THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, January 22, 1842.

SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1842.

Agreeably to adjournment the Slaveholders' Convention met this evening, at four o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

R. W. Bowie, Esq. President, called the Convention to order. Mr. Ricaud acted as Secretary, *vice* G. W. Sherwood, resigned. The roll being called, eighty-five delegates answered to their names.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the report as submitted by the committee appointed at a previous meeting.

The following proposition was then taken up, considered, and adopted;

"To prevent manumission except upon condition of instant transportation to some place out of the U States, and that at the expense o the manumittee."

E. F. Chambers, Esq., sustained the proposition in a brief and pointed manner. He observed that free persons of color had long been invited to leave the State; strong and generous inducements had been held out to them; but unfortunately they refused to embrace the proffers of kindness. The laws of the land at present, he argued, were exceedingly mild, and it was not now proposed to change this feature; but, if these expedients should all fail, then there must be other, and if necessary, coercive means brought to bear upon them. Mr. C. deprecated a resort to such a course, but, if all others failed, this must be a last resort.

T S. Alexander, Esq., opposed the proposition upon the ground of its being a restraint upon the right of manumission. The act of 1831, he admitted, was incompetent to cover the ground assumed in this proposition, but he objected to the change, because it went to prohibit manumission entirely, or else it subjected every one who might so desire to an onerous tax; and would operate to entail perpetual slavery upon all who might now or hereafter become slaves. You abolish a principle (continued M . A.) that has existed and been acted upon in Maryland for half a century. Now would it not be hard, he would ask, if any gentleman wished to manumit a slave, that he should be compelled to relinquish this desire, or else incur the infliction of a heavy tax for his removal?—Whereas, the law, as it now stands, provides the means of removing them after they are set free.—Gentlemen mistake if they imagine that the great majority of the people of this State are in favor of speedy colonization. We should therefore be careful not to encounter public opinion by taking this step.

He concluded by moving as an amendment, "that it is not expedient to place any restriction upon the present power of manumission, and that means should be provided to remove all slaves that may hereafter become free."

T. Duckett, Esq, expressed his great surprise at the suggestion of the gentleman from Annapolis, (Thos. S. Alexander.) No one was more disposed to act with the utmost calmness and deliberation upon the grave question under consideration than himself; but if we are to accept of the gentleman's proposition, we might as well have remained at home. Though he was disposed to act with all justice and mercy towards this unfortunate class of beings, yet he contended that the great increase among us, by manumission, importation and otherwise, warned us to do something which will alike better their condition, and the people of this State from the great evils from the present state of things. And .) with the present light before us, for the future in this matter. It ted and moulded into a law r the day is not far dis sed in number that ent in your de ary process s class of d have t are ve

ded back to prison till Monday next.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15.

e Convention of Slaveholders met yesterday, having acted upon all the propositions submitted r consideration, adjourned *sine die*.

following gentlemen were appointed by the ion to draught a memorial to present their the Legislature:

GEN. B. C. HOWARD
CHARLES H
JOSIA

tention to take such servant with him; or unless he shall leave the State for the purpose of visiting some one or other of the American colonies on the coast of Africa."

WALTER W. W. BOWIE, Esq. remarked that the time was when our feeling with regard to the colored portion of our population was of a vastly different nature to what it is at present. But, at the present day, none of our slaves love their masters more than liberty. The increase of free people of color is already alarming. And it has been wisely remarked that these people cannot mix and mingle in our communities without great detriment to the white population. Mr. B. illustrated his positions by many comparisons, apt, impressive, and instuctive, to attempt to give which we should do him great injustice. But (continued Mr. B.) we should not listen to the modern philanthropists, who will ask you what do you intend to do with all this mighty class of human beings? And might we not in turn, ask them what are to become of our children? These free negroes are so rapidly approximating in numbers to the white population, may we not fear that they may some day preponderate, and if so, neither argument nor force will protect us. Let then, the efforts of this Convention tend to stay this result. Let the breath of this Convention say back, back, to this much dreaded period, and all is safe, with ourselves and those who may come after us.

Mr. GLENN observed that the committee in draughting this proposition, did so with a view to meet all objections, and also to avoid falling into any ultraism. No possible ill, he contended, could result from the proposition, but it would be found greatly advantageous to gentlemen who wished to travel for health, pleasure or otherwise into other States.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

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*After the meeting was called to order, the President of the Convention was informed that an individual was in attendance who was not a delegate, and whose object was to report the proceedings of this Convention for certain abolition papers: whereupon the President requested all persons who were not delegates to retire without the bar of the hall. An individual, on whom suspition rested, rose from his seat, very reluctantly, near the President's chair, and took his position in the gallery. A motion was then made and carried, allowing any individual, by applying to the Convention, a seat in the Convention, who desired to report its proceedings.

Several applications were made and granted; but the suspected person was seen in the gallery in full preparation to do that duty: whereupon, evident excitement prevailing in the hall, a motion was made to send the door-keeper and request him to take a seat with the other Reporters. This proposition however failed, and by this time he was in the hands of several individuals who had determined to inflict summary punishment upon him; but the timely interference of several of the delegates rescued him, and placed him in the hands of the police, who took him to jail for protection.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 14.

The Slave-holders' Convention met again this morning, but did not transact any business of importance; and adjourned to meet again this evening, at 4 o'clock.

The individual arrested last evening as being an abolitionist, was this morning brought before the proper tribunal for trial. Thomas S. Alexander, Esq. appeared as his counsel, and J. M. S. Causin and Wm. D. Bowie, Esqrs. as prosecutors. It was proven that he was acting as agent for the Emancipator and the Spy in Massachusetts. Various items of writing were found upon his person an inflammatory and unlawful character. His ne is Charles T. Torrey, and he says he is rety from Washington, D. C. He has been re-

The City council met at 12 o'clock. But they were unable, as we learn, to pass an ordinance for the preservation of the public peace, eleven votes being necessary for this purpose, in consequence of only eleven members being present, and one of that number voting against it. All that could be done was then done, viz. to pass an order appropriating five hundred dollars to defray expenses in employing an extra police.

The citizens organized at 4 o'clock, and put themselves in strong force near the scene of the disorder. No further violence has been committed, and we hope, from appearances, at the time our paper was put to the press, that none will be attempted. The guard of citizens was under the direction of Sheriff Avery and Marshal Saffin.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we hear there was upwards of 224,000 dollars of money in the vault of the Miami Bank. $218,000 of this was in their own notes—$1,261 in specie, and the balance in paper of other banks, all of which was taken. Four persons have been arrested, upon whom were found $24,000, some of which was in pankable money—the balance in their own paper.

The Mechanics' & Traders' Bank had a notice on the door last evening that they would re-open this morning at 9 o'clock.

HARRISON'S MOTHER.—The memory of the mother of Washington is highly and justly honored for the influence of her instructions in forming the character of her illustrious son. The mother of Harrison is added to the constellation of those who have "done virtuously." Whatever is the most excellent in the character of that man, whom millions of freemen had elevated to the highest station of honor known on earth, was planted by the gentle hand of a mother; and that illustrious character is the ever fresh memorial of a mother's piety and prayers. This remark is beautifully illustrated by the following anecdote related by Prof. Goddard in his address to the Council and citizens of Providence, on the death of Harrison: His journey from Ohio to Washington (to enter upon the duties of his office) will not soon be forgotten.—Arrived at the seat of Government, like a true son of Virginia, he yearned to revisit once more his native land. Thoughts of other years, of ties now broken, but well remembered still, came thronging around him; and, before he entered upon the duties of office, he yielded to his affectionate instincts, and went to see Virginia. He went to look, once more, at the old family mansion, to survey its ancestral halls—to sit again under the shade of those patrimonial trees, beneath which he had frolicked in boyhood—to live over again, in memory, the days when his father was alive, and his children were about him—and, yet more, to fill his spirit with most gracious influences, by recollection of that mother who was wont to pray for him, and who taught him how to pray! In that mother's chamber where he was born, and where he had often kneeled beside her, while she earnestly implored the rich blessing of Heaven on his future life, he penned that remarkable passage in his inaugural address in which he expressed his profound reverence for the Christian religion. How beautiful the picture here presented to our view! The child of many prayers has become a gray-haired statesman, and is about to be clothed with the selectest honor which a nation can confer. With thoughts saddened by anticipation of cares and responsibilities of office, he turns to the image of his sainted mother, and on that spot from which her voice of supplication had gone up to the mercy-seat for him, he bears his testimony to the value of that religion which was her hope in death, and which, it is not too much to say, was his!

A CHAPTER OF BLOOD.—We learn from the Picayune of the 1st inst. the end of Willis Allston, who shot General Reed, of Florida. We have seldom read such a succession of events of blood as is connected with this history. Mr. Allston, of Tallahassee, challenged Gen. Reed. They fought, and the General shot him. Willis Allston, brother of the deceased, and the General had a rencontre subsequently, when the former shot the latter. Allston then went to Texas. About the 10th of last month, he met Dr. John McNeil Stewart in the woods near Brazoria. An altercation arose between them, relative to a friend of Mr. Stewarts; Allston drew his knife to stab him, but Stewart, perceiving his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistols. Allston, though severely wounded, fired a rifle and shot gun at his opponent, which instantly killed him. The citizens of the Brazoria arrested Allston, took him out and shot him.—The incidents afford a most terrible commentary on the life of a murderer, and the character of society in that quarter.

The Philadelphia Chronicle has the following description of the new organ built in that city for the new church of St. Vincent de Paul in Baltimore.

It is composed
seventy two

CONGRESSIONAL.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The main question was put (being upon adopting Mr. Briggs' resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the Bankrupt Law, which should include corporations, issuing paper, as money, in its provisions, modified by Mr. Clifford, so as not to revoke the instructions already given this Committee to report a Bill repealing the Law)—and upon this, too, the yeas and nays were taken—they were ayes 98, noes 109. So the House rejected the resolution.

Mr. Boyd, of Ky. then submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in the Bill repealing the Bankrupt Law *this day* at 2 o'clock; and moved the previous question.

Mr. Granger rose to a question of order, and that was, whether, the instructions having been modified (directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report forthwith) the resolution did not require a vote of two thirds to pass it?

The Speaker apprehended not—

Mr. Granger (still keeping his place upon the floor) I must bow then to the decision of the Chair.

Cries of "question,' 'question,' 'order,' 'order,'" and great commotion.

Mr. Granger said when gentlemen were done, he would go on. He then asked for the yeas and nays and they were ayes 116, noes 99. So the House decided to call for the Report.

Mr. J. C. Clarke moved to proceed with the orders of the day, which were petitions.

The question of order was raised whether the House except by a vote of two thirds, could suspend the reception of petitions from States.

About twenty gentlemen rose, one after another, with various motions, some insisting upon the Report from the Committee—others that *instanter* did not mean that the Committee should not have time to retire to their room, and proceed with *reasonable delay* in this matter.

Question of orders were now piled one upon another, and chaos reigned supreme.

Mr. Arnold of Tenn. having the floor, moved an adjournment; the yeas and nays were gone through with, and were ayes 87, noes 113. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Barnard, (the Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary) now rose, and said that he had held himself ready for some time, to make the report which the House had just called for *instanter*. Cries of make it then—now—now.

Mr. B. continued, No, I will not present this Report until the Speaker decides that it is now the next business in order.

Mr. Saunders of N. C. (one of the Committee on the Judiciary) then said, that as one of the Committee who had been ordered to report, he would do so. One of the little boys took the paper from his hands and carried it to the table.

Mr. Barnard said he awaited the Speaker's decision. Great tumult.

The Speaker said, that in the present condition of the House, he was reluctant to say what should or should not be done, but he would call the attention of gentlemen to one thing, and that was, that whatever might be his decision, it could be appealed from, and then, as now the *majority* would decide the whole matter, under these circumstances and with a view to save the time of the House, he decided that the Bill should be reported.

Mr. Cushing appealed.

Mr. Fillmore, upon the appeal, called upon the House, on all sides, to pause before they took this step.

When the House next proceeded to action, it found itself taking the yeas and nays upon a motion to lay the appeal from the Speaker's decision upon the table. There were ayes 101, noes 98.

Mr. Winthrop contended here that the order of business could not be changed but by a vote of two thirds.

A new question arose as to the fact whether the Bill had been received. Not having been pre y the Chairman of the Judiciary Committ on was regarded as not in order.

se and said that under the he felt called up according

some slight errors. The wonder is that he could hear at all.

Mr. Stanley then wanted leave to offer a resolution.

Mr. Cave Johnson objected to any thing but the regular order of business.

A debate then arose as to what was the regular business.

The Speaker decided that the first business in order was the consideration of the appeal of Mr. Wise on Saturday, from a decision of the chair, relative to the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The decision was, "that it was not in order consistently with the authority by which the bill was brought before the House, to press it further than the reading at that time."

After an ineffectual attempt to have a call of the House, a motion was made to lay the appeal on the table, the effect of which would be to sustain the decision of the chair. This motion was negatived—yeas 103, nays 117.

The question being then on the appeal of Mr. Wise, was taken, and resulted in the decision of the chair being reversed. So the bill was taken up.

Mr. Granger then took the floor, and moved that the bill be rejected. Mr. G. then delivered a very animated speech against the repeal of the law. He adverted to the two hundred thousand men, who were waiting with anxious hope for the day of deliverance, and now the cup was about to be dashed from their lips. In the course of his remarks, he observed that every bill having for its object the relief of the oppressed, was always opposed, and there was a class of men who would not be satisfied until they had drained the last drop from their victims. Mr. G. then talked about the inconsistency of repealing the law.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, followed. He denied there was any inconsistency in now undoing what had been done at the last session. Did not the gentleman from New York know, that when the measure was brought up at the last session, the operation of it was postponed until February, for the very reason that members desired to learn the will of their constituents first? And now they had been home, they had learnt that will; which was adverse to the law. I, said Mr. M., am one of those; and now I have been home, I know the views of my constituents, I shall vote for the repeal of the law. Mr. M. then adverted to the shortness of the term, etc., and concluded by moving the previous question.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Roosevelt, of New York rose, and wished to make a point of order.

Cries of "What is the point?"

Mr. Roosevelt—Hear me, and I will state it.

Hear the cries of "order," "sit down," were renewed.

The speaker thundered with his mallet, but the more he thundered, the more members would not be quiet.

Mr. Roosevelt—My point of order is that I at this time ask leave to present sundry petitions—some for and some against the——

Here there was a general roar of "order," 'sit down," what is the question?"

The Speaker said a request to present petitions, was no point of order.

Mr Roosevelt—But you will not hear me out.

The Speaker—Well then let the gentleman state his point of order.

Mr. Roosevelt—I have certain petitions—(cries of "order," 'sit down.")

The Speaker—The gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. Roosevelt sat down, but rose again, and said he had his point of order written down.

The speaker insisted that if the point of order was a request to present petitions, it could not be received.

Here there was so much uproar and confusion in the Hall, that it seemed as if "chaos were come again." After this state of things had continued for some minutes, Mr. Roosevelt had leave to read his point of order, which was, "that he had sundry petitions for and against the bill, which he claimed a constitutional right to present before the question on the bill should be taken.

Here Mr. Adams said something about the right of petition being invaded, and as usual, became very much excited.

The Speaker said the member was out of order.

Mr. Adams persisted in raising his objection to the course pursued by the Speaker towards Mr. Roosevelt.

The Speaker commanded Mr. Adams in the most peremptory manner to take his seat.

Mr. Adams, with vehemence—"I *have* taken my seat." (Great laughter.)

The question, "shall the main question on the rejection of the bill be put?" was then about to be taken, and the name of Mr. Adams was called.

Mr. A. refused to vote, unless the Speaker entertained the point of order raised by Mr. Roosevelt.

The Speaker was understood to say that the point of order could not be entertained.

Mr Adams, with a very loud voice exclaimed, 'well then, I refuse to vote, and I demand that the decision of the Chair shall be reduced to writing."

The speaker said the gentleman, by the rules, had no right to demand it, and that being the case, the chair would not indulge him in his demand.

Mr Adams made other remarks in a very vehement manner, but as he was surrounded by a crowd of members, it was impossible to hear with accuracy.

The main question was ordered to be put by a vote of 121 to 99.

The vote was then taken on the motion of Mr Granger, "that the bill be rejected," and the result was yeas 97, nays 124. So the House determined that the bill should not be rejected.

e has decided that the main question shall

From the National Intellige

THE BANKRUP

So far as the fate of this be Law, passed at the late Extra depends upon the House of doom is sealed. The bill to r yesterday, through all its stag the previous question, by a na votes, majority somewhat inc by one or two Members refusi question on the ground of the for deliberation. The maj so somewhat increased by a t excited in the minds of some of corrupt motives which had most unfortunately for the ca it, of justice and humanity) th friends to the repeal by a porti press.—Independently of all however, there was beyond d jority in favor of the repeal.

The repeal bill is now to un the Senate. We have said th the bill will be repealed. But by our hopes, we may err i

We are certainly greatly magnitude of the apparent ma in the House of Representativ weaken the confidence which ed in the final issue of this therefore, that no one will be the expression which we have in this matter, but will be prep that may happen.

If this vote of the House ag the essential constitutional aut uniform system of bankruptcy be other sanctions necessary to g law, we shall consider this pow wrested from the hands of Cong the present generation, as thro were changed so as to exhibit, granting, to Congress the powe

Report of the Navy Comm

port is confined chiefly to esti for 1842. The sum required vice for the Navy exclusive o is estimated at $3 213,237 in ance that may remain in the T The estimate for 1841 was Commissioners say that the ca over the last year, "is to be fo number of promotions and or of officers of the junior and o crease in the number of vesse present employed, and the sub the number of officers on sea site proportion of persons to m dition of two steamers, one fir and three smaller vessels w stores of the first mentioned as

The amount required for th sion is estimated at $1,293 28 $1,637,350. The home squa sed force abroad are the cause mate.

Receiving vessels are to be land, New Bedford and New tains, 47 commanders, 58 lieut 6 chaplains, and 72 midshipme waiting orders.—N. Y. Jour.

Excellent Example.—A new has been formed in New York the *Temperance Guards*. No member unless a temperance stitution no intoxicating drink allowed in the company, whic 61 men.

LEGISLATIVE.—The bill o viding for resumption by the for consideration in the House referred to the committee of some consideration in the comm ported favorably thereon.

The Philadelphia Sentinel sa gation of the charge of conspira olas Biddle, and others, terminat ing, before the Recorder; and t olas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, Th Cowperthwait and John Andre over in the sum of $10 000, to a term of the Court of General Se charge.

NOMINATED FOR THE PR mocratic members of the Kent gether with many citizens of the neighborhood, held a meeting 8th instant, and nominated Col. candidate for the Presidency.

MARRI

On the 12th instant, by the Mr. LEVI HUGHES, to Miss Somerset County, Md.

DIED,

In this town on Sunday night PRITCHETT, aged about 80 ye

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