Proceedings of Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1852.

SENATE.—Pursuant to the constitution of the United States, the Senate assembled this day at 12 o'clock, in the city of Washington, and there was a quorum present.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, presented the credentials of the Hon. Archibald Dixon, senator elect by the Legislature of Kentucky to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Gwin objected to Mr. Dixon being sworn on the ground that the Governor of Kentucky had already appointed Mr. Meriwether to fill the vacancy, which appointment was valid till the next meeting of the legislature. He offered a resolution referring the credentials to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Mangum moved to amend by providing that in the meantime Mr. Dixon be admitted to his seat

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Gwin, Weller, Toucey, Chase, Bayard and Cass advocated the reference, and Messrs. Mangum, Cooper, Brooke and Seward urged the right of Mr. Dixon to his seat and to be sworn. The subject was then postponed, and the message of the President was received and read. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker, at 12 o'clock, called the House to order, when the clerk called the roll by States, and one hundred and eighty-two members answered to their names.

It was resolved that the daily hour of meeting, until otherwise ordered, shall be 12 o'clock, M. Several propositions, with a view to facilitate business, were introduced, but not agreed to.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Territories to enquire into the expediency of dividing Oregon territory; and forming a new territory, north of the Columbia river, to be called Columbia territory.

The annual message was then received. The clerk having commenced the reading of it, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the further reading be dispensed with, as perhaps not ten members would listen to it, preferring to read it themselves. Mr. Stanly objected and Mr. Stephens withdrew his motion, and the message was read entire.

December 7.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate several executive communications, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to suppress unauthorized banking in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clemens gave notice of a joint resolution conferring the brevet rank of Lieutenant General on Major Gen. Winfield Scott.

The Rev. C M. Butler was then elected Chaplain.

The subject of the Kentucky contested election case was taken up and further debated by Messrs. Jones, of Tenn., Seward, and Dawson, in favor of Mr. Dixon's right to be sworn in, and by Messrs. Mason, Butler, Gwin and Bradbury, in favor of a decision before he was sworn. The Senate adj'd without deciding the question

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of a motion made yesterday, to refer the President's message and accompanying documents to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that fifteen thousand extra copies be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Weightman moved to print 5000 copies in the Spanish language.

Mr. Brooks moved to amend the pending proposition, by excepting so much of the message as relates to the subject of the tariff and revenue, and that it be referred to a select committee, with power to examine witnesses and collect testimony here and elsewhere, with instructions to report as soon as possible a bill to reduce the duties on imports to such an amount as may be required for an economical administration of the government.

Mr. Millson, while he desired some reduction in the tariff of 1846, wished to know what kind of reduction the gentleman proposed.

Mr. Brooks replied an enlargement of the free list, and a reduction of duty on the raw material which enters into competition with manufactured articles.

After remarks by Messrs. Clingman and Hall, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, as well as Mr. Dean, expressed themselves against an alteration in the tariff, and said that the government, being sixty or more millions in debt, should devote the surplus revenue to its liquidation.

Finally, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Brooks, and it was disagreed to—yeas 73, nays 90.

Mr. Weightman's amendment to print five thousand copies of the message in the Spanish language was disagreed to, and the proposition to refer the message and print fifteen thousand extra copies with the accompanying documents, was agreed to.

Rev. James Gallagher was elected Chaplain. The vote stood, Gallagher 102, Morgan 28, Cushman 12, Dewey 2, Teasdale 6, Gurley 13. Adjourned.

December 8.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Land Office, concerning private land claims.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill granting land for a railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Clemens introduced a joint resolution, conferring upon Gen. Scott the rank of Lt. General by brevet.

The Kentucky contested election case was resumed.

The Chair submitted to the Senate to decide whether Mr. Merriwether's name should be called on this question or not.

Mr. Hunter suggested that by unanimous consent it should not be called.

Messrs. Mason and Clemens objected to its being omitted in the call of the roll

Considerable debate ensued, and nothing being agreed to, the whole question was postponed till Monday next.

The bill granting a register to the bark Kate Wheeler, and the bill from the House providing for bringing the electoral vote for President and Vice President to Washington city, was taken up and passed.

HOUSE.—In accordance with the order of yesterday, the Speaker appointed the several standing committees. They are the same as those of the former session, the vacancies caused by resignation and death being now filled

Mr. Houston reported a bill making an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, to pay the expenses of the messengers for bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

After explanations, the bill was passed.

Mr. Scudder then rose and announced the death of his colleague Oren Fowler, which took place in this city on the third of September last. He spoke in glowing terms of the private virtues and public character of the deceased.

In conclusion, he submitted the usual resolutions of regret and to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days; and as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

A BALTIMORE VESSEL SOLD AS A SLAVER—*Imprisonment of the Crew at Havana.*—A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, makes reference to the captain and crew of the American ship Suffolk (which is a new Baltimore built vessel) in such manner as to lead to the inference that they had all been arrested and imprisoned in Havana for selling the vessel to the slave trade. It is mentioned also that the Captain General is to forward his decision to the United States by one of our national vessels. What that decision is we are not informed, neither are we told anything in the despatch of the present whereabouts, or subsequent fate of the said Captain and crew. Letters from Havana, however, of November 29th, received in New York speak only of Capt. Adam Gray and his son, late of the ship Lady Suffolk, having been arrested; while all the parties having agency in the purchase of his ship, and despatching her, remain unmolested. So it would seem that if any others than the captain and his son have been in captivity, they were arrested subsequent to that date.

The Lady Suffolk was built and recently launched at Baltimore; and it is stated that she was sold to Don Julian Zulneta for $28,000. She proceeded to N. York, where she shipped a new crew, and sailed thence for Mariel on the 3d November, arrived at the latter port on the 15th, and on the 16th sailed for Bahia Honda, where she arrived the same day. Here, a letter from there represents that a new crew of 70 men, with ammunition, and it is said eveverthing necessary for the slave trade, were taken on board, the vessel towed to sea, and her former crew (who had been detained on board till midnight,) taken to Havana, where Capt. Gray and his son were at the time.

A letter in the New York Times, dated Havana, Nov. 30. says:

"It is understood that Judge Sharkey has made application to General Canedo, to know for what cause Capt. Adam Gray, his son, and the crew of the ship Lady Suffolk, are held in prison; to which he received the indefinite response, 'that the proceedings had not been brought to the notice of the Captain General to enable him to give the cause, and that he probably knew the cause from what had transpired of street publicity'—or to that effect.

"Two days after Judge Sharkey had received the report of Captain Gray, of the sale of his ship the Lady Suffolk to Spanish subjects, and had received her American register in deposit, he ascertained from conversation among the late crew of the ship, while in his office, the real character that the vessel obtained subsequent to the transfer, by the provisions, arms and munitions that were being placed on board of her from vessels laden in the port of Havana, and he addressed an informal note to the British Consul, stating what he had just learned—giving it to him 'for what it was worth,' through the influence of offical courtesy. The note made no declaration against the character of the ship, while under the American flag, which was clean, but of course indicated the crime possibly intended.

"The note of Judge Sharkey was embodied with documents connected with the correspondence of the British consul, apprising the Captain General that the agents and officers of Her Britanic Majesty were aware of the present disposition of the ship Lady Suffolk, without inferring that the Captain General would rightly know whether preparations were on foot for the commission of piracy on an extensive scale, by parties under his surveillance and control.

"The note of Judge Sharkey, given only to show that the Lady Suffolk had *de facto* ceased to be American property, and would be at sea without papers to protect her from the allegation of piracy, has been seized upon with a vidity by the Captain General to fouud charges of crime against Captain Gray—to throw odium where it does not belong—upon the American consul. Capt. Gray, his son, and crew, are held to answer for doings with the Lady Suffolk after she had passed from their charge, and they may yet be condemned under the same rule for any Spanish robbery that may be committed by his former vessel."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Washington Affairs—Havana News.—The steamer Fulton brings despatches from Consul Sharkey in regard to the imprisonment of Capt. Gray, and the officers and crew of the Lady Suffolk. The contents have not yet been ascertained. A cabinet meeting was held to-day, and it is supposed the subject was under consideration. We learn from the officers of the Fulton that Judge Sharkey and Capt. Hollis of the Cyane held an interview with the Captain General in regard to the affair shortly before the Fulton left, and it is probable that the accused would be released, there being not sufficient evidence that the Lady Suffolk would be engaged in the slave trade, and besides it was generally understood that the Captain General was aiding and abetting the slave trade. Every thing was quiet in Havana. Americans were scarce and narrowly watched.

From the London Times Nov. 9.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The *Moniteur* has confirmed with the least possible delay the statement which we published yesterday, as to the re-establishment of the French Empire, and, with one remarable exception, this change will doubtless be effected in the manner proposed by Louis Napoleon himself to the Senate. The exception is, that the ex-King Jerome and his hopeful son are no longer allowed to occupy the exalted station of heirs presumptive to the Crown which had been allotted to them by the original draft of the decree. There is, it seems, a limit which even the servile devotion of the French Senate to the new order of things cannot pass, and the acceptance of such a race of Sovereigns as might be anticipated from the progeny of Jerome Bonaparte lies beyond that line. Accordingly, when the projected *Senatus Consultum* was referred to a committee of that august body, no less than seven members out of ten voted against the Jerome clause. A communication was forthwith made to Louis Napoleon at St. Cloud, who, surprised as they might be at this indication of a will differing from his own, found that the repugnance to the adoption of his uncle and his cousin was too deeply rooted to be surmounted, even among the devoted supporters of the imperial scheme. He, therefore, gave way, probably from the feeling that, after all, it matters little to himself what becomes of the supreme power when he is no more, and from the hope that the birth of issue from his own marriage will set at rest all questions of collateral succession. But it was less easy to soothe the irritated feelings of Jerome and his son. That personage at once declared that it would be impossible for him to retain his post as President of the Senate—the very body which had just passed a vote of ostracism against his Imperial pretensions. He has therefore resigned it, and after his family quarrel, there is no great probability that a cordial understanding will be restored between Louis Napoleon and his relatives, or between them and the nation. To say the truth, it would be a piece of good fortune, for both him and for France, to be disencumbered of them altogether. The father is notorious for his unscrupulous rapacity, the son is detested for his extravagant alliance with the Red Republican party in the worst days of the National Assembly; and it matters little to themselves or any body else whether they are invested with nominal rights to the Crown, which it is certain they would never be suffered to exercise.

Yet this opposition to the orignal scheme of Louis Napoleon has not been unfelt even by himself. It is a sort of declaration that, although the Senate and people may consent to take Louis Napoleon as their ruler, and may even confer upon him the contingent right of nominating his successor, they have little or no faith in those claims of the Bonaparte dynasty on which he relies far more than on the suffrages of the people; and it shows that in consenting to go through this form of election, the Senate is desirous of committing itself as little as possible to the chances and uncertainties of the future.

On these terms, however, the decree was almost unanimously voted by the whole body of the Senate, and instantly accepted by Louis Napoleon. The Legislative body will take no part in this remarkable transaction except by being allowed to verify the votes given by the people at large on the question to be submitted to them on the 21st of November For this purpose the Legislature is convened on the 25th. But if any thing were wanted to demonstrate its utter nullity, it is the fact that this fundamental revolution in its institutions by which France still professes to be governed should be accomplished without so much as a communication to the representatives of the people. In this respect the present restoration of the Empire differs materially from the original proclamation of it in 1804; when the proposition to that effect was legally made by the tribune Cusee in the Lower Chamber, a debate took place, in which Carnot was not afraid to record his opinion and his vote against the proposal, and it was only after the measure had been carried by a large majority in that Assembly that it was taken up in the Senate. On the present occasion it is clear that Louis Napoleon has not dared to encountered the observations which even such a chamber as he has called into existence could hardly fail to have made on his projects.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—An animated and interesting discussion is going on in the House of Commons of North Carolina on the subject of the public lands. The question is on the resolutions of Gen. Saunders, for applying to the General Government for an appropriation of 500,000 acres of the public land to be applied to opening Nagshead Inlet; protesting against granting the lands to actual settlers and against partial appropriations of the same, for works of improvement to particular States; but if the policy is persisted in, then demanding a system that shall do equal justice to all the States, either by distribution of the lands, or by a deposit with the States of their proceeds, to be returned when called for in such stocks as may be selected. On Monday, the resolution introduced by Mr. Leach on the 12th of October, was adopted. It asserts the State's claim, and request Senators and Representatives to apply for a fair and equitable portion of the public lands or their proceeds, to be applied to improvement, &c., &c., as the State may direct.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—On Monday the Legislature of North Carolina had another ballot for United States Senator, when Mr. Rayner, whig, received 79, and Mr. Dobbin, democrat, received 73 votes. Mr. Rayner lacked but two votes of an election—a fact that caused much excitement among the democrats, who have, when united, a majority of two on joint ballot.

BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH.—In reply to the question—"is Baltimore a Southern City?"—the Cotton Plant of Thursday says:

For the information of our Texas friends we can assure them, that there is not a better Southern State in the Union than Maryland—nor a more Southern city than Baltimore.

Our Texas friend takes occasion to say that the "Lone Star" State should be commercially independent. So say we. But sighing and resolving will not do it. Of one thing Texas may be satisfied, that if she had been trading with Baltimore, or Charleston, or New Orleans, instead of N. York, she would not have lost the benefits of the citizenship of Mr. Lemmon.—How many persons have been retarded on account of the *commercial necessity* (of Texas' own forming, in conjunction with the other Southern States) we cannot tell? How many will be retarded by the late decision, we leave our Texas friends to calculate.

From Baltimore we are certain every citizen can ship his property in safety. A magnificent steamer is being built to run in connection with the line already established between her port and Charleston.—In a few years Savannah will be in direct communication with Texas via Pensacola and the Gulf. Texas is an empire in herself. We sincerely hope to see Galveston or some other good port, her commercial emporium. We hope to see in N. Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, and Richmond that trade which legitimately belongs to them. The day will come when it will be so. But in the meanwhile there is no use in adding to the power of N York. Baltimore is a Southern city in every sense. She offers every inducement for Southern trade; can any good reason be given why she should be passed over to the enrichment of Abolitionists?—none. There is much indignation about the Lemmon affair. Virginia has been struck—will she resent the blow? Texas has been injured, for she needs emigration to cultivate her lands. What will they both do? Is New York a Southern City? Is Baltimore a Southern city? How many millions will Virginia pay to New York?—How many will the one town of San Antonia de Baxar pay to New York? Let the history of the past answer We do not know if Virginia is in earnest—or Texas. There has been heretofore so much bombast that we have our fears. If the Lemmon case does not arouse the Old Dominion—then we are hopeless. To return to the heading of our article, we can say to our Texas friends "come and see," and you will find as open hearted and generous a Southern city in Baltimore as you wish. Come to the Convention in December—talk with her citizens—examine her market, and you will never have any fears about Baltimore not being a Southern city.

MR. WEBSTER.

It is worthy of note (says the Richmond Whig) that the principles involved in Mr Webster's celebrated speech in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, are from year to year taking a firmer hold of the public regard. The fact was disclosed in a struggle which resulted in the passage of the Acts known as the Compromise measures; and the Washington correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce now points to a more recent manifestation of the potency of the maxim that "great is the power of truth." He says:

"Among the many tributes to Mr. Webster's memory, one of the most just and striking is the speech of ex-Senator Rhett, of Charleston, at the meeting there called by the city authorities. Mr Rhett says that the greatest work of Mr. Webster was his argument in the Senate in reply to Mr. Hayne, on the principles of the Constitution. Mr. Rhett adds that, in his conscientious belief, the principles then laid down by Mr. W. will forever direct and control the action of this Federal Government. This is perfectly true, and it is admitted as a truth even by the remnant of those who in 1830 and since have held constitutional doctrines opposite to those of Mr. Webster. How great was that achievement of Mr. Webster's can only be made real to those who are acquainted with the political condition of the country at the time, and with the constitutional heresies that then so extensively prevailed, both at the South and the West. The Southern statesmen were deeply imbued with those principles, which, carried into practice, would have reduced the Union to a condition infinitely worse than that of the old Confederation. Gen. Jackson hesitated, and complimented Mr. Hayne's speech; but, some two years afterwards, he found it necessary to act upon the principle of Mr. Webster's argument, and to issue the famous proclamation."

LIGHT ON THE LOPEZ AFFAIR.—Mr. Sullivan, an Englishman, the author of a recent book of travels in America, mentions the following as one of the causes of the failure of the Lopez expedition:—"When Lopez's invasion was first mooted, and the Creole population affected to sympathize, the Governor-General gave the whole of the slave population within ten miles of Havana, three days holyday, that the whites might be able to form some idea of their numbers, strength, and ferocity, and take a wholesome warning against favouring any agitation which might bring about the horrors of a slave rising. It is said that the sight of these fifty or sixty thousand African warriors swaggering through the streets, and the knowledge that the same struggle which liberated them from the Spanish rule, might also liberate the blacks from theirs, did more to quench the rising feeling in favour of '*Libertad*' amongst the Ceoles, than any dread of the soldiers of old Spain. It was a ticklish proceeding on the part of the Governor-General, and would have been scarcely warranted, but for the presence of twenty thousand men under arms the whole time, and the possibility of the slaves procuring arms being strictly guarded against."—*Home Journal.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1852.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE"

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.—The "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" for December, notices the Easton Medical Institute, and makes flattering mention of the efforts of Prof. C. C. COX, in the cause of medical education. The journal also appropriately announces the death of Dr WM. HEMSLEY, quoting from the address of Dr. Cox on the occasion of his demise.

LARGE HOGS.—On Monday last, Mr. John Satterfield slaughtered two hogs, of Mr. Thos. Hughlett's improved Chester breed, fifteen months old, one of which weighed 444 lbs., and the other 446lbs. Thirteen months since, when Mr. Satterfield procured them, they weighed 30 lbs. each, and at the time of killing their live weight would probably reach 600, showing an average daily increase of nearly one and a half lbs. Who can beat Mr. S. in raising pork?

WE have in our office a specimen of marl from Mr. T. S. Hayward's farm, which will give strangers an idea of the resources of Talbot County. Upon dissolving a lump of it in muriatic acid, not a particle of sand was found in it, and a chemical analysis showed that it contained 97 per cent. of lime. The minute shells of which it is composed, alone show that it is not pure lime. There are many other deposits of marl in the county nearly equal to Mr Hayward's.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for January, is already on our table. It contains two elegant steel engravings and a large number of illustrations of the letter press, engraved on wood in the most beautiful and finished style of the art, by Devereux. Graham gives 108 pages of superior reading matter, consisting of able articles on the arts, light literature, biographies, &c., and always a leaf from "Punch."—If you want a good Magazine, well worth your money, take Graham. Terms $3; two copies $5; three copies $6. We will furnish the Gazette and Graham's Magazine one year for $1, or receive subscribers for a Club at $2 each.

SOME of the Locofoco papers are in quite a fury in consequence of the exposure of Mr. Polk's unauthorized attempt to purchase Cuba for one hundred millions of dollars, and the Delaware Gazette speaks of the documents as "the papers recently exhumed by President Fillmore from the recesses of the State Department and exposed to the world." The Gazette very well knew that President Fillmore had nothing to do with "exhuming" those documents—that they were called for by the House of Representatives, composed of a majority of partizans opposed to the President, for the purpose of making political capital. The effect has been of an opposite nature, and now the Locofocos vent their spleen upon the devoted head of our worthy and popular Chief Magistrate, who is in no way responsible for the contents of the documents, or their "exposure to the world."

ANOTHER DARING OUTRAGE.—Yesterday afternoon, a daring outrage was committed in Pratt street, near Light, the particulars of which are as follows:—It appears that a man whose name we could not learn was attacked by three or more fellows, and by way of safety ran into a clothing store, near the above corner.—They pursued him there, however, when policeman Hewing, at the risk of his life, resolved to protect him. He rushed in the store, when he was attacked by the assaulting party. He drew his dirk, (not having a revolver about him,) and, in defending himself, stabbed one of the men on the wrist, though not severely. He was pursued into the bookstore of Mr. Moore, a few doors west, where the attack was renewed with increased violence; during which, however, he continued to defend himself in a valorous manner, although he received a number of very severe blows. The affair occasioned considerable excitement, attracting several hundred persons to the scene. A number of citizens interfered toward the close of the affray, and aided in its termination—One of the assailants drew a revolver on the officer, but was not permitted to use it. It is earnestly desired that the offenders may be arrested and brought to justice.—*Balt. Sun.*

INTERSTING DECISION.—Maria Bracker, a free colored woman, was brought before the Orphan's Court of Kent county, Md., a few days ago, for coming into this State contrary to law, which imposes a fine of $20 for the first, and $500 for the second offence. It was proven that she resided in Delaware previous to 1848, and since then in Maryland, but as the law of 1777, chap 5, requires the suit to recover the penalty to be commenced within one year from the time the offence was committed, she was discharged.

COL. GENTRY, of Tenn., who refused to support Gen. Scott, made a speech at Franklin, in that State, a few days ago, in which he proclaimed himself still a whig.

THE Annual Message of President Fillmore was delivered to Congress at about 2 o'clock on Monday last, and extra copies furnished to the subscribers of the Gazette on Tuesday evening and by the earliest mails thereafter, and has probably been attentively perused by all our readers. It is comparatively short, but gives all necessary information in regard to both our foreign and domestic affairs. The forcible, vigorous diction, and the absence of all unnecessary circumlocution, which pervades the message, is very commendable and highly creditable to the author. It will be seen that the fishery question is yet unadjusted, and the settlement of the interpretation of the first article of the Convention of 1818, is commended to the attention of Congress. In regard to Cuba, the President states that the "refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid," the Captain General of Cuba having no power to treat with foreign Governments. This is highly unsatisfactory to the fillibusters, as all differences in regard to Cuba are likely to be settled, and they will have no excuse for conquering the island. It is also equally as unsatisfactory to the remaining portion of the Locofocos, as they wished for the sake of political capital, that the President should "truckle" to Spain in regard to this matter. They have been mistaken, as the President has taken firm and decided ground, demanding our rights, and at the same exhibiting a disposition to do justice to Spain.—The refusal of the President to join France and England in a Convention "disclaiming, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba." &c., will receive the approval of every one, however much opposed he may be to the acquisition of Cuba, either by purchaser or conquest. It would be highly impolitic for the Government to pledge itself not to do an act which future events may render desirable and necessary.

We invite the serious and particular attention to our readers to the exposition of our financial policy. It will be seen that the excess of imports over exports is over forty millions of dollars, and that the excess of exports of *specie* is over thirty seven millions of dollars. We leave to reflecting readers to determine how long a circulating medium will exist in this country under such circumstances. This excess of imports speaks volumes in favor of the protection of home industry, and the encouragement of home manufactures. Until Locofocoism ceases its insane crusade against American labor, our country will continue to be depleted of its specie by the excess of imports, and the "scarcity of money" continually be the complaint in our agricultural and mechanical community.—The Treasury is in a flourishing condition, there being a considerable surplus on hand for the payment of the public debt, provided a Locofoco Congress will authorize it to be done. The total expenses of the Government the last year, exclusive of payments on the public debt, were about thirty six and a half millions of dollars, instead of sixty millions as charged by unprincipled Locofoco partisans during the late campaign. To the concluding remarks of the President in regard to intervention, we invite the attention of our readers. The thinking, reflecting portion of our community cannot but agree with the President in his views of the question. The entire message must, we think, prove, both in its style and contents, highly satisfactory to a large majority of the citizens of this confederacy, and its author be ever remembered with pride and gratitude by his countrymen.

Important from Havana—The Crescent City difficulty Settled.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3. By the arrival at this port of the steamer Isabel from Havana, we have dates from that city to the 30th ult., bringing the gratifying intelligence that the Crescent City difficulty has been amicably disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties. The affidavit published by Purser Smith in the New York papers declaring his entire innocence of the charges brought against him by the Cuban authorities, of having sympathised with and been a medium of communication between the disaffected Cubans and their confederates in New York, having been received by the Captain General, he has expressed his entire satisfaction with it, and says that had such a statement been promptly made in answer to the charge, no difficulty would have occurred in relation to the matter. He has accordingly given orders that the Crescent City and Purser Smith be allowed all the privileges of the port that they before possessed, and that her mails and passengers be landed as heretofore.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.

Distressing Suicide—Father, Mother, and their Child Drowned.—A dreadful tragedy has occurred on board the steamboat James Willingear, from St. Louis, while on her way down to this city. Among the deck passengers was a family composed of Daniel Street, his wife and four children. When near Evansville, the wife suddenly seized her youngest child, an infant, and jumped into the river with it. The husband immediately leaped after her, and all three sunk to rise no more.—The three remaining children were taken charge of by the passengers; and were landed at New Albany in the care of their grandfather. Nearly sixty dollars were contributed by the passengers for the support of the children.

Judge Evans, the newly elected Senator from South Carolina, is said to be an opponent of secession, and yet universally popular at home.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—J. Hart Conrad Esq., Editor of the Milford (Del.) Beacon died on Sunday week.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm12401-0433.jpg