implicit submission to their eccentric and capricious irregularities.

To conclude it would appear that in the person of Washington, nature and fortune had co-operated with their utmost energy to astonish the world with a character of goodness and consummate greatness. As a man, he was ever beloved by his fellow citizens at large! as a general he exhibited the most exquisite model of bravery, regulated by prudence and illumined by wisdom; and as the supreme executive of the union, he displayed all that public virtue and merit, necessary to render him the pride of his friends, and the admiration of the world. Nearly half a century has elapsed since the death of this illustrious statesman, patriot, sage, yet his deeds are still sung by the many bands of his native land. When the names of blood-stained tyrants shall have slumbered for ages in unbroken silence—"when monumental marble shall have crumbled with its scroll," the name of Washington will be respected and admired.

MEMENTO.

Cambridge Md.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1838.

In the House to-day, the Chair presented a letter from the Hon. Mr. Fairfield, the Governor elect of Maine, resigning his seat as Representative from that state, which was read and unanimously received.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, (you see how indefatigable the new Premier is in his attempts to take a prominent position with his party!) the House went into committee of the whole for the purpose of sending the various portions of the Message to the different committees. The same aspiring genius then moved to have the distribution made, when Mr. Bell rose and expressed his regret that the motion was not postponed until a very important debate on another interesting subject, (the New York defalcations) was brought to a close. The House he said, was taken by surprise, and he requested the gentleman from Georgia, to postpone his motion. The saturnine Doctor declined doing so, and Mr. Bell said, unprepared as he was, he felt it his duty to make some remarks on certain passages of the Message. He then went into an elaborate examination of them—and in the first place referring to the first page of the Message, where the President speaks of the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth, as one of the trials our country has encountered and resisted—he remarked that there was another evil, of a still more dangerous tendency, and which was daily assuming a more alarming character, and that was, the gradual association of all power in the hands of the Executive. The President's idea of "the people's increased attachment to our institutions," he considered to be without the slightest foundation. This attachment was growing weaker every day, and never before within the last twenty five years, was there manifested such a universal disposition to bend the laws to wilful and criminal purposes.

The President's assertion of "the constant and direct supervision by the people, of every public measure," Mr. Bell said he looked upon as a palpable falsehood, which he illustrated in a masterly way, by alluding to several occasions in which the voice of the people, even while exercising the privilege so extolled by Mr. Van Buren, was spurned at and treated as an important into interference with the course of the Administration. The late contested elections in Mississippi, he considered a striking commentary on this sentence of the Message.

Mr. Bell then exposed the hypocritical pretensions to economy, set up in the message, and by the administration generally, and the absurd attempts to fix the responsibility of the wasteful expenditures of the nation to the skirts of the opposition.

With regard to the part referring to the New York defalcations, Mr. B. thought the remedy recommended by the President, as well as the sterner course hinted at by Wise—the impeachment of the Secretary of the Treasury—to be totally inadequate; and for this reason, he intended when Cambreleng's bill for punishing public defaulters was taken up, to move that the House enforce its rule of priority, and take up a bill which had been lying on the table for two years. (Mr. Bell here had the bill alluded to read, and it is one introduced by him two years since, "to secure the freedom and purity of elections.") Such a measure, he considered to be the only adequate remedy, for it would strike at the fountain head of the evil, and without applying to its consequences, would remove its causes. The evil did not exist in the subordinate officers, but the original fault lay in the present defective principle of the power to appoint, to office, which his bill was designed to remedy. No good could result from the investigating committee, but the defalcations would soon recommence, unless the power of appontment to office, was based on other principles.

The concluding and the greater part of Mr. Bell's remarks, went to prove that in his message, the President had actually abandoned the exclusive responsibility for removing officers, which from the foundation of the government till the present time, had rested upon the Executive, and which Mr. Van Buren, through an insulting proposition, was now for shifting to the shoulders of Congress.

[illegible] Mr. Prentiss of Miss. got the floor, and after alluding to his frequent vain attempts to catch the Speaker's eye last week, (when the same subject, under a different shape, was before the House,) by which it appeared that he was looked at through an *inverted telescope*, he stated his firm purpose of speaking now upon a subject involving principles of so great concern to the country, in spite of the groanings of certain members, who impatient at such discussions, complained of their private bills, &c. being retarded—as if this House were a mere county court, for the trial of fifty dollar cases, to the exclusion of those of a national character.

He was anxious to speak on this subject, and he was sure of being able to convict, not only Secretary Woodbury, but the President and the whole Administration, of connivance at the peculations of Swartwout and Price. As for the legal remedy recommenced in the Message, he viewed it as a mere *tub thrown to the whale*, one flourish of whose mighty tail would shiver the canoe into a thousand atoms! He was not for playing only with the bubbles on the stream, but also for diving deep into its current and seeing what floated there; and also to put to full test, that *party morality*, by which it appeared, that the crime did not consist in being a defaulter, but in being found out as one.

He did not think that any good would result from the investigations, as the proofs of how easy it was to rob the public, would only excite the thieving propensities of others. He hoped the committee would rise. To morrow he said he would proceed in his remarks on the subject, promising to impeach the whole Administration, not before the Senate, but before a more dread tribunal—the people of this country. On motion by him, the committee then rose and the House adjourned.

From the spirited manner in which Mr. Prentiss throw out his few general remarks on the subject to-day, we may have a rich treat from him to-morrow.

In the Senate, nothing of consequence was done. The Land Bill was to have been up to-day, but was postponed till Monday next, when doubtless it will elicit an animated debate. Henry Clay will come out on the subject in his usual vigour.

There is a rumor afloat to night, that General Cass is found out to be a defaulter for upwards of Two Millions, and that in consequence, he is recalled from France!

Yours, W.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM, IN PRACTICE.

The investigation of Mr. Swartwout's defalcation, if it has not been productive of any beneficial results so far as the recovery of the money is concerned, has, at least, shown, in a most unequivocal manner, the extraordinary facilities which the Sub-Treasury System will supply to those whose moral sense is no bar to the indulgence of their acquisitive propensities.—This system is now in full operation in the New York Custom House, and is thus described by Mr. Phillips, one of the officers of the revenue, in his examination before Mr. Gilpin, the solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. Phillips states, "that Mr. Hoyt, in coming into office, adopted a course, which, in my opinion, is every way calculated to ensure a safe collection of the revenue." He then gives a long detail of the operations, when he says, "all the moneys received are paid by me to the collector daily, AND ARE UNDER HIS SOLE CONTROL, On Saturday I furnish him with an account in his hands available; which I am enabled to do from his books; and he then places a certain sum at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, who is advised of the same, and is subject to his drafts only. And the amount so placed is generally within *twenty-five thousand dollars* of the amount in his possession, with the exception of that on deposite for duties not yet ascertained, which is not placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, until settlement with the parties making the deposites."

If the administration had set to work for the purpose of devising a plan whereby the most extraordinary facilities for embezzling the public money would be afforded to the Collectors of the Revenue, we should think it would have puzzled them sorely to hit upon one better calculated for that purpose than this notable scheme. Here, it appears, one of the officers of the Revenue furnishes another, every week, with the amount of money which he ought to have on hand, according to books kept by the former. This sum be it more or less with the exception of only twenty-five thousand dollars, is straightway deposited in a strong box, of which one or the other of these worthies keeps the key, and the Treasurer is immediately advised that the said sum is placed to his credit and subject to his draft. One or the other of the keepers of the keys, having, in the meantime, free access to the strong box aforesaid and the steam packets running to Liverpool every eight or ten days. This, it will be observed, is the inefable arrangement. Somebody must receive the money—somebody must keep the key of the strong box. It is idle to say that it is subject to the draft of the Treasurer only, when the keeper of it, if he be a rogue, may put the whole of it on board a steamer and put the ocean between him and the Treasurer. The plan proposed by the new lights, it seems, is recommended, because the money is "under the sole controul of the Collector." This is a great safeguard, to be sure. Mr. Swartwout had not the whole under his controul and yet he managed to filch nearly two millions. If the Sub-Treasury plan had been in operation, as here proposed, there cannot be a doubt that he would have carried off half the revenue with all the ease in the world.

From the U. S. Gazette.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1838.

All things here look gloomy. The Democratic members did not go into the Hopkins House this morning.

Mr. Wagner's resignation of his seat as a Senator from the second district, consisting of the county of Philadelphia, was read. Mr. Hanna sent the chairman of the committee in his case, the following letter this morning.

Gentlemen: I have directed my counsel, Mr. Clarkson, to withdraw his attendance on you, and I hereby decline offering any further evidence on the subject of the contssted election, referred to you by the Senate.

I will very respectfully inform you why I have taken this course. Yesterday a resolution was passed by the Senate to recognize the House of Representatives, over which Mr. Hopkins presides as organized according to the laws and constitution of the State. By this resolution, the eight gentlemen who claim to be members of the House of Representatives on the same evidence that I claim to be a Senator, and virtually declared not to be elected, and further, they and the citizens of the county of Philadelphia whose Representatives on the claim to be, are deprived not only of their rights, but of an opportunity to assert them, and from what they believe they can prove, that those gentlemen received at the late general election a majority of the legal votes of that county.

Of the same Senators who comprise your committee, five voted in favor of this resolution. In my opinion by their votes they expressed their judgements against my claim to be a Senator duly elected.

I cannot therefore without a sacrifice of my self-respect, and a contempt of the dignity that belongs to the nine or ten thousand citizens who voted for me, appear again before a body the majority of which has thus prejudiced a question pending before them as judges. I shall still hold my seat in the Senate, and claim that I have been duly elected by a majority of the legal votes in the county of Philadelphia, until you may think proper to report against my right.

Very respectfully

Your ob't serv't,

JAMES HANNA.

Mr. Shunk was this morning announced for the first time this sesson, as clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Milcher, from the committee appointed to inform the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business, reported that they had performed their duty. So we now have a General Assembly, organized for the transaction of business.

Mr. Rodgers submitted a resolution that 12 o'clock, M. of Tuesday, the 15th proximo, be fixed as the hour for the inauguration of the Governor elect, and that a committee of three be appointed on the part of each House, to attend D. R. Porter to the chamber of the House of Representatives. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Fraley, of the city, laid on the table a bill making provision for the payment of the temporary loan of $220,000 dun on the first of January next.

Messrs. Bell of Chester, and Ewing were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was organized and prepared to recieve any communication he might think fit to make.

DEATH OF MR. CASSAT.

The Senate had been occupied about fifteen minutes in despatching the above business, when information was brought that Mr. Cassat, the Senator from Adams, was no more, having been found dead in his bed this morning by the chamber maid.

This sad announcement was made by the deceased Senator's colleague, Mr. Penrose, in a very impresive manner.—Mr. Cassat was well yesterday when the Senate adjourned, and when retired to bed in the evening, apparently in as good health as ever.

The important decision of the Senate yesterday, he labored manfully to prevent, but without avail.

Mr. C., though not a brilliant or showy orator, was a most able and faithful representative—a man of sonnd and cultivated intellect.

Messrs. Bell of Chester, Fraley of the city, Fullerton are the committee to superintend the funeral. After the customary resolutions had been adopted the Senate adjourned.

TO THE HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Sir:—I am a constant observer and admirer of your course and conduct in Congress and particularly of your vigilant attention to whatever concerns the public interest. In the performance of your legislative trust, you prove yourself a sentinel worthy the American people, and deserve the applause of every disinterested patriot. Your resolutions of Enquiry into the attempt of the Hon. Andrew Stevenson to commit a duel with the Hon. Daniel O'Connell, have attracted universal perusal and are possessed of unquestionable pith and point,

Pleased with the many evidences you have given of an honest wish and determination to explore and expose abuses, and to elicit information from the innermost recesses of the Executive bureaus, for the gratification of public curiosity, allow me to propose to you, (and I do it with the utmost deference,) to move the following preamble and resolutons in regard to the recent abdication of office of the late Wm. M. Price, (I speak of him you observe, as de mortius,) U. S District Attorney for N. York,

"Whereas doubts have arisen in the public mind, whether Wm. M. Price, late District Attorney, resigned or was removed from office—which doubts have been occasioned by the discrepency apparent between the letter of resignation addressed by the said Wm. M. Price to the President of the United States, and the statement in the Globe, announcing the appointment of his successor, that he was removed.

Be It thersfore Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House—if such information be not deemed incompatiable with the public interest—whether Mr. Price, late District Attorney for N. York, was removed from office, or whether he resigned;—and if the former, whether his resignation was recieved before the order for his removal; and whether the President was informed of his intention before the removal was made.

And be it further Resolved, That the Prestdent be requested to communicate to this House whether, in his opinion, and according to the political philosophy of Mrs. Fanny Wright Darusmont, and of his party generally,, it be more criminal and more disgraceful to be removed from office or to resign, under the circumstances of the case of the aforesaid mentioned Wm. M. Price."

Seeing that this question is becoming one of deep and infinite public concernment—more so than ever the amount of Mr. Price,s defalcation—and knowing that you are ever ready to aid all laudable efforts to obtain correct information when in your power, I have taken this liberty of soliciting your assistance to draw forth from the depths of Cabinet mystery, this vital and important state secret. And as you possess

——"the sober zeal
Of age commenting on prodigious things"

let me urge you to accompany the presentation of the resolutions with such remarks as your profoud political learning may suggest, and the rules of the House, (under the construction of the Speaker,) will admit. Permit me to subscribe myself your respectful fellow citizen.

ZENO.

Westmoreland Co., Va. Dec. 20.

Mr. RIVE'S RESOLUTION.

The following are the resolutions of Mr. Rives offered in the Senate on Wednesday upon whtch the debate arose on Thursday referred to in our letter of Saturday.

1. The period at which the third bond of the Bank of the United States, cold to that institution, amounting to $2,254, 871 38 was placed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the bank—the person acting on behalf of the bank, with whom the negotiation was made—the particulars of any understanding or agreement that the proceeds of the same should be left on deposite with said bank, until wanted in the ordinary disbursments of the Government, if any, has taken place respecting the benefit which might accrue to the bank in the transfer of money it should make to distant places on account of the Government.

2. The period when the sum of $1,600,000, in part payment of the same bond of the Bank of the United States, was placed to the credit of the Trearurer, by that Bank, and the nature of the agreement or understanding had in reference to the payment of a part of said bond before, and of another part after it became due.

3. Whether any sum or sums of the public money have been deposited in the Bank of the United States, other than those derived from the payment of sale of its bonds! if so, the amount and date of each deposite, and by whom and by whose authority they were made.

4. The aggregate balance standing weekly to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of the United States, its branches or agencies, whether subject to draft or not, as well as the weekly aggregate balance in the Treasury from the time of the first deposite was made in the said Bank of moneys arising from the payment or sale of its bonds up to the present period.

5. A list of all its branches, or agencies of the said Bank of the United States, on which the Treasury Department has drawn drafts, the amount of public moneys directed to be placed at each, and of the drafts severally drawn on them, and the rates of exchange between Philadelphia and each of the places to which sums were ordered to be transferred.

6. The amount, so far as it can be conveniently assertained, that has been drawn from the Bank of the United States, its branches or agencies, or in notes of said Bank, for paying Indian annuities, or other claims of the Indians and in general the nature of the arrangements (if any) made for the more disbursements in the notes of the Bank, together with all the correspondence, agreements, and instructions given or entered into, connected with any or all the heads of inquiry above stated.

Also, Resolved, That he communicate the nature of the arrangements made with him by those banks in which, according to his report of the 3d instant, portions of the public money have been "placed to the credit of the Treasurer on special deposite;" the kind of money in which the said special deposites were made; whether the same were entered on the books of the bank: whether the identical moneys deposited have continued to be held by the banks; whether the drafts of the Treasury Department that have been paid in the specific moneys deposited and whether the balances accruing are part and parcel of the very moneys originally deposited.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Bombardment and Capture of thn Castle of San Juan de Ulloa by the French Fleet.

By our slips from New Oorleans, we are informed that the French steam ship of war Meteor, arrived at that port on the evening of the 6th inst. bringing intelligence of the bombardment and capture of the celebrated castle of San Juan de Ulloa, after an action of four or five hours. The castle has heretefore been deemed impregnable, and the presumption is, that it had been garrisoned by almost any nation than Mexico, would have withstood all attempts on the part of France to subdue it. The blockading squadron, according to the French account lost but four men, killed, while the loss of the Mexicans in killed and wounded, amounted to from five to six hundred. The United States Revenue cutter Woodbury, was in sight, and her crew witnessed the whole action. The action took place on the 27th of November, commencing at two o'clock. On the part of the French it was sustained by the three frigates, a sloop of war, and two bomb-ketches, and so well directed were their bombs and heavy artillery, that in less than four hours they had silenced the fire of 160 pieces of Mexican artillery, demolished all the outworks, including the famous redoubt called El Caballero, and killed and wounded 600 men of the Mexican garrison. About 6o'clock in the afternoon, the Mexican commander in the castle hung out a signal for cessation of hostilities, and begged to be allowed time to withdraw his wounded from the ruins of the fortification. The French admiral replied that he could consent to no truce, but would allow the Mexicans to retire from the fort if they capitulated: To this the Mexican General agreed, and withdrew his troops from the castle, which was immediately occupied by the French aoldiers and marines. The Mexican army near Vera Cruz, was 5,000 strong, but their officers did not consider themselves able to hold the town, commanded as it was by the guns of the castle, until the French Admiral consented that one thousand of the Mexican troops should remain in the city, to preserve order. It was believed that negotiations had been commenced between the Mexican Government and the French Admiral, for the re-establishment peace, but some time may elapse before the result is known. The French Admiral, it was thought, would no longer hinder the vessels of all nations from trading to Vera Cruz.

An officer of the U. S. cutter Woodbury, writing to the editors of the National Intelligencer gives some interresting particulars. He says that the interior of the castle, and almost all the lower batteries, are destroyed by the explosions, and the effect of the bombs. The bursting of a single bomb of 82lbs, destroying the observatory, burying a great number of the troops in its ruins. The Prince de Joinville, in command of a sloop of war, behaved in a most gallant manner. The number of shot fired from the squadron was estimated at five thousand, & from the castle about seventeen hundred. The frigate Ephigenie alone received upwards of one hundred balls. The French vessels still continue to cruize in the neighborhood of the Mexican coast, to prevent the entrance of vessels in any port than that of Vera Cruz.

THE CHRONICLE.

Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 5th, 1839.

The Orphans' court of this county will siton Monday 13th January.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ The mail due here last evening, had not arrived when this paper went to press, at 8 o'clock P. M.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Believing that the influence of the press is a powerful auxiliary in the Whig cause, and having the welfare of that cause deeply at heart, we are induced to make the following liberal proposals to persons who may feel disposed to subscribe.

To a club of twenty persons, we will furnish the Chronicle at the cheap rate of $1 50 per year, payable in advance, to each subscriber.

To a club of Ten, at $2 00 per year, payable in advance.

To a club of five, at $2,25 per year, payable at the expiration of six months.

A prospectus embracing the above terms, will be issued in a few days, and forwarded to the most influential members of the Whig party. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Whigs, whose principles and views, we are striving to promulgate, and whose rights we will jealously guard and defend.

☞ In consequence of the extreme difficulty in reading the various descriptions of manuscript, an unusual number of gramatical and typographical errors occurred in the composition of our paper this week, and which our *acute* eyesight failed to discover. Our readers will excuse us for this neglect.

OUR PAPER.—It will be perceived by this nnmber, that we have changed, in some degree; the appearance of the Chronicle. Intending to devote a due space in its columns to the dissemination of *agricultural information*, we have deemed it advisable to add to its original name, that of "Farmers's Register." In addition to this it will also be observed that through the politeness of our correspondents, we present our readers this week with upwards of six columns of *original matter*; something seldom witnessed in a village paper. These artrcles are written in a racy and happy style; and cannot fail to afford a rich intellectual treat to our readers.

The soft and poetical breathings of 'Elora," cannot fail to excite admiration—the off-hand and spirited style of "A. M. H." must elicit a smile from those who are liable to share the unhappy fate of "Charles Fenton"—the lofty and republican sentiments of "K. H. B," will be welcomed by every true friend of liberty—the seasonable advice of "Studio,'; will have a happy tendency, if regarded, in removing from the mind, a load of *ennui*, which our overweening imagination sometimes collects, and the patriotic eulogy of "Memento," must awaken the most pleasing reflections and associations in the breast of every American.

But for the premature close of the navigation, we should, ere this have made an important alteration in the appearance of our paper. This however shall be done in the spring. The march of the Chronicle is onward—our subscription list has increased, and still continues to increase beyond our anticipation, and we shall labor sedulously to merit the confidence thus reposed in us by our fellow citizens.

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