vigilant eyes witnessing the first great battle of his doctrine; he seemed the very spirit of embodied interest—not a word, not a gesture of General Hayne escaped his lion look.

The Senate was deeply interested, as a matter of course. The language of General Hayne was rich and vigorous; and his powerful sketch of the effect of the Import Law on the South—the description he gave of her people—his own bold and hazardous elocution and impetuous bearing, were evidently making a strong impression on the body. From time to time attention would be directed from him to the gentleman who was expected to answer him, and whom Gen. Hayne attacked under cover of a terrible and galling fire.

Cold, serene, dark, and melancholy, that man, thus assailed, sat apart; black and frowning as a mountain rock; he evidently felt the gigantic influences that were at work around him. but his profound mind was strengthening itself for the contest... And how deeply solemn was that hour, that the meditations and spirit-rapings [illegible] man? His countenance wavering not during the whole of that tremendous speech, assault after assault was made upon him, but yet he neither turned to the right nor left, but calmly and gallantly, like a soldier waiting the signal, he 'bided his hour. That time of retaliation came swift as the thoughts of vengeance to Daniel Webster. Who will forget the exordium of that remarkable effort—the lashing sarcasm—the withering tones of that voice, and the temper of his language? General Hayne (we remember distinctly) changed color, and appeared much disconcerted; but who that heard him will permit the perroration to be forgotten—the closing passages of grandeur, that majestic allusion to the flag of freedom and his country? Looking with his dark and lustrous eye, through the glass dome of the Chamber, over which he could see the banner flowing, he delivered an apostrophe which has never been surpassed and seldom equalled. It composed a figure of the most thrilling interest—a burst of solemn and pathetic feeling; and, coming from such a source, (a man generally esteemed phlegmatic,) it was electric. It was like the beam of sun-set, or the gleam of summer lightning, radiating the brow of the cliff to which we have above alluded to.

But those scenes are past, and the country has had the benefit of those speeches; but the memory of them and the incidents that attended them are forcibly impressed upon our mind.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

THIRD SESSION OF
TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF SATURDAY.

Washington, Jan, 19th 1839.

The Senate did not sit to day.

In the House of Representatives.

Last evening on the second ballot for members to serve on the investigating Committee in place of those excused, the following gentlemen were elected, viz: Messrs. Taylor, Martin, and Wagener.

Mr. Taylor gave notice that on to-day, he would ask to be excused.

This morning as soon as the journal had been read, that motion being entertained,

Mr. Taylor assigned his reasons for wishing to be excused. He said it must appear just to all, that the Administration ought to be represented in the Committee by legal gentlemen capable of coping with the talented lawyers elected on the side of the opposition. He maintained that he was not capable, from his education, of performing the duties which would be required, he being a physician and not a lawyer.

Mr. Cray supported the motion. He thought that in the selection of members to serve on the Committee, due regard should be paid to their peculiar qualification, as the duties to be performed would require men of peculiar talent. He was sure that if any of the anti-Administration men had a suit of ejectment to try, they would choose a lawyer and not a physician.

Messrs. Prentice and Wise opposed the motion. They considered the ability displayed by Mr. Taylor, in endeavoring to show that he was not competent to serve on the Committee, was a sufficient proof that he was capable.

Mr. Thompson thought that as the Administration party had been arraigned, it was nothing more than fair to allow them to choose their own counsel.

Mr. Moore charged the whig party with inconsistency. He said that a few days ago when it was proposed to allow the speaker to appoint the committee, they opposed it on the ground that they wanted a committee above suspicion. They were then told to take their own men but then they remonstrated, and refused to have all of their own party. What then, said he, do they mean to infer that their own party are not above suspicion?

Mr. M. went on to say that with a view of bringing the matter to an end, he would tell them that no democrat would serve on the committee; who was not chosen by the Administration vote, as they had too much self-respect to serve after being elected by the vote of the opposition. He would tell them that the committee would not be appointed unless they allowed the administration party to choose their own men.

After some remarks from Mr. Rice Garland,

Mr. Peterken moved the previous question, which was seconded. The question then recurring on agreeing with the motion to excuse, on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted yeas 102 nays 102. The speaker gave the casting vote, by voting in the affirmative.—So Mr. Taylor was excused.

Mr. Waggener, another member of the committee, also moved to be excused.

After some remarks from Messrs. Wise and Garland,

Mr. Bvnnm spoke at some length and in the course of his speech took occasion to express his belief, that, if the Whigs had the committee to themselves, the character of Mr. Woodbury, although it were white as snow, and chaste as ice, would be blackened.

Mr. Wise, as a member of the committee, asked Mr. B. if he intended to say that he (Mr. W.) woud misrepresent any fact.

Mr. Bynum said that if he was not disposed to be perfectly fair, he would not deign to answer the gentleman. But he would say that in speaking of the committee he did not single out Mr. Wise as an individual or mention him by name; therefore he could not comply with the request to single him out and except him from the rest. He had no objection to say that there were some gentlemen on the committee that he much respected and there were others for whom he had not so much respect.

Mr. Wise again asked him to state whether he referred to him as one of the committee who would misrepresent any fact.

Mr. Bynum said he had the floor, and was not going to be interrupted.

Mr. Wise. Then does the gentleman refuse?

Mr. Bynum said he would not be interrupted, by the gentleman, as he did not fear his "scorpion rod," however much it might be dreaded by others. He had no personal explanation to make him Mr. B. then went on to speak in favor of having a majority of the committee, or at least an equal number, in favor of the administration.

WASHINGTON, SATUREAY NIGHT, Jan. 19.

Since the cars left, the following proceedings took place in the House. The debate on the motion to excuse Mr. Wagener was continued for some hours. Mr. Bynum made some violent speeches in which he declared the opposition wish ed to constitute the Committee as to enable them to cheat and decieve the public as they had formerly done, and further that they wished to blacken the character of Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanley, severally took up Mr. Bynum's expressions and asked explanations. In general, however, the debate was conducted with personal courtesy. Some words passed between Mr. Moore and Mr. Prentiss. The House refused to excuse Mr. Wagener, yeas 105 nays 103. Mr. Martin of Alabama, the other administration declined serving, as by rule of the house, he had a right to do, on the ground that he was a member of another committee. Another balloting took place, and Messrs. Foster, of New York, and Owens of Alabama; both lawyers were then chosen, and did not ask to be excused. So the committe was duly formed. Subsequently, Mr. Sherod Williams moved to reconsider the vote refusing to excuse Mr. Wagener, but this motion was laid on the table, yeas 103 nays 66.

Mr. Wise then offered a resolution providing that the committee have leave to elect a clerk, to choose their own printer, and to proceed to New York and other places for the purpose of prosecuting their investigation, which was agreed to, almost unanimously. The latter part of the proceeding were marked by much good humuor.

The House adjourned about half past 6 o'clock.

Extract from the speech of Henry A. Wise, in the House of Representative, December; 21, 1839.

"First came the explosion of the pet banks—now come the explosions, one after another, in quck succesion, of the sub-treasures who were, or are to be, substituted for banks, and I will show you that they prove all I ever charged to be true.

I said that in December, 1836, when Gen. Jackson gave his certificate that all was well, honest, fair, this very leg-treasury, Swartwout, at New York, was in default $336,718. Well, sir, now it appears that in twelve months after, he was in default to the tune of $1,016,755! and, three months after that time, was a defaulter in the still larger sum of $1,225,605,69!! Previous to my attempt at investigation, he had been stealing public money at the rate of $56,000 per annum. After the cat was belled, he stole in one year $680,236,63 and in the next three months $208, 780,37. Yes, sir, after the President had given him a certificate of honesty, and you, sir, and the House, and the committee, and the Executive, had shielded him from all scrutiny, he stole in one year the sum of $680,236,65, and in the next three months at the rate of more than $800, 000 per annum—his defalcation averaging, throughout his official career, the sum of more than $170,000 per annum, for seven years—and this, too, we are told. without the least suspicion! "A jew may believe it—but I don't!"

Sir, I said the other day that I did not rejoice in these public losses and calamities, though I confessed I did feel a thrill of triumph at having gained a victory for the truth. The pet bank system and the sub-treasurers have exploded, as I said they would, and exposed their hidden enormities, concealed until they could be concealed no longer; but I do not rejoice at it. I made me no booth to sit and watch for the destruction of corrupt Nineveh. But, sir, there is one poor human being on this earth—alone now in the world—wrecked in reputation—blasted—slighted by men not half as worthy as he is—whose soul at scenes like these, does rejoice. must exult. Who and where is he? Sir, if you will go down Pennsylvania avenue to the corner of Four-and-a-half street, beneath Mrs. Peyton's boarding house you will find a gray-headed man, stricken in years: his name is Tobias Watkins! That man, for borrowing money of public officers, funds in their hands in their hands, not converting funds in his own hands to his own use was imprisoned on the 14th of August, 1828, and tried on three several indictments, on all which he was convicted and fined, on one of the sum of $750, on another $300, and on the third $3000. He was sentenced to be imprisoned three months on each indictment, in all nine months; and though imprisoned in August, 1829, he was not released until Marce 1433. Kept in jail three months for a real or fictitious defalcation of $3,00! Where are now the defaulters of this reform administration?—Where is Swartwout, after embezzling public money for eight years in succession, till he had taken and carried away a million and a quarter?—Where is Price? Where is Gratiot? How long since their carriage wheels proudly hurled the Olympic dust of the fashionable streets and avenues of your metropolis of court and of fashion! No marshals at their heels—no district attorneys prosecuting against them triple indictments; they ran away, or walked away, unforbidden, and none to hinder them! Where is Boyd? that land officer defaulter, who appealed to "the misfortunes of speculation," to elect him to the Senate of his State, of Mississippi? These are all innocent and unfortunate or escaping defaulters! These are full handed public plunderers, pet plunderers, and go "unwhipped of justice." Sir, as was Tobias Watkins unfortunate. He was born and bred a gentleman—dazzled by the tinsel glare of this metropolis of 'splendid misery, and shabby splendor,' (as it was once, with equal force, truth and beauty, described by that unequalled orator of Virginia, John Randolph)—of liberal minds and habits too he lavished some three thousand, improvidently, thinking in his heart, that he should be able to replace that sum. and more and make all strait,' and he was imprisoned for his imprudence for nearly four years and make to bear a felon's brand! Ah! sir but he was a gentleman—he belonged to all the decency,' to the 'silk stocking gentry—he was not one of your Locofoco defaulters—he was not unfortunate to the amount of millions—he was not too full handed to be touched by the rude hands of the tipstaff—he was not a defaulter of the great democracy, and, poor fellow, he suffered for being a gentleman. By the by, sir, that word reminds me of that fact that it was during, or not until the past summer. your party first discovered that your President was a gentleman! The discovery was made first, I think, by grannie Ritchie. That venerable gentleman in Petersburg, and as a set off, it seemed, boasted that President Van Buren too was actually a gentleman! Very strange! that a made President, the successor of the 'illustrious' in 1837, they did not find out to be a gentleman until the summer of 1838! They must surely have been trying to make him out a Whig. For myself, I always knew he was, in the ordinary sense, a gentleman; and it was mortifying to me to see that the Enquirer, by implication at least, had supposed until lately, that the President of the United States could be no other than a gentleman—judging, I mean, from its boast of the sudden discovery; but my colleague there, (Mr. Dromgoole) will not, however, regognize Mr. Ritchie as a genuine Locofoco editor. (Mr. Dromgoole said, no, no, he is a Couservative.) There is a cheering consideration connected with this discovery, though by the Administration press; it is the brightest omen which has occurred for years of Mr Van Buren's downfall. Yes, sir, that cry of 'gentleman' upon by his friends will finish him—with the party which supports him they might as well as have cried 'mad dog!' It is a certain prognostic that he is going down. From the hour that father Ritchie made that fatal discovery, the man's doom was sealed. But, sir, the gentleman defaulter, Watkins, as I was saying, met his fate; and now that he has been purified by the fires of the law, we may be permitted to do him justice, and to make him the instrument of retribution.—I call him up; I invoke his wrongs, his sufferings, his injuries, his expiation, to rise in judgment against his persecutors to condemn them. Where is he now? In a station where he is, no doubt, far happier than in his day of precarious and terror haunted show, when ne toiled as a poor slave in one of the stalls of your docn.ent factories called Departments. He is now an humble apothecary; and here I will say, for the benefit of all who would be honest, and who wish to be clean, that he keeps for sale the very best of palm soap and chloride of lime, and other chemical compositions, to take off the spots of locofocoism, and to cleanse from all corruption! I recommend to certain sub-Treasury gentlemen to go and buy; but what if they be once washed white as snow, they will like the hog, return to the wallowing in the mire.

Maryland Legislature.

Annapolis, Saturday, Jan. 19th 1839.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A petition was presented by Mr. Byers of sundry citizens of Washington county praying that the practitioners on the Thompsonian system may be allowed to charge for their services,

The annual report of the Managers of the Washington Monument was received from the Senate, having been referred by that body to the House of Delegates. It was referree to the committee on ways and means.

The bill to establish a separate Municipal District in Anne Aurundle county which was under consideration yesterday when the House adjourned was taken up. The substitute for the bill offered by Mr. Causin, viz. that public buildings for the use of the whole of Anne Arundle county as it now stands shall be erected in a central part of said county and the seat of justice removed thereunto, came up first for consideration. The question on this proposition being taken it was determined in the negative. Affirmative 16, negative 48.

The amendment offered by Mr. Handy next came up viz. That the faith of the State should be pledged that if ever the new district proposed to be established by this bill should be admitted to a separate representation in the Legislature a similar privilege should be extended to some portion of the Eastern Shore. The question on this amendment was also determined in the negative. Affirmative 16 negative 48.

The amendment offered by Mr. Orrick was next considered viz. That the people of Anne Arundle county should have the privilege of voting for or against this bill at the next election. This amendment was also lost.

The following amendment was then offered by Mr. Coade, viz: That nothing in said bill should be constructed so as ever to give the people in said district any separate representation in either branch of the Legislature. This amendment was determed in the Negative. Affirmative 30 Negative 85.

The following amendment was then offered by Mr Wootten, viz: That all charges growing out of the division of Anne Aruudle county as proposed by this bill should be levied on the property in said district. This amendment was decided in the affirmative.

The previons question being called for by Mr. Risteau and being sustained by the House, all further amendments were excluded.

The question was now taken on the bill as first reported, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Wootten and determined in the Affirmative. Affirmative 43 Negative 18.

IN SENATE.

A transcript of the annual report of the Managers of the Washington Monument which had been transmitted by the Treasurer of the Western Shore was laid before the Senate by the President. This report was read and referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

A bill was reported by Mr. Stewart to secure the Banking Franchise and to regulate private Banking.

The following bills were received from the house of Delegates by their Clerk, viz:

A bill entitled a supplement to the act to elect Commissioners in Washington county. This bill was read and referred to Messrs Wason, Potts and Willson.

A bill to regulate proceedings against Corporations. Road and referred to the committee on Corporations.

A bill to authorise Charles R. Gwinn of Baltimore to bring a slave into this State, Read and referred to the Comittee on colored population.

A bill for the relief of John Glenn of Baltimore, read and referred to the committee on colored population.

A bill for the relief of the representatives of Susan Pryor—read and refered to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings.

Mr. Wason reported the bill enttitled a suplemend to the act to eleet Commissioners in Washington county. It was read the second and by special order the third time, and on motion of Mr. Pratt, ordered to lie on the table.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26th, 1839.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Tuesday the 12th February next.

☞TO DELINQUENTS.

We have several times requested persons indebted to this establishment to come forward, and settle their accounts, and we are sorry to add, that each request has been disregarded.

We again *earnestly solicit* all persons indebted to us to adjust their accounts without delay. Longer indulgence cannot be granted.

It is reported in some of the Western papers that General Jackson has been turned out of church for *hard swearing*.

Gov. Grason commenced the work of proscription in the early part of this week. A sword hangs over him, suspended by a hair. Let him beware of the consequences.

U. S. SENATOR.—In a primary meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, held on Friday evening the 18th inst. COL. WM. D. MERRICK, our present senator, received twenty-seven out of the fifty one votes, and consequently will be chosen senator, when the election comes before the legislature. The people of Dorset, and of the state generally, preferred REVERDY JOHNSON Esqr., yet we bow in silent submission to the *congregated wisdom* of the whigs of the Legislature. It remains to be decided at a future period whether some of the members of the Legislature have not misrepresented the views of their constituents.

We observe that Mr Page has obtained leave to bring in a bill "entitled a supplement to the act regulating license to retailers and ordinaries passed December session 1833."

The object of this measure, is the suppression of those vile and detestable resorts, yelept dram-shops. If we mistake not, the bill will propose to confer upon the commissioners of the town of Cambridge, the power to grant licenses to retailers of ardent spirits within the limits of the corporation.

No one can doubt the propriety of a measure of this nature. The commissioners are the conservators of the public peace, and to enable them to preserve order and decorum in our village, they should be empowered to obliterate all traces of these foul and demoralizing haunts. Again, as the guardians of the public peace, the commissioners will most assuredly exercise a just discretion in granting licenses to retail liquors. To assist them in this healthy reformation, the press will ever be ready to apply its punitive and corrective influence.

A lamentable era has transpired in the history of our government. The time has arrived when the members of the House of Representatives are unwilling to trust their Speaker with the appointment of a committe to investigate the frauds committed by members of his party. Who does not tremble for the safety of his country, when officers of high distinction are guilty of exercising their power to screen fraud and corruption from the sun-light? Alas for the degeneracy of the times! We believe that corruption of the foulest cast exists in every department of our government. Enough has already been discovered to startle the honest patriot! A committee has been appointed to ferret out the abuses of government officers, and we venture to predict that the result of their investigation will cause Mr. Van Buren more uneasiness than will be comfortable. To Henry A. Wise belongs the credit of assuming the *herculean* task to cleanse and purify this *Augean stable*. Heaven speed the work!

There has been some pretty sharp shooting in Congress. Clay has been lashing Messrs. Brown and Strange of N. C. in his usual happy style, and Mr. Legare has been handling Mr. Cambrelling and Frank Thomas without gloves. The Chancellor seems to be a target at which they all discharge their sarcasm. His situation must be wretched. Ere he had recoved from the mortification of defeat, Whigs and Conservatives have been levelling their shafts at his devoted head, and from his frequent risings we may infer that some of them at least take effect.

When we look around, and behold the brightening prospects of the Whig party, our heart almost leaps for joy. The administration are now tottering upon an abyss, and nothing is wanting but the result of the investigating committee to give it the *coup de grace*. The reign of corruption will soon cease, and with its exit, it will afford us unspeakable gratification to behold the advent of an honest administration, or in other words, the election of Henry Clay to the presidency.

For the Chronicle.

Mr. Editor, It was obseved the other day by a gentleman of our town that Maryland is fated to have a feeble representation in the U. S. Senate. This will ever be the case so long as delegates are sent to the legislature, who are incapable of appreciating talent, and who suffer themselves to be fed with flattery, and seduced from a proper performance of duty they owe to their constituents. How appropriate the distich of Shakespeare—

"Since every Jack's become a gentleman
There's many a gentle person made a Jack."

CRITO.

A MOST SIGNIFICANT SIGN.—The New Orleans Bee, decidedly the ablest and most influential of the administration papers of Louisiana, has announced his determination to oppose the re-election of Mr Van Buren, and to support Mr. Clay for the Presidency. The editor, in a long and well written article, filled with sound views and patriotic thoughts, lays the reasons for this determination before its readers. The Bee has always exercised a great influence over the politics of Louisiana, and has great authority with the Creole portion of the population. Its decision in favor of Mr. Clay renders certain, which there was but little doubt of before, that Louisiana, at the next election for President, will vote for the Whig candidate.

THE VOICE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Register confirms the account of the Spy at Washington in regard to the sentiments of the Whigs of the North Carolina Legislature on the Presidential question.

From the Raleigh Register.

HENRY CLAY.—We take great pleasure in stating, that a free and unreserved interchange of sentiment with the members of the Legislature, justifies us in stating that there was not a Whig in that body who does not warmly espouse the cause of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, in preference to any other candidate.—It is not party attachment alone that his friends feel for him but an attachment that springs from the best feelings of the heart, the strongest and most enthusiastic that can rule there. And why is this? Because his simplicity and singleness of character, his unassuming and frank deportment, the grandeur (if we may be allowed the expression,) of his patriotism, the purity of his principles, and his unfaltering courage in proclaiming them, endear him to all generous men. Slander and calumny have assailed him, but he has outlived all, and no man now exists in America more influential in the national Councils or more ardently beloved by those who know him. The appellation of an American Statesman, in its broadest and most elevated definition belongs to him. For about 35 years he has occupied a conspicious position in the public eye taking an active part in all the great measures which have distingnished our legislation, fixing the public gaze, and commanding applause for his eloquence, his magnanimity and his total disregard of self-interest.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The following is a copy of the resolution, as it passed the House of Representatives, for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the defalcations of the public officers. If will be seen that the committee have the power to send for persons and papers.—The task set them is a herculean one, but we have no fear of the Committee—all that they want is sufficient time, which we fear the remaining portion of the session will hardly afford them.

"Resolved, That the communication from the President of the United States, of the 8th of December, 1838, relating to the defalcations of the late collector of the port of New York, expect so much as relates to a modification of the Revenue laws be referred to a select committee of nine members to be appointed by the House by ballot whose duty it shall be to inquire into the cause and extent of the late defalcations at the custom House at New York and other places—The length of time they have existed—the correctness of the returns which have been made by the collectors naval and other officers, and the deposite banks respectfully, and all such facts connected with the said defalcations as may be deemed material to develop their true character.

"Be it further resolved, That the said committee be required to inquire into and make report of any defalcations among the collectors, recievers and disbursers of public money, which may now exist; who are the defaulters, the amount of defalcation, the length of time they have existed, and the causes which led to them; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The vacancies in the Committee were filled by the House, by the appointment on, the second ballot of Messrs. Martin of Alabama, Taylor of New York and Wagener of Pennsylvania—all Loco Focos. They subsequently asked to be excused' and the two former were excused —Mr. Foster of New York, and Mr. Owens of Georgia, were then elected in their stead. The Committee now consists of.—

Whigs.—James Harlan, of Ky., H. A. Wise of Va., W. C. Dawson, of Ga., and Edward Curtis, of N. Y.

Conservatives.—F. O. J. Smith, of Me., and Geo W. Hopkins, of Va.,

Loco Focos.—Geo. W. Owens, of Georgia, Henry A. Foster, of New York, and David D. Wagener of Penn.

HORRIBLE.—A young man at Medfied, Mass in the act of discharging a gun which had been sometime loaded, had his face horribly mutilated by the barrel bursting, and carrying off his nose blowing out an eye, &c.

OBITUARY.

Died in this County on the 17th inst. John MOORE aged 34 years.

"Here is the patience of the saints, here are
They that keep the Commandments of God and
The faith of Jesus, and I heard a voice
From heaven saying unto me write blessed
Are the dead which die in the Lord from
Hence forth yea saith the spirit that they
May rest from their ballots and their
Works do follow them
Ere long when sov'reign wisdom wills
My soul an unbroken path shall tread
And strangely leave who strangely fills
This frame and waft me to the dead.
O what is death 'tis life's last shore
Where vanities are vain no more?