

OREGON.

EXTRACT OF A SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

While we sit talking here about regiments of rifle-men, and regiments of infantry, and stock-ade forts, and sappers and miners, and pontoniers, Great Britain is arming her steam-vessels, equipping her frigates and line-of-battle ships, and sending troops over here to be ready.

Mr. WENTWORTH here moved that the rules be suspended to afford an opportunity for such a motion; but the motion was pronounced to be out of order.

Mr. ADAMS resumed. I feel myself scarcely authorized to hope that I should be successful should I make the motion. But for this I would have moved it on the first-day of the session. Because I have so profound a sense of the duty of adhering to treaties, I feel debarred from the least act of hostility, or even from meeting hostility manifested elsewhere, till notice shall have been given.

And it does not follow that, if we give notice, there must of necessity be war; nor does it even follow that we shall then take possession. It will only be saying to Great Britain: after negotiating about twenty years about this matter, we do not choose to negotiate any longer; we shall take possession of what is our own; and then, if to settle the question what is our own, you wish to negotiate, we will negotiate as well as you please.

La FAYETTE.—A writer in the New Haven Courier asserts, upon the authority of a lady who resided two years at La Grange, that General La Fayette died poor, notwithstanding the grant from Congress; and that the sale of his township of land in the South produced him little or nothing.

NEWSPAPERS.—In all England there are but nine daily papers published. They are all in London. The concentration of public support upon a number so small satisfactorily accounts for their excellence.

An ingenious work of art is exhibiting in Paris, representing, by means of sculpture in wood, that monarch of mountains, Mont Blanc, with its surrounding chain of glaciers.

A CONTENTIBLE TRICK.—The individual of this city, who paid to a clergyman, about ten miles from this city, a five dollar counterfeit bill, as a marriage fee, on Tuesday evening, 30th ult., will find it for his interest to correct his mistake. If not corrected, it will be taken for granted that passing counterfeit money is a part of his business, and he may expect a visit ere long from the constable.—Boston Journal.

ORIGINAL AND TRUE.—An editor out West has a journeyman printer, worth his weight in gold—a sort of rara avis, a quiz, a wit, a poet, an orator, a man who is up to everything under the sun.

The gentleman was a most valiant man when Texas was in question. But I shall draw no more comparisons as to what we witnessed then and what we see now; but this I will say, that I hope, if war shall come—which God forbid, and of which I entertain no fears at all—the whole country will have but one heart and one united hand.

The ten manufacturing companies of Lowell consume annually 12,000 tons of coal, 3,070 cords of wood, and 72,510 gallons of sperm and 19,000 of other oil. The capital invested in mechanical and manufacturing enterprises is \$12,000,000, and 1,450,100 yards of cloth per week or 75,808,000 per year are manufactured. The cotton worked up yearly is 61,000 bales. The printed calicoes annually amounts to 14,000,000 yards. The wages annually paid out is over \$1,500,000.

STRANGE.—The Montreal Herald says: "A day or two ago, one of a valuable pair of horses attempted to lick the other in a playful manner, when the latter seized its tongue and bit it out close to the roots."

A NEW THEORY OF ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Mr. Davenport, of Brandon, Vermont, who has for a number of years been distinguished for his close and deep investigations in physical science, has recently made an exhibition before a body of scientific men of an application which he has made of electro-magnetism to the propelling of machinery. By this agency, a trip-hammer is made to fly almost with the rapidity of lightning, and rotary and reciprocating engines work with admirable correctness.

In summing up the grand principles of galvanism and electro-magnetism, Mr. D. advances the hypothesis that the sun is a magnificent galvanic battery, and that the earth and all the planets may have originated from the sun, without diminishing the power or size of that great dispenser of light and heat.

Indeed, as says the editor of the "Voice," there can be but little doubt that the development of this principle is yet to astonish the world, and there is more than a shadow of possibility that, as a utilitarian philosopher, our humble Davenport may one day rank with Franklin. Who is prepared to say his theory of the planetary system is not correct? May he not only be a second Franklin, but an American Newton. Even should he advance no further, Vermont has much to be proud of in him.—Vergennes Vermont.

THE MORMONS.—The Jacksonville Journal says the Governor of Illinois has refused to permit the State militia to execute the warrants against the Twelve Elders, for counterfeiting U. S. coin, until demanded by the President of the United States. A writer in the St. Louis Reporter asserts that the Elders have been guilty of high treason against the United States, in entering into a league with the Indian tribes against this government, at the suggestion of English agents now in Nauvoo, and that their project of emigrating to California or Oregon was suggested by the British Government, to which they have bound themselves. He says there is abundant evidence to warrant the arrest and examination of The Twelve on a charge of high treason as well as counterfeiting. Instead of decreasing it appear that excitement is on the increase at the City of the Saints. As a great many families are divided upon the subject of going to Oregon, the Lord has endowed them (they say) with the privilege of casting off their legitimate wives, and taking others to themselves. Crime has, experience little or no abatement.

A meeting was held on the 8th inst., at Millinburg, Union county, in favor of constructing a rail road through Buffalo Valley, to connect the Eastern and Western routes, either through Danville or Sunbury. A committee was appointed to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation.

A meeting was held at Danville, in favor of giving the right of way to the New York and Erie rail road, through Pennsylvania.

RAIL ROAD TO PITTSBURG.—A convention has recently been held at Harrisburg, in favor of making a continuous road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. We can hardly believe the Legislature mad enough to grant a charter for a rival along the line of our public works. The idea that such a road would injure the trade of the Canal, is too absurd to be entertained, unless restricted wholly to the carrying of passengers. And if it is so restricted, what would it be worth? It would scarcely pay the cost of repairs. The fate of the Schuylkill Canal with its rival rail road, should serve as a sufficient warning to the tax payers of the state, who would have to make up the deficit of tolls which this road would abstract from our public works. The great object of our Philadelphia friends, should be the Lake trade. There is already a communication to Pittsburg. The Sunbury and Erie road would make the communication much nearer than any other route known or proposed. The grades on this route are lower than any other. Four-fifths of the grading will not exceed twenty feet to the mile, while a branch may be extended to Pittsburg with great advantage. This road would not interfere with our public works, but would benefit them. If our Harrisburg friends desire a connection, they could do no better than connect with the Susquehanna route.

Our Danville neighbors have got up a Literary Society, and are delivering lectures upon various subjects. The last lecture was delivered by a young gentleman upon the subject of beauty;—quite interesting, no doubt.

The Spirit of the Times of Philadelphia, strongly recommends E. Y. Bright, Esq., our member, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Bright possesses great practical experience, which would admirably qualify him for the office. We trust this section of Pennsylvania will not again be neglected.

The Daily Argus, published at Harrisburg, by Messrs. Hicokoe and Cantine, is a neat and well printed sheet, and deserves encouragement from all who are anxious to have the daily news of the proceedings of the Legislature. We hope the publishers will meet with the success they deserve.

DESPATCH.—The Governor's Message was received in Milton, on Thursday at about 12 o'clock M., and in less than two hours afterwards, our town subscribers were supplied with the Miltonian Extra, containing the Message entire. Can any of our contemporaries best this?—Miltonian.

The message was received in this place on the same day, about 9 o'clock A. M., and in less than two minutes afterwards, some of our town subscribers were supplied with an "extra" containing the message entire. This we call beating our contemporary considerably. We think our friends of the Miltonian have been rather slow in their movements. Our carrier could have distributed the whole batch, in twenty minutes after their arrival by mail.

TO CURE RHEUMATISM.—Dissolve half an ounce of saltpetre in a pint of brandy, and take a table spoonful every day. It is said by those who have tried the experiment to be a most excellent antidote for this painful complaint.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, January 17, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

At his Office No. 160. N. 2nd St. N. York. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

A few loads of pine and dry hickory wood are wanted on subscription, at this office. Grain of all kinds will also be received.

A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—Our readers will find another interesting letter from our Washington correspondent, in this week's paper. He speaks of rumors of British interference in our affairs with Mexico, which are no doubt true, as they are characteristic of British policy. There are also rumors that despatches have been received from Mr. Slidell, our minister to Mexico, who, it is said, was coldly received and insulted. The Washington Union, however, says that no despatches have been received by the government.

THE SMALL Pox has been spreading in some sections of the country. Below Selingsgrove there have been several cases. In Millinburg, Union county, we understand, ten or fifteen families have been infected with this scourge.

SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE FURNACE.—We have learned that the lessees of this FURNACE, Messrs Bryant and Wood, arrived at Shamokin a few days since, and are making active preparations to put the works into operation. We have no doubt, the business will be highly profitable, and will be of great advantage to our friends in Shamokin.

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NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—The Hon. J. Pollock has offered the following resolution, touching the establishment of a National Foundry in Northern Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of establishing a National Foundry, at or near the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna river, and report thereon as early as practicable.

There can be no better location for a national foundry. Iron ore, anthracite and bituminous coal and limestone, can be had here cheaper than at any other place in the Union. Besides, the means of communication by canal and rail road, will soon make it accessible at all seasons with the Atlantic cities.

In our haste last week, we neglected to mention the election of Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, and the inferior officers. The following is a list of officers elected:

Mr. Sherwood, of Tioga, was elected Speaker of the Senate. E. S. Goodrich was re-elected Clerk of the Senate, and J. Bigler assistant Clerk. J. Workman and E. O. Jackson, Transcribing Clerks. Joseph Hutchison, Sergeant-at-Arms. Lewis Frank, assistant. J. R. Templin, Door-keeper, and Henry Hipple assistant. B. F. Ebaugh, Messenger.

Mr. Patterson, the old Speaker, was re-elected by the House. William Jack, was elected Clerk. John R. Reed, Sergeant-at-Arms. Andrew Krouse was chosen Door-keeper. Jacob Keany, Messenger.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, one of the very best and most dignified and courteous journals published in the United States, has been enlarged, and makes its appearance in a new dress, of type, manufactured in that city. The founder may congratulate himself in making so handsome an appearance, in a sheet so highly respectable as the American.

The following are the resolutions on the Tariff, offered by Mr. Bright, in the Legislature. They embody precisely what all the leading democrats, and in fact, nearly the whole people of Pennsylvania contended for, during the late campaign. That they contain the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the people of this county, and a large majority of the people of the State, there can be no doubt, there can be no mistake. Why the House refused to take them up, we cannot divine. We presume, however, they will be speedily acted on when again called up. Our members certainly are not afraid to speak in favor of the interests of the State, when backed by the people.

WHEREAS, Many of our citizens have been induced by the passage of the act of Congress of eighteen hundred and forty-two on the subject of the tariff, to make investments in manufacturing establishments, and to enter largely into various branches of business, in full faith and confidence that said act would not be altered or repealed.

And whereas, We view with the most serious apprehensions any attempt to reduce the duties imposed upon such articles of foreign manufacture or production as may compete with similar articles of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, shewing fully satisfied that any such reduction would be wholly at variance with and diametrically opposed to the best interests of this nation.

And whereas, It must be apparent to all, that under the benign and healthful influence of the tariff of eighteen hundred and forty-two, which has afforded fair and equal protection to all the different interests of the Union, our country is now in a more prosperous and flourishing condition than it has been for years, our honest and industrious poor, for they are the toiling millions of this great republican government, have been afforded constant and steady employment; our business men have been enabled to extricate themselves from the difficulties and embarrassments which overwhelmed them in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven and eight; confidence in the monetary affairs has been almost entirely restored, and business of every kind greatly revived. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the people of Pennsylvania cannot consent to an abandonment of the protective system.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested, to oppose the passage of any bill which has for its object any reduction or alteration whatever in the recent tariff, as established by the provisions of the act of Congress passed on the thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions, with the yeas and nays attached, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with request to lay the same before the respective bodies of which they are members.

Correspondence of the Phil. Ledger. HARRISBURG, January 10. A number of delegates are already in town to attend the Railroad Convention on Monday next. It will be a large convention, and it is quite probable that a majority of the counties of the State will be represented.

Mr. Magehan presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in Cambria county, in favor of a continuous rail road from Philadelphia, by way of Harrisburg, to Pittsburg; in favor of granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to construct their works to Pittsburg, &c.

Mr. Gwinn, from a select committee on the subject, reported a bill to erect a new county out of parts of Huntingdon and Bedford, to be called "Blair."

Mr. Emen read in place a supplement to the several acts relating to the organization of the militia. [This bill is nearly the same as that passed by the Senate last winter, directing a new mode for making the jurors' lists—the selection of the names put in the wheels to be superintended by the sheriff and two judges, one of the District Court and one of the Court of Common Pleas.]

The Tariff.—Mr. Bright moved to take up the joint resolutions offered by him some days since on the subject of the tariff.

Objections being made, the yeas and nays were asked, and were 41 to 55.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American. NUMBER III.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1846.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was appropriately honored in this city. On the 8th, several splendid balls came off. They were well attended. The President and his cabinet were among the guests at one of them. The anniversary of this day, ever memorable in the annals of our history, deserves an appropriate observance by the American people upon its recurrence. The distinguished patriot, the hero of this battle, now gone to rest, and whose name is inseparably connected with American history, must ever be cherished with fond remembrance at the recurrence of this anniversary. An incident occurred at one of the balls, that seems worthy of a passing notice here. When all were at the highest of enjoyment—when everything, apparently, seemed to be passing off in the greatest *relax* that could possibly be desired by the many fascinating eyes present, some one had the courage to ask a lady,

"Some what large and languishing and lazy, But of a beauty that would almost drive one crazy."

to withdraw, as her presence, on account of some alleged misconduct, was offensive to some of the "modern refined." This may seem rather indecorous. It was, however, I believe, the only incident that occurred, which seemed to mar the pleasures of the evening for a moment.

However great the attractions may be to draw people to the metropolis of the nation,—and fat offices are, indeed, very attractive—no amusements, with the exception of "Yankee Hill," the great delineator of the yankee character, who can occasionally make one's ribs ache with laughing, have yet made their appearance. But, when the vocalist, the humorist, the tragedian, or even the "wandering jew," with a huge "bundle on his back," make their entrance into this city, the rising of prices, with them, must follow as a necessary consequence. This some attribute to the willingness of that portion of people, termed "aristocratic," to pay any prices that may be asked, for the purpose of excluding the "lower orders," who they know are not able to pay enormous prices.

Park Benjamin, the former editor of the New York World, now publisher of a new paper, called the "Western Continent," at Baltimore, handles the first volume of Charles J. Ingersoll's history of the late war, pretty severely. He ridicules, apparently with some justice, the use of such terms as "immense dictator"—"immense emperor," when making allusion to Napoleon.

A day since I fortunately stumbled upon Old Northumberland's ex-Senator, Hon. J. C. Horton, with whom I had a chat upon the politics of your county. He thinks that Northumberland is sound to the core, and confidently hopes for the redemption of the 13th district at the next congressional election. Although Mr. Pollock makes a good representative, still there are other persons, in the democratic party, of the 13th district, who would represent it with equally as much ability and a great deal more satisfaction to the party, in the predominancy.

Office seekers (not supposing, for a moment, that Gen. Horton is one of them), are more numerous here, than some persons imagine. It does not take a person of great discernment, to discover these modern patriots from the rest of the human race. They have such a similarity of expression, which is so indelibly stamped upon their countenances that "one glance" is sufficient. Some of them, however, after being disappointed in their expectations, like true philosophers, soliloquize in this manner:—"Life after all is a humbug. It doesn't perform what it promises—it holds out to us false inducements—cheats us at least of half that expectation offers us, and not unfrequently plucks every beautiful feather from the bird of hope." A reform, no doubt, relative to the appointment of officers will be made this session. A bill was introduced in the House for the more equal distribution of the offices among the states. The justice and the necessity of such a measure as this, has long been manifest.

It is the general opinion here, that the discussion upon the Oregon question will continue for some time. It affords an excellent opportunity to the new members, to give the country some evidence of their great oratorical powers. Some of them seem to profit by the advantage, if we are to judge by the length of their speeches. All are determined to be heard, let the consequences be what they may, and if any attempt were made to silence some of the enthusiasts on this question, who seem to have the "right spirit," I candidly believe that they would almost be led to exclaim:

"Let heaven, and men, and devils; let them all, All, all, cry shame against me, yet I'll speak."

The resolution introduced by the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, for giving Great Britain notice of our discontinuance of the joint occupancy, it is thought, will pass the House. But a very prevalent opinion, also existing just now, that nothing definite will be done on this question until the arrival of the next steamer, which, undoubtedly, will contain filth of the British press, filled with foam and fury, signifying nothing." Nothing less can be expected from a nation like Great Britain. It is a characteristic trait in the English character to indulge to a great extent, in "windy aspirations of forced breath." If immediate notice was given, and our laws were extended over the whole of Oregon, I believe, with J. Q. Adams, no war would ensue. Some of the Southern members, you will perceive, have come out in opposition to immediate notice. This may render the passage of the resolution in the Senate uncertain, when it is brought up before that body. However decided the stand may be of the House, in favor of the notice and our title to the whole of Oregon, some entertain the opin-

ion, and indeed it is gaining ground, that the 49th degree will yet be the boundary line between the two governments. Time will show.

The discussion and excitement on this question, has been carried to such a pitch, that jesting has taken the place of sincerity, with some. Mr. McConnell, a member from Alabama, introduced several resolutions for the incorporation of Ireland, into the Union, if it should be the desire of that "down trodden" people. With persons who are familiar with the character of this man, such a course will make no impression. But this is not the case with persons at a distance. Jest must be well-timed to be tolerated by a national assembly. He must have an "idle brain" who chooses such a critical period of our national history for jesting, and is an unworthy representative of an intelligent people: They were hooted down; this doom they justly deserved.

The same member, Mr. McConnell, gave notice a few days since, that he would offer a bill for the reduction of the present tariff. It is just such spirit as this same McConnell, that must be perpetually "slashing and cutting" away at measures that are beneficial to our country's interests. That there will be repeated efforts during the session, to make a reduction in the tariff, is a settled point. With what success those efforts will be crowned, no one knows. This McConnell is the same gentleman, who said that "his constituents might go to hell and he would go to harness making."

The nomination of Judge Woodward to the supreme Bench, has not yet been acted upon by the Senate. His nomination may, and may not be confirmed. It depends upon circumstances. His political sins, some say, are of too great a magnitude to be swallowed with complacency. Certain it is, the delay has not been without some cause. Remonstrances, I have been told, have also been made against some of the Philadelphia nominations, and perhaps, with some justice. The interior of Pennsylvania, no doubt, have some faint remembrance with what indifference their claims to a few of the offices were treated by the head of the Custom House in Philadelphia. The hesitancy upon the part of the Senate, to confirm some of these nominations, may serve to teach your Philadelphia friends, hereafter, "to render justice to whom justice is due."

A despatched messenger, from Mexico, by Mr. Slidell, arrived here on Sunday evening last, bringing news from that government, the purport of which is not yet known by those not having a "peep behind the curtain." The probability is that he brings intelligence that a treaty, the object of the mission, will not be made. The news, too, received from Mexico, previous, is not very flattering, and may have some effect upon the Oregon question. Gen. Paredes, at the head of a revolution, it is thought, will be the cause of a complete overthrow of the present Mexican Government. Rumor says that he demands war to be declared against the U. States. Should this rumor prove true, and there is some appearance of truth in it, a determined and decisive stand should be taken by Congress. Time will prove whether the duplicity of Great Britain has not been at work here, to effect some desired end.

THE FOLLOWING scene took place at Washington, in relation to a gentleman of privilege: Mr. Hudson rose to a privileged question in relation to the letter of Mr. John P. Heiss, which appeared in the Union of Thursday, in relation to the public printing. Mr. Hudson sent the letter to the Clerk, and had it read, and then, with calmness and dignity, replied to the imputation in that letter.

He was several times called to order roughly by Mr. McConnell, of Alabama. Mr. Hudson proposed no action, and left it with the House to say when an officer of the House accused a member, as did Mr. Heiss in his letter, of falsehood. Mr. G. Davis offered a resolution to dismiss Mr. John P. Heiss, as one of the printers of the House, for the indignity offered it in his letter. This proposition caused a good deal of excitement. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, defended Mr. Heiss. Calls to order were made, and the Chair had to state the case. Mr. G. Davis then commenced speaking. Mr. McConnell here became boisterous, and said if Mr. D. volunteered for M. Hudson it was a dirty business, and in dirty hands. The Chair called loudly to order. Mr. Davis asked pardon of the Chair for the rudeness into which he had been in the excitement of the moment led. Great confusion here arose in the House—many members rose to speak at the same time. The Chair, on being appealed to, decided this to be a privileged question. The decision was appealed from, and the Chair was sustained, by yeas and noes, by a large majority. Mr. Bayly then rose, and said he defended the printers because they had no seats in the House to reply to remarks injurious to them, that might be made by members.

The furnace of Gov. Porter at Harrisburg, paid during the past season \$10,000 for tolls on its coal and iron transported on the canal. There have been erected in the State of Pennsylvania, within the last two years, thirty-two anthracite furnaces.

A RICH CHURCH.—The property held by the Trinity Church in New York city is estimated to be worth one hundred millions of dollars. Real estate, \$80,000,000; other Property, \$20,000,000.

SHAD where caught in the Savannah River on the 19th ult, the first of the season.