# THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, January 29, 1842.


The Orphans' Court of this County will set on Tuesday the 8th of February next.

The House of Delegates on Tuesday last, passed the Bill reported by Mr. Presstman, requiring the banks to resume specie payments forthwith by a vote of 55 to 15. The following is the vote upon its final passage.

YEAS—Messrs. Hopewell, Sutton, of Kent: Owens, of A. A.; Dorsey, Sellman, Hammond, Walker, Risteau, Poultney, Hook, Randall, Willis, Sherwood, Lowe, Handy, Boggs, Eccleston, Nichols, of Dorchester; Traverse, Richardson, Knight, Forwood, Owens, of Cecil; Tuck, Carmichael, Bryan, Newnam, Dennis, Powel, Cathell, Foreman, Simmons, Staley, Geyer, Biser, Sutton, of Harford; Hope, Johns, Boulding, Graves, Gallagher, Presstman, Starr, Lyday, Grove, Spencer Hollman, Gittings, Buskirk, Buchanan, Shaw, Davis, Boyle, Stull, Le Grand—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Causin, Morsell, Duke, Brent, Dashiel, Stone, Bayne, Macubbin, Hamilton, Johnson, Schley, Culbreth, Downs, Braddock, Gott—15.

The House then adjourned.

The Hon. J. C. LE GRAND has been nominated by the Governor, as Secretary of State, and J. H. T. MAGRUDER, of this city, as State Librarian. The Senate has not yet acted upon them.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### Twenty-Seventh Congress.

*Correspondence of the American.*

*Washington*, Jan. 21, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The quest on before the House, when it adjourned yesterday, was upon a petition praying the recognition of the Haytian Republic, and the establishment of commercial relations with the island.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. said he had been appealed to by several of his friends to withdraw his motion to lay the question of reception of this petition on the table, and was going on to say that if he supposed that the veritable object was to facilitate and enlarge commercial affairs, he would do so, but as he suspected that it was an incendiary—Here Mr. C. was called to order, and the Speaker saying that the yeas and nays had been ordered, the roll was called and there were yeas 86, noes 94.

Mr. Adams prasented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts praying such alteration in the law of Naturalization as would allow foreign persons of color to be admitted to all the rights of citizens in this country.

Mr. Wise raised the question of reception, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Adams asked the yeas and nays, and these being ordered, were ayes 115, noes 68.

A preamble and resolution which Mr. Adams began to read, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Wise, who raised the point of order, whether anything more than a brief statement of the contents could be made?

Mr. Adams—Well, I am making a brief statement.

Mr. Wise insisted upon the Speaker's deciding the question he raised.

The Speaker read the rule, and

Mr. Adams went on, reading louder and louder, amidst cries of order until he had concluded.

The substance of this paper was that whereas it was proposed to plunge this country into a war with England, for the purpose of keeping in bondage certain American citizens—resolved that such a war would be as unrighteous, &c. The question of reception was raised and the accompanying motion made to lay the same on the table.

Mr. Adams demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; there were ayes 109, noes 63. Mr. A. then presented a petition which, unfortunately he said, was somewhat personal to himself; he should send it to the table to be read, and then move its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions, if they saw proper, to choose another Chairman from among themselves.

The petition upon being read, proved to be a complaint and expression of sorrow upon what they (the petitioners) represented as a great grievance, to wit, that Mr. Adams, at this important juncture, was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations, and added, among other reasons for their regret, that they had regarded the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, whom they lauded highly for his past services, as having been afflicted for the last seven years with a sort of monomania upon the subject of slavery.

Mr. Adams claimed as a *privilege* to be heard in his defence.

Mr. Wise rose to a point of order, and asked whether the question of reception having been made, and a motion to lay this motion on the table, the paper was now before the House?

The Speaker said that the question of *privilege* had been made and it was first in order.

Various questions were raised, and much confusion again ensued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

PETITIONS,

Mr. Adams then brought up the question of privilege, which he yesterday claimed, of defending himself against the truth of a petition which he then presented.

Again was the House most unprofitably occupied in listening to questions of order by Mr. Wise and others. After a long time thus spent, and great confusion, and much warm feeling enlisted, the previous question was brought to bear upon Mr. Marshall's motion that the gentleman from Massachusetts be heard. It was sustained, and the main question was taken by yeas and nays and decided by ayes 111, noes 81, that the gentleman should be heard.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. then moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and made a few remarks upon the course of the gentleman from Massachusetts and his friends upon the subject of abolition petitions, and that of his own conduct and those with whom he acted upon the same delicate subject, contending that he and his friends were compelled by the first law of nature, the law of self-preservation, to act as they had done.

Mr. Adams then commenced his speech, first thanking the gentleman from S. C. for the remarks that he had made upon the course of himself and friends, and thanking the Speaker that he had not rebuked him, inasmuch as it opened the whole subject, for himself and friends, of the manner in which the right of petition had been trampled upon.

Messrs. Wise and Campbell both raised points of order but the Speaker did not sustain them.

Mr. Adams then read the letter which accompanied the petition he presented, which he said was very respectful, nay affectionate in its manner [Laughter] beginning "Dear Sir," and which simply requested him to present the petition, saying that it would have been sent to one of the members of Georgia, but for the fear of creating unpleasant feelings between any of these gentlemen and him, (Mr. A.)

Messrs. Habersham and Warren both made explanations concerning the probable character of the petition, sustaining each other in the position that it was a hoax.

Mr. Adams proceeded with his speech, in the midst of frequent interruptions by Messrs. Wise, Johnson and others. He read some extracts from newspapers shewing how Southern slaveholders were joined by Northern democrats in their efforts to distranchise those who presented abolition petitions.

The Speaker finally declared him out of order and he appealed.

[For conclusion of proceedings see letter below]

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 6, P. M.

The two Houses of Congress were in session until nearly five o'clock. The Treasury Note Bill was finally passed by a vote of 21 to 20, after an angry and exciting discussion. The opposition Senators opposed the Bill to a man, and some of the Whigs opposing it, it was carried by a majority of one vote only. The Bill is now ready for the House, with the proviso of the House however, struck out, proposing to issue the five millions in Treasury notes instead of the five million loan authorized at the Extra session of Congress.

Before the discussion was closed, a point of order was raised which was debated with a good deal of vehemence as to the proviso. It was contended by Mr. Calhoun and others, that it was unconstitutional to amend the Bill as proposed, upon the ground that the change made it a Revenue Bill, and a Revenue Bill under the Constitution could originate only in the House of Representatives. This point of order was debated at length by Messrs. Calhoun, King, Berrien, Wright, Archer and Walker, and at last witherawn by Mr. Calhoun, the mover.

The bill was then finally passed as amended, and made ready for the House of Representatives, where it will be sent on Monday.

The House adjourned in great confusion, leaving the vexed question as to the right of Mr. Adams to be heard. The adjourment took place in the midst of the greatest confusion, some half dozen points of order pending at the time.

January 24, 1842

Mr. Adams presented a petition from Haverhill, Mass. for a dissolution of the Union, because the advantages were not reciprocal, because the resources of one section were drained by the waste of another, and because history proved that such institutions as existed in one part of the Union would in the end overwhelm the whole with destruction.

Mr. Adams moved the reference of this petition to a select committee, with instructions to report reasons why the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Mr. Hopkins asked if it was in order to move that this petition be burned in the presence of the House?

Mr. Gilmer then sent a written resolution to the table to the effect, that the gentleman from Massachusetts, by presenting the aforesaid petition, had justly incurred the censure of this House.

Mr. Adams said the gentleman was playing second fiddle to his colleague. (Mr. Wise.)

Mr. Gilmer said he played second fiddle to no man. He was no fiddler, [cries of "order, order,"] but was endeavoring to prevent the music of him, who,

"In the space of one revolving moon,
"Was statesman, poet, fiddler, and buffoon."

A motion for adjournment was then made, and carried on division. At half past two, a resolution of censure against Mr. Adams pending, the House adjourned.

January 25th.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. Gilmer called for the consideration of his resolution of yesterday, which proposed to censure Mr. Adams.

A motion to lay this resolution on the table was taken by yeas and nays, which stood thus, ayes 94, noes 112. So the motion was negatived.

Mr. Marshall of Ky. then rose and desired leave to read, in his place, a modification, or rather substitute for the resolution of the gentleman of Virginia. Leave having been granted, Mr. M. read a long and solemnly worded resolution, reciting the magnitude of the offence committed by Mr. Adams, and charging that he had, by the very act of presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union, proposed to each member here to commit perjury, and that he had been guilty of a crime little less than high treason—that if the House did not expell the gentleman, it was an act of great mercy and forbearance on their part, and that in the course he had taken, he had justly drawn upon himself the highest censure of this assembly.

Mr. Marshall then eloquently and nobly supported his resolution. He was actuated by no feelings of personal malignity to the gentleman from Massachusetts; far otherwise; he appealed to his past coure to show that he had uniformly been kind and respectful to him. If this petition had been presented by any other gentleman it might not excite the same intensity of feeling which it must in coming from the source it did; that a proposition to pull down this glorious temple should come from him who had ministered as the very high priest at the altar—this it was that gave to it a character of the deepest solemniny. Mr. Marshall said that the course he had taken was not adopted till after deep and panful reflection; but, if he knew his own heart, he would have done what he had, if his own father had been the person who inflicted so grievous a wound upon the honor and safety of this nation.

After Mr. M. had finished his remarks (of which I have endeavored to give some of the substance) there was a pause of some moments, and some gentleman rose, but the Speaker said that courtesy required that the gentleman from Massachusetts should take the floor if he saw proper.

Mr. Adams rose slowly, and said he was surprised that the gentleman who had just taken his seat had taken the views he had expressed in relation to this matter. What had taken possession of that gentleman's judgment? How did he get at the idea that he (Mr. A.) had been guilty of high treason in presenting a petition from the people?

Mr. Adams called for the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the first portion of that instrument having been read—There, said Mr. A. is the ground upon which these petitioners stand; the right of the people to 'alter and destroy any form of government when it becomes grevious and oppressive." Mr. A. then went on to pourtray the oppression under which the Northern people had labored for years past in being deprived of the right of petition; and warned the members of that House, that the feeling of these petitioners was spreading far and wide, and that his object had been in moving the reference of the petition which he introduced, to have these petitioners shewn, by reasons emanating from this body, that it was not yet time to press the question of a dissolution of this Union.

Mr. A. made some bitter remarks upon what he termed the condition which had existed for some time between Northern democrats and Southern slaveholders, which he warned the House would, if presisted in, inevitably lead to a result which the gentlemen from Kentucky had so feelingly deprecated.

Mr. Adams said that now was not the proper time to go into the merits of this case, but he hoped to be able, when the time did arrive, to prove the truth of what he alleged.

Mr. EVERETT next rose, and after alluding to the magnitude of the question which had just been so suddenly presented to the House, and the necessity for time and reflection, rather than hasty action, be moved the printing of the resolution, and the postponement of the whole subject until Monday next.

Mr. WISE rose next, and began by saying that he did not intend to say one word upon this subject, but he wished to call up before the House, a voice from the tombs—the voice of the father of his country—George Washington.

Mr. W. then sent to the clerk's table the "farewell address" of Washington, and desired the marked portions might be read. When the clerk came to that portion which speaks of "indignantly frowning upon the first attempt to alienate any one portion of this country from another,"—Mr. W. called for the reading of this portion again and again. He then took the floor and launched into a bitter personal attact upon Mr. Adams, whom he represented as a "vampyre rioting upon the grave of his father and his father's dearest friends.

*From the Balt. Sun.*

CURRENCY MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE.—There was the tallest kind of an assemblage at the Exchange on Thursday afternoon, in consequence of a notice published in some of the papers, calling a meeting to consider the propriety of reducing the current value of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad orders to eighty cents the dollar. About a quater past three o'clock, the great hall being then full, Mr. Rogers moved that Mr. W. I. Van Ness (the first name attached to call) take the chair, which was carried. When Mr. Van Ness took the chair, hisses and cheers were loud, deep, frequent and long continued, mingled with cries of "come down! come down from there!" &c. &c. While he attempted to address the meeting, the noise and confusion was so great, that even those close to the chair could hardly hear a word he said. He however, maintained his post firmly, and appeared as unmoved by the clamor as if but a gentle zephyr was fanning his brow, and he was understood to say that he would not be driven from it by any amount of noise or uproar. Jeremiah Storm, Esq., was, on motion of Mr. W. H. Cole, jr., elected secretary, amid a considerable amount of applause, mingled with some disapprobation. It was understood that two sets of resolutions had been previously prepared. One set, however, only was produced, and read by the secretary, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That any attempt to depreciate the Baltimore & Ohio rail-road orders, either by a combination of corporations or individuals, should be resisted by the citizens of Baltimore, inasmuch as said orders are the best currency which we have now in the State, as the city stock upon which said orders are issued, possesses more intrinsic value, said city stock being nearer par than the bank stocks.

2. Resolved, That the citizens of Baltimore be and they are hereby recommended to continue to recieve and pay out said rail-road orders at par, as they have a greater guarantee in the ultimate redemption of said orders, than from present appearances they have any reasonable prospect to expect of the redemption of the issue of the banks of our State.

3. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Baltimore be and they are hereby requested to act in concert with that *worthy* class of our citizens the "Butchers," in refusing to receive the notes of any institution or individual, except the issues of such institutions as will redeem their obligations in *specie*, upon presentation.

4. Resolved, That the best method of bringing said rail-road orders to par, is that the banks be required to redeem their obligations *forthwith*, and that the delegates from this city be and they are hereby instructed *to insist* upon an *immediate resumption*.

It was then moved by Mr. Watson, that the resolutions be read *seriatim*, and acted on separately. The motion having received the sanction of the meeting, the first resolution was read and adopted. The room being at this time excessively crowded, a general cry arose of, "to the street! to the street!!" so to the street they went as they best could, crushing, rushing, crowding, jostling, &c. After some difficulty in penetrating the dense crowd, the chairman and secretary "took position" on the steps of a private house opposite the Exchange, in Gay street. Here the vote on the first resolution was confirmed; and the second having been read,

Mr. Watson opposed its passage, on the ground principally, that it mingled two subjects together that had no relation to each other. He conceived it proper that the meeting should affirm, if they saw fit, what no one doubted, the validity of that ultimate security which formed the real basis of these orders; but he thought this affirmation had no legitimate connexion with the latter clause of the resolution, which reflected discredit on the ultimate security of the banks.—Mr. W. continued to speak for some time amidst considerable uproar and confusion, and in the face of repeated interruption, all of which he bore with the imperturbability of "an old fireman," as he designated himself.

Mr. Storm (the Secretary) replied briefly to Mr. Watson. He went in for the whole resolution, and for the railroad orders at "a hundred cents on the dollar."

A motion to strike out all after the word "par" was lost, as was also a motion to divide the resolution, and after being read by Mr. Seidenstricker, (by request) and afterwards by the chairman, it was adopted as reported.

The third and fourth resolutions were then separately read and adopted almost unanimously, the latter especially, which was carried by that *gentle* species of *emphatic* acclamation, which as a poet would say, "makes the welkin ring;" and thus the chairman of a meeting *called* to reduce the current value of the orders to the market value of the stock, was converted into the presiding officer of a meeting *held* to advance it to par; that is—to the best of their ability. The other set of resolutions were then fobbed; and on motion of Mr. Greenfield, the proceedings were ordered to be published. A vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary, and to *those who called the meeting*, was then passed, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

TEXAS.—Texas papers to the 1st instant have been received at New Orleans. The Bee has the following notice of President Houston's Message to Congress:—

He begins by informing Congress that he shall present to them facts and truth in there simplest dress, and that there is little cause for any felicitation. The foreign relations of Texes were described in the message of his predecessor. With the United States a more definite and specific treaty is needed. Towards Mexico Texas stands in precisely the same attitude she did in 1836. President Houston recommends non interference in the revolution of that distracted country, and a sort of armed neutrality towards the people of Mexico.

The relations of the Indian tribs are far from satisfactory. Gen. Houston urges the establishment of trading posts along the western border to Red River, protected by adequate force, and thinks this would serve to conciliate the Indians and keep them quiet.

The condition of the treasury is deplorable.—The nation is not only without money, but without credit. As a remedy for these evils the message proposes a total suspension of the redemption of the national debt until such a time as the government can redeem in good faith such as it ought to redeem. It further recommends repeal of the law authorizing the assessment of double taxes, the reduction of the direct tax one half, and that all taxes be received either in gold or silver, or in paper of unquestioned value.

The message is in favor of a new issue of paper a pretty expedient truely to refuse the liquidation of one debt, and attempt immedialely to incur another—for the redemption of this new issue of $350,000, it is proposed to reserve a million of acres of ground known as the Cherokee country. A loan of three hundred thousand dollars on the security of the public domain, is likewise suggested.

The following appointments have been made by the president:—

Hon. Anson Jones, Secretary of State.
Hon. K. L. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury.
Colonel Hockley, Secretary of War.
Major A. Brigham, Treasurer.

A letter to the Bulletin, dated Galveston, January 5, says—

We have now four organized Protestant congregations, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian. Three fine Protestant churches are "being erected." We have no Theatre, the only building of that kind which we had having been recently converted into a business house. Please notice these facts evincive of the progress of literature, morality and religion in the new Republic, especially for the benefit of our northern editorial friends who have harped so much on the *immorality* of Texas.

*A Tea Party.*—The Temperance Societies in New York think of celebrating the approaching anniversary of Washington's Birth-day by a general Tea Party, over which the ladies of the *Martha Washington Society* will preside. It is to be a familiar, social gathering, at a cost which will enable the poorest to participate.

*Handsome Compliment.*—Our readers will recollect the prompt and efficient services rendered by the officers of the U. S. ship Columbus, in removing the steamship Columbia to a position of safety, when the fire occurred at Cunard wharf, a few months since.—These services have just been rewarded by the owners of the steamship, in a manner as complimentary to our service & country, as creditable to themselves.—Capt. Judkins had the pleasure of being the bearer of this compliment. The present consists of a pair of gold epaulets for Capt. Smith, and one for each of his Lieuts. They were accompanied by a handsome note to Captain Smith, and were presented by S. S. Lewis, Esq. We are happy to record such an instance of good will as manifested by the officers of the Columbus, and such an instance of its due appreciation by the parties interested. Long may acts of kindness, good will and friendship, unite the public officers and people of England and the United States.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

*A Judge in a Quandary.*—The Grand Jury now in session, returned into the Criminal Court a true bill against his Honor, Judge MULLANPHY of the Circuit Court. The indictment grows out of the proceedings of the judge towards Mr. Risque, and is predicated on the following clause of the criminal code:

"Every person exercising or holding any office of public trust, who shall be guilty of wilful and malicious oppression, partiality, misconduct or abuse of authority, in his official capacity, or under colour of this office, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, and fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

The Judge came into the Court yesterday, and gave bail for his appearance to stand trial.

A trial will not be had until the next term of the Criminal Court. Judge Mullanphy, we understand, has determined to adjourn the Circuit Court over, and consequently no further business is to be done this term.—The Judge, as we are told, construes the law, that if convicted, his acts and judgments would be void. The 18th section of the act is as follows:

"Every person who shall be duly convicted of any of the offences mentioned in the preceding sections of this article, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, under the constitution of laws of this State, and from voting at any election."

This penalty, however, we had supposed only attached after conviction, and that the acts of the officer, up to the moment of conviction, were binding. If so, why adjourn the Court, to the great detriment of the numerour suitors awaiting the issue of causes pending in it?—*St. Louis Repub.*

*A Jackdaw in Church.*—On Sunday last, two sermons were preached at the parish church, Newport Pagnell, in aid of the Church Missionary Society, by the Rev.—Grimshawe, M. A., of Bliddenham, Bed. Just as the morning service was about to commence, Miss Beatty's jackdaw flew in at the door, and perched himself on her, (Miss B's) family tablet. He was pretty quiet while the Litany was being said, looking very serious. As soon as it was finished, he called out 'Frank,' loud enough to be heard all over the church, and some thought it was Amen. They tried to drive him out, but he only laughed at them, calling out 'Frank, Frank, to the no small amusement of the congregation. During most part of the sermon, he was pretty quiet, except hopping from one pew to another; but soon as the bell began to chime for one o'clock, he flew from the sounding board to the top of the organ, calling out 'dinner' most lustily, which set all the congregation on a titter. At that time he tried to get out of the church, and as soon as the service was over, half past one, flew out of the window.—[English paper.

*From Santa Fe.*—A letter from Santa Fe states that the writer, who was about to set out for Chihuahua, and would of course overtake the Texan prisoners, entertained hopes of being able before he started, to procure from the Governor an order for the release of Kendall of the N. O. Picayune. Mr. Miller, of the Columbia Patriot, who went out for the benefit of his health, died about two hundred miles this side of Santa Fe.—*Boonville Observer.*

The following is a report made by the committee on SHEEP at the Worchester cattle show. "A sheep should be judged of like a dandy, by the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon of the sheep for the comparison—but it is apt! In both cases the coat is the most valuable part of the animal. What is a sheep good for without a fleece? And what is a dandy good for without a coat?"

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The resolution which has been under debate in the House of Representatives of the State of Virginia, for instructing its Senators to vote for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, has, after a struggle of seven or eight days, been postponed indefinitely by a vote of 95 yeas to 63 nays.

*State Tax.*—It is said that in several of the Counties of the State, no assessment has been made, and no preparations are making to collect the State Tax imposed by the last Legistature.—Among these counties, we here it said, is Montgomery. Can this be so?—*Fred. Herald.*

THOMAS H. BAYLY (now a member of the State Legislature) has been elected a Judge of the General Court of VIRGINIA, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge UPSHUR.

OBITUARY.

DIED in this county, on Frid
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*By his Excellency, Francis Th*
*Maryland.*

A PROCLAMA

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HENRY HOBBS,
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