dopted; and that he could not support the bill as he now understood them.

His vote for the bill, after all this, has excited a great deal of remark; and taken along with Benton's support of it, and other circumstances, stengthens the idea that the leaders of the party intend to go directly against the sense of the Senate, as expressed in the decision on Mr. Cuthbert's motion, and continue the resolution of 1836 as it was continued when the Treasury Specie Circular was issued. If this was understood to be the design and purpose of those, the votes of Messrs. Benton and Morris, and the rest of sticklers for nothing but specie, are explained. But otherwise their course is directly in the face of their own doctrines and opinions.

If it be, indeed, the determination of the party to persevere in their specie demanding policy, under this measure, in spite of the expressed will of the People and their Representatives, deliberately given, the sooner the country understands it, the better.

Mr. Sevier declared, on Saturday, that if he believed there was any intention to pursue that policy—to give us more Treasury Circulars, &c., he would go at once for the amendment of Mr. Tipton, which made it imperative on Executive officers to receive the notes of specie paying banks.

But what care the party-managers for such declarations of the understanding with which Senators give their votes for the bill? What care they for the Sense of the Legislature? Not a rush! Was not the sense of Congress expressed in the most deliberate manner, before, against the Specie Circular? Yet, as soon as Congress adjourned, that odious Circular was issued.—Talk of the sense of the Legislature when a party object is to be gained. It would be no obstacle at all to the determination of the Legislature when a party object is to be gained. It would be no obstacle at all to the determination of those who are in power.

The division on the passage of the Bill was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright Young—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buchannan, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss' Preston, Bives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25.

During the morning hour, a number of petitions and memorials were presented from New York, by Mr. Tallmadge; from Pennsylvania, by Mr. Buchanan, from Delaware, by Mr. Bayard; praying Congress to adopt some measure for surpressing the practice of duelling; all of which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Southard presented the memorial of John Ross, and another memorial to the same effect, numerously signed by the people of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians.

These memorials were laid on the table by motion of Mr. Clay, of Ala., who expressed his hope that it would be regarded as a definative settlement of the question, respecting this Cherokee treaty.

In the House, after the presentation of a flood of petitions from various quarters, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was again taken up.—After various unsuccessful attempts to alter, amend, reject, &c. it was finally passed and sent to the Senate. During the struggle, the Previous Question was frequently called for, and when at last sustained, the bill was carried—and then the House adjourned till about 5 o'clock. D.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1838.

The eventful proceedings of the Senate last night have thrown the Sub-Servatives, high and low, from the Secretary down to the most obscure and sneaking sub-Treasury seeker, in the greatest confusion, and disorder. The glorious majority (*two*!!) were at loggerheads half an hour after the vote was taken; and execrated with a very cordial if not a very creaitable rancour, the perverse combination of circumstances which urged them into such a miserable "fix.' Half an hour suffices to awaken them to the conviction that the Bill as it now stands brings about no separation at all; and that the divorce of which we have heard so much, is literally knocked in the head.—and so are all their comfortable arrangements for the the Sub-Treasuries.—Of what use now will be their vaults and safes, &c. &c. Will they pile up their bank paper in them?

Mr. Morris of Ohio, next to Benton the the most rabid hard-money man in Congress moved for the printing of the bill last night. He wished to examine the character of the amendmnts that had been adopted. The printing was ordered. It is currently reported that Mr. Morris, since he has found out the inevitable operation of the bill, has determined to go against it, when the final vote shall be taken to-morrow. This will produce a tie. It is doubtful whether even the Vice President will in that case give his casting vote in favor of the Bill as it stands, my belief is that the responsibility will not be thrown upon him.

The managers it is said, are now desirous to have the bill re-committed, and they will make a movement for that purpose to-morrow. It is not certain then that the Bill will pass the Senate. But there is no prospect at all of its success in the House. D.

THE VOTE ON THE SUB-TREASURY.—

In the House of Representatives on Monday, the Sub-treasury bill, as passed by the Senate, was on motion of Mr. Patton, of Va, laid on the table.—The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, H. W. Allen, Aycrigg, Bell, Biddle, Bond, W. B. Calhoun, Calhoun, W. B. Campbell W. B. Carter, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Deberry, Dennis, Dun, Evans, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, J. Garland, R. Garland, Goode, J. Graham, Wm. Graham, Graves, Gray, Grennell, Hall, Halstead, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, H. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Kilgore, Lawle, Lincoln, Lyon, Mallory, Marvin, S. Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, McKenan, Menefee, Mercer, Milligan, M. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Patterson, Patton, Peck, Phillips, Pope, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Sawyer, Sergeant, A. H. Shepperd, C. Sheppard. Shields Sibley, Slade, Smith, Southgate, Stanly, Stuart, Stone, Stratton, Taliaferro, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, A. S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, I. Williams, Sherrod Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, York—106.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beirne' Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Brodhead, Bronson, Bruyn, Bynum, Cambreleng, John Campbell, Casey, Clevland, Clowney, Coles, Connor, Craig, Crary, Cushman, Dawson, DeGraff, Dromgoole, Duncan, Elmore, Farrington, Fairfield, Foster, Gallup, Glascock, Grantland, Grant, Griffin, Haley, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Howard, Hubley, R. M. T. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Legare, Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, J. M. Mason, Martin, McKay, Robert McClellan, A. McClellan, McClure, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Murray, Palmer, Parker, Paynter, Pennybacker, Phelps, Pickens, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, Prentiss, Rhett, Richardson, Rives, Roberison, Sheffer, Sheplor, Snyder, Spencer, Taylor, Thomas, Titus. Toucey, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagener, Webster, T. T. Whitlesly, J. W. Williams, Worthington, Yell—98.

Mr. Gray of New York, whose name is recorded in the affirmative, is in favor of the Sub-treasury, but voted to lay the bill on the table to enable him to move a reconsideration, and before the adjournment of the House he gave notice of his intention to do so.

There were thirty members absent, (not including Gen. Ripley, who is sick at his home,) who may be classed as follows:—

In favor of the bill.	Opposed to the bil.
Mr. Bouldin,	Mr. Borden,
Buchanan,	Briggs,
Chaney,	Coffin,
Chapman,	Davies, of Pen.
Davee of Maine,	Jenifer,
Edwards,	Pearce, of Md.
Fletcher, of Vt.	Potts,
Fry,	Rencher,
Holt,	Rumsey,
Hunter, of Ohio,	J. S. Williams--10.
Jackson, of Ga.	
Jones, of Virginia,	
Klingensmith,	
Loomis, of N. Y.	
McKim,	
Noble,	
Owens,	
Paramenter,	
Petriken,	
Reilly,	
Towns,	
Weeks—22.	

Had these members been present, and Mr. Gray voted against laying the bill on the table, Mr. Patton's motion would have been lost—ayes 115—nays 121.

We cannot regard this altogether as a test vote. Among the ninety-eight nays are the names of H. S. Legare, of S. Carolina, W. C. Dawson, of Ga., and J. M. Mason of Va., who are known to be opposed to the bill in any shape. Regarding the votes of the other members as a true indication of their views, the passage of the bill, there would appear 118 for the bill, and 118 against it. The Speaker would then decide the vote in the affirmative.

Our information, and their previous votes, led us to believe that Messrs. Casey and Synder, of Illinois, Crary, of Michigan, and at least two more from New York were opposed to the bill, and we also hoped that the South Carolina delegation would not have gone so generally for it.—They may, with the exception of Messrs. Legare and Thompson, now be regarded as for the Sub-treasury in its worst form—with the specie section,—but we have doubts whether the whole 118 will also for restoring that section. The globe of Tuesday night contains a long editorial in its favor, although it says "its rejection for the present should not be allowed to prove fatal to the bill." an effort will be made to restore the specie section, and if it be not reinstated the whole S. Carolina delegation will probably vote against the bill, Mr. Pickens on Monday declared his opposition to the Senate bill He characterized it as "an emasculated thing" "destitute of all manliness." Mr. Cambreling avowed his determination to give his own bill, which contains the specie section, the preference.

The motion to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table, when made, will lead to debate, unless the question be called and sustained, and the views of other members may then be ascertained. The striking out of the specie section may have, and we think has, reconciled several members to vote for it, whilst it has secured the opposition to it of Mr. Calhoun's South Carolina men. In the event of the bill being brought before the House, the result of a motion to restore the section striken out, will, we think, decide the vote of a number of members, and whether lost or carrried, will be alike fatal to the succes of the measure.—Not looking then to the vacancies which exist, we are firmly of opinion, that no Sub-treasury bill will receive the sanction of the present members.

There are four vacancies—2 in Mississippi, and 2 in Maine,—Gen. Ripley of Louisiana, is as stated before, at home, sick, and Mr. Polk, the Speaker, will only vote in case of a tie.—Should the persons elected to fill the vacancies arrive in time, three of the four we believe will be against the bill—making 121 unyielding opponents,—exactly one half the whole number of members, and enough to defeat the "untried" or any other "expedient."

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 7. 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 9th of April.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Thursday the 29ult. after a session of 96 days.

Mr. Thomas Edmonson, of this county, was drowned in attempting to cross the ferry at Taylor's Island, on Wednesday morning last.

The honorable Isaac McKim a member of the House of Representaves, of the United States, died on Sunday morning last at Washington City.

The Portland (Me.) Advertiser says: When Col. Cilley (brother of the late Mr. Cilley, member of Congress) was in Augusta, the Whig members of the Legislatures of Maine addressed a note of condolence to him, to which he replied in a handsome manner, and reprobated the attempt of certain persons to make a party question of the painful occurrence."

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt in this State, upon the details of which a very animated debate occurred on Wednesday and Thursday, passed the House by a large majority, on the former day, was reconsidered, further amended, and passed again on Thursday.—Md. Rep. March 24.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—John C. Groome, Esq., of Cecil County, was yesterday nominated to the Senate, by the Governor, as Secretary of State.—The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Groome was formerly in the Senate of the State, and is a gentlemen in all respects worthy of the very responsible post to which he has been called.—Balt. Chron.

On Monday J. R. Burden resigned the office of President of the Pennsylvania Senate, and Charles B Purnell was elected in his place.—Ib.

☞It is rumored that Mr. Van Buren has stated that he will not sign the Sub-Treasury bill as it passed the Senate.—Doubtful.—Ib.

Maryland, Dorchester County, }
Tobacco Stick, March 24, 1838 }

Mr. Editor, will you have the goodness to give the following reports a place in your paper.

We whose names are subscribed below believe it a duty we owe to our enterprising friend, Dr. McGehee, to report to the public in regard to the operation of his horse power Circular Saw Mill; on yesterday we witnessed its operation and do not hesitate to say that we are entirely satisfied in regard to the assertions that he has made concerning his Mill, to wit: that two able draft horses will cut a thousand feet of lumber or thereabouts in ten hours time, and in regard to the quality of the lumber we have never seen any kind of a saw cut lumber as smooth as that of the Circular Saw invented by Dr McGehee.

Test, Aaron Saunders,
Wm. R. Tall,
John Eskridge,
Levin Craig.

Messrs. Editors—You will please give the following an insertion in your paper.

The members of the Total Abstinence Society of Tobacco Stick, have entered into a resolution not to support any person as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature, unless he be a member of some Total abstinence Society; and we would be pleased for all the temperance societies throughout the County to pass similar resolutions.—there will be a meeting held in Cambridge on the first monday in May next, at which place all the temperance societies are requested to send delegates, in order to make such arrangements as may be necessary.

Tobacco Stick March 24th 1838.

A MEMBER.

The Curreney Bill.—This Bill passed the Senate on Tuesday having first been amended in such a way as to be shorn of its objectionable features. The provision to which we excepted yesterday requiring all the Banks of the State to receive, on deposite, the notes of all the other banks of the state, has we are rejoiced to perceive, been stricken out.—Such a provision would have put the insolvent Banks of the State if there should be any such, in a better position than the solvent ones. The Bill, as now amended, is perhaps quite as acceptable to the merchantile community, as could have been expected.—Balt Chron.

ANNAPOLIS, March 27. 1838

The Currency or Bank Bill passed the Senate to-day, striking out the provision requiring each bank to receive the notes all other banks—by limiting to the time of suspension the provision requiring them to confine their issues to three dollars of paper to one of specie, and by leaving it discretionary with not imperative on,, the Governor to instruct the Attorney General, to issue scire facias against the delinquents and making the time of resumption to depend on that of the Banks of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—that is requiring them to resume thirty days after a resumption by those banks, and a saving clause as respects the issue of small notes, after the resumption, in favor of such Banks as are entitled to such issues under their original charters. The vote in Senate was 11 to 3.

The Globe received yesterday, states that the Sub-Treasury bill of the Senate will be allowed to sleep on the Speaker's table till certain Loco Focos, who have gone hence, shall return. We may as well notice here, that this bill of abomination has had its name changed again. It is now called the "reform bill!" It started as the "Sub-Treasnry," and was then changed to the "Divorce," then to the "Independent Treasury," and now, in mockery of its provisions, is called the "Reform bill!"

The way it works.—At Nashville on the 21st inst., accorcing to the Whig, the Exchanges were in a horrid state. "Not a dollar of the United States or Eastern money to be had at less than 12 1-2 to 14 per cent.; and then only in very inconsiderable lots."

How prevoking. Under the very nose of the old chief, the notes of the monster are selling at 14 per cent. premium!

A delicate hint.—The Philosopher is inimitable in his mode of giving instruction. Yesterday he was trying to sell a cake of perfumed shaving soap: and a third person stepped up and interfered in the bargain by depreciating it. The Philosopher bore it with his usual meekness for several minutes, and then calmly remarked, "Stranger, I don't know how it is up where you got your broughten up, but in the town what I comed from there was two nation smart men who made considerable of a fortin just by minding their own business." The suffusion that overspread the stranger's countenance indicated that the Philosopher's seasonable advice had sunk deep into his heart. He opened the door, and went out, and the Philosopher stroked his chin gently.

A Tavern Incident.—"What are you about? you black rascal! Twice have you roused me from my sound sleep to tell me that breakfast is ready, and now you've awoke me by attempting to pull off the bed clothes! What the duce do you mean?" "Why, massa; if you isn't goin to git up, I must hab de sheet any how, 'case dey'r waitin for de table clof!"

'Tom, who are you laughing at?' said a mother to her son, who was rising greatness itself, as he sat shaking his sides.—'Nothin,' roared Tom. 'Nothing!' exclaimed she, 'Thomas, my son I did not think you were so foolish as to laugh at nothing. Why, mother, I could't think of any thing to laugh at, and so I laughed' cause I couldn't.

Communicated.

Lines on the death of Capt. William W. Eccleston.

"Methinks amid the Autumnal gales that rush
Round these eternal rocks, a sudden cry
Of lamentation mingles—yon dark woods,
Seem murmuring to themselves a solemn dirge,
And the far cataract's roar, is like the wail
That friendship utters o'er departed worth."

Back to the world of Spirits thou hast fled,
Forgetting, not forgot, among the dead;
Thy vision past, thy dream of joy o'er,
Rest then, nor fear, nor hope, nor suffer more.

Our phantom joys and beauty's fading sheen,
Like shadows flit o'er life's delusive scene,
Our dawn of youth but beams to gild the cloud,
Which mantles hope in disappoitment's shroud.

Who would not hurl untasted from his lip,
Life's bitter cup, which poisons as we sip?
Why should we wish to live from youth to age,
To view each loved one blotted from life's page?

The heart which heaves with fond affection's sigh,
But doats to languish—gladdens but to die;
The transient smile of magic beauty's bloom,
In hectic radiance kindles at the tomb.

Who has not felt, in life's eventful hour,
Some sudden stroke of grief's relentless pow'r?
Who has not paused to shed one tear,
O'er buried love, or kind affections bier?

Who has not wept, as faithful mem'ry traced
Each lingering hope, in childhood's hour effaced?
Then rest thee, in that dreamless sleep,
Whose morrow wakes thee, ne'er again to weep.

As the sea-bird sinks on its wave of rest,
As the dew-drop falls from the lilly's crest,
As the sunbeam fades on the sky at even,
Thou art gone—thy Spirit dwells in heaven. E. R. H.

Choice of Names.—We were once acquainted with a couple who made choice of the most noted names of the day for all their children, some half a dozen, and the proud mother of the young Gracchi would take every occasion, when strangers were within hearing, to 'call the roll" of the "great folks,' in something like the following manner: "You Martha Washington! come here this moment, and mind Andrew Jackson, and William Shakspeare, while Arthur Wellington helps Napoleon Bonaparte over that mud puddle; and then run and call your *daddy* to dinner.

A farmer having employed a man to reap two or three acres of barley, went out into the field and found him reclining under the shade of a tree. "What is the matter," inquired he, ,'Oh," said the man, "I feel amazing *drop-sickle!*"—*Bos. Trans.*

How to commit Murder Quietly.—Take a young lady and tell her she has a pretty foot. She will then wear small thin shoes; go out in the wet; catch a cold, the cold will become a fever; and she will die in a month.

Legal Botheration.—In "Haddoo'k Chancery Practice," vol. 1. p, 125. we find the fellowing beautiful specimen of legal perspicuity:—

"When a person is bound *to do* a thing and he does what may enable him *to do* the thing, he is supposed in equity *to do* it with a view of *doing* what he is bound *to do!*"

Davy Crockett's last.—The colonel was present at a splendid route once given by General Green, at Washington, and was induced to dance or rather attempt to dance, in a quadrille. The figure was intricate, and the colonel got off of the trail. Turning to his partner—a laughing, funloving girl—he apologised for his error, and remarked, with characteristic drollery of expression, that he wasn't much educated in dancing, although he could stand up to the plain work mighty perpendicular; but,' continued he, 'when you come to put in the scientific licks, I squat.

Female Influence.—It was a pertinent and forcible saying of the Emperor Napoleon, that "a handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart; the one is a jewel, the other a treasure."

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, after a protracted and lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, the Rev. Jonathan Judd.

To enterprising Men!

GENTLEMEN, I am about to submit to your consideration a proposition in regard to my Patent for this State, Delaware and Virginia, and in submitting to you this proposition, I am directed by the following considerations, to wit: I feel it a duty I owe to the public (separate and apart from my individual interest) to introduce my Mills personally at as early a date as possible, in different sections of the United States. This sense of duty to the public together with the influence of self-interest alone caused me to stop in Dorchester, and prove to the public, the existence of a Mill well calculated for horse power or any other power. Now I have served the public in this way by the introduction of one Mill at Tobaccostick, shortly I must depart to some other section of our favored and happy land, and there introduce another Mill for the benefit and profitable use of the citizens in the vicinity of the same, and so on I feel bound to go from place to place, until I shall introduce these labour-saving Mills all over this land. In performing this it will be perceived at once that it will take me (using all diligence) some three or four years, and my individual exertions alone will fall infinitely short of supplying that demand for these Mills which will necessarily follow its introduction. I am disposed to be satisfied with a small portion of that benefit secured to me (for fourteen years) by the Patent Laws, and also feel disposed to invite others to participate in the benefits offered in this exclusive property.—At as early a date as possible I wish these Mills to be introduced in at least two places in the State of Virginia, and one place in Delaware; and for me to do this in two or three years, I should have to neglect other States for a time, and particularly an engagement that I made last spring in the South, which I am bound to attend to so soon as I can leave this county. But the Mills can be introduced in Virginia and Delaware as well without as with my personal attention; for instance, there are two individuals (house carpenters,) at Tobaccostick, (who executed the larger part of the work on the mill at that place) either of these men or both, can build and start a Mill as well without my attention as though I was present, either of them can do better work than myself, for be it distinctly understood that I am not a workman, I have never worked three hours in all my life with a workman, with the view of learning how to execute work, but from a boy my mind had a natural inclination to mechanism, and for several years past I have made Machinery my exclusive study; and I can, and from a small boy, could make any thing out of iron, steel, or wood, which I desired.—But I am digressing, I will return. All that will be necessary to introduce the Mill in the before mentioned States, will be the advancing of a few dollars to pay for the saw and castings, which will be furnished in New York, by R. Hoe & Co., at a short notice, and shipped by them to any place directed, the saws are warranted by R. Hoe, & Co., an old established House in New York, I hold their obligetion to that amount, which can be seen by calling on me. Secondly I am a man of family, having a wife and six children, whom I have not seen for the last eight months, my situation in regard to being absent from them is by no means an enviable one, self interest alone could not induce me in future to be absent so long, but public good associated with the same, would stimulate me to forego again for a time, the happy and much desired society of *wife, children and friends*, and whenever I am cast down and troubled about this separation, my consolation is, it is for *public good*. Thus whilst I shall be engaged in placing before the public in different remote sections of the country this improvement, you can or some of you can have it introduced in your neighboring States with but very little trouble and expence, and wherever there is a Mill built in any section of a State, there make an agent to sell to others, who may want a single right or a county right, and in this way thousands of individuals will in a few years experience its benefits, and you who engage in spreading and extending from place to place this labour-saving Mill, will be reaping that reward which will be sure to follow a well managed enterprize—first by administering to the convenience and interest of the public, and secondly by having your pockets filled by the one thing which is so much desired by all. Thousands of sections of country there are of fine timber remote from water power in every State, now lying dormant for the want of a cheap convenient horse-power Saw Mill, which will, if energy be mounted on the wheel of improvement, gradually roll into our extensive markets the trees of the forests, manufactured into that kind of lumber which the mechanic can get to build the *house* in which he may repose after the toils of the day, and the *ship* which shall be burthened with the fruits of industry, bearing the same across the briny deep to distant ports.

This privilege you can obtain on the following terms, the patent right for this State, Delaware and Virginia, is put down at twenty thousand dollars Fifteen thousand dollars, of which I will sell; that is, three fourths of the entire patent right for the above named States, on the following terms and conditions: One fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth in 2 years, one fourth in 3 years, and the remaining fourth in 4 years, each payment bearing an interest of 3 per cent, per annum. I am clearly of the opinion that the business if properly managed will make its own payments, particularly after the first. The entire patent in toto, will be managed and conducted by the individual or individuals, who may take an interest of three fourths in the patent until the expiration of the 4 years, at which time if the business done does not