CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1840.

INQUIRY RESPECTING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The resolution of inquiry, submitted by Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, was considered.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, offered two amendments, which were accepted by the Mover (Kentucky), as they were intended to enlarge the field of information called for.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SUB-TREASURY ACT.

Mr. CLAY said it was not his purpose to invite a renewal of the discussion of the Sub-Treasury policy; nor to participate in any re-argumentation of that condemned measure. He would as leave argue to a culprit with the rope around his neck, and while in the cart on the road to execution, that the conviction was according to law and justice, as he would go into a course of reasoning to show that the Sub Treasury System, ought to be abandoned. But, he felt it due to the Senate, and the country, to state why he thought the ordinary course of legislation—which was to move a resolution of enquiry into the expediency of repeal—or to introduce a Bill for the repeal of a particular measure,—ought to be dispensed with on this present occasion.

It (said he) we should look back to 1800, when Mr. Jefferson came into power but by a far less general decision of the public in his favor than that which has called Gen. Harrison to the Chief Magistracy,—if we should suppose that the Alien and Sedition Act had been passed for permanent duration,—would we not think it idle in the majority in Congress at that time to have introduced a resolution instructing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing a measure so generally censured? The Sub-Treasury Bill has been discussed for more than three years—longer than the whole period of the last war—and half as long as the war of the Revolution; and after the discussion, the Nation has in the most unequivocal manner expressed its opinons and feelings respecting it.

The Nation (exclaimed Mr. Clay, with peculiar emphasis,) *wills* its repeal—the Nation *commands* its repeal. There are in this chamber Senators from nineteen States who stand instructed for its repeal.

We may contend as to what was and what was not involved in the late contest.—There are many measures, many questions, as to whether and to what extent they were connected with the struggle. Gentlemen on the other side have heretofore been fond of declaiming that such an election involved this, that, and the other—but the People had sustained the war upon the Bank, the removal of deposites, &c. &c. There was room for controversy in all those cases. But as to the Sub-Treasury System there could be no doubt at all about the decision of the People. The Nation had pronounced judgment against the measure; and when the Nation has spoken, has willed, has commanded what should be done, in so clear and intelligible a manner, what necessity was there for a Committee of the Senate to inquire as to what the Senate ought to do? Who of the Senators from these nineteen States referred to, will stand up, and say he will under these circumstances oppose the repeal? Those Senators whose constituents have given a different verdict may indeed oppose it. But surely the obedient Republicans from the Anti-Sub-Treasury States will find no difficulty in complying with the wishes of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Clay said he had hoped that the President would, with that magnanimity which might have been expected from his office have announced the will of the nation, and recommended to Congress a course of policy conforming to that will. He had too much respect for Mr. VAN BUREN—and too much consideration for human nature to have wished that the President should come to Congress and say "I have been "wrong all this time—I have been urging "on you measures founded in error. But "he did expect that the President would, at least, have referred to the nation's imperative will so decisively pronounced. Least of all (added Mr. Clay) was I prepared to find the President, instead of recommending a repeal of the Sub-Treasury, gravely proposing *amendments* to the Bill—emanations of the details of a measure which the country has so overwhelmingly condemned in the principle, and in the whole scope of its tendency and character! and when both the President and the Secretary knew that it would not endure, as an act of Congress, longer than the first day of the first session that could be called under the administration of President Harrison, if the majority in now in Congress will persevere in resisting its repeal.

The President had spoken of the successful operation of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Clay said it would have been more satisfactory if the President or Secretary had gone a little into detail on this point; and had stated what alterations have grown up in the fiscal administration, under the new system. Instead of doing that, we are simply told in very general terms that the system has satisfied the expectations of its authors, and is now in successful operation! The country would inquire into the truth of this general declaration. He lived, (thank Heaven) far from any Receiver General; but he would ask the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HUSBARD,) or the Senator from New York (Mr. WRIGHT,) to state what was the operation—how it worked! and how it affected the monetary concerns of the Government!

Mr. Clay believed there was not the slightest difference between the fiscal practices of the Government now and that which had preceded July last; and he entered into a number of details to prove this position; and to show that there was in point of fact no divorce of the Government from the Banks. He maintained therefore that no inconvenience would result from the repeal—that things would be precisely as they were in July last: With this difference, that the accounts instead of being opened with a Collector or Receiver, on his own individual credit, would be opened with the Treasurer of the United States.

But, whatever inconvenience might result, the duty of the Senate was plain—and he for one was ready to discharge his. He would obey the voice of the Nation.

Mr. Clay concluded with saying that if the Senators on the other side wanted time to make up their minds, he would agree to let the resolution lie over for the present.

After Mr. Clay sat down,

Mr. WRIGHT instantly rose and thanked the Kentucky Senator for having presented this issue. He did not desire to discuss it; but wanted the Senate to be full, when it should be decided.

Mr. WRIGHT then passed on to his old and hackneyed topics of abuse against the Harrison party, that they had never declared their principles previous to the election, and argued that the country had given no judgment on the Sub Treasury. He maintained that the true verdict had been given at the Congressional Elections a year ago! From this he proceeded to talk about a National Bank, and the State Bank Deposite System; and contended that the result of the election only proved that the Capitol ought to be torn down, and a Log Cabin erected in its place! (How very witty!) Then came many professions of obedience to the public will, accompanied, however, by earnest protestations against the verdict in this case being regarded as expressive of the public will.

Before he took his seat Mr. Wright made one important admission that [illegible] IN NEW YORK were more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, system of government: I allude to the national debt, and a national bank, it was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is as much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles this marshalled, will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated consequences."

This paragraph contained an unfounded imputation on those who had the charge of the last Administration of the Government. Now he contended that it could not apply to any party—but that of the present Administration perhaps.

Mr. Wright had referred to Congress as exhibiting in the state of parties, a better index to the popular will. Mr. Clay said he hoped the Senator would not make it necessary for him to look into the New Jersey affair.

He repeated that as to the Sub-Treasury there could not be two opinions about the will of the people. As to the Bank of the United States or the State Bank Deposite System—sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. When the obstacle to good Government—the Sub-Treasury—is removed, the Administration of Harrison will build up good measures.

One of the most brilliant passages of Mr. Clay was that in which he exposed the puerile and commonplace imputation uttered by Mr. Wright, that the principles of the Harrison party are *not known*.

"Not known!" exclaimed the Kentucky Senator, in tones that rang through the Chamber. "Does the gentlemen not know that we are against the Sub-Treasury!—that we are for economy!—that we are for retrenchment!—that we are opposed to the fearful abuses and corruptions, and encroachments of the Executive? Why, Sir, the gentleman must forget that the election is over. He must fancy himself in some New York Convention—at Poughkeepsie perhaps—instead of the United States Senate. He will not even carry a speech in his place, that the Senators to whom he is opposed have not shown their principles. No, Sir—No, Sir. He understands our principles well enough. He understands that we are for conducting the administration of public affairs openly and honestly,—that we are against all mere expedients of every kind—that we should pay the debt we would confess it, and not attempt meanly to conceal it, as the men now in power have done. Look at their condition!—in debt for the District of Columbia—in debt for our Indian relations—in debt for investments made in state stocks for political purposes—in debt for the absorbing Florida War. The Administration is indeed covered all over with debt, and yet we find the President declaiming against a National Debt as he and his party did against bank paper, when they were, and are at this hour using it.

The amount of the public debt is not yet known. But it will be discovered when Gen. Harrison shall come into power.

Mr. Clay closed with expressing his hope that there would be on the part of the majority of the Senate a disposition to obey the declared wishes of the People.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Anderson, Calhoun, Hubbard and Allen.

The last mentioned offered resolutions, as substitutes for those of Mr. Clay.

All were ordered to be printed, and the whole subject was postponed till the first Monday in January.

In the House, there were many private bills reported. Mr. BRAXTON was elected Chaplain on the second ballot.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1840.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Vice-President appeared in the Senate to day for the first time this session and took the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The motion to refer to the committee of Finance that part of the President's Message relating to the Finances was taken up.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and made a most able and statesmanlike speech, of which I am only enabled now to send you an imperfect outline.

Mr. Webster said he had been induced, with great reluctance, to make any remarks on the finances of the country, at this period of the session. He had no wish to bring on a general, protracted, or heated discussion upon a public debt with these facts staring in his face.

There was no difference in point of fact between borrowing money and issuing Treasury notes, and if there was difference in *expediency* the Treasury note system was cheaper than borrowing money. The Treasury note system began in March 1837—and from that time down to this day, there has been no moment when the Government could negotiate a loan. It was never now afforded by the President or Secretary, that it will be paid before 1842. He thought the remarks of the message on this point were fitted to produce an erroneous impression. The remarks were elaborately designed to give the idea that the men in power are against a public debt and all in the face, that a public debt is in existence. What will be the result of this impression! No body expects that outstanding claims will be presented as charges on the Government for months to come. It is intended then to give to the public debt a date posterior to the 4th of March 1841.

He believed, he understood well the policy and object of the President and Secretaries. They inveigh through many papers against a public debt, because they foresee that the country is to be left in a condition, the consequences of which in public will appear to exist after 1841.

Now he would take especial care to meet and resist these attempts from whatever quarter. He would recommend the adoption of a new set of books; he would recommend a *recal*. He would see to it that the outlay, and the debt up to 1841, and the consequences of which in 1841, should stand each other.

Aagain, and Mr. Webster, the President in speaking of the causes of the decrease of revenue, refers to the relinquishment of two and a half millions of dollars of duties, under the act of 1833. Do we not all know that there is to be a greater relinquishment of the duties, this year and next year a last relinquishment! and do we not see that there is a case which requires Congress to act wisely and discreetly to fulfil its obligations to the public creditor. Yet there is no recommendation to lay duties on luxuries, or to provide any other means of obtaining a sufficient revenue for sustaining the public credit. The President's experience has shown that the outlay on the government is beyond its income—that it already is in the jaws of debt—and yet, with no recommendation of measures to provide revenue, the Message contents itself with ardent declamation against creating a public debt!

Mr. Webster said he should prefer that some better provision, than Treasury notes, should be made for revenue, such as lying taxes on the luxuries, &c. &c. And if this provision should not be made, it will render necessary an extra session of Congress—which he would very much regret. Such extra session would be very expensive, and occasion much inconvenience to members; and he earnestly appealed to those who now have the power to adopt such measures as would relieve the coming Administration from the necessity of calling an extra session.

Mr. WEBSTER then obtained the floor;—but at the suggestion of Mr. CALHOUN the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole of to-day was devoted to the reception of petitions and memorials, of which a large number was presented—the most important will be published as soon as a correct account can be procured from the members, presenting them.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT.—We observe, in the proceedings of the above Court, that eight persons were last week convicted of various crimes and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Amongst others, one Miller was sentenced to two years and eight months imprisonment for stealing a gallon measure with *whiskey*, from the distillery of J. Gabby, Esq. This individual, says the Mail was but recently discharged from the Penitentiary, where he had been confined for stealing from the same distillery the same gallon measure, with *whiskey*, about three years since.—*Balt. Pat.*

A MONSTROUS ROBBERY.—Nineteen scoundrels, says the New York Commercial, have been arrested and indicted in Oakland county, Michigan, for one of the most outrageous robberies we ever heard of. With six others as bad as themselves, armed with knives and bludgeons, they went on a Sunday morning to the farm of Phineas L. Davis, Esq. of Detroit, and carried off some 50 hogs, 4 fine horses, a bull, 23 sheep, 300 bushels of corn, a double wagon and harness, and several ploughs, harrows, &c.; and, in pure malignity as it would seem, killed a number of Berkshire sows, with their unborn litters. The animals killed, and those carried off, were remarkably fine, having been procured at great expense by Mr. Davis, to improve the stock. Dark suspicious are intimated that the sheriff of the county had some agency in the deed—suspicions strengthened by the fact that he has absconded, leaving his sureties responsible for considerable sums of money collected by him and not paid to the owners. His name is Buckman—he is a loco of the darkest character, and was removed from office last winter, for cause, by Governor Woodbridge; in consequence of which a cry of persecution was raised against the Governor, by the much zeal and effect, that in April he was re-elected by a large majority. Comment, as the newspapers say, is superfluous.

EX-GOV. SHULTZ.—On motion of Thos. P. Cope, Esq. a vote of thanks to Gov. Shultze, was adopted by the Electoral College of Pennsylvania in relation to the manner in which he discharged the duties of presiding officer—whereupon the Ex-Governor rose and delivered the following neat and appropriate address:—

"Gentlemen of the Electoral College:

"Allow me to detain you, but for a few moments, before our final adjournment, while I express my satisfaction at the successful close of the duties assigned to us. The cause of our assemblage here, is indeed calculated to warm the heart of every patriot—it is the cause of the people—the consummation of a triumph over error, and achieved by those who well know how to appreciate every power obtained in a struggle for liberty. True it is, that at times, we slumber—the people are indulgent, and submit to evident wrongs, in expectation of a change, which may eventuate in the greatest of our common country. But when protracted sufferings are endured without executive relief, the people step forward in the sovereignty and call for Reform. This has recently been exemplified in a manner, not to be mistaken; and every patriot must rejoice in the success of a cause, so glorious to our country, so fraught with national blessings.

Far be it from us to denounce those who honestly differ from us in opinion—many worthy individuals entertain sentiments on political policy, inconsistent with our views. But we feel assured that before long, those who opposed our efforts, now so happily consummated by the success of our cause, will find a cheering recompense for all their disappointments, in the return of our country to that happy policy, which distinguished the administrations of Thomas Jefferson and his immediate successor.

I shall only add, my cordial and sincere expression of thanks for the indulgence and respect, uniformly shown to me, while presiding over your important deliberations, and for your assistance to one unaccustomed to situations of similar responsibility, and unfamiliar with their rules. Permit me to wish each of you, individually, a safe and happy return to the cherished bosom of his family. May success ever attend our exertions in the glorious cause of political reform, and all be actuated by such high and patriotic views, that our country at large shall feel their benignant influences, and our children's children rise up and call us blessed results."

BLOODLESS DUEL.—The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the particulars of a bloodless duel which recently came off at Lancaster, Mass. The challenger was a young gentleman belonging to this city, a student at the Literary Institution in Lancaster.—The challenged was a resident of the village. As the party having a right to the choice of weapons, the villager selected cowhides, to which the challenger demured. Pistols at length were fixed upon, and at the first fire, the villager fell. The challenger bade him a long good night, and with all proper speed, made his escape to the city of New York. The dead man got up and went to breakfast, having made previous arrangements with the seconds that the expense of bullets should be saved in charging the pistols. Probably the runaway will feel small when he hears of it—if he should ever stop running long enough for the news to overtake him.

An American gentleman residing at Paris, (not our regular correspondent) informs us that the learned and venerable DAVID B. WARDEN, Esq. of that city, formerly Consul of the United States at the French Court and who has devoted his life to study, for several years has been collecting all the *works* relating to North and South America which he could find in both hemispheres, and in all languages. He has spared no expense to make the collection perfect, and it is probably the richest which can now be procured. A copy of a work, like one in his collection, lately sold in London for *three hundred guineas*. In this library there are 1,700 volumes; 12 atlases; 121 separate maps, charts, and plans; 9 medals, and 2 prints. Of these volumes, 80 are in folio; 381 in 4to.; 1,021 in 8vo.; 285 in 12mo; and the rest in 18 mo. Mr. Warden is one of the sub-Librarians. Mr. Poinsett, a House Carpenter named PETER ROBINSON.

The circumstances were, that he has recently had in his possession a gold watch, and been unusually flush of money, and a remark, he made when purchasing lumber to floor a cellar—that he had paid off a mortgage Mr. SUYDAM held on his property but did not deem it due to the Clerk's Office to be cancelled for fear he should be suspected of being the murderer of "Mr. SUYDAM."

On his arrest yesterday, his replies to the questions put to him were confused and incoherent, and in consequence the Mayor determined his house should be searched. During the search one of the officers observed that they ought to take up the floor of the cellar, which had been laid down in the night, since the disappearance of Mr. Suydam.

Robinson endeavored to dissuade them from it, saying that if they did, the house would fall down. The officers, however persisted, and there found buried three feet under the earth the corpse of Mr. Suydam, the head bearing evident indications of violence, which had caused his death. An inquest was sitting on the body at 7 o'clock last night.

The conviction was general in New Brunswick—indeed, we hardly see how it could be otherwise. This is really another murderer. The mortgage deed was found in his possession, with his signature torn off. We need scarce add, that the highest excitement prevailed in the quiet town of New Brunswick.—*New York Courier, Dec. 15.*

RECIPROCITY.—A series of resolutions has been introduced into the Georgia Senate for instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress "to use their best efforts to have a law passed at the ensuing session of Congress, to tax all French wines, silks, and brandies, in proportion to the duty which they lay upon our tobacco in their ports."

IMPORTANT ARREST.—It is stated in a New Orleans paper that F. A. Weed, President of the "Commercial Bank of Millington" in this State, William Weed, his brother, and a third person, not named, were arrested in that city on the 2d instant, on the affidavit of Mr. Ambrose A. White, of Baltimore, stating in substance that "F. A. Weed fraudulently obtained the presidency of the said Bank, and issued notes and exchanged to a very large amount the bills of the bank, which were worthless, for the bills of other banks that were solvent; and further, that a reward has been offered for the apprehension of F. A. Weed—that he is a fugitive from justice, and that William Weed, one of the other parties arrested, has been his aider and abettor, in those transactions."

After a hearing, and to the charge, an answer of not guilty, put in by the accused, the further consideration of the case was postponed, by consent of parties till the 6th inst. Meantime, the property of the Messrs. Weed, consisting of some $20,000 in current bank notes has been attached at the suit of Mr. James Jameson.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—One of those dispensations, which sometimes shake our belief in the doctrine, that whatever is, is right, was visited upon an esteemed citizen of our Borough on Saturday morning last. Mr. J. H. Hickok had intended to take the Cumberland Valley Train for Carlisle, and was in conversation with a friend when the locomotive made its appearance in view of us. Anxious to secure his passage, he incautiously attemped to jump on the cars; his foot slipped—he fell on the rails, and the train passed over both his legs! In a state of horrid mutilation, he was conveyed to a neighboring house, and on the arrival of the surgeons, he submitted to the amputation of one leg below the knee.—*Harrisburg Tele.*

New England, under the new arrangement of members of Congress, of Representatives, will lose four members of Congress, or 60,000 be the number, agreed upon. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island, will each lose one. Maine and Massachusetts will each hold their own.—*Boston Atlas.*

Translated by I. J. R.

June 24th, 1840.

THE CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

The following curious affair has been issued by the Chinese authorities:

PROCLAMATION.

Rate of Rewards for destroying the English.

An officer of rank, who will truly behead a foreigner, whoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the Mandarins, shall receive the reward of $20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given. For every great gun less, the reward will be diminished $1000 Whatever the great vessel contains besides, the great guns, weapons of war, and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins, excepted—such as clocks, watches cloths, or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again, to any one who shall destroy a great man-of-war of said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—unless some material evidence being produced of the same—shall be given the reward of $10,000. For a smaller one, less in proportion.

Item: Whoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins; such as goods and money. In addition to which, for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of $10,000; for one with two masts, $6,000; for one with $3,000. For taking an English large (sampan) or passage boat, $3000; a small one, $1000.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3. For taking alive a foreign Mandarin or officer, on inquiry should it be ascertained that he is the chief man-of war, a chief officer commanded by the same, he shall receive as a reward shall be ($5,000) *five thousand dollars*: for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office,—the rule of lessening—for every degree lower, the reward shall be diminished $500!

4th. For killing foreign mandarins of officers,—substantial evidence being produced of the same, the reward of a thousand taels of taking such alive shall be awarded!

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or foreigners, whether subjects or citizens, each one a reward shall be given of $100; for each one killed evidence being produced of the same, $20. As for taking the black people of Manila, if they intend one excitions in the glorious cause of political reform, and all be actuated by such high and patriotic views, that our country at large shall feel their benignant influences, and our children's children rise up and call us blessed results."

BLOODLESS DUEL.—The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the particulars of a bloodless duel which recently came off at Lancaster, Mass. The challenger was a young gentleman belonging to this city, a student at the Literary Institution in Lancaster.—The challenged was a resident of the village. As the party having a right to the choice of weapons, the villager selected cowhides, to which the challenger demured. Pistols at length were fixed upon, and at the first fire, the villager fell. The challenger bade him a long good night, and with all proper speed, made his escape to the city of New York. The dead man got up and went to breakfast, having made previous arrangements with the seconds that the expense of bullets should be saved in charging the pistols. Probably the runaway will feel small when he hears of it—if he should ever stop running long enough for the news to overtake him.

A LAUDABLE ACT.—The Whigs of St. Louis recently gave a ball in celebration of the Harrison victory, and appropriated the profits ($600) for the relief of the poor. Not to be outdone by the democrats, who had recently placed in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a mass of ruins. On Thursday morning last, (says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot,) two attendants were engaged in cleaning it, and taking out the old oil, for the purpose of supplying it with some kind of a superior quality. They suddenly found the chandelier begin to ascend, and in spite of all their exertions, by throwing their weight upon it, it went up, along the whole hall, to the dome, and struck with great violence against the frame work below the sky-light, and instantly the whole mass—chandelier, rod, frame work—came down. Several desks and chairs were destroyed—but most fortunately no one was injured.

The National Intelligencer says:—This Chandelier was of American manufacture, weighed seven thousand pounds, and cost four or five thousand dollars. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained 78 *argand burners*, and is said to have been ornamented by 2,550 cut glass lustres, and 3,000 cut glass spangles.

The Popular Voice.

The following table exhibits the popular vote, in the several States, as far as the official returns have been received:

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Maryland,	33,529	28,754
Pennsylvania,	144 018	143,675
Rhode Island,	5,213	3,263
New Hampshire,	26,185	18,722
Connecticut,	31,598	25,282
Ohio.	148,141	124,780
New York,	225,812	112,519
Delaware,	5,967	4,874
Georgia,	40,349	31,989
Vermont,	32,445	18,009
Massachusetts,	72,013	52,369
Kentucky,	58,589	32,618
Maine,	46,612	46,201
New Jersey,	33,351	31,034
Indiana,	65,276	51,695
Louisiana,	11,296	7,616
Michigan,	22,911	21,106
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782
Tennessee,	59,054	47,482
Missouri,	21,441	29,043
Virginia,	41,405	42,818
Illinois,	45,537	47,476
Harrison's vote,	1,217,891	1,068,122
Van Buren's "	1,068,122	
Harrison's maj.	149,769 in 22 States.	

There are four States not enumerated in the above, as official returns have not come to hand—Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Arkansas, which will, no doubt, reduce Harrison's majority to about 136,000.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

		Born	Inaugurated.	Aged.
George Washington,	Feb.	22, 1732	1789	57
John Adams,	Oct.	19, 1735	1797	62
Thomas Jefferson,	April	2, 1743	1801	58
James Madison,	March	5, 1751	1809	55
James Monroe,	April	2, 1759	1817	58
John Quincy Adams,	July	11, 1766	1825	59
Andrew Jackson,	March	15, 1767	1829	62
Martin Van Buren,	Dec.	5, 1782	1837	55
William H. Harrison,	Feb.	9, 1773	1841	68

The Hon. *John C. Calhoun* was last week unanimously re elected by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina to be a Senator of the United States from that State for six years from the 4th day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The last New Orleans papers contain accounts from several portions of the State of Louisiana, which go to indicate the belief that there will be a failure of the sugar crop this year, to at least one half of that usually made.

AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, December 22, 1840.

Our thanks are due H. *Montgomery*, Esq. Editor of the "*Harrisburg Chronicle*," for a beautiful copy of the proceedings of the Electoral College of this State.

The Rev. Mr. COOKMAN of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been elected Chaplain to the Senate of the United States.

The attention of the friends of Temperance is directed to the holding of the Annual County Temperance Convention in this Borough on *Friday the first of January next*, in the English Lutheran Church at 11 o'clock A. M. It is greatly to be desired that there may be a full representation of every society in the county that a free interchange of sentiment may be had on the topics which may be presented. Delegates are to be appointed to attend the State Convention which assembles at Harrisburg on the 12th of January next.

Honor to whom honor is due.

Last week, speaking of the nomination of Gen. Harrison and to whom the credit was due, we put in a claim for one of the citizens of "Old Adams." Since then we have received a note from the Hon. JAMES COOPER to whom the honor was awarded, stating, that «the credit of nominating Gen. Harrison, without doubt, belongs to our patriotic neighbors of Franklin county." That Mr. Cooper delivered the first *public speech*, made in the country, in support of the claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, is well known in this vicinity. It was at a meeting held at the time mentioned in our last paper, and which was participated in by a number of our most respectable and influential citizens. We have made this statement because we are in favor of «rendering unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." Yet, at the same time that we claim for our fellow-citizen, Mr. Cooper, the credit of being the first to «take the stump," in favor of Gen. Harrison, we concede the honor of nominating him to the intelligent and patriotic freemen of the county of Dauphin. Our neighbors just south of Mason & Dixon's line were early in the field; but they must not try to «come it" over old Dauphin, the «Warwick" county of the Union.

Falling of the Chandelier.

The magnificent chandelier, which was but recently placed in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a mass of ruins. On Thursday morning last, (says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot,) two attendants were engaged in cleaning it, and taking out the old oil, for the purpose of supplying it with some kind of a superior quality. They suddenly found the chandelier begin to ascend, and in spite of all their exertions, by throwing their weight upon it, it went up, along the whole hall, to the dome, and struck with great violence against the frame work below the sky-light, and instantly the whole mass—chandelier, rod, frame work—came down. Several desks and chairs were destroyed—but most fortunately no one was injured.

The National Intelligencer says:—This Chandelier was of American manufacture, weighed seven thousand pounds, and cost four or five thousand dollars. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained 78 *argand burners*, and is said to have been ornamented by 2,550 cut glass lustres, and 3,000 cut glass spangles.

The Popular Voice.

The following table exhibits the popular vote, in the several States, as far as the official returns have been received:

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Maryland,	33,529	28,754
Pennsylvania,	144 018	143,675
Rhode Island,	5,213	3,263
New Hampshire,	26,185	18,722
Connecticut,	31,598	25,282
Ohio.	148,141	124,780
New York,	225,812	112,519
Delaware,	5,967	4,874
Georgia,	40,349	31,989
Vermont,	32,445	18,009
Massachusetts,	72,013	52,369
Kentucky,	58,589	32,618
Maine,	46,612	46,201
New Jersey,	33,351	31,034
Indiana,	65,276	51,695
Louisiana,	11,296	7,616
Michigan,	22,911	21,106
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782
Tennessee,	59,054	47,482
Missouri,	21,441	29,043
Virginia,	41,405	42,818
Illinois,	45,537	47,476
Harrison's vote,	1,217,891	1,068,122
Van Buren's "	1,068,122	
Harrison's maj.	149,769 in 22 States.	

There are four States not enumerated in the above, as official returns have not come to hand—Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Arkansas, which will, no doubt, reduce Harrison's majority to about 136,000.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

		Born	Inaugurated.	Aged.
George Washington,	Feb.	22, 1732	1789	57
John Adams,	Oct.	19, 1735	1797	62
Thomas Jefferson,	April	2, 1743	1801	58
James Madison,	March	5, 1751	1809	55
James Monroe,	April	2, 1759	1817	58
John Quincy Adams,	July	11, 1766	1825	59
Andrew Jackson,	March	15, 1767	1829	62
Martin Van Buren,	Dec.	5, 1782	1837	55
William H. Harrison,	Feb.	9, 1773	1841	68

The Hon. *John C. Calhoun* was last week unanimously re elected by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina to be a Senator of the United States from that State for six years from the 4th day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The last New Orleans papers contain accounts from several portions of the State of Louisiana, which go to indicate the belief that there will be a failure of the sugar crop this year, to at least one half of that usually made.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Mr. Duyder!

I was somewhat amused last week by reading an article in the Compiler, purporting to be editorial, about the selection of Jurors in Adams county; and a very *delerious* and lachrymal affair the pitiful little pettifoging thing of a writer makes, about there not being more of the Democracy represented in the panel of our county; the little wee thing overreached itself in giving an extract from the law of April, 1834, which makes it the duty of the Sheriff and Commissioners to select men but *sober, intelligent and upright persons*, as jurors. Now, I admit, that the *Loco foco mebocrats* (not Democrats) polled some 1600 votes in this county, about two-fifth of the whole number; but what kind of voters are the great majority of them? Surely, even the little jack of a tory who penned the article will admit, that *few*, very few indeed, of that party come up to the standard of the law—*sober, intelligent and judicious persons*. It may be true, that there is a sufficiency of sobriety among them, we don't dispute it, but for *wisdom! intelligence!* Ye Gods deliver us!—And as it respects their being *judicious*, why the great body of them don't know the meaning of the term. Why, Mr. Editor, there are not as many *intelligent and upright* Democrats in this county as would be necessary to form a corporal's guard; that party is not composed of such persons—for the moment one becomes enlightened, *intelligent and judicious*, that moment he leaves them; he cuts off all affinity with them, as an unclean thing, and then becomes an honest Democrat—Federalist. This is really preposterous! Gettysburg for example. Here they claim to have the very *elite*, the *learned*, the *aristocratic*, the *grand leaders*, the most *intelligent and judicious* of their party, and yet let me ask, what have they here fit for Jurors? Why, out of about one hundred voters, they have scarcely as many as the *lowest* number that would have served Sadam Hussein from the wonderful Land of the Assyrians. Under such circumstances, and under the requirements of the law, the Sheriff and the Commissioners would commit perjury the most foul, if they selected such men, and that, I presume, is the cause why our Jurors are held up to the country, as being the most intelligent in the State.

JUSTICE.

THE RESUMPTION, &c.—The New York Express of Tuesday evening says:—It is now settled beyond all peradventure, that the Banks in Pennsylvania will resume specie payments, and it is even said that the day fixed on, and that it will be prior to the 1st of January. It is true, that all the Banks in the city did not come into the arrangement of uniting in the loan of a million of dollars, but it is equally true, that they did loan, a much larger sum than the million of dollars. Several of the Banks that did not unite, made loans direct to their Corresponding Banks, preferring this mode to any other.

The State of Pennsylvania has so many embarrassments in its way, that every body can see that its determination cannot afford to throw any one of its Banks overboard, and more particularly the Bank of the United States, to which it is so much in debt. On the 1st of February the interest on the State debt is due, nearly $800,000, to meet which not over $200,000 will probably be in the State Treasury, leaving about $500,000 to be raised elsewhere. The resumption clause of the State in the charter of the United States Bank, gives the State the right to call upon the Bank for six millions of dollars at any time, and will be enforced whenever the public wants may require it, but it is not probable that the Bank will be called upon by the State having so much interest in aiding its resumption, as the Bank has in resuming.

NAVY PENSION FUND.—In the House on Thursday the Speaker communicated the following message from the President of the United States:

To the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of the Navy Pension Fund, to which the attention of Congress is invited, and recommend an immediate appropriation of $151,352 39 to meet the payment of pensions becoming due on and after the 1st of January, 1841.

M. VAN BUREN.

The letter of the Secretary transmitted in the above message states that the amount of money now in the Treasury is $151,647 61; and that there will be required in addition, for the year 1841, $151,352 39, of which $148,476 72 will be wanted on the 1st of January next. That the nominal value of stocks owned by the fund is $158,739; that the stocks have greatly depreciated, and that the best of them is to be sold on the 16th of this month, and the money borrowed from the Bank of America and for the payment of pensions to become due 1st of January.

REMARKABLE FATALITY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday last, a Mr. James Reed expired, after some six weeks illness, with sciatica of the spinal cord, and was buried on the 8th. On Thursday morning Dr. Wilshire was sent for to see the wife of the deceased. He found her in the following situation:—Her arm had lost all sensibility, that the man is a state of mortification as high up as the middle of the upper arm. She said, on washing the floor of the room the morning after her husband's death, she stepped her thumb with a nail. On examining the thumb, a very slight puncture only could be discovered. She rapidly grew worse, and expired on Saturday morning. The extraordinary rapidity with which death followed so slight a wound was the remarkable feature in the case. It is, however, capable of explanation, and it is for the purpose of giving the cause of this sudden mortality, that we have been thus minute in its relation. Ann Reed was a woman of grossly intemperate habits, in habitual consumer of ardent spirits—"No wonder (remarks the Brooklyn News) the soul struggled through the small outlet to avoid the contamination of a rotten and poisonous mansion."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Cleveland Herald says that the grand Canal Reservoir in Mercer County, Ohio, covers 13,000 acres of land, the water from 4 to 27 feet deep. It is said to be the largest artificial lake in the world.

EXPLOSION AND ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning about 9 o'clock, an explosion took place in the soap and candle manufactory of Mr. Dallett, at the corner of Callowhill street and Ridge Road, which severely scalded and otherwise injured three of the work-men, by the names of Marshall, Wood and Brown. These men were in a part of the factory in which was placed a large iron pot or boiler, used for rendering fat, which was fixed upon a frame of brick work lined with an iron pot, and heated by means of steam. This pot, weighing nearly twelve hundred pounds, and nearly half full of boiling fat, was by the sudden force of the steam from the steam generator, thrown up against the roof, a distance of 12 or 15 feet, breaking the roof through and falling down again, dashing the hot fat around the place. The men were thrown by the force of the steam several feet from the place where they were standing, and luckily for them that it so happened, as they thus escaped the falling pan and the hot fat. The pan was fastened down by a number of bolts run through its rim and by a large one through its bottom, all of which were completely broken out.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

A SINGULAR MESSENGER.—A correspondent of the New London Advertiser states that when the ship General Williams (just returned to that port from a whaling voyage) was in latitude 44 22, longitude about 150 E. on the 13th of April, 1839, an albatross was shot, with a piece of wood attached to its neck by an iron chain, with the following inscription upon it:—"S. GRIFFITH LAND, BAKER, (on the reverse) 150 days out. 100 bar." The ship Gideon Howland, Baker, master, sailed from New Bedford, on the 7th of December, 1838, for the Pacific, and the bird must have been shot a few days after it was set at liberty by her crew.

A CIGARIST.—A man named Painter, residing in Philadelphia, says he has smoked ten cigars per day for the last sixty years, which, at the rate of a consumption of two hundred and forty thousand and five cigars, which at a cent a piece would amount to $2,445 50. But if we put the cigars at three cents a piece which is the usual price for good ones, the amount will be only seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and fif