Florida war, 1,600,000

Allowance for drafts on banks (four and a half millions outstanding) which have been issued, and which may be returned in the last quarter in payment of public dues instead of money, besides the million and a half purchased by the United States Bank, 500,000

Balance required to be in the Treasury to meet contingent demands, (particularly necessary when the outstanding appropriations amount to twenty-four millions,) and excluding the additional half million allowed by law for the use of the mint, 4,000,000

\$15,100,000

Deduct the available means in fourth quarter, 6,000,000

Amount to be provided \$9,100,000

These statements were ordered to be printed; and

The House adjourned.

A CARD.

MR. HENRY DIELMAN, of Washington, most respectfully informs the Public of Alexandria, that he has resumed his residence in Music.

Mr. D. can be seen at his residence in the first ward, 15th street, next door to Mrs. J. M. Cutts, Washington, or any applications left at Miss Coleman's Seminary, will be thankfully received and personally attended to. sept 15—tf

New and Cheap Fall Goods.

GEORGE C. HARVEY has just received a handsome assortment of new fall Goods, which he will dispose of very low for cash or to punctual customers, having purchased a considerable portion of them at a great sacrifice. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate the different articles on hand, as he hopes his friends and patrons will call and examine for themselves. sept 6—eo2w

A Valuable Shad and Herring Fishery.

THE Shad and Herring Fishery, hauling for the last three years by Mr Geo. Milburn, at the mouth of Potomack creek, on the Potomac, in Charles county, Md., will be rented for a term of years, to a good, responsible and experienced fisherman. It is among the most valuable fisheries on the Potomack River. For terms apply to the subscriber in Washington City, D. C. WM. L. BRENT. aug 19—eo1f

A GOOD FARM WANTED.

I WILL exchange town property for a good farm, and will receive the difference or pay it according to valuation. It must be in a genteel part of the country and healthy. For further particulars inquire at this office—it by letter, postage paid. july 19—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to sell a part of the tract of land known by the name of Mount Erin, on which 1 reside; which part contains by actual survey 116 acres, 3 rods, and 10 poles, and is divided into two lots by the Gravelled Road, leading from Hunting Creek bridge to Dogue Run; the first of which lots contains 74 acres; and bounded by the said Gravelled Road, the Mount Vernon road, and the land of John R. Collard, and is nearly all in wood. The second lot, which is immediately opposite the first, on the North West side of the Gravelled Road, adjoining the land lately owned by A. C. Cazenove, and now by Francis Ashford; contains 42 acres, 3 rods, and 10 poles; one third of which, by estimation, is also in wood. This land is pleasantly situated, not more than two miles and a half from the Market House of Alexandria. It is thought to be well adapted to plaster and clover. From its proximity to Alexandria, and being remarkably healthy,—in an agreeable neighborhood, it would be a delightful summer residence for a family, or families in town. I will sell the whole, or each lot separately if desired. An accurate plat of the premises may be seen at this office, and the land will be shown on application to the subscriber. FRANCES M. TRACY. may 30—eo1f

GROUND RENTS.

CASH will be paid for well secured Ground Rent. Apply at this office. aug 28—4f

PAMPHLETS

Handsomely Executed at his Office.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20.

The Office of the Alexandria Gazette, is removed to the corner of Fairfax and Prince streets.

Mr. Calhoun gave an exposition of his views, on Monday, in the Senate. His proposition, as far as it went, will be found under the appropriate head. We never heard this distinguished man & statesman with so little satisfaction. On other occasions, even when we most differed with him, when he sought to uphold the political heresy of nullification, and to set up the will and action of a single State above the law which governs all the States, we found him clearer and more lucid than he was on Monday. At that many of his opinions were unsound—many of his conclusions correct—and many of his arguments able—he seemed to labor under the difficulty of having no regular well digested plan of his own on which to build up a subject for that which he would destroy. He went distinctly for a divorce of the government from all banking institutions; he went against a National Bank—he went for a Sub Treasury system; how that system was to be regulated, directed, and used, he did not say; nor did he seem to have made up his own mind fully with regard to it.

Mr. Calhoun admits that credit is necessary for trade and commerce, and that banks will continue to be created by the States. Will he tell us then, or will any one tell us, how, when the government is "divorced from the banks," and receives its dues only in gold and silver, we can get over the difficulty of having one currency for the people and another for the government—specie for the government officers, and tags for the merchants, traders and mechanics?

Mr. Calhoun was not loco-loco in his ideas, but yet the tendency of what he said was to strengthen that faction.

Mr. Calhoun professes in the ground he assumes to stand on the state rights principles. We cannot see why or how.

The public was evidently disappointed at the speech and the proposition offered. Whether reasonable or not in their expectations, a large crowd of most respectable citizens from all parts of the Union assembled at the Capitol, expecting to hear a distinct and substantive project from Mr. Calhoun covering the whole ground and containing his own opinions as to what was best to be done in the present crisis, and also a plan for the future action of the government. We were ourselves, satisfied that Mr. Calhoun had adopted the Sub-Treasury scheme, as anxious to hear him give the details of such a scheme, which would prevent the accumulation of power in the hands of the Executive. This remains to be done. He must not be surprised, therefore, to find even those who have great confidence in him, but now, when they see and know how he will solve the problem before the people.

MAINE ELECTION.—The most wonderful and astounding political revolution has taken place in the State of Maine. The accounts received yesterday, all confirm the news that the Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. Kent, has been elected.

All the towns in the State have heard from but eight, and they say thus:—

For Edward Kent, (Whig) 21000

For Gorham Parks, (V. E.) 3000

Majority for Kent, 18000

The eight towns to be heard from last year for Kent 109—Doubtless this year they will be nearly balanced.

The following statement is given of the political complexion of the Legislature:

THE LEGISLATURE.—Four Whigs were sent to the Senate in Lincoln, 3 in Kennebec; 2 in Somerset, and 2 in Hancock and Washington—11.