Mr. Clay then inquired if it were true as it had been alledged, in various quarters, that the number of the Abolitionists was on the increase in the North and Middle States,—and that such increase owed its origin, in any degree, to the conviction that the Right of Petition has been treated with neglect or contempt, by Congress, in the mode there pursued as to the memorials, his State sent in from time to time for their consideration? Mr. C. was opposed to the object prayed for in these memorials,—but he deemed the right of petition too sacred a franchise to be treated slightingly by the Senate, even in such cases as those presented by those memorials. Mr. Cloy would thank gentlemen from those portions of the country to reply to his interrogatories.

Mr. Wall responded to this appeal, and. in substance, affirmatively. Abolition petitioners were on the increase in New Jersey,—and that increase was owing mainly he did not hesitate to say, to the manner in which the people's petitions had been received and summarily treated by Congress. He would have those petitions received and properly refered, and then, he attested, that many, very many, who signed them would be content, and the importunity of Congress upon that point by these petitioners would, far from increasing, rapidly cease.

Mr. Calhoun said he had narrowly watched this same abolitionism; and that he had already laid his views upon its origin and character, before that body. It lies deep in the principle of Fanaticism, and Fanaticism is not to be argued with. The only mode of treating the question was to meet it in limine at the door of the chamber: to attack and overthrow it, at the frontiers. Give them the preliminary step and you give them all: and he was in favor rather than yield to them, to make it a breach of the Rules of orders in that body for any Senator to present such a memorial there! Excepting, he added, such memorial shall come up from the people of the district itself.—Mr. C. viewd it as the only one question which could ever work a dissolution in this Union.

Messrs. Swift of Vermont, Prentiss, colleague, and Niles of Connecticut added their testimony to that of Mr. Wall as to the increase of abolition memorialist at the North, and in the same case for such increase. The gentleman from Vermont showed that the legislature of that State had taken up the thing, and that it was the consideration that the Right of Petition had been trenched on, by the mode treating petitions from the people on this subject, which had most alarmed that body. Mr. Niles went more at length into the subject, which he treated with ability, and common sense, and shrewdness rarely exhibited in his addresses to the Senate.

Mr. Strange, of N. C. said he was sorry to hear that this excitement was spreading as had been alle dged; but did not agree thas this fact was a good reason for the reception of the petitions.—He discussed the character of Fanaticism, and contended that a man may be a fanatic, and yet apparently a very sincere honest and consistent person. He viewd all who signed these memorials in that light, and urged the unconstitutionality of these petitions, upon the ground that the action on the prayer of them was no where prescribed by the constitution, as the duty of Congress. He renewed the motion to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. Davis of Massachussetts begged him to withdraw that motion for a moment, to enable him to make a single statement.

Mr. Strange remarked that he believed he could not withdraw it.

Mr. Clay of Ky., observed that he had called for information, and it was but common courtesy to permit such replies as Senators were willing to make.

Mr. Strange said he would withdraw it, as it seemed the pleasure of the Senate,

Mr. Davis observed that he had certainly no very strong desire to advise the Senate on this subject. He had been called on by a Senator to answer certain queries, and he had risen for that purpose. He thanked the gentleman from North Carolina for his courtesy in giving him an opportunity—a courtesy he thought he had the right to anticipate at his hand, considering that he himself had just been making a long speech upon the subject before the Senate.

Mr. Davis then repeated what he had before told the Senate, two years ago, (he said) that, if the Senate wished to make abolitionists, they could not pursue a more likely course to produce such a result, than that they were now pursuing as to these memorialists. He corrected many erroneous opinions as to the character of these petitioners, and of the nature of their prayer, entertained by Senators, and urged, that, until there was a change in the mode of treating them, there could neither be alleviation of the difficulty, nor abatement of the applieations.

Mr. King of Ala., vindicated the course of the Senate as to these memorials. He contended that the question was originally raised by fanaticism, until it had been found worth the while of *politicians* to make use of it, an as auxiliary: and alluded to the late tour he had been making northward, as having furnished him with proofs that this is the present state of the question there: and he expressed great surprise that gentlemen of talent, and high standing in the country should countenance such movements. He hoped for harmonious action, now, as before, on the subject, and admitted that there was enough, on either side of the question to fan the embers, for political purposes. He was in favor of the motion to lay on the table the question of reception.

Mr. Davis would not suffer himself to be excited by any remarks any gentleman should make on that floor. He was disposed to treat this subject calmly and dispassionately. As to the surprise expressed by the Senator from Ala. he had nothing to say. He acted, there, upon the high responsibilities of a Senator. He knew nothing of such ulterior views, as had been attributed to these petitioners. What he had said, was true, and born out most fully by the testimony of the Senator from Conn., and others. There was no interests of politics in the matter, so far as he knew; till the question came up there.

Mr. Hubbard, of N. H. would act in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of his State Legislature in 1836—7,—and let the subject alone, as one northern people have nothing to do with. He would vote for any motion, rejecting, not receiving, or laying on the table.

Mr. Niles was for pursuing the best course, in the matter, namely an honest course; and not to vote to lay a motion to receive a petition on the table, which seems, but does not lay the petition also there. He was for *receiving* the petitions, as was the duty of the senate whatever they might do with them afterwards.

Mr. Hubbard contended that the petitition went with the motion to receive, when laid on the table.

Mr. Niles contended that this was but an evasion of the true question: and that course was doing indirectly, what the senate had already refused to do directly; namely rejecting the petitions themselves, at the door of the chamber.

Mr. Rives of Va. reminded the Senate that the report in the other house of Mr. Pinckney had not produced an allaying effect upon this question in the country, the question of receiving had been even decided here. Why raise it again? the sense of the Senate is known upon it.

Mr. Preston of S. C. This course of referring this matter to a committee, in order to have it reported on, would have done years ago. But that time is past.—It is now too late. The excitement is gone too far, and produced too many effects.—Mr. P, argued very eloquently that the South has feelings to be regarded, as well as the North, and was as much entitled to protection for those feelings here. And if it did not find that protection, the people, there, must take it for themselves. and the agency of another measure he had that morning given notice of, (the annexation of Texas) was increased by this view of the qustion. Mr. Preston was very able, and eloquently contended against this incessant agitation of a subject so exciting, with all that impassionate fervor, and graceful delivery, that characterises him as the orator and the scholar.

Mr. Pierce of N. H. was in favor of receiving, and then rejecting the prayer of the petition. He had been a member, in he other house of the Pinckey committe. He corroborated the statement of Mr. Hubbard who had said that abotionism produced little or no excitement in New Hampshire.

Mr. Clay remarked that if there was the same calmness on this subject in the country as that which reigned in that chamber, there could be no doubt as to the course which ought to be pusued.—He had made his enquiries; senators had responded. The result was that the evil is an increasing one; that it was seizing hold of collateral subjects to make itself stronger, and that it was expanding wider and wider by reason of the fact, that the right of petition had met with an attack upon this floor, as they view it.—Now for one, Mr. Clay could not go with those in opinion, who argued that this is no question for argument.

It was. He felt sure that by receiving, referring, and presenting to the public a report, showing the reasons why the prayer presented is one that cannot and ought not to be granted, a tranquilizing effect would be produced upon this subject, throughout the country. He would appeal to reason, God's nobles: gift! and would not despair of its effect upon the minds of his countrymen.

Mr. Grundy contended that discussion was doing more harm than good—He was in favor of persisting in the course already pursued by the Senate, and he renewed his motion; but withdrew it again, at the request of,

Mr. Calhoun, who said he had lived five years at the North, and had studied the people well. He insisted upon it as inevitable that abolitionism must mingle with the politics of that ection; and that it had done so. He argued that the course preferred by Mr. Clay would not tranquilize the country, though he accorded to that gentleman the sincerest wish to produce such an effect. As to the North, he did not expect, or pretend to touch that section, in his mode of treating the question.—He gave the North up. He looked at home—to his own people. It was a question of self-preservation—the very existence of the white population of the South—the preservation of the Union itself! This issue, he contended, had not been too soon made—It was the only question which could ever destroy the Union—and there were but two remedies for the evil. 1st. Either to reject these petitions at the door of the Capitol, without receiving them. 2—For the South to put the alternative of dissolution.

Mr. Clay then thrilled that crowded hall with one of th[illegible]sts of eloquence which are Henry Clay'[illegible]d his alone. I cannot give you any [illegible]te idea of this speech, in so cursory [illegible] as this. He rose in reply to [illegible] who had been boding the dissolution of the union, as the necessary consequence of receiving these memorials. He never allowed himself to think of, or to speak of the union of those States as dissoluble. He looked at the union of the States, not sections,—"the Union, the whole Union,—as it is—one and indivisible!" He had no such despondent feelings with regard to the perpetuity of the Union. He thanked God that it was able to defend itself against all attacks, come they from what source they may. He denied that there had been in any of the petitioners, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, any thing at all affecting the greater question of abolition in the States. He argued that it was a question upon which the petitioners, as he believed, were approbable by reason and argument. The Senator From South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) he conceded might belive this: for himself he avowed that he did firmly believed it. He had always found the people of this nation accessible to reason; appeals to their good sense and their love for their country and its interests. It had always been so in the most critical periods,—and he alluded, with more minuteness than I have room to use, in this letter to the period of the late war, as affording an illustration of that fact. No! he had no fears of the stability of the Union.—And imitating the form of which Mr. Calhoun had put a suppositious case, as a breach of the order of the Senate, (see above) he went on to say that he would vote for a joint resolution of Congress, if any Senator would introduce it, which would make it a breach of the rules of both branches, for any man to express the opinion that this Union may be dissolved. He would vote for it cheerfully.

He then reviewed the course of action hitherto, on this question, in the Senate; and, in reply to what Mr. Calhoun had said about "giving up the North!" Mr. Clay said that he had no fears of the real state of public feeling, and that a more deep settled love and attention to the Union did not exist in any other part of the country than there—and that that feeling was such as to give him no fears of the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun replied. He reiterated his former remarks and was averse to the protraction of this discussion, so exciting in its character to the South, to any greater extent

Some further conversation took place in which Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Cuthbert, Wall, Buchanan, and Grundy took part and then the motion to lay the question of reception on the table, prevailed by the following vote.—Yeas 25—Nays 21.

THE QUESTION ON SLAVERY.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday and Thursday, was a scene of the atmost confusion. Mr. Slade the abolition member from Vermont obtained, and in spite of every attempt to dislodge him, contrived to maintain the floor, speaking upon the question of slavery in the District and in the States, in such a style as at length induced Mr. Wise to say to the House that as Mr. Slade had been permitted to enter into a full examination of the Slave question, he called upon the Southern Delegation to leave the Hall. 'Agreed'—'Agreed'—'Agreed!!'—was responded by a dozen voices, and in company with twenty or twenty-five Southern members, Mr Wise left the Hall.

The House was now in great confusion. Half a dozen members rose upon the floor, calling and being called to order. Mr. Rhett said that the Southern Delegation would meet in the District of Columbia Committee Room, at three o'clock.

Mr. Slade begged permission to go on in order. Mr. McKay of N. Carolina called him to order, and the speaker told him to take his seat. His motion 'to be permitted to proceed in order' was, however, put to the house, and the yeas and nays demanded. A motion was then made to adjourn. Mr. Adams, of Mass. demanded the yeas and nays. The House seconded the call, and the result was 106 in favor of adjournment, and 65 against it.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. at this moment appeared in the Hall, having been selected by the Southern members in the Committee Room to request the attendance of all the members representing the interests of the South. The House then adjourned.

The Southern members met and remained in session until after 12 o'clock that night. The delegations from Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, were in full attendance. From Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, a large majority of the members were present. Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Cuthbert, Crittenden, and several other Senators were in attendance, and addressed the meeting.

After a consultation of some hours, it was agreed that the principles of the report introduced two sessions back by Mr. Pinckney, of S. Carolina, and the resolutions presented by Mr. Pinkney accompanying that report, should be now agreed upon by the Southern Members as their guide of action. Mr. Patton, of Va. who presided at the meeting, was authorised to bring forward a resolution to that effect.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Slade was the first to obtain the floor in the house, and moved to amend the journal of the preceding day. The House refused.

Mr. Patton, of Va, then asked the unanimous consent of the House to present a resolution.

The resolution was read for information, and in substance proposed that all petitions and resolutions praying for the Abolion of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and all memorials or resolutions in relation to Slavery in the different States, should be laid upon the table without reading—without reference—without printing—and without discussion

Mr. Adams objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. Patton moved a suspension of the rules of the house for the purpose of affording him an opportuuiry to present the resolution.

The rules being suspended and the resolution before the house, Mr. Patton, of Va. rose and said that he had, with advice and consent, brought forward the resolution as a peace offering—a peace offering from the South to the North—in the hope that it would calm and tranquilise the public mind. It was his wish to restore harmony, peace and good will in the house. The emotions that pervaded his own bosom during the scenes of yesterday were such as he would not and could not give utterance to. In conclusion, said Mr. P. I feel myself called upon to do now what I have never done before, and what I have rarely allowed myself to do even when the measure was introduced by others. I therefore move the Previous Question.

Mr. Adams said that he hoped the gentleman would not make such a motion, preceded by auy remarks as he had done. Mr. Adams apparently designed to continue his remarks, and the House—20 voices at the same moment joining in the call—called him to order. "Order."—"order!"—"Order!"—was uttered with a stentorian cry, and Mr. Adams was called upon to take his seat.

The previous question was then sealed by the House—124 in favor of the second; and the negative not counted. "Shall the main question be now put?" was the question in order which was propounded by the Speaker. Upon this question the yeas and nays were called and seconded—120 to 62.

The Main Question was therefore ordered and was—"Shall the resolution be passed?" This the most important vote of the day, was about to be put by the Speaker, when Mr. Adams, much excited, rose in his place and said—I hold the resolution to be, in violation of the Constitution of the United States." He was about to proceed and in the heat of his first declaration, when more than a hundred voices called him to order. Cries of "order!"—"order!"—"order!"—rung through the Hall, almost with the noise of an earthquake. Confusien and excitement prevailed in all parts of the House, and another storm louder and more alarm- than that of yesterday seemed about to burst forth.

The Speaker, however, checked it in its bud by telling Mr. Adams peremptorily to resume his seat for being out of order.—Mr. Adams, being out of order, obeyed the summons, and the call of yeas and nays was resumed.

Mr. Wise begged to be excused, and Mr. Adams had not recorded and meant not to record his vote. Others had come to the same conclusion, some from the South, believing that the whole subject was unconstitutional, and Mr. Adams from the North, refusing to vote for the same reason. The end, however, had here been reached, and the Resolution was adopted by 122 in favor of the Resolution and 74 against it.

Gen. Duff Green has withdrawn from the Merchant and Reformer, and is about to quit this country for Texas. Well let him go, and joy go wid him too.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, 1837.

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

The Legislature.—Mr. Tuck was elected on Tuesday last Speaker of the House of Delegates, and Mr. Richard Thomas President of the Senate.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—The remains of this illustrious man, the Father and the Saviour of his country, were recently placed in the sarcophagus made by Mr. Struthers of this city, from whom we learn, that when the vault and coffin were opened, 'where they had laid him, the sacred form of Washington was dicovered in a wonderful state of preservation. The high pale brow wore a calm and serene expression; and the lips, pressed still together, had a grave and solemn smile, such as they doubtless wore, when the first President gave up his blameless mortal life, for an immortal existence,—

'When his soft breath, with pain,
Was yielded to the elements again.'

The impressive aspect of the great departed overpowered the man whose lot it was to transfer the hallowed dust to its last tenements, and he was unable to conceal his emotions. He placed his hand upon the ample forehead, one highest in the ranks of battle, or throbbing with the cares of an infant empire; and he lamented, we doubt not, that the voice of fame could not provoke that silent clay to life again, or pour its tone of revival into the dull, cold ear of death. The last acts of patriotic sepulture were thus consummated; and the figure, which we can scarcely dissociate rom an apotheosis, consigned to its low, dim mansion to be seen no more until mortal shall put on immortality, and the vesture of decay be changed to the bright garments of endless incorruption—Phil. Gaz.

Definition and consolation.—The Aurora Standard gives the following definition.—"A Lucky Man: He who turns two corners without being accosted by a dun, or meets a sheriff without being saluted 'in the name of the people.'—These are very attentive times! So they are; every body seems inclined to help his neighbor, so far as a strong attachment goes. There is one consolation, however, as Long Ned says—having a constable by your side, proves that you had credit once."

'Is your master up?' asked an early visiter of the marquiss of Blandarford's valet. 'Yes sir,' rejoined the fellow with good innocence; the butler and I *carried him up* about three o'clock.

A spirited Editor.—The editor of a Tennessee paper heads his notices of marriages in the following manner: 'Glad tidings of great joy.'—The bird trap is down, another fool caught!' This editor it is said has a better half, and some half dozen little responsibilities.

DOG EAT DOG—A HARD BITE.

On Wednesday last a case of novel character was tried before Esquire Walsh the particulars of which are as follows:—A Constable, named George Campbell, having a warrant against Joseph Breck, a lawyer, called a number of times at his office for the purpose of serving it, but not being able to see Mr. Breck, he left a note requesting him to call at the said office to attend a case. Mr. Breck, thinking he was required in his official capacity, immediately attended, but found himself warranted! He confessed judgement, &c. and presented Campbell with a bill for five dollars for services, which he refused to pay, & was in turn warranted by Breck. The note was sufficient evidence, and judgement was given against Campbell for five dollars and costs.—Balt. Trade's Union.

Catch my wife.—A friend tells a good story of a fellow in North Carolina.—Having been put in jail for marrying thirteen wives, he made his escape and was seen three or four days afterwards by a gentleman, who recognized him. The gentleman anxious to secure the reward for his apprehension, invited him into his house to dinnor, and then slyly stepped out in pursuit of a constable—but great was his horror on his return, to find that the culprit had absconded with his wife. Lou. Jour.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—THE MEXICANS CROSSED THE RIO GRANDE.—

By the express mail last evening, we obtain the folowing, information from Texas, from a source which the New Orleans papers deemed entitled to credit.

November 22nd, a battalion of infantry, consisting of about two hundred men, with two pieces of artillery crossed the Rio Grande, and took up their line of march towards Texas. Nov. 23d, a battallion of cavelry crossed, and joined the infantry.—It consisted of two hundred and fifty men.—Nov. 27th, a battalion of Sappers also crossed, with the intention of uniting with the other troops. There were also about 1200 men near the river Colorado, in the limits of Texas. On the 22d, about six hundred entered Matamoras from the interior, making the number of troops in that place about three thousand. It is confidently believed that this division intends marching into Texas; and it is supposed that the first movements of the Mexicans will be to take possession of the Drusas inlet, which leads to the Casino. The squadron it was supposed would be up in a few days from Vera Cruz.

The Presidency—Union and Harmony. The Cincinnati Gazette copies an article from the Chronicle upon the subject of the N. York celebration, in which we called upon the organs of the Whig party to reciprocate the sentiment of union, harmony and concerted action, and adds the following emphatic and patriotic pledge.

"We say at once to the Chronicle, to the Whigs, the Conversatives every where: We wish to see a convention to nominate an anti-destructive candidate. That nomination made, we do not fear to pledge, for the west, a resolute & hearty support."

Such language as this, from those who by their position in the Whig ranks, are entitled to speak the determination of the whole Whig party, is full of encouragement. We trust that every effort will be made to spread such sentiments. Let them be sown with a broad bountiful cast, and they will produce the certain harvest of victory.—Balt. Chron.

MARRIED,

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Drain, Mr. *John H. Thomas*, to Miss *Sophia Keithley*, all of Talbot County.

By the same, on the 26th inst., Mr. *Richard Clarke*, to Miss *Rebecca Ozmon*, all of Talbot County.

NEW GOODS

FROM

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

We have just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE an extensive assortment of

NEW GOODS.

And among them many new articles, such as have never before been offered in this market. We have it in our power to offer great bargains to prompt and cash customers, and are determined to do so. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to give us a call before they make their selections, as we are well satisfied that they will find it much to their advantage to do so.

WHITE & ANDERSON.

P. S. We have a large supply of Silver Spectacles.

N. B. The first of January, is the time for every prudent man to examine his accounts, and those that trouble themselves with the settlement of their own accounts saves others the trouble of dunning them which is extremely unpleasant, we must dun or be dunned if payments are delayed.

W. & A.

Dec. 30 3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 29th JANUARY, 1838, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, (if not sold before that day, at private sale,) all that parcel of land belonging to Isaac N. Steele, esq., being part of a tract called "Town Neck Composition," and situated at the Drawbridge, in Dorchester county. The above farm contains

273 3-4 Acres

by an accurate survey, just made, 128 1-2 acres of which consists of the best timbered land. It has on it, also a Store House, very eligibly situated for an extensive mercantile business.

The terms of sale will be one-half in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in equal instalments of 12 and 18 months, with approved security, and interest from day of sale, till paid.

JOHN F. HENRY,
Attorney for I. N. Steele.

Dec. 30, 1837. tds