internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by the constitutional interposition of my predecessor, and which if they had not been so checked, would long before this time have involved the finances of the General Government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the States; of limiting all our expenditures to that simple, unostentatious, and economical administratration of public affairs which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions; of collecting annually from the customs and the sales of public lands a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but, under no pretence whatsoever, to impose taxes upon the People to a greater amount than was actually necessary to the public service, conducted upon the principles I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommend the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation.—That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the Government; will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other means of reform, the patronage of the Federal Government—a wise policy in all Governments, but more especially so in one like ours, which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiased and unadulterated opinions of its constituents; do away, forever, all dependence on corporate bodies, either in the raising, collecting, safe-keeping, or disbursing the public revenues; and place the Government equally above the temptation of fostering a dangerous & unconstitutional institution at home or the necessity of adaping its policy to the views and interests of a still more formidable money power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging that the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the People of the United States that a national bank at all times, and a national debt, except it be incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy, which should only be abandoned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their Government and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the development of these positions appears in the preceding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the assertion that all the purposes for which this Government was instituted have been accomplished during four years of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of opposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed against the policy of an Administration; that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws as the condition of the country, without the creation of a permanent public debt or incurring any liability other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a national bank.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sustained to the full extent authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor; if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws, if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met and faithfully discharged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long continued and salutary policy of peacefully removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and every where, been most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the Treasury; if all these great and permanent objects, with many others that might be stated, have, for a series of years, marked by peculiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank; have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the public service independently of either of these fruitful sources of discord, will receive the final sanction of a people whose unbiassed and fairly elicited judgment upon public affairs is never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this, as in other commercial nations, is undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow citizens.—Whatever may have been the obscurity in which the subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of the General Government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connexion with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the Treasury, or by special legislation designed to secure exclusive privileges and immunities to individuals or classes in reference to, and at the expense of, the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged, by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the Federal Government was instituted have not been lost sight of. Intrusted only with certain limited powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out, and so carefully guarded. Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the union of the States is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the Federal Government, rather than in attempts to assume them by a loose construction of the Constitution, or an ingenious perversion of its words, I have endeavored to avoid recommending any measure which I had reason to apprehend would, in the opinion even of a considerable minority of my fellow citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the States, or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our union.—Viewing the aggregate powers of the Federal Government as a voluntary concession of the States, it seemed to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time intended to be given.

I have been strengthened, too, in the propriety of this course, by the conviction that all efforts to go beyond this, tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust—to excite jealousies, and to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the Federal Government, even when successful, they must ever prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion of those whose adhesion is indispensable to the great aggregate of united strength, and whose voluntary attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment of all those who make up its constituent elements.

Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure to the whole People, and to every member of the Confederacy, by general, salutary, and equal laws alone, the benefit of those republican institutions which it was the end and aim of the Constitution to establish, and the impartial influence of which is, in my judgment indispensable to their preservation I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the People, the prosperity of the States or the permanency of their Union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or priviliges, or by the adoption of measures which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another; nor can I see, in the interference of the Federal Government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the States, a remedy for present, or a security against future, dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the Government itself on a solid basis: giving and receiving in all cases value for value, and neither countenancing nor encouraging in others that delusive system of credits from which it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that mark its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of these wide-spread ing difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintenance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation, for the whole period it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence, on the part of the Government, to the policy which has produced such salutary results, aided by judicious State legislation, & what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and economy of the American People, cannot fail to raise the whole country, at an early period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrown by the suspension of banks or the explosion of a bloated credit system. It is for the People and their Representatives to decide whether or not the permanent welfare of the country (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured; or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the Government—and, by consequence, to a great extent, those of individuals also,—shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those contractions and expansions of the currency, and those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to reproduce the embarrassments the Government has experienced; and to remove from the shoulders of the present, to those of fresh victims, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one, and I sincerely hope that it may be wisely made.

A report from the Secretary of War presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that Department, accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the West—a duty which they have performed efficiently and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the heats of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians, of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied, has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add that accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Chickasaws alone has been attended with some difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed. Hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force, to comply with their treaty stipulations. The execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing signed in 1832 but not ratified until 1834, was postponed, at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes West.—In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Major Dade's command, the murder of their agent, General Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery. Of this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of Government, every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch, who commanded the troops then in Florida. General Eustis was despatched with reinforcements from Charleston; troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia; and General Scott was sent to the command with ample powers and means.—At the first alarm, General Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and, without waiting for orders, marched in Florida, where he delivered over the troops he had brought with him to General Scott.

Gov. Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and, at the close of it, was replaced by Gen. Jesup These events & changes took place under the administration of my predecessor.—Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had command there for eighteen months, on entering upon the administration of the Government I found the territory of Florida a prey to Indian attrocities. A strenous effort was immediately made to bring these hostilities to a close; & the army, under Gen. Jesup was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians, having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable, and ruthless banditti. Gen. Taylor, who succeeded Gen. Jesup, used his best exertions to subdue them, and was seconded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the Teritory from their depredations.—By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by Gen. Macomb, who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. Gen. Amistead, who was in Florida when Gen. Taylor left the Army, by permission, assumed the command, and, after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole of the Territory. That this contest has endured so long is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government. Experienced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience and enduring courage; the Army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchased have all been designated; but the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect.

The Navy as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation and the sloop of war Boston, under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and Commander Aulick, in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress; and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have thus far been successfully accomplished The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 deg. 2 min. south longitude 154 deg. 27 min. east, and afterwards in latitude 66 deg. 31 min. south, longitude 153 deg. 40 min. east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprise. Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state, that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardor, ability and perseverance which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Postmaster General herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that Department the past year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorized by the existing laws. Some improvements have been affected which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure. The contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity The Postmasters, with few exceptions have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude And the whole service of the Department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country, have, for three years past carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated increase in the revenue not having been realized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the Department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the last fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample; & the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, from the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity must soon place the finances of the Department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavourable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the preceding year, but, on the contrary, exhibits a small increase; the circumstances referred to having had no other effect than to check the expected income.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, insure greater regularity in the service, and, secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service. From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity.—The efforts of the several Governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognised as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgment whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties the slave trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5, 1840.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 19.

The President's Message and the proceedings of Congress have excluded nearly all other matter from to-day's paper. We will not say one word on Mr. Van Buren's Message but leave it to abler hands. We extract the following paragraph from the Madisonian.

DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From intimations thrown out in the Senate, the public may expect that a highly interesting and important discussion will be commenced in that body to morrow. The gross mis-statements and perversions of facts contained in the President's Message—especially the portion which relates to the finances—cannot have escaped the notice of the most cursory reader; and as the motion for referring that part has been postponed to Wednesday with a direct view to discussion on that day, we doubt not it will be ably reviewed, and its numerous errors, and its miserable sophistry thoroughly exposed.

Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 14, 1840.

In the Senate a great mass of private business was got under weigh, and petitions presented on almost every subject.

Mr. Benton, pursuant to notice given on Thursday last, introduced a bill to provide for a permanent pre emption law

Mr. Clay offered a resolution for the repeal of the independent treasury law.

After the transaction of other business of no public interest the senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, when the Rev. Mr. Cookman was duly elected to that office.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker announced the names of members appointed to serve on the Standing Committees. I have subjoined a list of the Chairmen, the remainder being substantially the same as at the last session:

On Ways and Means—Mr. Jones, of Virginia. On Commerce—Mr. Curtis, of New York. On Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. McKay of N. Carolina.—On Public Lands—Mr. Morrow, of Ohio. On the Judiciary—Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania. On Manufactures—Mr Adams. On the District of Columbia—Mr. W. C. Johnson. On Agriculture—Mr. Denny. On Indian Affairs—Mr. Bell. On Military Affairs—Mr. Waddy Thompson. On the Militia—Mr. Kemp. On Naval Affairs—Mr. Francis Thomas, of Md. On Foreign Affairs—Mr. Pickens. On the Territories—Mr. Pope. On Roads and Canals—Mr. Ogle. On Mileage—Mr. Williams, of Tennessee. On Elections—Mr. Rives, of Virginia.

Mr. Leet, of Pennsylvania in a very touching manner announced officially the decease of his late colleage, Mr. Ramsay, who died in your city some time ago—the prey, it is said, of melancholy, caused by hopeless love

Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, also announced the death of his late colleague Mr. Anderson.

The House then, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned over till to-morrow.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1840.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the term of service of the judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts. The term of service, it is proposed, shall be limited to seven years. The resolution had its first reading.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Clay, of Ky. calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the Public Lands sold during the last twelve years, was called up, and amended by Mr. Clay of Ala. so as to call for much aditional information.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Mr. Clay's resolution proposing a repeal of the Sub Treasury Bill, came up as the special business of the day. A debate full of interest followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Clay of Ky. Wright of N. Y. Calhoun of S. C. Anderson of Tenn. Hubbard of N. H. and Allen of Ohio.

Mr. Clay said—It is no part of my purpose, and was no object to reargue the questions growing out of the Resolution which I have had the honor to submit to the Senate."

I would as soon argue to a convicted criminal with a rope around his neck, as to the justice of his sentence, as to argue to this Administration that this law should be abandoned or not. But in view of the past, and not in a manner as formal as is usual, I have brought forward my resolution.—Sir, continued Mr. Clay, there are occasions when the ordinary forms of legislation may and ought to be dispensed with. If we look back to 1800, to the induction of Thomas Jefferson to office, no one would have supposed that had the Alien and Sedition Law not been temporary in its character, that a word would have been heard as to the expediency of repealing that odious measure. The same feeling of condemnation, it may be presumed, exists as to the condemned Sub-Treasury Bill.

The Sub Treasury Bill has been discussed for three years and nearly three months—a period longer than the war, since this measure was brought forward. During that time it has been debated here and elsewhere, and I am not disposed to resume the discussion. It is sufficient for me to know that the nation wills the repeal of the measure. Senators from nineteen States stand here instructed to repeal the measure. Senators have heretofore said that this election and that election sanction this and that measure. The period had gone by for such appeals. The people had almost unanimously been heard and almost unanimously spoken in condemnation of the "Experiment."—When the Nation speaks—when the Nation wills—when the Nation commands what ought to be done, it should be done. Senators from nineteen States are therefore bound by the popular sentiment which has been so signally expressed in their several States, to vote for the repeal of the great measure which had been submitted to them.

I had hoped, said Mr. Clay, that the President of the U. S. would, in his message, have said what the fact is—what all the world knows—that the will of the nation was against his favorite measure. I did not expect from him an acknowledgment that he was wrong, nor did I expect that he would speak of amendments to and improvements of a bill which had been so signally resisted, in a manner unparalleled in the history of the country. In the adherence to and apology for this system, I am therefore disappointed.

One word of the measure proposed to be repealed. The President and the Secretary say that it has been so far successful. So far successful! What evidence is there of this and how has this success been proved? Now, continued Mr Clay I am, I thank God, very far from any of these Receivers General, and I would not care if the distance was much greater than it is. But so far as I have seen its operation I have seen no evidence of its success. Has the Senator from New York or the Senator from N. Hampshire, who so zealously have defend d the bill, its authors and the Secretary of the Treasury? By the by, I must say that the reward he has received has been a very ungrateful return to that Senator (Mr. Hubbard) for his zealous and able effo s in defence of this measure (alluding to the election of Mr. Woodbury to the Senate over Mr. Hubbard.)

I am not, continued Mr. C. well acquainted with the operations of this measure, being, as I have said, far removed from the Receivers General; but as far as I have seen its operations the banks have been the great agents in enforcing the provisions of the Bill. There is no difference, as I understand, in regard to the Banking operations of this measure and the old measure. Bank checks now are issued as they were before by the Collectors, and the amount of the whole operation is just this: Prior to July last the Public money was deposited by the Collector in the Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States—now the Collector deposites his money to the credit of the Receiver General, and the Receiver General places it in Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States. Individuals have the whole control of the Public money, and control it chiefly as they did prior to the time the Bill became the law of the land.

I think, added Mr. Clay, that no possible inconvenience can result from the repeal of the measure. But the question of inconvenience is not one for us to act upon The country has demanded the repeal of the measure, and as the servants of the people we are bound to abide their verdict. We are their Trustees.

Mr Clay was not disposed to press the consideration of his resolution at the present time, but to give the Administration Senators any proper time for examination prior to a final action.

Mr. Wright followed in the debate.—He said I come from one of the nineteen States alluded to by the Senator, and I thank him for the issue which he has presented. I rejoice that he has presented it as much as any one can rejoice, and I am, for one, willing to meet it, and that the country should meet it. Enlarging upon the will of the People, Mr. Wright made, also, some allusion to public opinion and the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

The election he was willing to admit was extraordinary; but he might perhaps say if it meant anything, it meant that the people had decided that this splendid edifice should be taken down, its splendid pictures and drapery—and that a log cabin and coon skins should be erected in its place. For the first time, too, said Mr. Wright, in the history of this Government, a question has been decided by the people in favor of a man who had no expressed opinion upon any question of policy in opposition to the party in power. Such would seem to be the result of the election, for if the party to be in power had any fixed principles he knew not what those principles were.

In conclusion, Mr. Wright said he hoped that when the vote was taken, it would be when the Senate was full.—Several Senators were now absent—one was ill, and others were expected in town.

Mr. Clay said, in reply, it always pleased him when he could present a question so acceptable to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was glad he was pleased with the tender which had been submitted. As I am a Christian man, said Mr. Clay—with great good humor—or as I hope to be one, or wish to be one, I desire to do good for evil. I cannot forget that the

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0892.jpg