been more bitter in his denunciations—more variable in his course, or laid so much claim to consistency of character.

Speaking of Mr. Calhoun's patriotism, Mr. Clay said, I am afraid the political geography of the Senator from South Carolina does not mean much. I am afraid that his patriotism means the South—that his south means South Carolina, and that South Carolina is no more than Fort Hill in South Carolina. When a man lays claim to so much, he generally has but little; and when a man questions the want of patriotism and firmness of a whole party—the inference is fair that he has not too much himself.

Referring to some of Mr. Calhoun's remarks about bribery and corruption—intended as a personal insinuation—Mr. Clay said if the Senator from South Carolina wished to rake up the old story of George Kremer, to cover his own nakedness, he was welcome. Mr. Clay then at length explained and defended his vote upon that occasion. [Mr. Adams, the venerable Ex-President, was beside Mr. Clay, and Mr. Pope who comes from his district sat before him.] Mr. Clay said that he had never regretted and should never regret the vote he then gave. It was one of the proudest reflections of his life that he had contributed in no way to elevate the late Executive of the United States. The vote he had given for the respected and venerated man beside him had the approval of his own conscience, and the approval of the people he in part represented. They had time and again sanctioned his vote.

Mr. Clay continued, and said that when the Senator from South Carolina undertakes to prove his consistency, he will underake to prove something which cannot be proved. He has not been consistent as I have proved and can prove again.

In conclusion, Mr. Clay said the Senator has allowed himself to use some epithets which are not customary in deliberate bodies, as "scorn," &c. In answer, I have none of these epithets to hurl, and I can assure the Senator that I reciprocate all he has said.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Calhoun in repeated retorts and rejoinders, and by Mr. Preston in reply to some remarks made by Mr. Clay in regard to Nulification.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives adjourned at half past one o'cloch, doing no business of importance· All the members nearly were in the Senate Chamber.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1838.

Mr. Webster's Great Speech—How "the Bill" is going—Its probable defeat—House Proceedings, to day.

Senate Proceedings, to-day—Robinsons, Benton—Mr. Wise's Statement.

The city resounds with accordant expressions of applause, from persons of every party association, with regard to the magnificent speech of Mr. Webster. Some, who remember his great effort, in answer to Hayne, (in itself enough to make any man's "assurance doubly sure" of an immortality of fame,) assure me that it is a far superior work to that: others pronounce it the most eloquent and powerful parliamentary performance they have ever listened to, while all agree that upon the pending question, and upon that side of it, nothing can possibly be added to it, as an argument upon its merits or as an appeal to others, to induce them to concur in his views of it. If it does not convert the opponent, it must confirm the waverer.

But it is now admitted that the Sub-Treasury Bill cannot pass the Senate in any thing like its present shape: that is, with the specie feature in it.—Unless Mr. Calhoun can answer this argument of Mr. Webster, to the satisfaction of many administration men, conclusively, fully, perfectly, it cannot be carried. This you may rely upon as a fact. Mr. Webster, it is generally conceded, has given the bill its death-blow.

The following remarks were the result of some deliberation last night. This morning I think the chances are still more favorable. I send them, however, as they embody the opinions of many here, as to the result. Last night I was disposed to predict this division:

For the Bill—Messrs. Williams, Hubbard, Pierce, Niles, Smith of Conn., Wright, Wall, Roane, Brown, Strange, Calhoun, Lumpkin, King, Clay of Ala., Trotter, Walker, Mouton, Allen, Robinson, Young, Benton, Linn, Lyon, Norvell, Fulton, Sevier—26.

Against the Bill—Messrs. Ruggles, Swift, Prentiss, Webster, Davis, Robbins, Knight, Tallmadge, Southard, McKean, Buchannan, Baynard, Clayton, Merrick, Spence, Rives, Preston, *Cuthbert, Grundy Crittenden, Clay of Ky., *Morris, Tipton, Smith of Ia., *Nicholas—26.

Thus, if those marked with a star, as doubtful, may be relied on, makes a tie.—But it is said, here, on good authority, that, should it come to this, there stands ready one kind friend in the rank of the "ayes" who has not committed himself at all thus far to relieve the Vice President from the fearful responsibility of deciding this great question.

But will it come to this? "Aye, there's the rub!" The probabilities, and possabilities, are all before you, and nothing certain can yet be said upon the subject. My own opinion, from present appearances, is, that the Sub-Treasury Bill cannot pass the Senate;—or, if it should, by not more than one vote. If it come to a tie, it will be lost, by the vote or absence of one counted upon to make that tie. Mr. Morris cannot vote for it, unless altered so as to substitute the hard money feature, at once, for the gradation principle, or unless he acts oppositely to his own declarations. Mr. Cuthbert, I have reason to believe cannot, nor do I believe that Mr. Nicholas will go for it.

Such were my views of the matter last evening. My information to-day, derived from conversations with gentlemen of both parties, is such as to make the probabilities much more favorable yet. I do not hesitate to give it to you, as my firm conviction, based upon accurate data, that this bill cannot pass by any possibility.

To day, *Mr.* Robbins, of Rhode Island made a most flourished and eloquent speech, on the same side with the powerful effort of his friend, Mr. Webster the two days before.

Mr. Benton now has the floor, and will probably occupy it, in a tirade of the usual stamp, for two or three days. But it will be up hill work, depend upon it.

Mr. Paynter, of Pa., presented a petition from some of the good people of Philadelphia. upon the subject of the late Duel. Without hearing very distinctly what the member was at, the *H*ouse recieved the petition, and referred it to the Select Committee upon the subject.

Mr. Fairfield, of Me., rose to ask the permission of the House, to enable him to do the same thing; and to this request objection was made.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., at the same time rose to ask the same favor; but the speaker said "one at a time," and put the question on *M*r. Fairfield's request, to suspend the rules. This required a vote of two-thirds; and, on the first division there were 78 ayes to 29 noes. No quorum. The second count was 80 ayes to 39 noes. No quorum yet. *A*nd then Mr. Devee, of Me., called for the yeas and nays, andthe vote was 92 yeas to 54 nays, not two thirds. And the house refused (very properly) to suspend the rules for this purpose.

The morning business then proceeded—and that being finished, the orders of the day were taken up, and a Bill for reorganizing certain Judicial Districts, &c., were discussed at some length. Local and uninteresting. The Bill was passed.

The general Appropriation Bill was taken up, and further amendments were discussed by a thin House.

I send you herewith the manly, noble, magnanimous, and conclusive statement of Mr. Wise to his constituents, upon the subject of the late unfortunate affair. Of course, you will give it an early place in your columns.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

MR. CLAY AND MR. CALHOUN.

A Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer (!) has written the veteran editor on acccount of the "passage at arms" between Mr. Clay and *M*r. Calhoun, on Saturday last. We make the following extract from his letter:—

"Mr Calhoun,s speech had been well prepared, and certainly was able and ingenious, as much so, perhaps, as it could have been. Clay's was impromtu, and able, ingenious, and good-humored Mr. Calhoun replied.—Mr. Clay rejoined. Calhoun sur-rejoined. and Clay rebutted. It was doutful during the whole conflict on whose standard victory would perch until Clay quoted from Calhoun,s speech in 1834, a denuciation in strong terms of the Sub-Treasury scheme. Under this blow the South Carolinian seem to stagger, and, although he renewed the fight most gallantly in attempting to explain this denunciation and prove that it was incompatible with his present position, yet he evidently did not entirely recover from the blow. The Kentukian from this moment was evidently in the ascendant. Collision between such giant intellects, must always be interesting and elicit much truth, as it did upon this occasion, and proved to my satisfaction, that both of them have committed egregious political blunders, and are not entirely orthodox in their political creed.—The parties themselves both professed to be well satisfied with the result, and as is usual upon such occasions, their friends both claim the victory' and there I leave them with a single remark, that I think Mr. C. entirely failed to prove that he had been consistent."

A wag of a fellow, by some unlucky accident, made a small rent in his pantaloons. His land-lady discovering his linen upon the chair under him, and thinking it a napkin, attempted to pull it away undiscovered. The fellow feeling what was going on, seized the collar of his shirt with both hands, exclaiming by Jolly you must tear the collar off before you get it.'

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 24. 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 26th of March.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—In accordance with the provisions of our amended Constitution, Maryland is divided into three Gubernatorial Districts. It has also been decided in the mode designated by that Constitution, that the district composed of the counties on the Eastern Shore—Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, is entitled to the first Governor. The administration party are already buckling on their armour for the contest, but certain defeat awaits them, if the Whigs are concentrated and vigilant. It is natural in this position of things that the attention of the Whig party should be directed to the subject, and that the merits of some of our most distinguished men should be canvassed. Among those whose names stands thus conspicuous, and whose public services reflects honor upon our State, JNO. N. STEELE, Esq. of this county, occupies a prominent position. It is not necessary for us to enumerate the qualification nor public services of Mr. Steele. they are well remembered by the citizens of Maryland and his nomination would meet with a cordial response from a great majority of the Whigs of this State.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—The Bill which has been for some time before our Legislature, requiring the registry of the legal voters of Baltimore city, has at last passed both branches, and become a law. The Elective Franchise is an invaluable right, and while it should be secured to every free white male citizen, qualified to vote, it should be preserved inviolate. Every legal voter in the state should feel interested in protecting this sacred right. We cannot percieve how this law can be obnoxious to any, but to those who profited by the defect which the law has remedied. The Baltimore Chronicle thus congratulates the citizens of Baltimore upon the passage of this law.

"We congratulate the well disposed and peaceable portion of the people of Baltimore, on the passage, by the House of Delegates, of a law providing for registering the legal voters of this city.—The disgraceful scenes which have, for years past, occurred at the polls on the day of the election, and the flagrant frauds which have been committed on the elective franchise, will now be effectually prevented. The aged or infirm citizen will not now have to run the risk of life or limb to secure his vote."

The last No. of the Chronicle which we published, completed the first year since we took charge of this press. We feel under many obligations to our patrons for the liberal encouragement bestowed upon us since we have had charge of the Office. But to the point, (and a slim one to us it will be if we do not get the one thing *needful*,) we want the *wherewith* to carry on the paper, as it should be, as we have incurred some heavy debts which will shortly be due, and which we shall not have the means to liquidate without assistance. We hope, therefore, all those indebted will call and settle their respective accounts, by so doing they will confer on us a particular favor. For the convenience of those who live remote, and seldom visit Cambridge, we have authorised the following gentlemen to collect for us—Messrs. Arthur Pritchett, Walter Kirby, and Wm. H. Akers, whose receipts shall be good in all cases.

The Charlottsville [Va] Republican alludes to the fact, that five of the Electors of Pennsylvania, who voted for Mr. Van Buren, attended the Philadelphia meeting which denounced the Sub-Treasury Bill—also to the fact, that Messrs. Gibson and Horner, two of the Virginia Electors, were opposed to the measure.—The Republican adds, that the name of the venerable 'Andrew Russell of Abingdon, may also be added to the number. Mr. R, has been in every College of Electors since 1808.

NOVEL FOOT RACE.—The Boston Hercame off in that city, between an alderald gives the particulars of a race which man and an oyster. The latter was finally caught and obliged to shell out.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—*Prospect of its passage.*—The National Intelligencer of yesterday, expresses the opinion that the Sub-treasury bill "is not likely become a law, without very material alterations." It says: "A conviction of these sentiments, [against the propositon of using exclusively the metalic currency in collecting and disburseing the revenues of the Government] we repeat, appears to us to have been widely and deeply impressed, and we therefere are, at present of opinion that the Administration cannot carry and we hope will not longer persevere in attempting to carry any bill which will not recognize as currency the notes of specie paying bank. We must add to these suggestions, that the connexion between capital and labor, the essential benefits of that connexion, and the importance of credit as constituting it, have been most ably explained and exhibited; and so explained and exhibited in the speech of a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts during Monday and Tuesday of this week, as that even prejudice cannot well longer shut out the truth." Balt. Chron.

OHIO.—The Whigs of Champaign county have had a meeting to appoint delegates to the State Convention. They passed resolutions in favour of General HARRISON for the Presidency, but express a determination to abide by the choice of a National Convention.

We notice also, that there has been a great Whig Meeting at Dayton, at which the bone and sinew of the surronding counwere in attendance. Resolutions were passed of the most animating character and Mr. Clay was nominated for the Presidency by acclamation.

In one great essential, the Whigs in all quarter of the Union, express the fullest determination to be united—and that is—to support the Whig candidate for the Presidency who, may be nominated by a Whig National Convention.

A SECOND CASPER HAUSER

We have seen in several papers an account of a boy apparently thirteen or fourteen years old, who was found in the timber in the vicinity of the Chatilinot Prairies, in the state of Indiana. It is said the boy is now in the family of a Colonel Clark, or Clarkson of Bush Hill, a place not far from where he was found. He is handsomely formed, has fine limbs, is very elastic in his movements, stout, with clear full and intelligent black eyes. He has been several months with the Colonel's family, during which time, he has uttered no articulate sound, expressed no wish by any sign; though he evidently pays considerable attention to things and events around him.—He sometimes gives a sort of a piercing screech, by its being alway at a measured elevation, and after which, he seems to listen with care, affords ground for the conclusion, that the poor fellow has been accustomed to receive some sort of answer from a source to us unknown. He chooses the naked earth for his bed, and utterly rejects all covering save a deer skin which he wraps around his body. His food he takes in a raw state—principally beef, poultry, potatoes, and nuts. It is astonishing with what voraciousnes he consumes small birds. He will strip one of its feathers and devour it with a relish arising to an extacy. He has thus far evinced a melancholy temperament, choosing to be much alone, and makes for the timber whenever an opportunity is presented, but when found attempts no escape, but passively returns. He manifests no attachment for any human being, save for a servant girl of the family. By her request he has occasionlly eat a little corn bread, and sit down for a moment on a chair. Wheat bread he peremtorily refuses. He has made comparatively no advancement towards civilization. We regret that more knowledge cannot be obtained of this extraordinary boy's history.

MR. FORREST'S BENEFIT.—The performances this evening, are for the benefiit of Mr. Forest, on which occasion he appears as Coriolanus. This night will close his triumphant engagement in this city, and an overflowing house may be expected.

We copy the following notice of the performance of Mr. F. in Coriolanus, from a Philadelphia paper:

MR. FORREST'S CORIOLANUS.—On Monday evening Mr. Forrest appeared as Coriolanus with complete success. It is a character in which his personal advantages are calculated to produce the highest effect, for there is so much to be done by quiet tones and proud looks, as to render it indisputable that the actor should be endowed by Nature with a form capable of adding force to the developement of the steady workings of an energetic mind.

In the first acts, the pride of noble deeds was admirably blendid with the natural dignity of patrician birth, and his undissembled scorn for the treacherous glory of a rabble shout (the "sweet voices" always despised by patriots and usually worshipped by Politicians,) was well expressed and finely carried on to that point where his loosened rage repels with scorn the outcry of the crowd.

You common cry of ours! whose breath I hate
As reeks o' the rotten fens, whose loves I prize
As the dead carcasses of unburied men
That to currupt my air, I banish you;
And here remain with your uncertainty!
Let every feeble humour shake your hearts!
Your enemies with nodding of their plumes
Fan you into despair! Have the power still
To banish your defendrs; till at length,
Your ignorance, (which finds not, till it feels.)
Making not reservation of yourselves,
(Still your own foes,) deliver you as most
Abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows! Despising
For you the city, thus I turn my back:
There is a world elsewhere.

This tragedy affords few opportunities for any startling displays of genius, and consequently its success greatly depends upon the sustained tone in which the character of the Hero is upheld. Under these circumstances Mr. Forrest sought to produce no hasty effect, but contrived to leave a general impression of the most favorable kind. By the previous absence of stirring incident the interest is more powerfully concentrated on the last scene, which is one of the most effective that has ever been given to the stage. It was here that Mr. Forrest drew down the most enthusiastic plaudits. His interview with his mother was extremely good, and exhibited all the struggling feeling with which he seeks to stand
As if a man were author of himself
And knew no other kin
and in the fury with which he answers the taunts of Aufidius, and draws down death upon himself from the hands of the Volces, he produced the most extraordinary effect.
Cut me to pieces Volces; men and lads,
Stain all your edges on me—Boy! false hound!
If you have writ your annals true, tis there,
That like an eagle in a dove cot, I
Fluttered your voices in Caroli,
Alone I did it.—Boy!

It was a brilliant conclusion to a masterly performance, and we feel satisfied that he has thus made a permanent addition to the varied range of character in which he has already been so justly celebrated.

FOR THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

Lines addressed to a mother who laments the death of her infant son

Oh! weep no longer for thy child,
Nor let a mother's tender love,
Distress so long in anguish wild,
For one who rests in heaven above.

Grieve not his death though premature
Nor wish his fate were otherwise;
For he now dwells with angels pure,
In realms of light beyond the skies.

Consoling thought! the child has died
Unstained by sin, or guilt, or crime;
Nor knew he aught of passion, pride.
Which had he lived, he wonld in time.

'Tis true maternal fondness now,
That love which none but mothers feel,
Cannot at once, submission bow,
To Heaven's will that fix'd the seal.

But think that death is what it is,
(The death of innocence, I mean,)
Exchange of ills for endless bliss,
As ear ne'er heard, nor eye hath seen.

H.

Cambridge, Md.

The following lines were written by the mother of the deceased daughters, and handed to us for publication.

Lines on the death LEVINIA ANN WILLOUGHBY, and ELIZABETH JANE MARSHALL.

Fair and blooming yesterday,
Now a loathesome corps we lie,
See how beauty fades away
Oh! prepare, prepare to die.

Dear Mother do not weep,
We are not dead, but here do sleep
Within this lump of clay,
Until the Resurrection day:
And here our bodies must remain,
Till Christ shall call us forth again.

Died on Monday 26th ult. at his residence near Salisbury, Somerset County, Md., the Right Rev'd WM. MURRAY STONE, *D. D.* Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland.

Although never robust, his natural soundness of the constitution had borne him through several severe trials from accident and disease, and it was long hoped by his friends that the disorder, a gastrick fever, which at length proved fatal would also have yielded to it. His own hopes and desires were to be at rest, unless his master had more ladour for him in the vineyard. Unpretending in character, unostentatious in deportment, singularly amiable and meek in his temperament, Bishop Stone was yet perfectly firm in maintaining the principles which his judicious mind, and just discernment, led him to adopt. He had passed many years in a faithful discharge of Pastoral duties, for an extensive but retired Parish in the neighbourhood of his paternal estate; and when called to the more public functions of the Episcopal office in 1830, he submitted without murmuring, but with obvious regret, to the responsibilities of the station. The present writer, who well knew, and highly valued his virtues, is only so far acquainted with the particulars of the Bishop's state of mind during his last illness, as to say that it strictly corresponded with the excellence of his principles, and piety of his life.

Valuable Real Estate for

SALE.

PURSUANT to competent authority, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

Monday 23rd day of April

next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. at the Court House door in Cambridge, all the valuable real estate lying in Black Water, which was bought by Solomon Kirwin, Jr. once the property of Charles Mobray, and subsequently by the said Solomon Kirwin, Jr., sold to John Meredith.

This property has been very recently re-surveyed, and contains

252 ACRES,

about one third of which is heavily covered with wood and timber valuable for ship building, staves and all other purposes for which the best white and red oak are suitable.

The improvements, with a little expense, would be good and the arable land grateful and improveable to the highest degree.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash on the day of sale, the ballance to be paid in six and twelve months with interest; all secured by bond and security approved by the trustee. Though these terms would be preferred yet they shall be made agreeable and convenient to the purchasers.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

March, 24th 1838. [tds]

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority, derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

Monday 23rd day of April

next, all the real estate of which Kirby Hurley, died, seized,

The sale will take place at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of twelve and one, P. M., and the terms of sale 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, with interest, all secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are now advised to file them in the high Court of Chancery, within six months from the day of sale, with their proper vouchers.

H. PAGE, Trustee

March 24, 1838. tds.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best hidder, on

Thursday 26th day of April

next, all that property in Greensborough of which Susan Mullikin, died, seized. It consists of a dwelling house, store House, and convenient Lot in Greensborough, Caroline county.

The sale will take place between the hours of 12 & 1, P. M. at the Upper Hunting Creek Mills in Caroline county; and the terms of sale are one fourth *cash* on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest; all secured by bond and security, approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

March 24th, 1838 tds

☞The Easton Gazette will publish the above till day of sale, and charge this Office.

IN CHANCERY, 15th March 1838.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Clinton Handley, be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 19th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some paper, before the 19th day of April next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1760,00

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

March 24, 1838 3w