ing back to my seat here to vote on every important measures then pending, and in regard to which friends had written to me to lose no time. When I arrived in Baltimore, on a Sunday evening, being in company with the distinguished and honorable gentleman who represented at that time the city of Philadelphia in the other House of Congress, we found, on landing from his boat, and repairing to the hotel, a collection of people, assembled without our procurement or knowledge. We each addressed a few observations to them on the absorbing public topics which had drawn them together; and this we felt bound to do out of respect to them, and as the readiest mode of restoring to the day the quiet and repose which are so important to its proper observance. But no such language and no such sentiment as the member has quoted or alluded to to-day escaped from either of us. I should not, of course, have noticed in my place here the original slander if it had not been alluded to by others.

Mr. CLAY, of Ala., said he did not allude to Mr. WEBSTER. The story had been told of the other gentleman.

Mr. WEBSTER said he pronounced the whole story a vile slander, whether reported of himself or his friend. Neither of us, sir, (said Mr. WEBSTER,) expressed any such sentiment, nor any thing like it. The whole matter was original and unmixed calumny.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, in reply, stated that, if it was a mistake or a calumny, it proceeded entirely from the papers in favour of the political principles advocated by Mr. W. and it had not proceded from, or been circulated in papers of the other side. This was the first time he had heard it contradicted; and, hearing it from such a source, he was satisfied he must have been misinformed.

[Mr. SOUTHWARD then addressed the Senate, when the Bill was passed, as already stated.]

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, again, alluded to the Sunday affair above referred to, and read from the Journal of Debates Mr. WEBSTER's own statement of the subject by which it appeared that the words referred to were never mentioned by Mr. W., but, on the contrary, by an old revolutionary soldier. Mr. C. having read the statement, said he presumed that Mr. W. had not intended to charge him with the calumny.

Mr. WEBSTER said he had no doubt at the time but that the gentleman believed all he said.

Mr. ADAMS AND Mr. CHAMBRELENG.

In the House of Representatiees on Wednesday, after Mr. Sergeant had moved to refer to the Committee of the Whole, the resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means declaring it inexpedient to charter a National Bank—the following passes occurred between Mr. ADAMS and Mr. CHAMBRELENG:—

Mr. ADAMS wished to ask the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, whether there had not been a number of petitions referred to that Committee, praying for the establishment of a national bank.

Mr. CHAMBRELENG answered, that there had been and this resolution was founded upon these petitions.

Mr. ADAMS. My next injury is, whether they were read in the committee.

Mr. CHAMBRELENG stated, that there had been but about forty of those petitions printed and laid on our tables, and referred to that committee, and it would be very extraordinary if they had not been read by every member of the House of the committee.

Mr. ADAMS took this answer to be that they were not read. Now, how stands the fact? The Committee of Ways and Means have had a number of petitions referred to them by the House; they have reported a resolution that it is inexpedient to establish a National Bank. Sir, (said Mr. A.) I singalize this as another instance of the treatment which the petitions of the people of the United States receive from this House. It is now submitted to the House to pass this resolution without further inquiry. What reason, what argument, what pretence or right have the Committee of Ways and Means to report such a sesolution, unless it was upon the memorials referred to them? And what right have they to tell the House that it is expedient to charter a national bank, before they have read the petition they profess to report upon? What is the next conclusion? Here is a resolution offered to this House, predetermined not only to force this House to vote upon the question of inexpediency of a public measure, not only without waiting to hear from the people, but without even condescending to read their petitions when presented! Was the the time of this session, which was called for special purpose, to be wasted upon a mere question of inexpediency? Why, the Committee of Ways and Means might as well have reported that it was inexpedient to increase the Navy of the United States; or they might, with much more propriety, have reported that it was inexpedient to prosecute the war in Florida, and waste the money of the United States like water in pursuit of a few hundred Indians that never could be found. They might have reported on the inexpediency of a great variety of questions: and reporting upon the expediency or inexpediency of establishing a national bank at this time was a very idle question; and it was as idle for this House to consume its time upon it. If the Committee of Ways and Means had reported in answer to these petitions after reading them, that this House and the white house had predetermined that there should not be a national bank, then there might be some reason for bringing such a resolution before the House. But what were the reasons for bringing such a resolution for having an expression of the House upon it? Why, it was to settle the question that we should never have a national bank in the United States. But why did the gengentleman not put this in his resolution? Why did he not say so, and make the members of the House toe the mark? Why not, say, resolved, that never to the end of time shall a national bank be established in the United States? Does the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means suppose his power is to last forever! I admit said Mr. A. the gentleman's power now; but when he calls upon me to toe the mark, I beg to be excused. His mark is not straight enough for me. It is too mnch like a Virginia fence. It is too zigzag for me to come up to, and when he wants me to toe the mark, I want him to make it straight. I want something more rational than a resolution that it is inexpedient to charter a national bank, and then be told that the object is that there shall never be a national bank. I complain to this House and to the country, that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is wasting our precious time with these useless questions, and wasting the time and health of the members of the House by keeping them up till three o'clock in the morning to force through his measures. If we are to waste time on these frivulous questions, instead of adjourning on the 16th of October, we may sit here till Christmass a year. I want to know what the House will do, and what it will not do. If the question is debated, however, I would rather have it debated in Committee of the Whole. Mr. A. concluded by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Cambrelling hoped the gentleman would not make this motion, which cut of all reply, after making such an attack upon him as he had made.

Mr. Adams, I will withdraw the motion if the gentleman will renew it when he has done.

Mr. Cambreleng certainly could not do this.

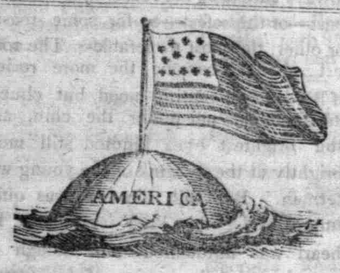
Mr. Adams, well then, I will withdraw the motion unconditionally, so the the gentlemen may have the opportunity of replying.

Mr. Cambreleng said the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) with his accustomed courtesy, had been kind enough to speak of his (Mr. C's.) 'zigzag' course. He little expected the gentleman to make that charge. Mr. C. thought he (Mr. A.) would not have alluded to a point which was so very tender to some gentlemen, perhaps on both sides. The gentleman, continued Mr. C has alluded to my 'zig-zag' course, and said that I did not walk in a straight line. Sir, I have been a member of this house for seventeen years, and before I was a member I was an advocate of the broadest doctrines of free trade, and of those doctrines set forth at large in the message of the President; doctrines which the South have uniformly sustained and supported. I have been obliged, sir, from necessity, to make this brief allusion to my own course, in consequence of the extraordinary attack of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Sir, it is perfectly well known, at least to some members, that, upon this bank question—upon the tariff question—and upon the interference of this Federal Government, or State Legislatures, with the affairs of trade and money, I have been uniform and consistent, and, after seventeen years. I have the pleasure to find myself surrounded by gentlemen from every part of the Union advocating the same doctrines I advocated before I was a member of this house.

Sir, in alluding to the gentleman from Massachusetts the other day; I did it in a pleasant manner, and not for the purpose of provoking an attack upon me.—The gentleman had alluded to the proposition now submitted to the nation and to Congress. I mean the proposition to separate the affairs of this government and our treasury from all connection with banks. In alluding to that proposition, he had reference to the published opinion of the gentleman, who doubted whether the President had the courage to propose it; and if he had the courage to do so, the gentleman left us in some doubt, whether he would help him out of the difficulty.

Now, I had hoped the gentleman would have given us his aid on that bill; and why? Because I did not think the gentleman would vote for a proposition to incorporate an association of counterfeiters; because I could not suppose it possible that the gentleman could denounce all the presidents, cashiers, and directors, of all the banks, and afterwards come here and vote for an assosiation of counterfeiters. The gentleman told us in that letter that he doubted, as well might, the expediency of employing any bank of discount as an agent, of the government. Now, there is no government upon earth which employs a bank of discount. Even the Bank of England is not a bank of discount, according to its practice or its organization: not a bank of commercial discount upon the plan of the banks of this country.—The public moneys are not permitted to be employed in commercial discounts, to be suddenly withdrawn. Sir I rose merely to remind the gentleman that on these questions I wished him to remove all doubt—to the mark on the resolution against chartering a national bank.



CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 21 1837

It will be seen by reference to an article from the Balt. Chron. which we insert to-day, that the Sub-treasury bill has been postponed to the regular session. This, we think, is ominous of good; it shows that there are a majority of members in the lower House, who are not willing to sacrifice every principle at the shrine of party. The State Bank system, which was brought forward by the administration, as a substitute for the United States Bank, has utterly failed to answer its intended purpose. A portion of the administration party is in favor of a readoption of that system, contending that it had not a fair trial, while the other portion with the executive at the head, think that there should be a complete separation of all Banking Institutions from the operations of the government. To effect this purpose the sub-treasury bill was introduced. The people are getting tired of experiments—they cannot have faith in those who lately promised that the State Bank system would afford them a better currency. The people always act with good intentions. They may sometimes be deceived by the promises of demagogues and the fallacy of sophists, yet when they see their error, they go heart & hand to correct it. The late elections show that they are getting wide awake to the deception which has been practised upon them. They wish no more "glorious specie Circulars," & glorious State Bank Systems. When glory is incompatible with the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people, they are willing to dispense with it,—even with the glory of being governed by such a ruler as Mr. Van Buren.

"Where are the evidences of the glory? (asks Mr. King in his able and eloquent speech upon this subject, the other day in the Senate.) Is there any thing glorious in the present unhappy condition of the country? Your Government insolvent and disgraced. Our people branded by foreigners as a nation of fraudulent bankrupts and swindlers; your merchants bankrupt; your manufacturers languishing in idleness and distress; your planters ruined, and two-thirds of the laboring population of the United States, threatened with actual starvation. These are the evidences of the "salutary" effects of the measures we are called on to glorify. Why, sir, the Senator must have forgotten that glory has depreciated in the market. Like paper currency, it has been redundant, and is now almost as much below par, as rag money; very much for the same reason, too. On examination, we find that neither has had a very solid basis to rest upon."

NINETY-FIVE LIVES LOST.—By last night's mail, we received the distressing particulars of the loss of the Steam-packet 'HOME,' commanded by Capt. White, bound from New York for Charleston. On the 9th inst. whilst off Cape Hatteras, she encountered a severe gale, which caused her to leak so badly, that it was deemed proper to run her ashore, which was done about ten o'clock at night, 6 miles north of Ocracoke light. In twenty minutes after she struck the beach she went to pieces. "A number of the passengers and crew attempted to reach the shore by swimming, or upon the fragments of the boat, but not more than 20 of the former and 19 of the latter including the Captain succeeded.—The rest were carried out to sea, or perished on board the boat. The boat remained in sight until Wednesday morning, when she entirely sunk and disappeared. The number of persons lost is estimated at 70 of the passengers and 25 of the crew—in all ninety-five souls."

THE SUBTREASURY BILL DEFEATED.

Our readers will learn, with pleasure, from the report of the proceedings in the House of representatives, on Saturday, that the Bill imposing additional duties upon certain officers, as depositories of the public monies, has been laid upon the table, by the the decisive vote of 120 to 107. This determines its fate, at least for the present, and will afford a space for reflection and dispassionate discussion before the regular meeting of Congress. In the meantime the Government will continue to exercise all the powers with which the Bill was intended to invest it, and will establish its sub-Treasuries as effeciually, as it could do had the Bill passed. We shall have in Baltimore, two sub-Treasuries, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Frick, who will continue to make use, as heretofore, of an iron chest in the vault of the Franklin Bank, for the safe keeping of their precious receipts of gold and silver.

In the discussion of this question, the Whigs, in both houses, had the decided advantage. The speech of Mr. Lagare, delivered in the House, is said to have been the greatest speech of the Session—at once profound, philosophical, eloquent, convincing, Mr. L. is, unquestionably, one of the very first men in Congress. It is almost useless to speculate upon the probable fate that awaits this Bill at the next session. If the Senators from Maine, N. Jersey, Connecticut. Ohio and Tennessee, who voted for it, faithfully represent the opinions of their constituents, it cannot pass that body We have no confidence in the sincerity of their psofessions, and therefore but little hope that they will, in this respect, obey the will of those they nominally represent. In the House, there are a great number of members who may have the benefit of a direct vote of their constituents upon the subject. In this predicament are several of the members from Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Georgia. If all whose constituents have declared against it, vote as their constituents desire, it must be put to rest by a most decided vote.—*Balt. Chron.*

OHIO ELECTIONS.

The returns come in most decidedly favourable. In Hamilton county, the residence of Gen. Harrison, the Whigs have gained a great victory.—Last year this country gave a majority of 829 votes for the Van buren ticket—now the Whigs have carried their whole ticket. The following is a statement the of returns so far as received—to which we add the politics of the members from the same counties in the last Legislature.

SENATE.

The senate consists of 36 members—eighteen districts elected members this year. Those elected last year are equally divided in politics.

	1837. W.	1837. V. B.	1836. W.	1836. V. B.
Hamilton,	1			1
Jefferson,	1			1
Belmont,		1		1
Muskingum	1		1	
Clark, Logan, Champaign		1		1
Pickaway, Franklin,		1		1
Ross, Pike, Jackson,	1			1
Richland,		1		1
	6	2	3	5

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	1837. W.	1837. V. B.	1836. W.	1836. V. B.
Hamilton,	3			3
Belmont,		2	1	
Franklin,	2		1	
Ross, Pike, Jackson,	2		3	
Warren,	1		1	
Logan,		1	1	
Champaign		1		
Knox,		1		2
Guernsey,		1	1	
Richland,		1		2
Licking,		1		2
Butler,		2		2
Morgan,		1		1
Fairfield and Hocking		2		2
Delaware,	1		1	
Greene,	1		1	
Washington,	1			1
Muskingum,	2		1	
Montgomery,	1		1	
Harrison,		1		1
	14	15	11	17

The Whigs, it will be seen have gained very handsomely in the Senate and House. In the latter the members, as is shown from the above table, are apportioned differently in some counties, from what they were last year. The last house was elected under what is known in Ohio as the "infamous apportionment act," which was intended and unfortunately succeeded in compassing the election of Mr. Allen to the Senate of the U. States. The Van Buren majority in the last Legislature was one on joint ballot.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The authentic and reported returns of the election, in this State for members of the lower House of the Legislature, are given in the following table.

	1836. Whig.	1836. V. B.	1827. Whig.	1827. V. B.
Adams	0	2	2	0
Alleghany,	1	3	4	0
Armstrong,	0	1	0	1
Beaver,	2	0	2	0
Bedford,	0	2	0	2
Berks,	0	4	0	4
Bradford,	0	1	0	0
Bucks,	0	3	2	1
Butler,	0	1	0	0
Centre,	0	1	0	1
Crawford,	0	2	0	0
Chester,	3	1	4	0
Columbia,	0	1	1	0
Cumberland	0	2	0	2
Dauphin,	0	2	2	0
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
Erie,	2	0	2	0
Franklin,	0	2	2	0
Fayetee,	0	2	0	2
Greene,	0	1	0	1
Huntingdon,	1	1	2	0
Indiana,	1	0	0	0
Jefferson and Warren,	0	1	0	1
Potter, Tioga and McKean,	0	1	0	1
Philadelphia City	7	0	7	0
Philadelphia County,	0	8	0	8
Perry,	0	1	0	1
Somerset and Cambria,	2	0	2	0
Schuylkill,	0	1	0	1
Venango,	0	1	0	1
Washington,	0	3	0	3
Westmoreland,	0	2	0	2
York,	0	3	0	3
Juniata, Mifflin and Union'	0	3	0	3
Lancaster,	6	0	6	0
Lebanon,	1	0	1	0
Lehigh,	0	2	0	2
Luzerne,	0	2	0	2
Lycoming and Clearfield,	0	2	0	2
Mercer,	2	0	2	0
Montgomery,	0	3	0	3
Northampton and Monroe,	0	3	0	3
Northumberland,	0	1	0	1
Wayne and Pike.	0	1	0	1
Susquehannah,	0	1	0	1
	28	72	42	53

In the Senate the Whigs have certainly a majority—the politics of that body depending on the Senatorial district of Adams, Fanklin and Cumberland counties, in which the Whigs succeeded. The Van Burenites maintain their ascendency in the lower House, in consequence of their succeeding in Washington, Bedford, and the district formed of Union, Juniata and Mifflin counties.—The whigs have a majority in these districts, and can succeed and ought to have succeeded,

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The Jersey Blues have routed the Van Burenites on the battle ground of the Whigs of the Revolution.

From the N. York Star.

The only explanation we can furnish of the following singular production is supplied by this brief sketch from the hand of that unprejudiced biographer, the Corner:

"Found floating in the dock at the foot of Coenties Slip, from whence it was fished out, the body of an unknown loafer. In his pockets were found *a bottle, a gimlet, three quills*, some pieces of paper, and the stump of a lead pencil. Verdict, found drowned'

One of the 'pieces of paper' referred to by the Coroner, was preserved by a juryman, and on it was scratched in a tottering scrawl, the following:

DIRGE.

Here lies the *Count*,* that tipler stout,
Laid low by death, now spoke the grave;
His grog of life at last run out,
Above his bones the mint shall wave.
Join ye in a drunken round,
Wink and blink each blood shot eye;
Reel and stagger, swear and swagger,
Round his turf-heap merrily.

Why mourn him who reeks below?
He wants no longer paltry fip;
He stands no treats, he fears no mo'et†
Or bull-dog's bite, or bailiff's grip.
Honor to the toss-pot true,
Who swilled his cups so gay and free;
Pitch and stagger, roar and swagger
Round his turf-heap merrily.

Then certes we'll not sob nor sigh,
But snifters fill with brandy red;
Since sorrow is so devilish dry,
And weeping 'vails not with the dead.
Join each palsied hand together,
Wildly dance with tipsy glee;
Belch and hiccough, roll it quick off,
Round his turf-heap merrily.

Reel hither all ye topers dry—
All ye who do his thirst inherit;
Turn up your bottles to the sky,
And speed him to the land of spirits.
Ha! ha! how quiet is he now,
Who roared so loud in drunken spree;
Whoop and rollick, gulp and frolick,
Round his turf-heap merrily.

For what is life? an empty bottle!
And what is death? an idle fear!
Who doth his cares with liquor throttle.
He is the wise philosopher.
Then glue your bottles to your lips,
Swig and sing with bended knee;
Trip and stumble, dead-drunk tumble
Round his turf-heap merrily.

* "The *count*" is doubtless a nom de guerre by which the toper-hero has been known among his graceless comrades.
†Mo'e old English for more.

DIED,

In this town on Thursday 12th Inst. James, youngest son of Mrs, Sarah Donovan.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his STORE to the new building opposite Mr. Jno. Bradshaw's Hotel, where he intends to keep an assortment of

GOODS

calculated to suit every season and please every taste. He flatters himself that his present stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

is unsurpassed, both as regards the superior quality of the articles, and the cheapness of the price. He takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him since he commenced his mercantile career, and he hopes to secure a continuance of it, by frequently attending the markets, keeping a full assortment of the best articles always on hand, and selling them at the lowest prices.

FRANCIS J. HENRY.

October 21, 1837, tf

To Ship Builders.

VALUABLE

Timber Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable Tract of LAND, called "Batchelor's Forrest," the property of the heirs of the Rev. Lott Warfield, deceased, of Talbot county.—The above mentioned tract contains

400 *ACRES OF LAND,*

more or less, and is situated in Dorchester County, Md., 2 miles from Chickone Creek, and four miles from Vienna. It is mostly heavily timbered with oak, suitable for ship building, and to an individual desirous of purchasing it would be a most profitable investment. It is estimated that the sale of the refuse wood, for fire wood, would most amply repay the purchase money with a handsome interest. The soil is a light loam, well adapted to the growth of corn and other agricultural products, and after the timber is taken off might be converted into a valuable farm. For terms apply to

JOHN G. STEVENS,
No. 2, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

October 21, tf.

50,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees for Sale.

THE Queen Ann's County Silk Company offer for sale, 50,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Trees—500,000 Morus Alba or white Mulbery—1,000,000 cuttings of the Morus Multicaulis.—All of which they will sell upon the most accommodating terms. If desired the Company will deliver them in Baltimore free of expense.

WM. HARPER, Treasurer.

Centreville, Oct. 21. 3w

George H. Staplefort,

WILL be supported for the next sheriffalty of Dorchester County, by

MANY VOTERS.

Oct. 21, 1837, 1 year