he does not deserve to be retained or employed; and I do not think that his dismissal would or could be considered for a moment as an act bearing the least affinity to proscription. I will conclude these hasty remarks by an observation of the editor to whom I have referred: 'One grand object," he says, "of the stupendous revolution which has just been accomplished was the *restoration of the character* of our common country—to effect which the public agencies of every grade must necessarily undergo a thorough purgation The people of the United States, in their determination to put down existing corruptions—one of the most glaring and obnoxious of which was this very system of converting the public trusts into electioneering engines—have spoken their will in a language that carries its own interpretation; it is, that locofocoism, in all its ramifications, shall be radically extirpated from the future administration of this Government."

FABRICUS.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 16, 1840.

IN SENATE.—The Vice President appeared in the Senate to-day for the first time this session, and took the Chair.

PARTIAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The bill from the House, providing for the support of the Government, in part, during the year 1841, (being for the payment of Members of Congress, Messengers from the Electoral Colleges, &c. &c.) was taken up and referred to the Committee of Finance.

The bill was soon afterwards reported back from the Committee without amendment; read a third time, and finally passed.

ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.—Mr. Tallmadge, on leave, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide that the President shall be elected for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter.

It was read, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

It will be remembered that Mr. Tallmadge offered a similar resolution two years ago.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.—Mr. Benton submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report tables of the rates of exchange at New York and Philadelphia during the years 1838, 1839 and 1840—and directing the form in which the information should be communicated.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The motion to refer to the committee of Finance that part of the President's Message relating to the Finances was taken up.

Mr. Webster rose, and made a most able and statesmanlike speech, of which I am only enabled now to send you an imperfect outline.

Mr. Webster said he had been induced, with great reluctance, to make any remarks on the finances of the country, at this period of the session. He had no wish to bring on a general, protracted or heated discussion of that or any other subject. The message contains an elaborate and plausible defence of the whole course of the Administration in regard to the revenue, and the commerce, and the business of the Nation. It deals with all the topics connected with these subjects. It treats of banks—of excesses in trade & commerce—of state debts—dangers arising therefrom—of the sub treasury system—or, as it is called, the independent treasury. He proposed to deal with none of these topics. So far as they may be supposed to affect the merits or character of the Administration they are passed. He did not intend to discuss them—nor would he enter into the inquiry, what has been approved and disapproved by the People, as shown in the late contest. It was enough for him, that it appears to be the opinion of the country, that a change of the Administration was necessary. His object was not to indulge in criminations of the past, nor indicate the future policy of the Government. But there were some passages of the President's message, calculated to give erroneous impressions as to matters of fact, and matters of opinion, to which he wished to call the attention of the Senate and the country without delay.

Mr. Webster here read the following passage on the 8th page of the message:

"I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the contitution. It will serve, also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their developement, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, system of government: I allude to a national debt, and a national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled will continue as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated, consequences."

This paragraph contained an unfounded imputation on those who had the charge of the past Administration of the Government. Now he contended that it could not apply to any party—but that of the present Administration perhaps.

He asked whether any party in this country ever aimed *per se* to establish a National Debt? What is the history of our policy in this respect? A national debt had been contracted in Holland by President Adams. A debt was contracted by the Continental Congress. Debts were contracted by the different States for carrying on the Revolutionary War. Was there any thing improvident in incurring them? So loans were contracted to carry on the late war—but were the men of that time to be blamed therefor? He regretted that so much that looks like imputation upon others, comes from the Head of an Administration which was the first had began a National Debt in time of profound peace! As to the actual state of the finances, the message, though it declaims against public debt, yet admits there are debts outstanding, to the amount of four millions and a half.—There are other truths in connection with this, also deserving the serious consideration of Congress. The outlay of Government has been for some years greater than the income. Our experience—the result of the Administration, and the action of Congress, shows that the outlay has exceeded annually the income of Government by several millions. There was in the Treasury, reserved by the Deposite Act, six millions, on the 1st of January, 1837. The events of that year led Congress to pass, in September, a law repealing the Deposite Act, so far as to retain nine millions of dollars. The amount of stock belonging to the United States, in the Bank of the United States, for which bonds were given, and which bonds have been paid, was eight millions of dollars. There then was a pre-existing fund. We may add the sum borrowed, and now due on Treasury Notes, $4,500,000, and this will make an aggregate of twenty seven millions and a half of dollars expended since January, 1837—and that is the rate of more than eight millions of dollars above the income. He mentioned these as facts, showing the improvidence of the Administration.

Suppose this goes on, does not every one see that a great debt is before us: But this is not all. The Treasury has not duly distinguished in one branch of its administration between United States funds proper, and truet funds set apart by treaty stipulations for the benefit of the Indian tribes. The government has taken to itself as its own money what really belongs, and was intended for the Indians.

Mr. W. then referred to one or two of the more important of these trust funds. There were invested in state stocks one million eight hundred thousand dollars. A premium of 47 thousand dollars was paid for these investments. There were invested for the Chickasaw one million ninety-four thousand dollars, also in state stocks. The Treasurer says that these funds for the Cherokee lands have been mixed up with the general funds in the Treasury; although the treaty actually stipulates that the proceeds shall be invested in state stocks for the benefit of the Indians. He thought a separate account of the trust fund ought to have been kept, and that it ought not to have been mingled.

There remains to be invested $300,000 which ought to be invested.

Mr. Webster gave a number of details of the rates at which the state stocks had been purchased by the Treasury Department taken from Doc. No. 2, of 1839; and then contended that we were indebted to the Indians the full amount which we promised to give the various tribes for their lands. We have not invested the prices as we ought to have done, and were bound to do. We are actually in debt to them to the amount of two millions eight hundred and fifty thousand; and the government is actually bound to raise the money—buy the requisite amount of stocks, and hold them for the benefit of the Indians. If these things be so, there is to be added to the outstanding debts mentioned in the message, this Indian debt. There are other debts also outstanding, which must be liquidated—debts for public works—for Indian depredations, for claims growing out of the Indian Wars. The sum must be very large, indeed—He had no means of calculating the exact amount. Some portion of it was for borrowed money, and some springing out of the various sources of expense to which he had alluded.

He agreed with the President about the impropriety of creating a public debt in time of peace—but he thought it out of taste for the President to come before Congress and the nation, gratuitously declaiming against a public debt with these facts staring in his face.

There was no difference in point of fact between borrowing money and issuing Treasury notes, and if there was difference in expediency, the Treasury note system was not cheaper than borrowing money. The Treasury note system began in Sept. 1837—and from that time down to this day, there has been no moment when the Government was not in debt; and no prospect was now afforded by the President or Secretary, that it will be paid before 1842. He thought the remarks of the message on this point therefore go to produce an erroneous impression. These remarks were elaborately designed to give the idea that the men in power are against a public debt and all in the face of the fact, that a public debt is in existence. What will be the result of this impression? No body expects that outstanding claims will be presented as charges on the Government for months to come. Is it intended then to give to the public debt a date posterior to the 4th of March, 1841?

He believed, he understood well the policy and object of the President and Secretaries. They inveigh through many pages against a public debt, because they foresee that the country is to be left in a condition, the consequence of which in public will appear to exist after 1841.

Now he would take especial care to meet and resist these attempts from whatever quarter. He would recommend the adoption of a new set of books; he would recommend a *rest*. He would see to it that the outlay, and the debt up to 1841, and the income up to 1841, should stand against each other.

Mr. Webster then passed on to other points. It will be found on the 5th page of the Message that the President who speaks in such mitigated terms of Treasury Notes says they are not yet due.—He declares,

"The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposite with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment."

Now, does the President recommend a withdrawal of the deposites from the States to pay this debt, or any other charge on the Treasury? There is no recommendation of that kind. If not, then why put these two topics in juxtaposition?

The Secretary treats these deposites with the States in the same way. He includes in his account of Treasury resources, twenty eight millions on deposite with the States. Yet does he mean that they are actually part of the Treasury resources? Can the Secretary control those deposites? Can he touch them, any more than any other sum in the hands of the States? What is the fair purpose then of using such language about these funds, or referring to them as the means of payment? He hoped one day to see a mode of stating Treasury accounts plainly and fairly, and dealing less in forms and phrases, the result of which is to deceive the country.

Although the Secretary intimates that there must be an early issue of Treasury Notes, yet he suggests to Congress to reduce the expenditures below the estimate—to reduce them below the lowest scale!

There is a remark on the 6th page of the Message to which Mr. Webster called attention.

"But to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable: first, *that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries* prescribed by its founders."

This is indeed an absolute duty—always peremptory and mandatory, not dependant on time, or condition. But what is the inference from the parade of this sentiment? If the Treasury be *full* will you transcend your duties? There is, Sir, no difference as to this obligation whether the Treasury is full or not.—We are not to refrain from coming up to the constitution by an empty Treasury, nor to pass beyond its boundaries because the Treasury is full.

Again, said Mr. Webster, the President in speaking of the causes of the decrease of revenue, refers to the relinquishment of two and a half millions of dollars of duties, under the act of 1833. Do we not all know that there is to be a greater relinquishment of the duties this year; and next year a last relinquishment? and do we not see that there is a case which requires Congress to act wisely & discreetly to fulfil its obligations to the public creditor Yet there is no recommendation to lay duties on luxuries, or to provide any other means of obtaining a sufficient revenue for sustaining the public credit. The President's experience has shown that the outlay of the government is beyond its income—that it is already in the jaws of debt—and yet, with no recommendation of measures to provide revenue, the Message contents itself with ardent declamation against creating a public debt.

Mr. Webster said he should prefer that some better provision, than Treasury notes, should be made for revenue, such as laying taxes on luxuries, &c. &c.—And if this provision should not be made, it will render necessary an extra session of Congress—which he would very much regret. Such an extra session would be very expensive, and occasion much inconvenience to members; and he earnestly appealed to those who now have the power to adopt such measures as would relieve the coming Administration from the necessity of calling an extra session.

Mr. Wright then obtained the floor;—but at the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole of to-day was devoted to the reception of petitions and memorials, of which a large number was presented—the most important will be published as soon as a correct account can be procured from the members presenting them.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, Dec. 18th.

A CRASH IN THE HOUSE.—FALLING OF THE CHANDELIER.

Instead of sending you a report of proceedings in the House of Representatives,—I am called upon to send an account of a narrow escape of life and limb, occasioned by the falling of the new Chandelier in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The accident occurred at ten o'clock or thereabouts, and the fall was the weight of seven thousand five hundred pounds of brass, and lead, and glass, at the distance of some fifteen feet. The fall was a tremendous one, and the crash like the noise of a falling house, the echo of the Hall giving an increased noise to the fallen mass Had the House been in session and the members in their seats, some dozen members must have been maimed or killed

The weight of the Chandelier fell in the centre of the Hall,—a part of it forcing a breach in the aperture intended for the furnace. The desk in the vicinity were broken to pieces,—fortunately the only damage done, beyond the destruction of the Chandelier.

The Chandelier was lighted last night for the first time since Congress was in session. It was a beautiful piece of work,—too gorgeous, perhaps, and certainly too expensive, the cost being about five thousand dollars. There were seventy eight lamps in it, holding a quart of oil each, and emitting a soft and beautiful light. But the light is out, and it seems in good time, for an escape so marvellous in such a wreck is wonderful.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 26.

Yesterday being Christmas, the late issue of our paper to-day, needs no apology.

The Legislature of Maryland meets on Monday next. We shall endeavor to put our readers in possession of the proceedings regularly.

We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. Schmidt in another part of our paper. From the acquaintance we have with Mr. Schmidt, and his deserved popularity wherever he has appeared in our country, we feel satisfied that none will leave the entertainment promised without gratification, as it will combine in the highest degree the feast of reason with the flow of soul. The place of his birth too (The Tyral) remarkable for the attachment of its sons to liberty and independence, should recommend him to the people of our country independently of his scientific attainments.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden has been re-elected Senator in Congress from the State of Kentucky for six years from the 4th of March next.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.—The Richmond Compiler of Wednesday says:—The resolution from the House of Delegates to elect an U. S. Senator next Monday, was taken up in the Senate yesterday, and after a great deal of debate, was lost by a TIE vote. Before the final question was taken there was a motion to amend by substituting a more distant day, which was also lost by a TIE.

GEORGIA U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of Georgia, on the 4th inst. proceeded to the election of a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Lumpkins term of service expires.—On counting the ballots it was found that John McPherson Berrien had a majority of votes, and he was declared elected. This is an excellent choice of the Georgia Legislature.

The Hon. John C Calhoun has been unanimously re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The electoral vote of this State was given to Mr. Van Buren for President and L. W. Tazewell for Vice President The "chivalry of the South" could not go Col. Johnson.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes—

"The Bank of the United States is now paying off its bonds due to the Government, and paying them in specie too.—This is a fortunate supply for the Treasury, which, according to all accounts, was getting quite low."

Extra Session of Congress.—It is supposed that it will be necessary for General Harrison, shortly after his inauguration, to call an extra session of Congress, to consider and adopt some means for extricating the financial concerns of the country from the embarrassed condition in which Van Buren will leave it.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The regular Correspondent of the New York Courier, writing from Washington under date of the 7th inst. has the following paragraphs.

"Mr. Clay, it is understood, will not accept any appointment [under the Administration of Gen. Harrison] at home or abroad. On this point he is said to be inflexible. He will remain, I believe, in the Senate of the United States until the new Administration shall be launched and fairly afloat, giving to the policy of the President such a support as may be consistent with his own patriotic views and that fame which he has so nobly and so gallantly won.

Whether Mr. Webster will or will not be offered the Department of State, for which he is pre-eminetly qualified, it is not for me to say. But I may state the opinion which some of Gen. Harrison's personal friends entertain and express. They say that if Mr. Webster will accept the office of Secretary of State, or a Foreign Mission, he ought not to be neglected. The same language is held by some of the most distinguished friends of Mr. Clay. That gentleman I have not seen since my arrival in Washington.—He has been in Baltimore, but I learn has returned this day to the city. From these 'signs of the times,' I have no doubt Mr. Webster may fill either of the above stations, if he pleases."

MR. WEBSTER

It being now pretty well understood that this gentleman will occupy the Department of State under President Harrison, it is gratifying to find the proposed appointment so heartily welcomed every where. As a fair sample of public opinion in this respect, we present the following from the Philadelphia Standard of Saturday,

"We are glad to see public opinion fast settling down in favor of Mr. Webster's appointment to the head of the State Department. It affords us pleasure not simply because we are convinced that the nation does not contain a Statesman more admirably adapted to that most important post, but because we feel satisfied that popular sentiment, in this instance, fully chimes in with the wishes of the illustrious President elect. Little doubt remains that Daniel Webster will be the next Secretary of State."

In the Senate on Wednesday the 10th inst. Mr Merrick announced the death of his late colleague (the Hon. John S. Spence) in the following terms:

Mr. President:—Like all other human enjoyments, the gratification of meeting and interchanging our mutual congratulations again on this occasion is not unmixed with painful and melancholy reflection. To me in an especial manner are the circumstances under which I now rise to address you afflicting. Yonder vacant seat, sir, explains the cause. My most excellent & estimable colleague the Hon. John S. Spence, who for the last several years filled that chair with honor to himself and advantage to his country, is no more. He closed his useful and valuable life in the latter part of the month of October last, at his residence, in Worcester county, Maryland, surrounded by his amiable and interesting family, and at peace with God and man. He was, it will be remembered, in languid health during a great part of our last session, and was often detained from his place here by that cause, which finally obliged him to leave the seat of Government, and retire to his own home some time before the adjournment. From the disease which then afflicted him he never perfectly recovered; though there was occasional relief from suffering, there was no effectual cure, and he has now left these and all sublunary scenes forever. He has at different periods of his life filled many of the most important and honorable trusts in the gift of the People of his State, always possessing, always deserving their entire confidence. His course through life was much more of the useful than brilliant order; possessed of a very large stock of sterling worth and virtue, there was about him nothing of ostentatious display. Ever content with the consciousness of doing his duty well and faithfully, he was careless of all other rewards. None knew him who did not esteem him; and all who knew him will join with me in saying that he has left no purer man behind him.

Mr. Merrick then submitted a resolution in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased Senator, which, having been unanimously adopted, the Senate adjourned.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Eastern Shore Whig.

December 18. 1840.

Messrs. Martin, Lowe & Willis:—As the representatives of the people of Talbot county, we would humbly submit for your consideration the necessity of altering so much of the primary school law as relates to the TIME of electing the Trustees thereof. The time for electing the Trustees of said school, as prescribed by law, takes place in December, thereby placing many teachers in very unpleasant situations—whereas, in our humble opinion, the election should take place at least three months sooner, giving the teachers who may be turned off an opportunity of procuring a school elsewhere, or seek some other employment to commence with the new year.

A TEACHER.

TWENTY DAYS LATER.

The steamship Acadia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst at 4 p m. arrived at Halifax on Saturday at 10 a. m. sailed thence at 6 p. m. and arrived at Boston on Monday at two hours after noon. She encountered very boisterous weather, with long-continued head winds and a rough sea.

The Acadia brings intelligence of the safe delivery of the Queen of England, of a daughter, on the 21st of November. Also of the capture of the celebrated St. Jean D'Acre, after a bombardment of three hours, which, however, would not have expelled the garrison, probably, had it not been for a tremendous explosion of one of the magazines.

It appears scarcely doubtful, moreover, that the Pacha of Egypt has found himself under the necessity of yielding to the requirements of the allied powers.—The accounts to this effect are positive, and indeed it is difficult to conceive, under existing circumstances, of his adopting any other course.

BANK FAILURE.—The failure of the banking house of Wright & Co. London, has caused a great sensation in the money market, and among capitalists. It seems that Mr. John Wright, the managing partner, had become deeply involved in various American securities—stock of the United States Bank, and a great variety of state stocks, and other descriptions of American bonds. It is also intimated that he had become further involved by loans upon some of the New York city lot speculations.

We advise all the bachelors to prepare to capitulate. The ladies, from the 1st of next month till January 1st, 1842, will have a prescriptive right to lay seige to them in form, and to demand a surrender of their hearts; with the outworks—*vide-licet*, their hands and fortunes. In short 1841 will be LEAP YEAR.—[N. Y. Times

The famous match race between Boston and Gano, four mile heats, for 20,000 dollars, came off at Augusta, on the 6th inst. The first heat was won by Boston, easily in 7 minutes, 57 seconds after which the owner of Gano withdrew his horse and gave up the purse.

Fine condition of Delaware.—This State has no public debt, and possesses funds, exclusive of the school fund, to the amount of $339,686 43. The balance in favor of the revenue, after the settlement of all accounts for the year 1839, was $19,223 24. The school fund is $172,997 25. The estimated expenses of the State school for 1840, is set down at about $32,000. Little Delaware will be a rich State after awhile, if she keeps on laying up some $20,000 every year.—Saturday Courier.

The Editor of the Boston Post seems to possess a never-failing fund of good humour. He was the Van Buren candidate at the late election for Mayor in Boston, and being defeated he reflects thus:

'It is more important to have a good editor than a good Mayor, decided the people of Boston, on Monday, and we *modestly* acquiesce.'

DEATH WARRANT.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant for the execution of James Morris, the colored man, convicted in Philadelphia, at the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Aaron Cross. He is to be hung on 15th of January.

The ship Calumet, at Boston from Canton, left St. Helena Oct. 21st. The exhumation of the remains of Napoleon took place on the 11th inst. with great parade. The body, which was embalmed, by French chemists at the time of his death, was found in a state of complete preservation, the features being perfect, and was conveyed on board of the Belle Poule, which, with the Favorite, sailed for France on the 19th. Napoleon died on the 5th of May, 1821.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the Patriot, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Wheat	(Red)	$ 0 60 a $0 95
	(White)	0 60 a 0 95
Corn	(yellow) new	00 a 50
	(white) new	00 a 0 48
	Oats	33 a 0 35

MARRIED

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Jesse Thompson, Mr. Joseph James to Miss Annette Frampton, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Edward Tarbutton, to Miss Sarah Ann Camper, all of this county.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. James L. Houston, Mr. Jacob Jump, of Queen Anne's county, to Miss Ellen Benn of Talbot county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Springer, to Miss Sarah A. Willson, both of this county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. Wm. H. Draper to Miss Ann Smith, of this county.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

Mr. V. A. Schmidt, has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and the vicinity, that he intends giving a Musical Soiree, on Wednesday evening 30th inst., at the Lyceum, corner of Washington and Dover streets, (where the late Fair took place.)

As he will be assisted on this occasion by several Amateures, he is enabled to promise such a musical entertainment, as has rarely, if ever perhaps, been witnessed on this Peninsula.

Price of Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Messrs. Groome's, Loveday's, Dawson's, the Gazette Office, and the Lyceum door. For particulars see programme.

Dec 26

Wanted Immediately.

For the next year to hire a white man, (either single or with a small family,) to act as foreman on a farm two or three miles from Easton, none need apply without good recommendations. For particulars apply to A. Graham.

N. B.—Also to hire one slave farm hand.

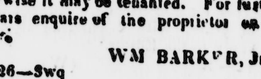
Dec 26

OVERSEER WANTED,

For the ensuing year, on the Western Shore. A single man would be preferred.—Apply at this office.

Dec 26

EASTON HAT FACTORY.



(*Between the stores of Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Charles Robinson*)

Thomas Benston,

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the *Hatting* Business on his *own* account, and having recently returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of *Materials*, together with the *Latest Fashions*, he is making and intends to *continue* to make

HATS

of all descriptions which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. The subscriber respectfully invites the public (particularly those who are disposed to 'encourage home industry') to give him a call if they want good and *cheap* hats.

N. B.—Hats made to order at short notice.

Dec 26—3t T. B.

At Private Sale.

A neat little Farm, containing 150 acres, situate on the Bay Side, Talbot county, directly opposite the Camp Ground, in a healthy neighborhood and good society, with two never failing springs of good water, and a well within 6 yards of the Kitchen door. It bounding on the Bay, makes it a desirable investment, having the advantage of Fishing and Fowling, and also an abundance of good Oysters on the creek within a mile of the premises, the improvements are a substantial built



two story Dwelling, 28 by 23 feet, with Kitchen, new smoke house, barn, stable, granary, corn and store house, it being seeded down in Wheat, possession can be given on the 12th of March next, if sold by the 1st of February or otherwise it may be tenanted. For further particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

WM BARKER, Jr.

Dec 26—3wq

N. B.—Also, Stock of all descriptions.

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