1839 is thought by our friends in Congress to be a suitable time, and if they should not change their views in favor of a later period, then is that the time which we shall advocate, without changing our opinion that it is better to defer it still later. It is incumbent upon those who are leaders in the Whig ranks, to demonstrate that in the pending contest we are solely guided by *principles*; and in no way can this be so clearly exhibited, as by abstaining from the advocacy of the claims of any individual until a National Convention shall have determined upon a candidate, and then uniting heart and hand in his support. By such a course, we shall satisfy all parties that we are in truth contending for great constitutional principles and not for men,—by such a course, we shall testify not only our own honesty of purpose, but the honesty and the patriotism of the thousands, who have and will join us in open hostility to the dangerous, wicked, and above all by such a course and none other idi idious principles of those in power,—and shall we secure the triumph of our party, the indication of the Laws and the Constitution, and the perpetuity of that liberty which it is as much our duty to transmit to posterity as it is our right to enjoy.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION.
IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1837.

Mr. McKean: presented, the memorial and documents of William Morris, in the name of the representative of Joseph Morris, deceased, late a major in the army of the Revolution, praying for seven years' pay and interest.

Also a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania against the annexation of Texas to the United States. Laid on the table.

Also, the petition of the heirs of John Brooks, late a major in the Revolutionary army, (now on file.)

By Mr. Allen. From 46 citizens of Ohio, against the admission of Texas into the Union.

Also, from George Taylor, praying compensation for losses sustained by French spoliations prior to 1800.

Also, from Gaetana Carusi, praying compensation on a contract made with him by certain naval officers under the Administration of Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States, to cause the public vessels to cruise upon the coasts in the winter season for the relief of distressed mariners.

On motion of Mr. King, the bill was taken up immediately, considered as in Committee of the whole and odered to be engrossed for a third reading

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Newcastle Delaware.

Mr. Tallmadge offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of altering the pension law relating to widows.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, gave notice of his intention to morrow to ask leave to introduce a bill for the security of the copy right of foreign authors.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams prensented certain memorial remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and moved that these, together with all others on the same subject which had been presented by himself and his colleagues at the extra session, be referred to a select committe. He said that he had made this motion in consequence of an understanding with all his colleagues from the State of Massachusetts, who were unanimous in their assent to, and approbation of, the motion.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, moved to amend the motion by substituting for a select committee the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Adams having again risen apparently with the purpose of supporting his motion,

The Chair said that if any debate was likely to arise, the motion lie one day.

Mr. Adams said he was at the disposal of the House; but if the gentleman from Maryland persisted in his motion for amendment, he should deem it his duty to state the reasons why it ought not to prevail,

Mr. Howard said that if there was any persisting it must be on the part of the gentleman himself if he di dnot persist in the motion Mr. H. should not insist on the amendment.

Mr. Adams said the gentleman must be conscious that the subject to which did not concern our foreign relation only, but was of the deepest interest to all the interior of the coutry.

The Chair decided that the motion must lie over.

Mr. Wise inquired whether it would be in order to move that the whole subject lie on the table?

The Chair said it would be when the subject came up tomorrow.

Mr. Adams presented another memorial of similar tenor, and made the same motion as before.

Mr. Howard repeated the motion to amend.

The Chair decided that this, too, must lie over.

Mr. Adams then presented a large number more of memorials to the same effect, and included them all in a general motion of reference to a select committee.

Mr. Howard renewing his motion to amend, they were all laid over till-to-morrow.

Mr. Adams then presented a memorial, praying for the abolition of slavary in the District of Columbia; and moved that this, together with a multitude of similar memorials, presented by himself and his colleagues from Massachusetts at the late special session, from about 50,000 petitioners, be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia moved to lay that motion on the tabie.

Mr. POTTS, of Penn., demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas—135 Nays 90.

So the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams presented another memorial signed by 505 petitioners, to the same effect as the last, and made the same motion.

Mr. Wise renewed the motion to lay on the table. which prevailed.

Mr. Adams having presented another, which shared the same fate, and haviug presented a third.

Mr. Laweer, of Ala., raised the question being. "Will the Housu receive this memorial?"

Mr. Adams demanded the yeas and nays; which were taken, and stood as follows:—Yeas145—Nays 59.

So the House determined that the memorial should be received.

[When Mr. Rives's name was called, he inquired of the Chair whether, if he voted for the reception of this petition, there was any rule which would preclude him from a motion like that made by his colleague, (Mr. Wise) to lay it on the table? On being answered no Mr. R. said he would vote for its reception to give it the destinationon of the others.]

Mr. Wise said he had not made a motion like that of the gentleman from Alabama, beceuse the question of reception had been decided so often in the affirmative, and that by the votes of Southern men, that it was needless to do it. But, the memorial having now been received, he would renew his motion that its reference be laid upon the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to without a count.

Mr. Adams presented another memorial and made the same motion respecting it.

Mr. Wise renewed his motion to lay on the table, and requested Mr. Adams, with a view to save Mr. W, trouble and the time of the same tenor in one general mo'ion,

Mr. Adams begged the gentleman from Virginia to understand that it had not been from any disposition to give trouble to the gentleman of the House that he had made these motions, but out of justice to the petitioners, All he asked was the reference of the petitions to the Committee for the District. Every body knew what the report of that committee would be; but his duty to the memorialists from which he could not swerve, had compelled, and would compel him to make the same notion in every case.

Mr. Adams then presented a memorial from Illinois, praying the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave trade in all the Territories of the United States where it existed; and removed its reference to the aommittee on Territories.

Mr. *Wise* moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Adams, considering the subject of this memorial as very different from those preceding tt, demanded that the question be taken by yeas and nays. They were ordered by the House, and stood thus:

Yeas 127—nays 73.

The speaker laid before the House the following communications, viz.

A communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Commisioner of the General Land Office, showing, among other interesting details, the rapid progress made in disposing of the arrearages of business in the general Land Office during the past year, and the prospect of an early ability to despatch all the public calls upon it, extraordinary as they have been in amount, with the promptitude desirable and useful.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report, in obedience to the resolution of the House of the 23d of February last, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the necessary examinations to be made of the seacoast south of the Chesapeake bay, with regard to the location of additional light houses, beacons, and buoys.

ABSTRACT.

The officer appointed by the Secretary to discharge that duty recommend—

1st, a new lighthouse at the mouth of Tampa Bay.

2d, a light boat in the N. W. passage of Key West.

3d, On the Coast of Florida several new light-houses, and various other important improvement.

4th a new light-house on St. Simon's Island.

5th, At Charleston, five buoys and three additional beacons.

A small beacon light on Wilkinson's point, on the Neuse river, and also a light-house on body island. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to the second section of the "act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for 1836," showing the expenditures of the appropriations for the contingencies of the several offies of this department for the year endlng 30th of September last.

The House referred tke urgent request of Mr. Whittlesy, for liberty to report from the Committee of claims sundry papers which needed speedy reference (as we understood) to the Executive.

And then adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, 1837.

The Orphans Court of this county will sit on Monday the 1st January.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—In the present condition of affairs, when the Van Buren party has become so justly obnoxious to the people of the United States by their 'experiments,' and 'expedients,' it becomes the Whigs to surrender all their prejudices, and sacrifice all their personal feelings, for the welfare of the country. It can scarcely be denied that an overwhelming majority o, the people are opposed to the present Administration—every reflecting and unprejudiced man believes that a change must speedily take place in the management of our national affairs, or that our country will be irretrievably lost. The great mass of the people who have been woefully deceived by promises of a better currency, 'yea a gold and silver currency,' have awoke from their delusion and understand the base artifices of their deceivers. They now see by experience and facts that those who promised to reform our currency either did not understand the effects of their own measures, or knowingly for electioneering purposes, and corruptly deceived and misled them, in either case, they are unworthy of the confidence of the people. In this condition of things, let the people not forget that their cause is in their own hands, that they are fighting for their rights and their liberties—that they are contending against a foe, possessed of power, patronage and wealth, surrounded by a band of desperate office holders, and office expectants, who are willing to prostrate every thing that is fair and beautiful in our institutions, check the source of our greatest wealth, paralyse the arm of industry, and spread confusion over the whole affairs of the country, for the purpose of promoting their own sordid and ambitious views. The prosperity of the country depends upon the union of the Whigs upon some one candidate for the next Presidency. Without such unanimity, and concert of action, the country will have to be subjected to four more years of misrule and oppression. This should be sufficient to cause us all, to be willing to sacrifice our own feelings and preferences for the good of the party. How this candidate should be selected, we do not pretend to recommend, although we think it should be done at an early period, as it will afford a rallying point to our forces, and prevent that jealousy and animosity among our friends, which is apt to be engendered, by so many candidates being before them, and will greatly embarrass the cause for which we are contending.

THE PRESIDENCY—A NATIONAL CONVENTION.—There is nothing which tends so much to the enervation of a political party as a state of suspense or inaction. However it may be flushed and excited by occasional triumphs or roused to vigorous exertion by extraordinary provocatives, it will infalibly sink into torpor and decomposition, unless it have some steady and palpable object in view, and a clearly defined system of operation by which to attain that object. In despotic governments, where there is no public sentiment, not even the galvanic battery of constant oppression can keep a party in existence unless some rebel leader unfurl his banner and gather the malcontents beneath its folds. Mankind are eminently gregarious, and if one party have a point of common convocation whilst another trusts the roving disposition of its adherents, the chances are ten to one that when the latter seeks to gather its forces for the conflict, it will find a large portion of them filling the ranks and garrisons of the enemy, or at the least, indifferent to the issue of the contest. Applying these indisputable principles to the present position of the Whig party, we would ask whether they do not form a strong incentive to the adoption of measures designed to put the whole party in a posture both for defence and aggression?

The party that surrounds the administration is always in this condition. Its leader is always known and his officers are always in the field, drilling the forces and watching for every opportunity of advantage. At this monent the party in power in the United States is availing itself of every possible expedient for gaining its lost ground. The whole machinery of the government is moving to this end.—Is it to be supposed that it will not succeed, if it is unopposed? And how is it to be effectually opposed? Obviously in no other way, than by organising, in proper season, a force equal to it in the efficiency of its appointment, as extended in its ramifications and with incentives as powerful to urge it on to victory. This can only be done by the adoption of the incipient steps for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.—Until this is done by the whig party, with all its vast strength, it will be an unmanageable party. It may preserve its organization and, possibly, gain strength, by means of the frequent recurrence of the State elections—but it will continue to want that unity of purpose and action in reference to the great national object of the election of the Chief Magistrate, which is the first element of success. It is not, perhaps, so important that the period for holding the convention should be an early one, as that it should be agreed upon and designated. As soon as this is determined, the attention of the whole party from one end of the country to the other, will be engaged in the discussion of the question and in the appointment of delagates and preparations for the contest. In this way, the interest of the public in political affairs will be constantly kept alive, and they who hold the right and the truth must & will be proselytes to their cause.

In former years, exceptions were taken and not without good reason, to congressional caucuses.—They are justly to be deprecated, whenever they attempt to usurp the functions of the people and to designate a candidate for the office of President.—Any attempt of this sort would be certain to lead to dissention and defeat. But. it is difficult to imagine any body better fitted than a convention of the Whig members of Congress to recommend, with every prospect of approbation on the part of the people, a plan fot the holding of a national convention. We sincerely trust that they may find it expedient, with as little delay as possible, not only to recommend with every prospect of approbation on the part of the people, a plan for the holding of a national convention. We sincerely trust that they may find it expedient, with as little delay as possible, not only to recommend the time and place for holding the convention, but, that they solemnly address the Whig party of the union upon the importance of a vigilant attention to public affairs and the necessity of a strict regard to union, harmony and concert in all political movements. Such a paper, from the enlightened and patriotic men who compose the Whig representation of the States and the people in the national Legislature will give an immediate impetus to political concerns which will increase, at every succeeding election until it leads to the triumphant success of the principles of the Whig party.

CANADA.—It is yet impossible to make any certain conjectures as to what will be the termination of affairs in Canada; though we cannot but believe that the Patriots will have to yield finally to the Royal forces. In Lower Canada the sauses of insurrection do not seem to be so clearly set forth as to awaken much sympathy among us in their favor. The disaffected are confined exclusively to the French party, who, it seems, were roused into revolt by Papineau, and other restless spirits, who, late accounts say have deserted their warm adherents, and are now not to be found. Large rewards are offered for the apprehension of those leaders by the Provincial government. The royalist troops with the usual cruelty and blood thirstiness of the British soldiery, have very injudiciously commenced their wretched system of cold blooded butchery of the "rebels." For every act of this kind hundreds of indignant spirits will start into rebellion, who would otherwise have remained inactive,, and thus prolong a war of the worst kind of cruelties, which might have been terminated speedily. Nothing is lost by sparing those in whom the power of resistance is gone, but butcher them, as has been done in two or three instances, and rebellion will become hydra-headed.

The sudden and unlooked for revolt in Upper Canada, and the reported capture, by the Patriots of Torento, were circumstances greatly to alarm the Royalists throughout the Province. But the forces at once brought to bear upon them was so superior as to apparently overawe them and leave the capital in a state of apparent security.

The position in which this Government is now placed, with Texas on the south and Canada on the north. is one in which it will be hard not to give offence. Already Mexico is disposed to become embroiled with us, and if our citizens, moved with sympathy for the Canadians, go thither in great numbers to their assistance, England will think she has just cauae of complaint. By the constitution of the United States we stand pledged to the world to remain a neutral nation; would it not be in accordance with the spirit of our Government, and due to ourselves, for the President to make a proclamation, in reference to this neutrality, that shall exhibit us as a nation in our true position? This will not prevent such as feel a symyathy with those who are stugling in the North for freedom, from joining them as independent individuals; but it will prevent the danger of an open rupture with England, which should certainly be avoided; as our trade would suffer in such an event, and add greatly to the already existing causes of commercial embarrassment.

OFFICE OF THE GEORGIAN,
SAVANNAH Dec. 2.

By the arrival of the steamers Camden, Captain Mills, and James adams, Capt. Chase, from St. Johns, we learn that on Tuesday last, Micanopy and Cloud, the last nephew of Sam Jones, came in to Fort Mellon, with about 26 warriors, and surrendered themselves.

Another informant states that Micanopy, Jumper, Tigertail, Tuskego, Cloud, Co a-hajo, and Yahalucha, had come in with about 30 Indians, men, women and children. Gen. Jessup arrived at Black Creek on Thursday from Fort Mellon, and, it is said, presumes the war at an end, Runners had been sent to Sam Jones, and to Indians generally to come in, and three to ten days were allowed them.

MARRIED,

At Norfolk, Va. on the 10th inst, Mr. JAMES L. LECOMPTE, of New York, and formerly of this place, to Miss ANNA WERCKMULLER, of the former place.

On Thursday evening last, Mr. *Henry Wilcox*, to Mrs. *Hester Roach*, both of this county.

Died, on Sunday morning, the 19th November, Mr. LEVIN KEENE, in the 83d year of his age.

We think there is something in the life and character of the deceased that richly deserves the tribute of an obituary notice. An eulogium is pronounced upon a worthy and excellent man not for the purpose of doing him honor, for he is now removed from the influence of all commendation or censure; but it is designed for the benefit of the living; to prompt them to laudable emulation, and to encourage their efforts at doing well and acting virtuously, by presenting before them a successful example.

The lamented subject of these remarks was one amongst the few who truly professed decision of character, whose great maxim was

'Be wise to day, 'tis madness to defer
Next day the fatal precedent will plead:'

Endowed with a bold and independent mind, he pursued his objects whether of a temporal, or spiritual nature, in his own peculiar way and manner, regardless of the worlds applause or blame. He was not the vile sycophant who fawns and flatters that he may inveigle and obtain his ends, nor the miserable hypocrite who wears a smiling countenance that he may deceive; the impersonate image of truth and sincerity, he spoke only the spontaneous sentiments of his heart, and his actions were in full unison with his words.

His success in all the diversified concerns of life is a sufficient criterion of the rectitude of his conduct and the wisdom of his plans. Vigorous to conceive and powerful to execute, he seized with undoubting hand each opportunity of action, nor suffered it to slip from hesitation or indolence. He caught the tide of fortune at its flood, because he was always active and alert; moved with energy whilst it was yet time to work, and litterally pressed forward towards the mark of the prize of high calling: nor did his usefulness cease until the accession of the grievous malady which terminated his earthly career, and although he lived beyond the age commonly allotted to man, every generous heart must regret that i was not meted out still longer. By his death society is deprived of a noble and useful member, the church of a zealous benefactor, his family of a father and a friend. In every department of man's duty, moral social and religious, his peculiarity of character maintained its identity.—Strict in his dealings with the world, yet upright, high-minded and honorable, demanding no more than he was willing to concede, but in reality doing unto all men as he would that they, in similar circumstances should do unto him. For those with whom he was immediately united by the tender ties of relationship, his affections though deep devoted and sincere, was yet masculine and commanding. His charity though extensive was not without discrimination—it did not consist in that ostentatious bestowal of gifts, which serves rather to gratify the vanity of the donor, than to relieve the sufferings of the indigent, he thought it incumbent upon him to inquire who were the needy, and such he never turned away empty. A member of the Methodist Church for more than half a century, he was admired for his zeal and perseverance in the cause of religion. His doctrines were founded upon the scriptures taken as a whole. He viewed them as an infallible system of moral and religious truth, which is designed to regulate the entire conduct of man, and which represents the Almighty to be an all-wise, all-good and omnipotent being, "who doth prefer before all temples the upright heart and pure.' But his triumph in death crowns the whole and furnishes a lasting monument to his memory. His disease which was protracted and severe, he bore with unwonted fortitude and patience. Instead of shrinking back aghast at the approach of death, he hailed it as a welcome messenger, and was often heard to say, I am perfectly resigned. His arms were frequently uplifted in token of confidence and hope, and Heaven was the last word which faintly fell from his dying lips. He lived an honorable and exemplary life, obtained a ready passport from earth to Heaven, and has joined that innumerable company which no man can number, to sing the wondrous song of our redemption, and to bask forever in the unextinguishable effulgence of the son of righteousness. L.

THE creditors of Samuel L. Rauleigh (an insolvent petitioner,) late of Dorchester county, are hereby notified to file their claims duly authenticated with the proper vouchers thereof in the Clerk's Office of Dorchester County, or with William Rea, esquire, auditor of Dorchester County Court, on or before the first Monday of April next; otherwise they may be excluded from any participation in the assets, which have come to the hands of the Trustee.—Given under my hand the 18th December, 1837.

HOOPER RAULEIGH,
Dec. 23 3w Trustee.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, all that valuable estate devised by Nehemiah Wheatley, about the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, to Elizabeth Stewart and Eliza Partridge, to be equally divided between them for life.

This property consists of three tracts of land, called "Stewart's Range," & 'Reed's Hazzard," containing

228 ACRES;

"Stewart's Discovery," containing

4 3-4 ACRES;

and "Fisher's Point," and "Barrow's Point," containing

112 ACRES.

This property lies near to Cambridge, convenient to navigable water and is abundantly furnished with wood and timber.

The sale will take place at the Court House door, on Monday the 4th day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 11 and 12, and the terms as prescribed by the decree are one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, secured by bond and security, approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale till paid.

H. PAGE.
Dec. 23 3w

Oriental Painting,

TAUGHT ON AN IMPORTANT PLAN.

MISS E. DOYLE, will open her rooms for tuition in the above interesting art, on the 26th inst. and as the number of the class is necessarily limited, as well as her stay in this place, she hopes to receive the *immediate visits of all* those young ladies who desire to avail themselves of the occasion of acquiring, in an almost incredibly short period, a prompt and facile mode of committing to paper all and every the productions of Nature and designs of art, that may please the fancy. Miss E. D. may be seen at her lodgings at Mr. Bradshaw's or at Mrs. Rutter's.

Miss D's terms are five dollars for the course (of 24 lessons) she furnishes paints and brushes.

Dec. 23 tf

Magistrates' Bla!
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.