EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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FINANCES OF MARYLAND.

From the annual Report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, it appears that the aggregate receipts from all sources, into the Treasury, for the year ending on the 1st December, amounted to $648,648.03. Of this amount, the sum received for auction duties was $48,648 79; as bonuses from banks, $15,846; for lottery licenses, $5,446; for state lotteries, $10,914; for the states' share (one-fifth) of the gross receipts for conveyance of passengers on the Washington Railroad, $37,368.

Of the disbursements on expenditures, for the past year, one of the heaviest items is that for interest on public debt, which is stated $291,888. The disbursements on behalf of the legislative department of the Government amount, during the year to $76,000; and those on behalf of the judiciary, to $38,000. Of the state's special deposites, the sum of $208,750 had been withdrawn and expended, to meet demands on the Treasury during the year; yet the deficit at its close is stated to be $11,722 98.

The probable deficit in the Treasury for the current year is estimated at $281,889—which, in default of other sources of supply, must be obtained, in like manner, with last year's deficit, from the state's special deposites.

The financial condition of the State is in truth any thing but flattering; it is, as the Treasurer observes, at present, embarrassed, and prospectively, perilous; but, as that officer remarks, in reference to the great schemes of public improvement in which the State is embarked, 'gigantic enterprises are not to be achieved, without arduous struggles.'

As looking to the means for prosecuting to completion the great public works now in progress, and in view of the embarrassments and want of productiveness of other sources of supplying, in the present exigency, the Treasurer makes the following suggestions:

Might not an emphatic appeal by the General Assembly, to the justice and magnanimity of Congress, as the Legislature of the District of Columbia, induce them to put forth the ability of the General Government (having in that character, it is believed, unquestioned authority) to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, both westwardly to Cumberland and eastwardly to the city of Baltimore? Seeing that her cities of the District have been exclusively benefitted by that work, from its commencement and throughout its progress, at a most disproportionate cost to Maryland—and looking to the eventual enhancement of the national property at the seat of Government, and the augmentation of its revenue from her commercial port of Baltimore, as well as to the many national facilities, and the ultimate profit to be expected from the work, for reimbursement of the expenses.

Might not our Senators and Representatives in Congress, at the instance of the General Assembly, bring about a successful union of effort, with those of our sister States embarked in enterprises equally costly and extensive, to obtain the passage of an act for the yearly distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands, in aid of their own resources for the accomplishment of purposes of such national magnitude and importance?

Might not the same interest, so stimulated into activity, cause the last instalment of the surplus revenue of the United States, already apportioned to the States, to be paid without longer delay?

Might not one or more of the companies engaged in constructing their respective works, be judiciously supplied with present means of progress, by authorizing them to issue their own notes (to a limited amount, and suitably identified by the Commissioner of Loans,) bearing no interest, but to be funded at the pleasure of the holder in 5 or 6 per cent. debt of the State, which shall bear interest from the 1st of January next after its issue, payable quarterly at the Loan office in Baltimore?

As impressing the importance of early and efficient action, of some sort, with a view to the completion of these great works—which must continue mainly unproductive until completed—the Treasurer adds:

If taxation be found necessary, to fulfil the obligations of the State, or to advance the works projected and prosecuted for is improvement and prosperity, let it be promptly resorted to—in the just confidence that its citizens, in obedience to whose fiat (pronounced by their Representatives in the Constitutional Legislature,) they were incurred and undertaken, will cheerfully contribute according to their actual worth in real and personal property.'

Let the many and serious difficulties, confessedly in the way of the practical application of this just rule of contribution, be held subordinate to the honest and honourable sentiment, that the obligations of the republic *must be* fulfilled, cost what they may, and levied upon any principle of assessment whatever which the General Assembly shall determine to consist with the 13th Article of the Declaration of Rights.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress is published in the last number of the Globe, filling eight columns, a space which we cannot at present spare for it.

The most important points in the document are, of course,

First, the state of the Treasury. On this head, the 'available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1839,' is stated at $1 556 384.

Secondly, the amount of moneys estimated to amount to 'at least $31 152,306, of which it is computed that $20,000 000 will be expended *within that year* for ordinary purposes or two millions and three fourths more, including the redemption of Treasury Notes.'

Thirdly, to meet this expenditure, the customs, land sales, and miscellaneous services are estimated to amount within the year to $18,600,000; and, with the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st Jan., 1840, to constitute the sum of $20,156,385, as 'efficient means' for 1840.

Fourthly, the amount of imports and exports. The amount of *Exports* for the year ending September 30, 1839, is estimated to have been $118,359,000 being an excess over those of 1838 of $9,872,388. Of the whole exports, only $17,468,060 were of foreign origin.—The *Imports* for the same period are estimated to have amounted to about $157,468,000, being an excess to the large extent of $43 892,356 over those during the previous year.—[Nat. Intel.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

Letter from the Committee to General Harrison.

HARRISBURG, 7th December 1839.

To Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

SIR:—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the National Democratic Whig Convention assembled at Harrisburg to nominate Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that, by a resolution of that body passed unanimously this day, you were nominated a Candidate for the Presidency, and the Hon John Tyler, of Virginia, a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN OWEN, of North Caro'ina, Chair'm.
ELISHA W. ALLEN of Maine.
JAMES WILSON, of New Hampshire.
ISAAC C. BATES of Massachusetts.
JAMES F. SIMMONS of Rhode Island.
WILLIAM HENRY of Vermont.
CHARLES DAVIS of Connecticut.
ROBERT C. NICHOLAS of New York.
EPHRAIM MARSH of New Jersey.
RICHARD MANSFIELD of Delaware.
J. ANDREW SHULTZE of Pennsylvania.
REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland.
JAMES W. PEGRAM of Virginia.
THOMAS METCALF of Kentucky.
JACOB BURNETT of Ohio.
DOUGLASS McGUIRE of Indiana.
G. MASON GRAHAM of Louisiana.
T. C. TUPPER of Mississippi.
WILLIAM H. RUSSEL of Missouri.
GEO. W. RALPH of Illinois.
HENRY W. HILLIARD of Alabama.
GEORGE C BATES of Michigan.

GEN HARRISON'S REPLY.

NORTH BEND, 19th Dec. 1839.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Harrisburg, of the 7th inst.

However objectionable in the opinions of many of our fellow citizens may be the mode of selecting a candidate for the two highest offices of the Government by a General Convention, the peculiar circumstances in which the party opposed to the present Administration were placed seem to have left them no alternative to secure that unity of action so necessary to their success. The number of States represented, & the exalted characters of the Delegates to whom the delicate task of nominating a candidate was committed, leaving no room to doubt that their decision was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of their constituents, I accept with gratitude the nomination which, in obedience to a resolution of the Convention, you have done me, gentlemen, the honor to communicate.

But however high I may value this evidence of the attachment and confidence of so large a portion of my fellow citizens, I must beg you to believe, gentlemen, that no one is more thoroughly convinced than I am, that in selecting a retired and unpretending individual to be their candidate, the Convention were influenced by circumstances often occurring in popular governments to set aside the higher claims of other citizens, although founded upon the possession of the most distinguished talents and the performance of the most eminent services to their country, united to every other quality necessary to the discharge of the duties of the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic.

It may perhaps be expected that I should embrace this occasion to declare the principles upon which the Administration will be conducted, if the efforts of my friends to place me in the Presidential chair should prove successful. But having, in a letter to the Hon. Harmer Denny and in another to the Hon. Sherrod Williams, both which have been made public, given my views at some length of the character and extent of the powers vested by the Constitution in the President, I consider it unnecessary to repeat them here.

I deem it, however gentlemen proper at this time to renew the assurance heretofore frequently made, that should I be elected to the Presidency, I will under no circumstances consent to be a candidate for a second term.

With the highest consideration, gentlemen, for yourselves and those you represent,

I am your fellow citizen,
W. H. HARRISON.

To the Hon John Gwen and the others of the Committee.

From the Committee to Gov. Tyler,
Harrisburg, 7th Dec. 1839.

To Gov. John Tyler.

Sir: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the National Democratic Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg to nominate Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States, have the honor to inform you that, by a resolution of that body passed unanimously this day, General Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio, was nominated a Candidate for the Presidency, and you a Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with the highest respect.

Your ob't serv'ts.
John Owens, of N. Carolina, Chairman.
Elisha W. Allen, of Maine,
James Wilson, of New Hampshire,
Isaac C. Bates, of Massachusetts,
James F Simmons, of Rhode Island,
William Henry, of Vermont,
Charles Davis, of Connecticut,
Robert C. Nicholas of New York,
Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey,
Richard Mansfield, of Delaware,
J. Andrew Shultze, of Pennsylvania,
Reverdy Johnson of Maryland,
James W. Pegram, of Virginia.
Thomas Metcalf, of Kentucky,
Jacob Burnett, of Ohio,
Douglas McGuire, of Indiana,
G. Mason Graham, of Louisiana,
T. C. Tupper, of Mississippi.
William H. Russell, of Missouri,
Geo. W. Ralph, of Illinois.
Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama,
Geo. C. Bates, of Michigan.

GOV. TYLER'S REPLY.

Williamsburg, (Va.) Dec. 16, 1839.

Gentlemen:—The nomination which, as the organs of the late Harrisburg Convention, you have communicated to me, is accepted with a sensibility greatly augmented by the fact, that whilst it is a result in no way contemplated by me, it was attended by the unanimous concurrence of that enlightened & patriotic body. To have my name associated with that of the eminent Patriot who is put in nomination for the first office, is of itself regarded by me as no ordinary honor. His long and faithful services to the country, at the council-board and in the field, have won for him a distinguished name in history and furnish the surest guarantee that should he be elevated by the popular voice to the Chief Executive office, his administration of governmental affairs will be just, and prudent, and wise. With the Constitution for his guide, and the good of his country his only aim, I doubt not but that his exertions would be exclusively directed to uphold the one, and to advance the other. The friend and supporter of JEFFERSON, of MADISON and MONROE and the immediate descendant of a signer-of the-Declaration of Independence, can be none other than true to his early Republican Creed, and the devoted advocate of free principles and of popular rights.

I have the honor to be gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TYLER,

JOHN OWEN, Esq and others of the Committee.

POLITICKS OF THE DAY.

[From the New York Daily Whig.]

The '*Log Cabin Candidate*' is the term of reproach given by the Van Buran party to General HARRISON—because Gen. Harrison, the warrior and statesman of Ohio, after forty years of patriotic devotion to the best interest of his country in the field and in the councils of the nation, has retired to his farm poor, and dependent upon his daily labor for his daily bread: the pampered office-holders of the Federal Government sneer at the idea of making a *poor man* President of the United States. These scoffers at Republican simplicity point with exultation to the palace of Mr. Van Buren, and his servants in livery—his English servants and numerous outriders—and ask with infinite contempt, whether a person who has ever '*drank hard cider*' should dare to think of occupying the White House at Washington?

We are rejoiced that an opportunity has arrived when the American People will have it in their power to show to the world that the poor man is as much entitled to the honors of Office and the confidence of the People as the haughty aristocrat with his hoarded millions. If Gen. Harrison preferred serving his country to the ignoble pursuit of obtaining wealth, is it to be allowed that those who are now fattening upon their rich salaries and basking in the sunshine of Executive favor shall deride an old soldier and statesman who has spent the best years of his life in promoting the honor of his country? If we know any thing of the feelings of the People, we are sure that intelligence, honesty, and patriotism will be sustained in despite of the dictation of office-holders and the sneers of the inmates of the palace at Washington.

Let the honest yeomanry of our country look to this matter. We appeal to them; for General HARRISON is emphatically their candidate. Although his nomination has been sanctioned by the Whig National Convention, he is nevertheless more especially the candidate of the farmers, mechanics, and working-men of the nation. We believe this powerful and intelligent portion of our country will give Gen. Harrison their ardent and enthusiastic support. Every Log Cabin' beyond the mountains and throughout the mighty West will rush to the contest in support of a gallant soldier and veteran statesman, and place him triumphantly in the Presidential chair.

[From the North Carolina Star.]

THE ARRISTOCRACY.

We believe it was never urged as an objection to the heroic LAFAYETTE that he exhausted his immense estate in the service of the United States, and came out of the struggles of the Revolution a poor man. It never was urged as a valid objection to the character of Mr. JEFFERSON that he had his property diminished in amount by the expenses incident to the Presidential chair, and was cramped in his resources in his declining years. It never was urged against the venerable JAMES MONROE that the service of his country had brought upon him an old age of penury and want. No! the sympathies of a grateful People were aroused into active and vigorous play by the depressed circumstances of these illustrious patriots, because their distresses had resulted from an almost exclusive devotion of their time and talants to the service of their country. It was considered, moreover, that the pecuniary exigences of these eminent men, after having filled many lucrative and responsible stations, was a conclusive evidence of their integrity and self-denial.

But listen at the fawning minions of power casting sneers at the venerable hero of Tippecanoe on account of his poverty. Hear them urging it against him as a circumstance of reproach that he is clerk of a county court. Behold them ridiculing one of the most meritorious patriots which this country has ever produced because he was so honest as to come poor out of a long course of public service which presented him opportunities of accumulating hundreds of thousands of dollars, and for having the Republican simplicity to labor for the support of his family in an honorable station. Let it be remembered, too, that this objection is urged against General HARRISON by the Van Buren presses.—Yes, the presses which profess to hold up the democracy of the country—presses which profess to be sustaining the dearest rights of the People Yes, the hero of Tippecanoe is ridiculed by these presses for being honorably poor, and for having the Republican spirit to labor for his daily bread. Do these servile presses recollect that, in ridiculing General HARRISON on account of his laboring to support his family in an obscure but honorable station, they are offering a vital stab to the cause of democracy, and that they are insulting the honest and Republican population of the United States, the most of whom labor for their daily bread? Do they recollect that they are insulting the memories of MADISON and MONROE, who were both justices of a county court, 'after having descended from the Presidential chair?—Do these presses recollect that they are huding a reproach at General WASHINGTON, who passed from the deliberations of the National Cabinet to the superintendence of the plough? Do they recollect that they are casting a reproach on many of the fairest names which have ever emblazoned the heights of human glory?

O yes! General Harrison is a clerk of a county court and it is the best evidence of his Republicanism the People could require. He who has fought more and harder battles than any other warrior now living in the United States; who has achieved more splendid victories than any American hero now living; who was Governor of the Northwestern Territory for fifteen years; who was a distinguished Senator and Representative of the Congress of the United States, and finally, a Minister to a foreign Court, must be a true-hearted Republican to labor as county clerk, after having filled all these offices. He must be an honest man, too, who could come out poor from such offices. He might have been as rich as General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren if he had regarded his own interest more than that of his country. The People should meet with burning indignation these heartless attempts to ridicule one of the purest and most deserving patriots which this country has ever produced.

A CASE.—"Married or not married" that is the question. A singular case came before an Alderman of Philadelphia on Friday. It appears that a man by the name of John Cassiday was arrested by Mary McShane, who averred that he was her husband, and father of her child, and refused to support it. The accused proved that the woman had left him—but he was willing at any time to support his wife and child. The woman said she was a Catholic, and her husband a Protestant, and after a while showed the certificate of Bishop Kenrick, stating that the marriage was invalid according to the laws of the Catholic Church.

The Alderman told Mary she had better go home to her husband, and that her marriage was legal, notwithstanding the certificate of the learned prelate. The case was dismissed.

CONGRESS.

From the Georgetown Advocate.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1840.

In the Senate to-day, the Sub-Treasury bill was brought forward, & an uninteresting discussion took place on its details chiefly, which continued until the Senate adjourn.

Nothing of importance was done or said in the House to-day.

Mr. Waddy Thompson, Jr., asked to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering the following resolution, being the same which was offered by Mr. Wise a few days since:

Resolved, That, upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching that subject, the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as objected to, and the question of its reception shall be laid upon the table without debate or further action thereon.

The yeas and nays were demanded on it, after considerable debate, and it requiring two thirds to suspend the motion was lost. Yeas, 128—nays 77.

Mr. *Hoffman* from the select Committee on the rules reported, and proposed several alterations, the principal of which are:—

That "No member shall speak more than once [instead of *twice*, as the rule now stands] to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken."

That a motion to fix the time to which the House shall adjourn shall have the same right of priority over every other question as a motion to adjourn.

To alter the rule which recognises and defines the effect of the *previous question* so that it shall read as follows: "The previous question shall be in this form, 'Shall the main question be now put? It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present and its effects shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question," &c.

The following Resolution was also recommended by the committee for adoption by the House:

Resolved, That, after the adjournment of this session of Congress, the Speaker direct the desks before the seats of members to be moved."]

The first three of these amendments, were agreed to, and the last, proposing to expel the desks, was not acted on when the House adjourned. I do not think that this proposition will meet with much favor, as members will then have to write their resolutions on the crowns of their hats.

Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1840

In the Senate this morning some time was occupied in receiving bills and petitions of a private nature.

The Sub-treasury Bill was then taken up as the special order of the day.

The motion of Mr. Seviers to fill the blank with $2 000, which would make the salary of the Treasurer of the branch Mint at New Orleans $4,000 was taken up and decided in the negative. Ayes 12—noes 27.

The question then recurred on a motion to fill the blank with, $1,000 which was carried. Ayes 25--noes 13.

The vote of yesterday giving $4,000 as the salary of the Receiver at New York was moved by Mr. Sevier to be reconsidered, and lost. Ayes 30—noes 21.

Both of the Louisiana Senators voting in the negative.

Mr. Allen then moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed in order to go into an executive session, which was agreed to.

After the reading of the journal this morning, Mr Ogden Hoffman called for the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday directing the Speaker, at the close of the present session, to order the desks of each member to be removed.

Mr. Hoffman sustained the proposition in a short speech, showing the advantages that would result to the country by its adoption, as it would, in his opinion, tend to the dispatch of business, as well as the more easy enforcement of the parliamentary order of the House, by the Speaker, causing the members to be brought within a smaller circle, giving them at the same time more room for personal intercourse. He also asserted that in the British House of Commons no desks were admitted, and the advantages were apparent to all that had ever witnessed their sessions.

The resolutions did not, however, find much favor among the members, it having been laid on the table by a vote of 119 to 54.

Mr. Coles, of Virginia, then offered an amendment to the rules of the House in the following words:

'That all petitions, memorials, and resolutions touching the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or buying and transfer of slaves in any of the Territories of the United States shall, on presentation, be laid on the table, without debate, reference or printing, and no further action shall be had thereon.'

A debate thereupon rose, in which Messrs. Coles, Stanley, Vanderpoel, and Slade took part, amid the greatest confusion, and cries of 'order, order,' and the efforts of the Speaker to prevent the debate, all with the exception of Mr. Coles, who offered the resolution, spoke on it, and then called the previous question, being out of order.

A motion was made for a call of the House, and lost.

Mr. Slade then rose to a point of order, which was, that a motion to amend the rules was out of order, unless the rules were suspended, the House being, at the time, engaged in the consideration of the amendments of the special committee on the rules.

The Speaker decided that the gentleman was 'out of time' in his point of order, the House having already entered on the consideration of the motion to which he objected.

Mr. Slade then appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the House sustained the Chair.

Mr. Betts, of Va. wished to give his reasons for voting against the resolution, but was called to order by the Speaker, as the previous question was not debateable.

Mr. Stanley moved that the House grant him liberty to state his reasons, which was refused.

Mr. Munroe, of New York, then rose and said that, as the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Coles) had called the previous question, and as he was anxious to give his views on the subject before he voted on any abolition petition or resolution, he would ask the House to excuse him from voting, if they would not excuse him he would absent himself from the House.

A division was called on the motion to excuse him and lost, and Mr. Munroe accordingly absented himself.

A motion was then made by Mr. Adams that the resolution of Mr. Coles, of Virginia, be laid on the table, which was carried. Ayes, 102—Nays, 83.

Mr. Waddy Thompson, jr. then offered an amendment to the rules of the House to the same effect as the one just disposed of, but couched in different language.

Mr. Thompson then went on to support his proposition, and the institution of slavery in indignant and fiery eloquence. He was sorry to see members afraid to give a direct and positive vote on the question. When he first came to Congress he was accustomed to hear individuals, who were not fit to hold the office of overseer on a southern plantation, denounce his constituents as gamblers in human flesh, when he knew them to be 'the best of God's creation.' He said that, members around him, in private conversation, expressed their opposition to these petitions, and when the question was brought up they laid it on the table, being afraid to vote directly on the question.

Mr. Gales of New York interrupted him, saying he hoped that the gentleman did not allude to *him*, when he said that gentleman near him opposed the petitions in private conversation.

Mr. Thompson replied 'certainly not, I accuse the gentleman of this, or no other generous action.' After a few farther remarks, in which he attacked the northern Whig members in pretty severe language, saying they winked at abolitionism. He then called the previous question on his resolution, but, Mr. Munroe and Granger of New York appeal.

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