

General Jackson.
We find the following interesting letter from the Hermitage, in the New York Plebian, of Saturday. It shows that its venerable inhabitants is fast declining, and gives reason to fear that he will soon live only in history and in the memory of his grateful countrymen:

HERMITAGE, Jan. 11th, 1844.
To L. D. Stowen, Editor of the Plebian:

DEAR SIR:—I regret extremely to find, on my arrival at the Hermitage, the health of the venerable Ex-President, Andrew Jackson, in such a precarious state. He is very feeble; appetite poor, cough distressing, attended with severe paroxysms on account of the pain in his side. At times he suffers from a degree of tightness about the chest, attended with much difficulty of respiration; at other times a more free expectation, greatly relieves him. He thinks one of his lungs is nearly gone; his eye-sight has failed him very much; can converse but a little at a time, even when the most comfortable; has had several hemorrhages of the lungs, and is frequently obliged to resort to bleeding and cupping to prevent its return. He has been gradually failing for the last year, but more rapidly for the last seven months. He is able to exercise very little this winter, but has never failed attending church when it was possible for him to be conveyed with help.

The Legislature of Tennessee, in session at Nashville, adjourned on the glorious 8th of January; many of the members, the artillery, the citizens of Nashville and the surrounding country called upon the old soldier and patriot to pay their respects. The house was open during the day—the table bounteously loaded—refreshments in abundance both to eat and drink. The doors of his room were open during the day, and as the people came in at one door and passed out at the other, he shook hands and spoke to every person. It was evident he was fatigued and failing, and it was thought prudent to close the doors; but the General said "No, let the people come in; they are my friends; I may not live to see another 8th of January." He was evidently much excited at the firing of the cannon and the appearance of the military; but after the day was spent his strength failed; nature gave way and he sank down, and for several days strong fears were entertained that he would not survive; but through kind Providence he has for the last few days been rather improving; converses but little; his spirits far above his power to support. His communications are still very numerous. He will open a few letters, read a short time and rest, he cannot at present answer them.—He thanked me in the most affectionate manner for my visit to the Hermitage at this inclement season of the year, and said, "Sir, should you live to return home—and I earnestly pray God to preserve you—I desire you to communicate to my Democratic fellow-citizens and friends of the great city and State of New York, that I thank them again and again for their very kind regard for me, not only at this time, but for the kindness I have at all times received from them—that my lamp of life is nearly out—it is burnt down into the socket and nearly exhausted—it will sometimes flare up a little and again fade away still more faint; but the last glimmer must soon come. I have endeavored thro' life, to do justice. I have ever trusted in God, and he has never forsaken me in any hour of danger and distress, and when it is his will to call for me I am willing to go; and the hour must soon come. Say, sir, to my kind friends, I would write to them if I could, but I cannot, and I must authorize you, sir, in my name to express my feelings fully to them. I should feel if possible, still more grateful to kind Providence if I could be spared to see my country once more settled down upon its firm democratic basis. That the rights of our laboring classes should be respected and protected; they are the most important part of the people; that part which supports the power and wealth of the nation—and that part which will defend our country when invaded." During all his sufferings he has never been heard to utter a groan, or express a complaint—is calm and resigned to the will of his Redeemer. Such, sir, is the situation of the Soldier, the Statesman, the Patriot and Christian—Major General Andrew Jackson, Ex-President of the U. States. The General was aged seventy-six years the 15th day of March last. I am not capable, sir, of expressing to you the kindness I have received at this hospitable mansion, the Hermitage, during the few days I have remained, not only from the Christian patriot, himself, but from all that truly amiable and pious family. I was not received as a stranger or visitor, but as a near friend and relation; I was made to feel at home, free and happy without ceremony. With great respect, I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant.

W. T.
GEN. CASS A TEMPERANCE MAN.—General Cass stated in a recent lecture on Temperance, delivered at Detroit, Michigan, that he had tasted just three-score years, and had never yet tasted a drop of intoxicating drink, although subjected for a long series of years in peace and war, to the fatigues and hardships incident to the settlement and defence of a new country.

PRESERVING EGGS.—There is a patent in England for preserving eggs; the composition used is as follows, and by adopting the method it is said, eggs have been kept two years: "One bushel of quick lime, thirty-two ounces of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar. Mix the whole together, with as much water as will reduce the composition to such a consistency that an egg when put into it, will swim."

From the N. Y. Sun.
Five Days Later from Europe.
By the Packet Ship Montezuma, Capt. Lower, we have London papers of the 9th January. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, with an upward tendency. Money was more abundant than ever.

The Hon. Mr. Cushing had left India for Canton.

The Jury to try the Irish Repealers are all Protestants!
The American frigate Brandywine stopped for some weeks at Bombay to wait for Mr. Cushing, the minister, who was going to see the sea frontiers of the south of the Celestial Empire. He had sailed for Macao, the 27th of November.

An addition to the Royal Family in England is expected in a few months.
The accounts from Sindh are melancholy, from the extraordinary sickness prevalent amongst the troops. Out of an army of about 13,000 men, about one third was in the hospital.

The state of trade at Canton was not satisfactory, owing to the tricks of the Hong merchants, and their adherents, the linguists. The state of trade along the coast is said to be satisfactory.
Mr. Steele has given instructions to have Sir James Graham, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Lyndhurst immediately summoned to Dublin to give evidence on the trial of the Repealers.

Hovqua the great Hong Merchant is dead. He was extensively connected with American merchants. Hovqua leaves a property valued fifteen millions of dollars.
The January over land mail from India and China has arrived.

According to accounts from Bombay, dated the 1st of December, British troops were moving in various directions towards the Panjab, where a crisis was speedily anticipated.

THE GREAT WILL CASE.—Our readers will have observed that the discussion of the important case growing out of the late STEPHEN GIRARD'S will, is now pending in argument before the Supreme Court of the United States. The question, we understand, respects the validity of that clause of the will by which the sum of two millions of dollars is given to the city of Philadelphia to build and endow a College for the education of "poor white male orphan children."

The argument was opened for the heirs at law, against this devise, by Mr. JONES, on Friday, who had not concluded his discussion at the rising of the court of Saturday. He is to be followed, as we learn, by Messrs. SERGEANT and BINNIE, for the city of Philadelphia; and the argument is to be concluded by Mr. WEBSTER for the heirs at law.

A professional friend informs us that the objections to the legacy in Mr. Girard's will for building and endowing a college are, that the bequest is void by reason of the uncertainty in the description of those who are to enjoy its benefits; that the corporation of Philadelphia has no authority to receive such a grant and administer the trusts, and that the plan of education proposed is repugnant to the laws of Pennsylvania, on account of its anti-christian tendency and its alleged inconsistency with religious liberty and the spirit of toleration.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Wonders of Mesmerism.
The editor of the Bangor Courier gives an account of a surgical operation in that city, which he witnessed on Saturday week—the patient having been previously thrown into the magnetic sleep by Dr. Desire. The operation was the painful one of amputating a leg, and was performed by Dr. Hoses Rich, assisted by several other gentlemen, upon Luther Carey, whose leg, from infancy, had been deformed, and had caused him much pain and inconvenience. The editor of the Courier says:—"During the operation the patient complained of a sensation in the bottom of his foot, as though some one was pricking it; and at one time, for a brief period, appeared to be rousing from the magnetic state, and half conscious, by suspicion at least, that the operation had commenced; and at this time there was quite a struggle and much muscular action, but he was soon thrown more fully into the magnetic state, and was then quite unconscious of what was going on; entering into conversation respecting the operation, and proposing that it be postponed to the next week, &c., and insisting, even after the leg was amputated, that he would not have it done until it was fully paralyzed, at the same time expressing some doubt whether the Doctor would be able to accomplish this."

After the operation had been performed and the limb dressed, Mr. Carey was placed in his bed, being still in the magnetic state, and was induced to sing. His aged, widowed mother was called, and entered the room just as he was singing with much zeal, which greatly affected the aged woman, and she burst into tears. Mr. Carey was now taken out of the magnetic sleep, and on rousing up appeared quite startled on seeing the company present; and, speaking to his sister and his mother, a shade of sadness passed over his countenance, as he told them he had postponed having the operation performed until the doctor should be more successful in paralyzing his leg. A passing smile over all countenances led him to suspect there might be something in the wind, and it then occurred to him that he was in bed, and attempting to rise, he was cautioned not to do it, upon which he remarked that perhaps his leg was off, and he was placed in bed. Upon being assured of the fact, he in great glee cried out, "Good! I am glad the old leg is off! He then stated that the only sensation he had experienced was like that of some one pricking the bottom of his foot."

The editor of the Salem Register has had an umbrella returned to him after seven months absence during which time it was used well.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscriptions or advertising.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Buchanan, of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Bright and Horton, of the Legislature, for public documents.

A LARGE EGG.—We have in our possession a hens egg, which measures, in circumference, six inches one way, and seven and three quarters the other. Can any of our farmer friends beat this?

We have received a specimen of a wing silk, of fine texture and most excellent quality, manufactured by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, of Catawissa, from silk raised by himself. Every farmer could easily do the same, with but little labor and very little expense.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—Ephraim Parrott and Nathan Welbert were confined in the Jail of this place, for passing counterfeit money, escaped on Thursday night, by means of a false wooden key, by which the back door that leads to the yard, was unlocked from the outside. This was accomplished by some person who had effected his entrance into the yard, by breaking the locks of the gate.

SNOW.—On Thursday last we were favored with a fall of about 10 inches of snow. This will make the sleighing excellent.

TWO TERMS with fall loads, one of 6, the other 4 horses, crossed the Susquehanna on the ice, at this place, on Sunday last.

THE COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We have received the first number of this work, which promises to become a work of considerable importance to those connected with the common school system. The work appears in monthly numbers. Mr. E. C. Bidle of Philadelphia, and Hickock & Cantine of Harrisburg are the publishers. Professor John S. Hart, of Philadelphia is the editor.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Girard Bank was held at Philadelphia on the 6th. The debts of the Bank, according to the statement of the assignee, amount to \$308,000. To meet this they hold stock of the Stonington Rail Road, nearly sufficient to pay that amount. The amount of debts, &c. due the Bank is upwards of \$1,000,000. What it is worth cannot now be ascertained. Vicksburg and Norristown Rail Road stock, form two pretty heavy items. The Bank, it is conceded, has forfeited its charter. Some of the stockholders urged an application to the Legislature for a re-charter.

The attempt to jostle Col. Johnson off the track, by the Harrisburg meeting, and make him play second fiddle to Martin Van Buren, has excited the utmost indignation among the true friends of the gallant Colonel. The grossest misrepresentation had been resorted to, in order to deceive the friends of Johnson. Sancho Panza Salisbary was made to play an important part in the game. It was an impolitic step on the part of the friends of Johnson, to invest this mercenary and visionary enthusiast with any power.

The New York Express gives the following account of the disgraceful state of society at Washington. We are inclined to believe, the picture considerably exaggerated, and highly colored. The recent quarrels and fights in Congress, however, are enough to induce us to believe that many of its members are better adapted for the arena of a dog show than for a seat in Congress. When such men as Gen. Dawson condescend to make arrangements for a street fight, as he offered to do, in the case of Mr. Welles, of Ohio, and Mr. Shriver, we need hardly look for a better state of things.

It is a great public calamity, a matter of profound regret and sorrow, that the Federal Capitol is in so small, and so little of a commercial city as Washington! Members of Congress there, without their wives, without the restraints and public opinion of a home, without occupation for their idle hours, or society sufficiently numerous and powerful, or fixed, to over-awe them, often lose all the responsibilities, we will not say of gentlemen, but of MEN. They roam about in Washington like wild beasts in the wilderness, homeless and houseless, with a rapacious hunger for excitement, and a ferocious enjoyment of it when it comes. They fall into the clutches of the police; they violate the ordinances of the city with impunity; they gamble from sunset to sunlight; they howl through the streets, reeking from the midnight revels of bawdy houses, and they do all this with impunity, for they govern the District of Columbia, and Washington, in a political sense, is theirs. The press, which in other places, would drag forth to light these violators of all law, and all the decencies of life, cannot do it in Washington; first because only a political press can exist there, commerce not to any extent existing; and next, because the bowie knife, or the pistol, or the fist, in the weapon of redress with the uncivilized bullies there. Now, were such things done in a city like this, were such unmitigated blackguardism to appear in public or such titled vice in private, the newspaper press would make the whole air ring, as the newsboys cried it—so that the ruffian would never dare again show his head in public; society would hoot him out, the populace would howl after him; a just public opinion would either terrify him into the decencies of life, or drive him out from all connection with men.

The misfortune is, that in Washington, for none of these things is a member of Congress held responsible. He cares for no law. No home feeling restrains him. No press and no public opinion come in to awe him."

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN has come out in a long address to his friends and supporters, giving his reasons for withdrawing his name from the Convention, which is to assemble at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. He allows his friends and constituents the privilege of acting as they please, but for himself he has no confidence either in Henry Clay or Martin Van Buren. He has no confidence, whatever, in a packed Convention. The vote of his State will, no doubt, be cast upon him, as it always has been when he desired it. No man rules with more despotic sway than Mr. Calhoun does in South Carolina. The following extract concludes his address:

"I, who upheld it (free trade) against monopoly and plunder, in the worst of times, and braved the onsets of Administration and Opposition, when backed but by a Single State—will not—cannot abandon the glorious cause now, when its banner waves in proud triumph over the metropolis of the commercial world. No, I shall maintain immovably the ground I have so long occupied, until I have witnessed its great and final victory, if it shall please the Disposer of Events to spare my life so long. It will be, indeed, a victory—the harbinger of a new brighter and higher civilization.

Much less, still, can I give my support to any candidate who shall give his aid or countenance to the agitation of abolition in Congress or elsewhere; or whose prominent and influential supporters shall. I doubt the sincerity of any man, who declares he is no abolitionist, whilst at the same time he aids or countenances the agitation of the question, he has no pretext what it may. If we have a right to our slaves, we have a right to hold them in peace and quiet. If the constitution guarantees the one, it guarantees the other; and if it forbids the one from being attacked, it equally forbids the other. Indeed the one stands to the other, as means to an end, and is so avowed by the abolitionists; and on the plainest principles of morals, if the end be prohibited, the means of effecting it also are. Of the two, I regard the deluded fanatic far less guilty and dangerous than he, who, for political or party purposes, aids or countenances him, in what he knows is intended to do that, which he acknowledges to be forbidden by the Constitution.

It is time that an end be put to this system of plunder and agitation. They have become more and more, as far as at least, as one portion of the Union is concerned. While the tariff takes from us the proceeds of our labor, abolition strikes at the labor itself. The one robs us of our income, while the other aims at destroying the source from which that income is derived. It is impossible for us to stand patiently much longer, under their double operation, without being impoverished and ruined.

JOHN C. CALHOUN."

NOT LONG FOR THIS WORLD.—Queen Victoria is said to be only 4 feet 8 inches in height. This, we should deem a scant pattern, for royalty. The Queen, it is said, appears much larger on horseback than while standing or walking, her body being proportionally longer than the rest of her royal person. Prince Albert, her husband, no doubt thought with the poet, that "Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long."

MISCELLANY.
Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

One outfitting house in London employs 3,000 persons, and makes and sells more than 20,000 dozen of shirts annually.

Out of every 100 children born in Manchester, 57 die before they reach five years of age—and in Liverpool 54!

The Hon. Colonel Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington, has become a preacher of the new sect, entitled the Plymouth Brethren.

Sir Charles Napier states that from two regiments, in which dogging had been tried in vain, intoxication was completely banished by subjecting every drunken soldier to fever treatment, i. e., blistering, and bread and water diet.

It is estimated that about 2000 persons in Missouri, are preparing to emigrate to Oregon Territory next spring.

Seven bears were killed the other day by a hunting party in the neighborhood of Vermillionville, La. One of them weighed 450 pounds.

A Fourier Association has been formed in Bradford county, in this State, under the auspices of the New Jerusalem Church. Five thousand dollars are subscribed, and 1500 acres of excellent land obtained. Operations are to be commenced in the spring.

HOMOEOPATHY IN PRUSSIA.—By a letter we learn that the King of Prussia has granted to Homoeopathic physicians, the right of dispensing medicines, which has hitherto, by a law of that Kingdom, been confined to Apothecaries alone.

A White Owl.—A Buffalo paper states that a white owl was recently captured at Black Rock, which measured six feet three inches from tip to tip of its extended wings.

New Counterfeits.
MECHANICS' BANK OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—5's spurious. Vignette, a female with child in her arms. On right end a female and book; on left end Washington. Does not in the least resemble the true notes. In the spurious, the title of the Bank is the "Mechanics' Bank," omitted "the city and county of Philadelphia."

MONSIEUR BANK, BROWNSVILLE, PA.—2's Relief issue. Engraving of the title of the bank very heavy and blurred. May be detected by the motto at the bottom of the coat of arms of the State, the word "Virtue" being imperfect. Color of paper, rose white.

MECHANICS' BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.—5's spurious. Vignette, Neptune in his car. On right end, steamboat, &c. On left denomination of the bill, Rawden, Wright & Hatch, Engrs.

DOYLESTOWN BANK, DOYLESTOWN, PA.—5's spurious. Vignette, female with a child, reapers, &c. On right end, female with book; and on left, Washington in a sitting posture.

10's, spurious. Vignette, Declaration of Independence. On right end, Pat Lyon at his forge; on left end, sailor holding the American flag. Bick. Rep.

Correspondence of the American.
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1844.
The legislature has been in session now one month, and with all the professions of reform but little business has thus far been transacted. In the Senate, on the 1st inst., a petition was presented asking an appropriation to avoid the Schuylkill inclined plane, and also one to give out the office of Collector of taxes to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Accounts, to which was referred Mr. Darsie's resolution on the subject, made report, directing the State Treasurer to demand from John B. Ertatton the re-payment of \$917,374 drawn last session, as a Senate account, when the work was alleged to have been done for the House, in the session of 1840. On second reading, Mr. Bailey moved to amend, by inserting in lieu of the above, that the State Treasurer be directed to demand from J. B. Ertatton \$917,374; from Hutter & Bigler \$1016,874; from Ross & Coplan \$678,304; from James S. Wallace \$1951,174; from Jos. Ehrenfried \$1118,184; from H. Montgomery \$570,50; from E. C. Williams & Co. \$57,914; from Ross & Patterson \$650,87; from McKinley & Lesure \$1271,524; from Hiecock & Cantine \$145,004.

On this, Mr. Pennington moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert "that the Committee on Reform and Retrenchment be instructed to report a bill authorizing suits to be brought against all such public printers and binders as may have wrongfully or erroneously received any sums of money for public printing and binding." This amendment, after some discussion, was adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

From this state of things, it can be readily seen, that the printers of Harrisburg, have heretofore looked upon the public Treasury as a kind of public crib, from which they had a right to help themselves to as much as they could get, without any regard for moral responsibility or accountability. A sad state of things truly, and one that requires the most rigorous and thorough reform. The present investigation cannot fail of being ultimately of great benefit.

Mr. Crabb read in place, a bill for the encouragement of the Manufacture of Iron by mineral coal. In the House a memorial was received, asking that some measures might be taken compelling the Tide Water Canal Company to receive their notes in part, for toll.

Mr. Pennington offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Auditor General to communicate to the Senate a statement of the number of taverns licensed in each of the counties of the Commonwealth, for the years 1839, '40, '41, '42, and '43, stating the number in each county in each year separately.

On a motion from Mr. Dickey, the committee on the militia system was required to make inquiry into the expediency of either repealing or modifying the militia laws, and that hereafter said money shall be drawn from the Treasury to support the system.

Mr. Cooper called up on second reading his resolutions proposing ways and means to pay the State debt. These Resolutions, after the declaration that the State faith should be sustained, propose that the public works and stocks should be sold; that the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress is recommended to urge a law for the issue of United States stocks to the amount of \$200,000,000, to be distributed among the States to pay their debts, the bonds so issued to be paid out of the proceeds of sales of public lands, or by additional duties on foreign goods, if the land fund should be insufficient.

On the 2d inst., in the Senate, a quantity of petitions were presented relative to tavern licenses; for the allotment of the printing to the lowest bidder; for measures to secure the payment of the public debt, &c. &c.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Elough, to authorize and direct the Canal Commission to close the outlet lock at Columbia, unless the Tide Water Canal Company will receive a portion of its tolls in the notes it has issued and paid to contractors and others.

The bill from the House to move the Seat of Justice of Columbia County, from Danville to Bloomsburg, passed Committee of the Whole, after some discussion and was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary System for amendment.

Mr. Quay called up the resolution to furnish each Senator and Member with two daily papers, and, after an hour had been talked away by the factious opposition of the quondam Reformers, it passed, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Coffin's resolutions, in favor of a sale of the State Works and Stocks, and also favoring W. C. Johnson's scheme for paying the debts of the State, were taken up in order, and Mr. Cooper resumed and finished his speech, commenced yesterday. Mr. Boal, of Lycoming, took the floor, and spoke at some length in favor of the project to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the lands to pay the debts of the states, a measure which he looked upon as independent of party considerations. He did not commit himself in regard to a sale of the State Works.

In the House, on the 5th, a very large amount of petitions were presented on almost every subject. Several were presented from different counties for a law to allow the people to vote on the subject of tavern licenses. Several for and one against abolishing capital punishment. Ten or more from citizens of the State, for a law to compel the Tide Water Canal Company to take their own notes for tolls. Several for the repeal or modification of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. Several for a sale of the public works, and the application of the proceeds to the liquidation of the state debt. One for a new county, out of parts of York and Lancaster, to be called "Penn." One for the repeal of the law to close inns and taverns on Sunday. One from Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, for a tax sufficient

to pay the interest on the State Debt. Two for a Bank at Schuylkill Haven, to be called the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County. One for the removal of the seat of Justice of said county to Pottsville.

A communication was received from the State Treasurer, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, informing the House that he had paid a warrant drawn by the Governor during the past year in favor of Wilson McCandles and Richard Biddle, for \$550, for professional services rendered the Canal Board.

Mr. Brackenridge, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to abolish capital punishment, which was made the order for Monday next.

Mr. Strauss reported a bill to authorize the citizens of Carbon county to vote for a site for the seat of Justice of said county.

There is a great rage this session for new counties, and half a dozen may be created. In the Senate there was an unusually large amount of petitions presented, nearly all the same as mentioned in the proceedings of the House. One was presented from Luzerne county, alleging that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is an onerous and dangerous monopoly, and praying for an investigation into the manner in which its business is conducted.

Mr. Crabb, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported an act to authorize the Canal Commissioners to purchase trucks for the transportation of section-boats on the State Railroads.

Mr. Champneys, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to the act of 6th April, 1839, relative to the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts, &c.

Mr. Farrelly read in place a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases. Mr. Mullin one relating to the Board of Revision.

Mr. Kibler introduced a preamble and resolution setting forth that the public debt amounts to upwards of \$10,000,000, and two years have elapsed without the payment of interest, and that as the taxable property of the State will not fall short in value of \$500,000,000, and it is believed that a fair and equal assessment of the debt upon the taxable property of our citizens would meet with a patriotic response. O. P. Q.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

This was petition day in the House. A number of petitions on private and local subjects were presented. Some petitions treating on abolition were rejected.

Mr. Boardley offered a petition from Oneida co., N. Y., praying the repeal of the law of 1793, for the arrest of fugitive slaves, which was objected to.

Mr. Adams presented a petition for the abolition of slave representation, pending which the House adjourned.

Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, presented, in the Senate, resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, for the immediate occupation of the Oregon Territory, "as early as we can, possibly if we must." He said the resolutions were passed almost unanimously.

The tariff subject was taken up. It is agreed that the debate should be continued, though, as Mr. Evans remarked, there is no prospect that the bill offered by Mr. McDuffie will become a law, or even come to a vote. Mr. E. spoke three hours and a half in defence of the protective system, and in reply to Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. E. contended that legislation might, contrary to Mr. McDuffie's doctrine, give such a direction to industry as to increase national wealth and to mitigate the evils of poverty by giving general employment to labor. The English navigation act was an example. Even Adam Smith had allowed that this act was the foundation of British commerce, and naval power. Before it, England was secondary to Holland as a commercial and naval power. The popular and noble old song, "The flag that braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," was not true to history. Only a century and a half before it was written, English commerce was shut up in her ports, and she could not show a flag on the ocean nor outside of her harbor, for fear of the intrepid Hollanders. The navigation act enabled England to rival and finally eclipse Holland.

The following are a portion of the remarks submitted to the Senate on Friday last by Mr. Benton, on the occasion of his seconding the resolutions proposed by Mr. Barrow as a testimony of respect to the memory of the late Senator Porter:

"I rise (said Mr. Benton) to second the motion which has been made to render the last honors of this Chamber to our deceased brother Senator, whose death has been so feelingly announced; and in doing so, I comply with an obligation of friendship, as well as conform with the usage of the Senate. I am the oldest personal friend which the illustrious deceased can have on this floor, and amongst the oldest which he can have in the United States. It is now, sir, more than the period of a generation—more than a third of a century—since the then emigrant Irish boy, Alexander Porter and myself met on the banks of the Cumberland river at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, when commenced a friendship which death only dissolved on his part. We belonged to a circle of young lawyers and students at law, who had the world before them, and nothing but their exertions to depend upon. First a clerk in his uncle's store, then a student at law, and always a lover of books, the young Porter was one of that circle, and it was the custom of all that belonged to it to spend their leisure hours in the delightful occupation of reading History, poetry, eulogium, biography, the ennobling speeches of the living and the dead, were our social recreation; and the youngest member of the circle was one of our favorite readers. He read well, because he comprehended clearly, felt strongly, remarked beautifully upon striking passages, and