*Correspondence of the U. States Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1837.

I can scarcely give you an accurate impression as to the effect prodnced on the friends of the administration, by the result of the contest in Maine. They have either become accustomed to defeat, or have been beaten until they are so callous that they have learned to conceal their true feelings, or they have no feelings left. They bear the loss of Maine with a melancholy sort of philosophy, which approaches the apathy of despair; and I judge, as far as I can judge from their demeanor and their looks, that they are composing their minds to the conclusion which seems inevitable, that at the ends of four years Mr. Van Buren will be left at liberty and at leasure to attend to his farm and his concerns at Kinderhook, or wherever he may think proper to seat himself down, and "face lifes taper to its close." The effect of the loss of Maine on the course of the members from that state, may not exhibit itself before the long session. The change has come upon them with a paralyzing force; it has deprived them for a moment of the power of determining upon their course of action; and they will probably return home before they will be able to settle down on any precise track which they will pursue. If they should come back in December instructed by the tone of public opinion, if not in positive terms, they will be sufficient to turn the majority of the administration into a minority, a circumstance devoutly to be wished. I think some of the Van Buren representatives of Pennsylvania begin to feel uneasy as to the course of that state. It is true the coming elections will have no direct influence on the general government, because there are no members of the House of Representatives to be elected this year, and I believe there is no Senator of the United States to be chosen by the next legislature. But the change of the political aspect of the state legislature would have an effect, powerful although indirect, on public opinion every where. It is therefore an object for which the Whigs should rally in their utmost strength, for upon it there hangs very important results, the character of which we may understand, but the extent of which it may be difficult for us to calculate.

The Senate has taken up to-day the bill which developes the sub-treasury scheme in part; and Mr. Niles has shed the opiate of his arguments throughout the body. There is no question that his style is emineutly of the sleepy order He may give us thoughts which breathe, but his words have a greater tendency to tranquilize the brain. He thought the scheme of the deposite banks had failed, that a national bank was not to be thought of, and that the sub-trearury system gradually bringing about a (hard) currency, was the only one to be thought of at this time. Mr. Niles occupied the floor until quarter before two o'clock, having consumed somewhat more time than did Mr. Rives yesterday. Mr. Smith of Indiana, is about to reply to Mr. Niles, and to give him time to prepare himself for this encounter, the Senate adjourned as soon as Mr. Niles concluded.

In the House, there has been a financial debate which has consumed the greater part of the day, arising out of the statements which have been laid on the table of the House, concerning the state of the treasury on the first day of October. This debate is consuming a great deal of time. This disease of too much speaking is spreading itself in a most alarming manner.

## TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS,

EXTRA SESSION.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

*Reported for the Baltimore Chonicle*

### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, September 23, 1837.

Mr. CALHOUN presented a memorial, numerous and respectably signed, from citizens of Mobile, Ala., praying for the establishment of a national bank.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SWIFT presented a memorial from the Society of Friends in Vermont, adapted at a quarterly meeting, against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

### SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The bill imposing additional duties, as depositories in certain cases, on officers of the U. S., was taken up for consideration.

Mr. KING of Ga. addressed the Senate at a considerable length. He refuted the various statements contained in the Message of the President, concerning the cause of the present distressed state of the country, referring to multitudinous extracts and authorities to sustain and illustrate his argument. In his opinion, the Bank of U. S. was the least dangerous, and best mode of relieving the public distress. As to the Bill before the Senate, he was at a loss to know what was the proper course for him to take. He did not think he could ever bring himself to vote for the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina; but he would move to pospone the further considerations of the bill till the regular session of Congress. He desired his party friends to believe that he did not intend to cut loose the party associations of his political life, when he took this stand against the power which the Executive had assumed over the currency of the country. He concluded a speech of three hours in length by moving to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. STRANGE rose to make some explanation in defence of the Executive and of his own language which he regarded as having been misapprehended by the senator from Georgia.

Further explanation were made by Mr. KING of Ga. and Mr. NILES.

Mr. TIMPTON said he would not vote for the amendment of Mr. Calhoun and against the Bill. He would vote to pospone the bill, and would be in favor of the project of the gentlemen from Virginia.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed his regret that the motion to pospone had been made, and made some explanations.

Mr. RIVES also made some explanations and

The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, September 23.

On motion of Mr. HAYNES, it was ordered that on and after Monday next the daily hour of meeting of this House shall be 10 o'clock.

Remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were prensented by the members from New York and New England; mostly from "female citizens."

### FLORIDA WAR.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. WISE's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the origin of the Florida War, and into the causes of the extraordinary failures and delays and the expenditures which have attended the prosecutions of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and facts of its history generally;—with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess.

Two motions were pending; one to strike out "by ballot." and the other to refer the inquiry to the committee on Military affairs.

Mr. WISE rose and said—when he came to Congress, four years ago, he was elected as the friend of power; but he had not been long here before he found that power needed no friend, that it was too strong already. He saw that too much power was concentrated in the executive. He saw that the public domaiu was in his hands, and that the new States were subject to his bidding. He saw a thousand streams of patronage pouring in from the Atlantic border and the lakes. He saw the public press at his disposal, and the power of removal and appointment was his. Next he saw the President seize on the custody of the public money; corruption he knew must follow from this state of things; and it was not an idle theory, for he soon found it openly avowed that the spoils belonged to the victors. He avowed himself as an enemy to power, and, with one friend, a noble and generous friend, (Mr. Peyton) he opposed himself to its corruptions, —well knowing what they had to encounter from its minions. Some attacks were made upon them, but none which excited any feeling but contempt on their part. There was more willingness than courage for the assault. These remarks he made in referenee to the general declaration which was yesterday made by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Gholson) that the "scene of the committee room last winter were disgraceful to the House and the country." If these remarks, which he did not take to himself, were intended to apply to him and to his friend Mr. Peyton, then he would "say to any one who made them that, in his foul throat, he *lies*."

Mr. GHOLSON said he wished it to be understood that had made no remark reflecting upon the conduct of *any absent* member. He was incapable of that.—But, as to the gentleman from Va., he was at full liberty to apply the remarks to himself, in their whole force and meaning. There are the words, as has quoted them, and he may apply them as, he pleases.—Mr. G. spoke further upon the topics alluded to by Mr. Wise.

Mr. LOOMIS followed in defence of the majority of the committee, assailed by Mr. Wise, and particularly of his predecessor (Mr. Mann.)

The House without taking any question, passed to the orders.

The *Deposite* Bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. SMITH spoke in its support, and Mr. THOMPSON, of S. C. against it.

The House will sit till a late hour.


# CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 30. 1837


☞The Orphans court of this county, will sit on Monday 2nd October-

The 'Ladies' Garland,' a semi-monthly paper, published in Philadelphia, at one dollar per annum, is well worthy of the patronage of that portion of the community to whose entertainment it is particulary devoted. Its pieces are well written, full of fine imagery and striking incident, and are well calculated to afford a good moral, while they yield a delightful repast to an intelligent mind.

How cheerless is the mind of the patriot, when he reverts to the prosperity which his country enjoyed but a few years ago, and to the causes that have robbed her of that prosperity. Has war desolated her shores, and deprived her of her most inestimable sons? Has a pestilence, swept over her land, and with its poisoned breath turned her productive fields into a sepulchre? Has a direful famine with all its horrors, visited her borders? No! peace, health and plenty, have crowned her with their blessing, yet she still has fallen from her greatnesss.—Those who have been entrusted with the Administration of the government and who should feel a particular interest in her advancement and promotion, have, by a continued and obstinate adherence to a ruinous system, brought her into the present deplorable condition. Well may the lovers of free government, tremble, when they revert to the encroachments made upon the rights of the people & the many wounds inflicted upon the sacred charter of their liberties, during the last eight years. Well may they mourn over the past greatness of their country when they behold the present executive refusing his assent to measures which have been the means of elevating her to her greatest prosperity, while his mind appears active in searching out new experiments as a substitute. In a republican government the people must watch over their rights and protect their interests.—The officers of government are but trustees appointed by the people for their benefit, and when they pervert their power, so as to make their agency a curse to the people instead of a benefit, it is the duty of the people to discard them from their high places, and substitute those who will promote their interests.

THE THREE PROJECTS.—There are now in agitation before the people of this nation and their representatives in Congress three plans for the collection, keeping and disbursement of the public revenue—These are:

The employment of Treasury agents —now known as the Sub Treasury system.

The employment of State Banks.

The establishment of a National Bank.

The first of these projects is the scheme of the Executive. It is claimed for it that it is the safest, the least expensive and the most efficient. Let us examine it, in reference to all these points, and

First, as to the superior safety of the public funds under this system—

The public revenue of the United States is sometimes forty millions of dollars in a single year. It arises, chiefly, from imposts and from the sales of public lands. The Sub Treasury system contemplates the receipt of all this money in specie, and that it shall be kept and disbursed by agents, whose personal liabilities, and that of their surities, are the only guarantees the Government can have for the security of the fund. The receipts of many of these agents, singl will be millions of dollars. They are not to be permitted to deposite it, at stated periods, as heretefore, in Banks, but are to be provided with strong boxes in which it is to be lodged, and to be forthcoming, whenever called for by the proper authority. If it be lost or embezzled, the Goverument has nothing to look to but the responsibleness of the agent and his surities. Every man, who has been conversant with public affairs, must know that this will often prove insufficient.

If we look through the business of the States, whose moneys have been entrusted to sub-treasuries, we shall be surprised at the enormous amount of the defalcations—Sheriffs, collectors, treasurers clerks and their several surities, year after year, dissipate and embezzle an incredible amount of public money. Is it reasonable to suppose that the agents of the Federal Treasury will be more scrupulous? On the contrary, as the temptation and the opportunity are both greater, than they can possibly be in case of State agents, it is fair to presume that the embezzlements will, to say the least, not be less. But, we are not left to speculation, upon this subject. The Federal Government has, at this hour, upon the books of its Treasury, evidence of how little reliance is to be placed in the fidelity of agents, entrusted for a length of time with large sums of money.—If it could now collect the balances due from those agents, it would, we presume, have but little occasion for an extraordinary issue of Treasury notes.

The superior safety of this newly proposed mode of keeping the public funds is, therefore, to say the least, sufficiently problematical to afford good reason for doubting the wisdom of those who, to adopt it would abandon old and well tried plans, under which the public monies have been kept without any loss whatever. Indeed, the history of the custody of the public funds of the United States Bank precludes argument upon this point. The money could not have been safer, for the Government never lost a dollar. It is alleged that the proposed plan will be less expensive than the use of the Bank of the United States. It is a sufficient refutation of this to cite the fact that the Bank never occasioned the Government any expense at all. It is further contended that the new plan will be more efficient. The answer is the same. The Bank of the United States was a *perfectly* efficient fiscal agent. The Government had only to intimate its desire to have funds at a particular point, and, *presto*, they were there. More than five hundred millions of public money were kept, transferred and disbursed by this Bank, without the loss to the Government, of a single cent. In all the qualifications of a safe, cheap and efficient agent, it was unexceptionable. We postpone to another occasion an enquiry into the probable results of the employmenf of the proposed substitue.

*Van Buren victories.*—The Globe of Wednesday takes the New York Times to task for admitting that the recent elections are discouraging to the Van Buren cause. What asks the Globe, has been of late discouraging? Nothing, it answers, but the divisions in their own ranks —to which it ascribes all its recent overwhelming but, as it alleges, not discouraging defeats. The official journal is not content to stop here, but declares the V. Burenites have reason to rejoice, for they have recently gained great victories Our readers will be surprised to learn of what their victories consist. We give them as stated in the Globe.

A great gain in Tennessee. A triumph in Maryland. A brilliant victory in Michigan. A route of the Whigs in Alabama and Mississippi. The re-election of a Van Burenite to Conngress in Arkansas. The election of Mr. Pinkney to the office of Mayor of Charleston.

Such a formidable array of victories must create very unpleasant feelings amongst the Whigs, and will give great joy to their despairing opponents. It is true we cannot make out, by any rule in arithmetic, how great has been the Van Buren gain in Tennessee, as the whigs have increased their majority of 10,000 obtained in Novemper to August 20,000 The triemph in Maryland is equally dubious, unless, as we suppose, to escape a beating is considered a triumph by the Van Burenites. The brilliant victory in Michigan deserves at least fifty guns, as it secured them one member in Congress but lost them two thousand votes, and the route of the Whigs in Alabama and Mississippi and the re-election of a Van Burenite in Arkansas are to be rejoiced at on the philosophy of the man, who, in falling from the mast head and breaking his leg, thanked GOD it was not his neck But the election of Mr. Pinckney in Charleston well deserves a bonfire! We have nothing to say despairingly of this victory, and on the principle we should be thankful for the smallest favors, the most greatful acknowledements ought to be made by the Van Burenites for this! ! Nothing less than one hundred guns will adequately express the joy they ought to feel.

It is pleasant to see the leaders of the yarty keeping up their Spirits under the circumstances, and it must be quite a relief to the supporters to find that things are not *so very bad*. They did not lose all but only suffered very severely in the last campaign; and even won occasionally victories which most unluckily, were only not worse than defeats.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

### BRIEF DISCOURSE.

TEXT.—There is a way which seemeth right to man, but the end thereof.

We hope it will not be deemed sacrilege to quote here this sublime precaution from the Oracles of Divine truth, as a text to discourse from in the manner which follows, although in aid of subjects of a somewhat secular nature, appertaining however to morality.

It may seem right to a man—to neglect paying paying his debts for the sake of spending or speculating upon his money—but the end thereof is—a bad paymaster.

It may seem right to a man—to live beyond his income—but the end thereof is wretchedness and poverty

It may seem right to a man to attempt to live upon fashionof the time—but the end thereof is disgusting to all sensible folks, and ruinous to health and reputation and property.

It may seem right to a man to attempt to obtain a livelihood without industry and economy—but the end thereof is—hunger and rags.

It may seem right for a man to keep constantly borrowing from his neighbors, and never willing to lend—but the end thereof is—very cross neighbors.

It may seem right for a man—to almays be trumpeting his own fame—but the end thereof is his fame does not extend very far.

It may seem right to a man—to trouble himself very much about his neighbors' business—but the end thereof is negligence of his own.

It may seem right to a man—to be constantly slandering his neighbors—but the en thereof is—his children will indulge in dishonoring him.

It may seem right so a man to put off every thing which ought to be done today until tomorrow—but the end thereof is—such things are not done at all.

It may seem right to a man to attempt to please every body—but the end thereof is—he pleases nobody.

It may seem right to a man—to excel his neighbor in extravagance and luxury —but the end thereof is—he excels them in folly.

It may seem right to a man—to take only one or two glasses of rum a day—but the end thereof is—a drunkard.

It may seem right to a man—to take no newspaper—but the end thereof is—that man and his family are totally ignorant of the ordinary occurrences of the day.

It may seem right to a man to obtain his news by borrowing and stealing from his neighbors—but the end thereof is—annoyance to his neighbors—and fraud upon the printer.

It may seem right to a man to pay every body before he does the printer and the minister—but the end thereof is—he pays the most needy last—if he pays them at all.

It may seem right to a man—to worship creature more than his creator—but the end thereof is—an idolator.

It may seem right to a man to be incessantly oocupied in hoarding up the treasures of the world but the end thereof is—he has none in the world to come.

To conclude it may seem right to a man—to farther extend his discourse, at the expense of the patience of his reader —but the end thereof—is here.

*The Panacea for the troubles of the Country.*—The Alexandria Gazette is very happy in the suggestion of a remedy for the present distressed state of the country. The Gazette in answer to a remark of the Globe that the "Federal Panacea" for all evils of tne country, is a National Bank, says:

"We do not know what the federal Panacea may be—but we know what the republican—the democratic—the whig panacea is a change in the rulers and the Administration of the country—a recurrence to first principles—a reform in the government—an action for the people and not for party. If this suits the Globe it may make as great an outcry about the "federal" panacea as it pleases. The panacea we would prescribe would be more efficacious upon the body politic than ever was Swaims' upon a diseased patient. We should like to see it administered. It would throw out and off some gross humors which are now very troublesome and hurtful."

We look upon parental authority as indispensable to the proper government of children, but it is the authority of moral feelings and not that of brute force. children may be obedient from the dread of personal chastisement, but inasmuch as such obedience has its origin in fear, its necessary attendants will be duplicity and want of candour. Those who will not do an improper thing merely because they will be punished for it, will, having acted improperly, resort to concealment or equivocation if not direct untruth in order to avoid the penalty. On the other hand, where authority is founded on moral feeling, the motive of avoiding the commission of a fault is not so much the apprehension of punishment as an unwillingness to do a thing which moral principles does not sanction. In cases of this descriptioun, the consciousness of having done wrong being in fact the heaviest penalty to be looked for, there exists no reason for keeping the crime concealed. It is true that if a fault has been committed there may and probably will be a desire to keep it hidden from the parental eye, but there springs with this wish a feeling of paramount weight which is not to add one missdeed to another by practising duplicity or evasion. If the relation between parent and child be properly sustained, the confidence and respect felt by the offspring for their natural guardian will at once indicate a candid avowal of the fault as the shortest and most dignified manner of getting out of the difficulty. There should always exist between parent and child that privity of interest and companionship, so far as difference of age will permit, that would induce mutual respect and unboun led confidence. The prominent feeling in the bosoms of children should be an abhorence of every thing that would render them less worthy not only of their parents' love, but of their unhesitating and implicit confidence. To cherish this feeling should be the great aim of parents, and it were better that an offence should go unpunished than that the delinquent should be driven to disingeniousness by undue harshness.

*From the Alexandria Gazette.*

FEDERAL AND DEMOCRAT.—We observe that some of the Administration presses pretend to revive these obsolete party distinctions, instead of assuming the only proper terms that mark present party divisions. As to the Federal and Democrat, Mr. CLAY gave the best account of that matter in his speech on the Protest. It was in reply to Mr. Senator GRUNDY, who had been amusing himself with the divisions which he described in the ranks of the Opposition. Mr. CLAY retorted the observations of Mr. GRUNDY with his usual felicity:

"The Senator assigns to the Opposition the Federal Party. Of all the political parties that have existed in this country, I have before said what I believe, that in the main they have been honest and patriotic. That may be affirmed of the Federal party as of any other. The causes which produced the ancient divisions of the People into Federal and Republican parties have since ceased to operate, and it is unjust and ungenerous to endeavour to preserve or affix the denomination for party purposes. The Federal party was indeed supposed to lean more than their opponents did to a strong and energetic Executive; and in that respect the Administration party of the present day may be pronounced to be more federal than their opponents. The original causes having ceased, the Federal party has divided itself between the two parties of the present day. The better portion of it united with us, and the worse with the Senator and his friends. I will add, that, of all the politicians in this or any other country, some of the Federalists who united with and adhered to the Jackson party are the most detestable. They appear to have cut themselves loose from every tie, and obligation, and principle, which should bind them to their country and to society."

*Ladies Moving.*—Among the articles recently take out to Chicago, by the steamboats Constitution and Constellation, the Democrat mentions a lot of marriageable young ladies!

*DIED,*

On Saturday night last Mrs. ADELINA MARIA, Consort of Josiah K. Bromwell of Baltimore City in the 30th year of her age.


## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on Satur the 14th day of October next, Church Creek, at Noah Dixon's store bout

## 250 ACRES of valuable Timbered Land

said land is near the vilage of Church C and will be sold in lots to suit purchas The terms which will be made accom dating, will be made known on said da Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

ROSE ANN PITT

Sept. 30th, 1837. 3w

## NEW AND CHEA GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned fr market with a splended assortment

## Fall & Winter Good

of the latest importations, which he been enabled to purchase at reduced ces, on account of the pressure of money market, and can therefore aff te sell them cheaper than any goods t have been in the market for a great nu ber of years. His customers and public generally are invited to call a examine for themselves.

WILLIAM A. SULLIVANE

Sept. 30, 3w.

## Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni 'Exp nas, Issued out of Dochester County Co and to me directed, in the name and on half of William Powell and Henry B. Fid man, against Edward Wright, I will sell public sale on Monday, 23rd day of Octo next, to the highest and best bidder, at Court House door, in Cambridge, for ca the following property to, to wit:

One Gig and Harness; thee head of h ses; one yoke of steers and cart; one ne girl Dinah, aged 15 years. The above p perty seized and taken in Execution, be sold to satisfy the above writ of Ven tioni Exponas, and costs due, and to come due.

JAMES A. WADDELL, Shr'ff. of Dorchester County

September. 30th. 3w.

*CHANCERY SALE.*

PURSUANT to authority derived fr the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland will sell to the highest and best bidder,

*Monday 21st of October next,*

all that part of the real estate of the Francis Turpin, which was allotted by commissioners appointed by Dorches County Court, to the heirs at law of Le Gibbon, consisting of certain tracts of la lying in North West Fork, called "Addit to Venture," "Wolf Pitt," "Addition Hazzard," "Hazzard," "Turpin's Beg ning," "Turpin's Addition," and "Turpi Discovery,' containing in one continuo tract,

## 448 1-2 ACRES,

one-third part of which is covered w wood and valuable timber, and distant more than one mile and a half from navi ble water. The sale will take place at Court House in Cambridge, between hours of 11 and 12, and the terms of sale prescribed by the decree, are one-fou cash, the balance in six and twelve mon from the day of sale, with interest from day of sale till paid, with bond and secu approved by the trustee. H. PAGE

Sept. 30 tds.

*CHANCERY SALE.*

PURSUANT to authority derived fr the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, will sell to the highest and best bidder, that estate devised by Joseph Elliott, Samuel Windsor, by paying two hund dollars to Washington Elliott. The p perty contains

## 141-4 ACRES,

and will be sold to pay said legacy of t hundred dollars, and interest. The la lies on Elliott's Island, and is called "E liott's Trifle," beginning at the end of eig ty perches on a line drawn south, seven six degrees east from the first boundary a tract of land called Fishing Point, wh stands a marked cedar post, and then ru south forty degrees, east forty-one perch south fifty-five degrees, east thirty-eig perches, north sixty degrees, east twen two perches, north three degrees, east two ty perches, south seventy-six degrees, e two hundred perches, north two perches intersect the home line of the land cal Fishing Point, then with said land to first beginning, containing and now l out for fourteen acres and one quarter of acre of land. The sale will take place the Court House door, in Cambridge,

*Monday the 21st day of October next*

between the hours of 11 and 12, and terms as prescribed by the decree, are, o half cash, the balance in six mon with interest from the day of sale, secu by bond and security approved by the tru tee, with interest from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee

Sept. 30, tds.

*CHANCERY SALE.*

Pursuant to authority derived fr the Hon. Chancellor of Marylan I will sell on Monday the 21st day October next all that part of the real tate of Hurley Robertson, lying in t upper part of Dorchester County, call "Conclusion," containing

## 100 ACRES

Mr. Solomon Russell now occupies t land.

The sale will take place in Cambridg at the Court House Door between t hours of 11 and 12 o,clock, and the terr of sale as prescribed by the decree a one fourth cash on the day of sale, t ballance in six aud twelve months, wi interets from the day of sale, secured bond and security approved by the tru tee.

H. PAGE. Trustee.

Sept. 30, td.


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