THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. SENATE.

lile of Virginia moved to amend so as to adjourn | being warranted in every respect, we are prepared | on Monday next. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware said that as the reso-

lution read only referred to the llouse be moved to amend so as to read that both Houses adjourn from Monday next to the 2d of January. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, opposed an adjournment, and moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost

-yeas 17, nays 19. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, moved that the subject be postponed till Monday next. Lost-year 17,

Mr. Feesenden moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow. No quorum voting, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, moved to adjourn. Carried. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF RÉPRÉSENTATIVES. The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the construction of twenty ironclad steam gunboats to be built by contract or U otherwise, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best for the public interest.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, offered and advocated an amendment providing that the said gunboats shall be constructed at the public navy yards, as far as practicable, or by private contrat, after giving ten days' notice for proposals, to be published in the papers of New York, Boston, i Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. Sidgwick, of New York, in explanation, said these ressels are to be built on a plan entirely different from those already constructed .- \ The details and specifications he would deem important to disclose, if he had the means. The plan was well considered by a committee of naval officers. Mr Vallandingham incidentally said, in the

course of his remarks, that rather than vield to

the principles which we have held for years, be was prepared to meet the combined hostility of the whole world, and this he believed was the sentiment of the entire American people. Mr. Sedgwick said the Pensacola was one of the Instice. beauties of building by private contracts, which NEW BILLIARD SALOON, was less satisfactory and economical than those constructed at the government yards. He did not i believe that a foreign war was pending, but if so I spirit. There was no insult of which Great Bri- Respectfully informs his friends and the public ple of honor, that peace can be preserved .- Govenow proposed to be constructed were not for ser- i

Mr. Vallandingham's amendment was disagreed

The bill was then passed. Mr. Colfax, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office, based on the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, in his last annual report. Passed.

thn motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the Committee on Elections were instructed to inquire | served to customers. and report whether any person holding office un- I der the United States and receiving compensation therefor, is at the same time holding a seat here and receiving compensation as a member of this House.

A resolution was passed directing an inquiry into the building of the Capitol and Treasury extensions, whether the contracts had been faithfully performed, and whether the work cannot be done at less expense to the Government.

Mr. Colfax reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege. Its consideration was postponed | until the second Tuesday in January. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation

Bill was considered and passed. On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, a resolution was adopted instructing the select committee ; on contracts to inquire whether the transportation [of troops by railroad was by special contract, or otherwise, etc., and calling on the Secretary of War to furnish all orders relative to the transportation of troops and munitions of war. The House then adjourned.

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TRAINS NORTH LEAVE: Mail Train at Parkton Accommodation Train at Butalo Espress Tralo at ... Pittaburg and Harrisburg Express at TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE Buffalo Espress Trails at Pittabary and Harrisburg Express at Parkies Accommodation Train at ..

THE EXPRESS, leaving Calvert Station at 3 (0) P. M., W. only stop between Baltimore and Parkton at Relay and trackeysville. Coming South the Express which arrives at # 2. A. M. will only stop at Cockeys rille and at Relay between Park. Passengers for all Way Points will take the Parkton Accom-By The only Train leaving here on Sunday is the Express. at 3 mm P. M., which will stop at all Stations on Sundays. The Only Train arriving on Euplays is the Express, at \ H (20) A M . JAS C. CLARKE, Supermisendent.

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Leave Baltimore at 4.3), 7.35 and 9 A. M., and 4 (U and 8 W) F.] 1 to A. M., and 3 to and 5 to P. M. On Numday at 3 (5 and 5 (s) a M only. The third and fifth transacionly from Bailimore and the second and lourth trains from Wash tagton stop at way points. The second and fourth tratus from Hardmore and Washington commert with the trains on the An-J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Caraden Station, or at the Master of Transport

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Linewa to the understand, who will be whiting to sign a term to the Company before they will be taken over any portion of NOTICE CHANGE OF DAYS 10 | to shun them, have frequently called forth such steamer GEORGE WLEMS will leave Baltimore calle you to be circumspect, rigilant, active and as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too every SATURDAY MORNING, at 614 o'clock, for brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it,) many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity, the l'atuxent River. Returning will leave Hill's perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in la true prudence; but in persions times like these, I Landing every TUESDAY MURNING for Notting- war, by some malignant inducace, may be em- connecte of prudence without fortifiede. He

Lat 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. M. L. WEEMS, Master. The above steamers will call at all the u-ualland ings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum ; Point going and returning. \$1 50 Meale extra Passage C. Patriar 6t Kines.

p) Phen Pout. In the Haven Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY The Steamer CHESTER. Captain E. you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have And every where men began to enter into a solemn by I. Young we leave between the light street, no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical agreement not to use a single article of their interest and the street. UNITED AT MORNING. a Society of CHESTERIONS, mayor Chesters we the

Die KRIOW (Aprilio B. S. Pord Jeases Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SAILROAY MORNING, ACT ,

Signation in the district for the production of the information of a point T ,

g wa wer too part of the weather Meanweaten H B SLAUGHTER PROTECTS Sa La Sinan -The Steamer CECIL leaves Light street commands of tyranny, and how are you to punish to regrets for ancient privileges lost; their notice THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at \$4 o'clerk, with them? Will you order them to be punished! — o'ries prompted no demand for political changes, in the standard of the standar sugging at Turner's Creek and landings on the River Return | Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace. "no struggling aspirations of their own had invited |

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OLD FOGY DOCTRINES.

"We nold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that | alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new govern- | ment, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall

seem must likely to effect their safety and happinose. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience bath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuse and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, ovinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their tuture security."-Heclaration of Indepen-

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous no. to outrun the convictions and sympathics of their "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern-"nients in the several colonies. The besitancy o "hfty or sixty men composing Congress should at premary of one part of the emptic over another."-"once form a constitution for a great empire, pro- Bancroft's U.S., vel. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bun-"vide for its detence, and, in that safe attitude, ker Hill. "await the decision of the King. His letters to 14 New England, arowing these opinions, were in-" his influence, and beaping oblique on his name. Bancroft U. S., 8 col., 55-year 1775.

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessling to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but | national honor: for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. I know that a State) may find itself in such unpropitions circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to concent the sense of indignity. But the manit should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. ADD WEEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN A TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE NO. MENT, THEN LET THE AVENUING ARM STRIKE HOME. is only by avowing and maintaining this etern princi-

"Here too, as overy where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred; no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ig with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.--Bancroft U. S., ed. N. p. 24, " Net Prepared for Recietance.

Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. In and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primue inter pares, fortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical force. WHENEVAR YOU GIVE UP THAT PORCE, YOU Hock .- John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, ARE INETITABLE RUINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech in 1113. the Virginia Concention, June 4, 1788.

British authority to oblige us to supply our wants of the Revolution. It was only an effect and conat their market, which is the dearest in the known sequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds world, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to af the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, be subservient to their commerce, our rout interest in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood ... 820 A W being ever out of the question .- Chief Justice Bray- was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen ton, Charge to the tirand Jury, Charleston, May 23, Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the

their new member, Jefferson: These Colonies now | was enlightened and informed concerning the au feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and thority of Parliament over the colonies. The Con tamine. We are reduced to the alternative of) choosing an unconditional submission to irritated i. ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our | tical history. It assembled the priests, from the choice. We have counted the cost of this contest' ; and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery." -Baneroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 36, year 1773.

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable | expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of bis hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, As he was examining the little animal which had Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a see h lellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection | has been famous during the present reign, yet the For further information, tickets of every sind, &c., apply to cond time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, which this triting circumstance gave birth to, in 413 the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only I FIGHT for 11." - Samuel Adams, Memoir in Am erican Eloquence, Vol. I.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to deepair of the communicealth. THE MAXIM MAX PROTE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of pires, that true reconcilement can never exist between NOTICE -Accounted persons, whether bouder her, will be small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended. -Lase and prosperity, though pleasing for a day have often sunk a people into elleminacy and cloth. | Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive ; the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst | U.S., rol. 6, page 402, year 1771. tighting for your king and country. Joseph 1 Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775.

assemble in convention, recall our delegated pow- and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resoers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust lution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have the my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient we country, that neither the republic nor the cient to assemble the people. Four arms whereacht | churches of New England may sustain any injury. spirst. Did you ever read of any revolution in any | manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for nation brought about by the punishment of those | nourning. To encourage the growth and manufac | In power, indicted by these who had no power at ture of wood, nearly all Beston rigned a covenart I all ! You read of a riot a 't in a country which is to ext no lamb." . honeroff's U. S., rol. 5, p. 200. called one of the freest in the world, where a low year 1771. neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being ["But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse] The contract of the state of th shot by a bired soldiery, the engines of despoti-m. I among the Africans a passion for freedom. To We may see such an act in America. A standing to them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi-AS HIGH UP AS GEORGETOWN, GALE, army we shall have also, to execute the execute the executed to tion of being than their former one; they had no In the season theory theory MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In Ounmore's interposition; no memorial of their what situation are we to be?-Patrick Henry, "grievances had preceded his offices."- Bancroft's WM. T. RICE. Capialin. | Speech in Virginia Concention, June 4th, 1788. " | U.S., vol. 8, p. 225 - year 1775.

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those beroic and self-sacriticing women of the revolution; "whose intrepidity and fortitade lent so able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Unrden's interest-The largest and cheapest assortment of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governing Anecdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer in a secure these rights, governing and the property of the Revolution."

If I direct quality the property of the Revolution o ments are instituted among men, deriving their just of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-It is impossipowers from the consent of the governed; that, ble not to admire the intropid firmness of the ladies whenever any form of government becomes destruc- of your country. Had your men but half their tive of these ends, it is the right of the people to resolution, we might give up the contest. America | would be invincible." - American Eloquence, Vol. 1.

> "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat-"ened devastation of other places will unite the "" whole country in one indissiduble bond against a "Ination which seems lost to every sense of virtue ... and those feelings which distinguish a civilized people from the most barbarous savages." --Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232 - Burning of Norfolk. "Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven bundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, . | pining of sorrow; deprived of wholeeome food; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the even-

ing; liable to be robbed without redress; ever ex-

posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for

" "emporium of his own 'country," for so he called

"Virginia, his breast beaved with waves of anger

tears as proofs of disloyalty .- Bancroft's U. S., | col. 8, p. 42, year 1775. "The loss of officers was observed to be dispre-"would not even consent to relieve the states from portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters of the British was deepened by the reflection that | they had fought not against an enemy, but against "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in- their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the pro-"censed John Adams, who maintained that the motion of civil or religious freedom, but for the on-

They rushed on with beadlong indiscretion. wtercepted; and so little were the central colonies | thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, "prepared for the bold advice, they were published but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first "by the royali-te as the surest way of destroying step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Maseachusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to stores New England; the next, to call out the sarages on the rear of the Colonies; the pext. to excite a servile insurrection. -- Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

> The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily and effectually to enforce "oredience to the lave and the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart was hardened. Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampahire, be in tended that his language should "open the even of , the deluded Americans." "It it down not," said he to his taltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to arow the propriety of the most correire measures. "The New England gor ernments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent." - Baneroft's U. S., vol. 7, p.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me mensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on \ which we stood, and had candor and courage amembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be con-eidered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories. STEAM MARBLE WORKS, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels. Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. There was a little aristocracy among us of talents

be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean Upon the whole it has been the policy of the by the Revolution! The war? That was no part colonies, should be consulted during that period. | "They closed their statement in the words of to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion green of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiaseast and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in di-cu-rions and debates, and formed results by one rote and by two Toles which went out to the world as unanimous. John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815. Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon It the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority ver a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For it he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Roston against . her proprietors; it be acquires our cannon be will h effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us-witness Ireland and ber national army. The most express act of Par-| Hament cannot give us security, for acts of Parlia ment are as easily repealed as made. Royal procismations are not to be depended upon, witness the disappointments of the inhabitants of Unebec and St. Cession of ministers, for which the British Court America. In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty (led, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE

I jection to the former .- Chief Justice Brayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776. or The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and virtues as have commanded the applause and rever- left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding) On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the ence of an admiring world. Our country loudly patriots. I confess, said Samuel Adams, we have. able terms, beat and exteditums ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, played to enclave you; but let not even this dis persevered; but John Adams retired from the setleaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING | courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the frice of the people, and devoting himself to his proworld with terror; her troops have resped the fession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in laureland the held; her fleets have rode triumphant | their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legis, The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my count lature, disordered in mind, and jestous of his de Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 614 trymen, depart ingiorious from the held of hight? Chaing influence, did but impede the public cause. You, too, can show the trophics of your forelathers' In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriot leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for victories and your own; can name the fortieses | 1-m, that the Government hoped to squarate him and battles you have won; and many of you count from its uncompromising opponents." - Bancroft's)

them. Indeed the rusmous and deadly injuries re-

certed on our side, and the jealousies entertained,

and which in the nature of things must daily increase

against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the

least given to reflection apon the rise and fall of em-

Great Britain and America, the latter being in sub-

 Here, said Maybew, as belamented the cold ad herion of the timid good, and for himself, frod the The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, | thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the that to prevent abuses in our government we will world-there, there are many who see the right,

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