CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—A number of memorials and petitions were presented.

Among them was one by Mr. CORWIN from the Friends' Association of Spring Garden, Philadelphia county, in opposition to the war, and asking that it might be terminated.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition from Ohio on the same subject.

Dixon H. Lewis appeared, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

After some unimportant business, the Senate resumed the special order of the day, being the ten regiment bill.

Mr. HALE then made some remarks in which he denounced the course of the administration in relation to the Mexican war, and said he was opposed to sending men or money, to carry on the war. He would rather vote to recall the armies.—He feared the extension of slavery, and by voting the means, it authorized the President to do what he pleased. He said that patriotism yields to policy, and that men would vote in favor of war because they believed it to be popular, even if it were against their own judgement. Mr. H. having concluded, the bill was postponed.

REVEREND JOHNSON gave notice that he would reply to the speech of Mr. HALE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The Speaker called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and the Rev. R. Gurley officiated in prayer.

After some unimportant business, the House resumed the special order of the day, which was Mr. BOYD'S resolution for restoring the Southern mail to the original contractors.

This gave rise to a warm debate, which was continued to the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton presented petitions from citizens of Delaware, of the Friends in New York, Vermont, Michigan, &c., asking for the adoption of measures to further promote the cause of peace.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting half-pay for life to the surviving officers of the volunteers killed in Mexico, pursuants to the recommendation in the President's message. The bill was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mr. HANNEGAN submitted resolutions declaring that no treaty of peace can be made with Mexico, having regard to the best interests of the U. States, which does not establish as a boundary, a line most suited to a military defence. That in no contingency can the U. States consent to the establishment of a monarchical government in Mexico, by the intervention of some European power, and that it may become necessary and proper for us to hold Mexico as a territorial appendage. He gave notice that he would call up the resolutions this day two weeks.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill, and Reverdy Johnson made a considerable length.—He laid down four propositions, which he intended to discuss. 1st. whether the war was honorable in its commencement and just and dishonorable. 2d. whether it had heretofore been properly prosecuted. 3d. in what manner it should hereafter be prosecuted. 4th. what are the just and honorable objects for which the war should be prosecuted.

He only went through the consideration of his first proposition, and drawing a distinction between the country and the President, came to the conclusion that the war was just and honorable on the part of this country in consequence of the wrongs received from Mexico, but that the President had unconstitutionally and rashly brought it on, and therefore he was responsible to the people for its cost, both in blood and treasure. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The first business in order was the report from the committee of the whole on the resolution renewing the northern mail arrangement between Lexington and Richmond.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the second amendment, providing that nothing shall be construed as requiring any increase of the expenditures of the Post Office Department, which had was adopted—yeas 101, nays 91.

The resolution as amended was then rejected, without a division.

On motion of Mr. VENTOR, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the state of the Union, Jos. R. INGERSOLL in the Chair, on the reference of the President's message to the appropriate committee.

Mr. MCLERNAND addressed the Committee in a defence of the general measures of the Administration.

Mr. STANTON followed, speaking chiefly in relation to the Mexican war, the late Veto message, and dissenting therefrom, though he would support the war and the appropriations for its prosecution.

Mr STEWART, of Pennsylvania, then obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

JOHN Q. ADAMS offered a resolution granting the use of the Hall on the evening of the 20th inst. to the Colonization Society. Objection being made, Mr. Wentworth moved a suspension of the rules, which was carried—114, nays 28—and the resolution adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Mr. ASHLEY, on leave, introduced a bill to alter and amend the judicial system of the U. States. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The resolution of Mr. MASON, to restore the editors of the Union to the same privileges enjoyed by other ex-printers of the Senate, came up in order, and after a few words of explanation, was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order, and the ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON resumed his remarks, and took up the subject of the prosecution of the war. He denounced the manner in which the war had been conducted by the administration—affirmed that it had never yet been vigorously prosecuted save on paper, and that if the President had promptly used the means at his disposal in sending an imposing and powerful force to Mexico, we should have been in possession of her Capital without the shedding of a drop of blood. The President had just now waked up from his delusion, and asked for more men and more money for the prosecution of the war.

In regard to the various modes suggested for the further prosecution of the war, he goes in favor of carrying it into the heart of Mexico, if the object was just and honorable. But if the object was to subvert the Mexican, and destroy her nationality, then he would not vote the first dollar towards it.

Mr. Johnson believed that the people of this country did not want territory beyond the Rio Grande, and that they would be satisfied with a treaty giving that river to us for a boundary. For such an object, he was willing to prosecute the war.

Mr. Johnson then stated, at some length, his reasons for preferring regulars to volunteers, as the force to be employed.

Mr. Johnson denounced severely the lines thrown out from the pulpit, and the tone of society so far, from a patriot in Baltimore, that it was our mission from God to overthrow the religious institutions of Mexico.

After some incidental debate respecting the increased force proposed, Mr. CLAYTON commenced a speech in opposition to the bill, declaring that he was opposed to the acquisition of any territory in Mexico or elsewhere by conquest or robbery.—Without concluding the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. VENTOR, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole (J. R. INGERSOLL in the chair) and took up the Pension of Mr. Walker.

Mr. A. STEWART took the floor and addressed the committee for an hour in reply to the compliments paid yesterday to Mr. Polk, as the model President, and in review and denunciation of Mr. Walker's last Treasury report.

Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina, followed in defence of the President's conduct in vetoing the River and Harbor bill, and prosecuting the war.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, next obtained the floor, and spoke at length, mainly against the veto message of the President.

After him, Mr. LINCOLN, of Illinois, took the floor, when, on motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—Mr. HALE presented the memorial of upwards of 2900 ministers and laymen of the Unitarian denomination for the adoption of peaceful measures for the termination of the War.

Mr. DICKINSON addressed the Senate in favor of his resolutions and the Veto resolutions. He was followed by Mr. YULEE to the same effect.

Mr. HALE gave notice that he intends to introduce, at the proper time, the Wilmot Proviso. After which

Mr. CLAYTON rose and made remarks in opposition to the Ten Regiment Bill. He deemed the contemplated increase of force unnecessary, inasmuch as it was contributed in view the conquest and subjugation of Mexico. Much had been said about "Indemnity for the Past" mean "*one-half of Mexico*, and "Security for the Future" means the other half of Mexico. Glancing over the conclusion of his speech, referred in strong terms to the admission of Texas into the Union by the President.

Mr. TAZEWELL has the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The House was taken up principally engaged in debating the President's Message. Mr. LINCOLN, of Illinois, spoke at length in opposition to the President's views of the war. Mr. JARNIGON, of Missouri, has the floor for to-morrow.

Mr. HILLIARD, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported in favor of a Mission to Rome.

STATE FINANCES.

Abstract of the receipts and payments at the State Treasury, for the fiscal year 1847, with an estimate of the probable receipts and payments, submitted to the Legislature by Governor Shunk.]

	Receipts in 1847.	Estimate '48.
Lands,	$18,253 06	$16,000 00
Collateral commissions,	21,292 04	21,000 00
Auction duties,	53,831 66	65,000 00
Tax on bank divid's,	124,000 00	125,000 00
" corpor'n stocks,	196,355 56	120,000 00
" real and personal,	1,380,781 19	1,460,000 00
Tavern licenses,	34,952 12	40,000 00
Retailers' licenses,	2,291 64	2,000 00
Brokers' "	5,396 21	6,000 00
Auctioneers' "	14,000 00	14,000 00
Theatre and circus "	950 00	1,000 00
Hospitals' licens.	400 00	400 00
Militia fines,	11,000 37	15,000 00
Tax on writs, &c.	47,164 67	50,000 00
Tax on estates,	72,811 58	50,000 00
Collat. inherit'ce tax,	48,748 55	50,000 00
Coastal & inl. tolls,	1,140,000 00	1,100,000 00
Canal tolls, &c.	5,016 57	5,000 00
Tax on salaries of laws,	2,000 00	2,000 00
Tax on loans,	118,917 90	120,000 00
Loans,	230,069 89	
Dividends on surplus & bridge stocks,	1,076 79	1,000 00
Revenue sales,	11,281 35	
Accrued interest,	2,043 50	2,500 00
Premiums,	1,000 00	
Exchange,		3,500 00
Fees of public offices,	1,357 41	1,500 00
Certifications,	6,279 16	6,000 00
	$3,977,055 58	$3,921,900 00
Balance in Treas. Dec. 1, '46 & '47,	$64,078 70	600,000 65
	$4,261,704 59	$4,521,790 65

Abstract of the payments at the State Treasury, for the fiscal year 1847, with an estimate of the same for the year 1848.

	Payments in 1847.	Estimate for '48.
Public improvem's,	$690,375 95	$779,500 00
Interest of gov'nment debt,	1,112,000 00	1,120,000 00
Militia expenses,	25,837 72	20,000 00
Pensions & gratuities,	18,150 00	18,000 00
Charitable institutions,	29,000 00	30,000 00
Common Schools,	100,004 05	200,000 00
Interest on loans,	2,002,516 41	2,050,000 00
Guaranty of interest,	30,000 00	30,000 00
Domestic cred'ors, int.	5,182 51	5,000 00
Deficiencies of revenue,	100,000 00	100,000 00
Dam'es on pub. works,	12,667 21	10,000 00
Revenue commission's,	99 20	2,000 00
Tax on bank divid'ds,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Eastern reservoir,	15,515 57	1,000 00
Dunlevie's, Wolf falls,	15,556 80	3,000 00
Penitentiary,	14,915 00	15,000 00
State Library,	1,000 00	1,000 00
House of Refuge,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Covering fugitives,	657 57	
Escheats,	35 00	1,000 00
Nicholson lands,	1,751 54	
Interest of state tax,	46,283 57	40,000 00
Philadelphia riots,	61 10	
Miscellaneous,	5,392 18	4,000 00
	$3,640,813 74	$2,576,200 00
Balance in Treas. Dec. 1, '47 & '48,	620,890 85	1,945,600 65
	$4,261,704 59	$4,521,790 65

The Locofocos, through the President, brought on the war with Mexico. By bringing on the war, they have caused thousands and thousands of our citizens to be slaughtered. They defeated and have condemned the efforts of the Whigs of the last Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the Irish famine, and now they are relying upon the famine to keep up the prices of produce. So they are emphatically *the sect, pestilence, and famine party.—Louisville Journal.*

JOHN B. WELLER, formerly member of Congress, and more recently Colonel of one of Ohio regiments, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State. The nominee made himself conspicuous some years since for a brutal attack on a Baltimore editor, while WILLIAM W. PAYNE stood over him to prevent any one from interfering.

☞ The New York House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 108 to 4, adopted the Wilmot Proviso.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday evening, Jan. 14, 1848.

CITY AGENCY.—V. B PALMER, Esq. at the corner of Chestnut & Third street, *Philadelphia*, 160 Nassau street *New York*, and South east corner of Baltimore and Calvert street, *Baltimore*, and E. W. CARR, Exchange Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock sts and 140 N. Fourth st. Philadelphia are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "Star" and collecting and receipting for the same.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

☞ Will be taken at this Office, if early application be made. The applicant must be possessed of correct habits, and from 14 to 17 years of age.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. BAUGER of the Senate, for copies of the Message, Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and Auditor General's Report. From the latter we extract the following, for report of the Secretary has not been made to the State Treasury by Officers, Corporations, &c. in this county:

Bank of Gettysburg, tax on Divid-ends,	$297 32	
" Corporation Stock,	165 81	
Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road,	40 56	
York and Gettysburg do.	55 70	
D. M'Conaughy, Esq. County Treasurer, tax on real & personal estate,	13,006 88	
Do. Tavern Licenses,	856 32	
Do. Retailer's "	613 71	
Do. Brokers' "	83 33	
Do. Pamphlet Laws,	8 00	
Do. Militia Fines,	79 33	
A. A. Lavin, Esq. Prothonotary, tax on Writs,	196 15	
Geo. Arnold, Esq. former do.	416 20	
R. Cobean, Esq. Reg. & Rec.	140 32	
" " Clerk of Orphans' Ct.	119 25	
M. C. Clarkson, Superintendent of Gettysburg Railroad,	200 91	

The following items were drawn from the State Treasury by officers, &c., in Adams county, during the year:

By D. M'Conaughy, Esq., Treasurer, abstement on State tax,	$621 00	
Do. for Tavern Licenses,	160 00	
Do. for Common Schools,	3,631 00	
S. S. Hall, Brigade Inspector, entry,	312 00	
Do. do. service,	463 00	
Bank of Gettysburg, interest on loan,	190 87	
" " Dividends,	1,800 00	
	$8,178 87	

TOWN HALL.—The citizens of Hagerstown have determined to put up a hall for literary, society and other purposes, at an expense of $6,000. They estimate the annual revenue at $252, or 9 per cent. Cannot something of the same kind be accomplished in Gettysburg? We are certainly early in want of such a building. A suitable one could readily be put up, to answer every purpose, for half the above amount, and be made to yield an equally good revenue. The means, too, are within our reach—and that is necessary to the work.

☞ The Ten Regiment Bill is still under discussion in the U. S. Senate. Messrs. Cass, Hale, Reverdy Johnson, and J. M. Clayton, have already spoken; others will follow among them Mr. Calhoun.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—On Friday last his Honor, Judge IRVIN, in a case involving the legality of an element made with the powder, published it was under the influence of Liquor, decided that it was competent for the court, at the time of the enlistment, should be entirely sober."

☞ The "Union Star," New Berlin, Pa., has passed into the hands of Messrs. D. W. Woods and Jno. R. HAYES, the former proprietor was for a few years, a resident of Gettysburg, having been admitted to the Bar at this place last April. He is a gentleman of fine attainments, a ready writer, and a high-minded Democrat. We cordially welcome him into the *corps editorial*, and tender the new firm the right of fellowship.

☞ The Philadelphia "Daily News" now comes regularly through on the day of its publication. It is a first rate newspaper—thoroughly Whig in its tone, and should be liberally patronized by every Whig who wants a good and cheap city paper.

☞ Mr. CLAY is to preside at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, in Washington, on the 18th inst.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The officers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society have published the following circular, which is worthy the attention of the friends of humanity. The recent movements in the Republic of Liberia furnish a triumphant answer to the opponents of the Scheme, and unerringly put, "What has Colonization done?" What it has done is now a matter of history. What it can do, will appear from the subjoined circular:

COLONIZATION OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15th, 1847.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society solicits the aid of the humane, in effecting the liberation of a large number of slaves, whose freedom is conditional on their going to Liberia at an early day. Fifty dollars is the estimated expense of colonizing an individual, while benevolent planters sacrifice ten-fold that sum in the gratuitous emancipation of each slave. Among those now offered to the Society, there are seventy in Virginia, thirty in Louisiana, and several hundreds in other States, including a number of intelligent colored persons in our immediate vicinity, whose services would be very useful to the new republic. A part of these poor people will lose their freedom, if not colonized next month.—Our ship will be ready to receive them. The operation of the benevolent; especially when so small a sum as fifty dollars will confer freedom and a freehold on the land of his fathers, on a fellow creature.

...Such churches as have delayed their annual collections, will here find strong claims upon their sympathies.

Donations will be gratefully received by our Treasurer, P. T. JONES, Esq., No. 85 South Front Street, or at the Office, Walnut Street, opposite Washington square.

ELIZEE CESSOY,
Cor. Secretary.

"TRIUMPH OF CHLOROFORM.—We learn that Dr. GERRAHY, assisted by several distinguished members of the profession, removed a cancer occupying one entire breast, from a woman residing in this city, and who was subjected to the inhalation of chloroform. During the operation she manifested no sensibility, and business stated that she did not pain, except a little twinge towards the close of the operation, when the effect of the chloroform began to subside. It was immediately re-administered, and complete insensibility restored."—*Philadelphia North American.*

☞ A friend has permitted us to use several extracts from a letter from Dr. GERRAHY, in regard to the operation referred to in the above paragraph. Although we are blanded for publication by the writer, it will be pursued with interest.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1848.

Messrs. Fatz & Co., Chemists, have commenced the manufacture of Chloroform. They had supplied me with the article, for the operation which I performed on Wednesday morning last, but unpaid in time. "I used the Ether with the usual happy results. The operation consisted of the removal of a cancer from the breast of the lower jaw, from wisdom tooth of right to the first grinder of left side. A single administration of the ether was sufficient for the purpose, and I had the patient turned upon her stomach, to allow the surgeon, the use of the ligature to structure, re-adjusting chemis, soft parts of chin and lips—required a few inhalations. The patient the instantly fell into deep well, and removed a few of the needles.

I received the "new lethion" that same day, and have administered it to five individuals for surgical purposes. Insensibility was produced in every case—none of them suffering pain during the performance of the operations. My experience with the Chloroform, is of course, so recent, that I cannot but my observations in these cases, calculated to information obtained from the medical circles of this city, authorise me in sending you the following, as my present conclusions on the subject:

1. The quantity necessary to render a patient insensible is from one to four drachms.

2. The action of the Chloroform is more prompt than the ether, requiring from one to three minutes inhalation being sufficient, whereas Ether requires twice this time.

3. It is more agreeable than Ether, does not irritate the lungs or produce the cough that is invariably present in the commencement of ethereal inhalations.

4. It may be inhaled from a sponge or handkerchief, but can be best administered by your instrument for ether.

5. Although the action of Chloroform is more complete, there being profound coma, yet the insensibility to pain, and paralysis of the muscles, appears to be more complete than which I have generally produced by Ether.

6. The most essential difference appears to me to be this—Chloroform does not exhibiate so much of the stimulant, it is rather sedative, while Ether operates as a temporary stimulus.

7. The all important question, whether it is safe to use Ether, in all cases, remains to be solved. It is certainly a much more powerful agent than Ether, and consequently requires more care in its use, and its properties become more fully unfolded by additional experience.

8. The Chloroform provided it is found to be equally safe, is greatly to be preferred in all operations of a delicate nature, involving important organs, in which quiescence is desirable. In case of operation upon the eye, to-day, the patient being under the influence of Chloroform, I was perfectly impressed with his.

9. Ether and Chloroform act, in all probability, both be used, some preferring the one and others the other, and each may be profitably adopted to peculiar circumstances!

10. Benefits quite it important as suspension of sensibility are *endemic* by the discovery of these lethems—1. Prizes will now submit to operations who otherwise would utterly refuse, at least, until too late to profit them. I believe that two of my cases had been delayed from that fact, had it not been for lacon. 2. The absence of pain, and unconsciousness, prevent the constitutional shock usually produced by the mental and mental dread. I have not yet seen a single case of collapse or faint, during or after operations, where lethems were used. 3. Surgeons have hesitate to prefer operations which may be merely palliative.

I removed to-day amoursous cancerous breast, involving the glands of the axilla and a large portion of the pectoralis ajor muscle, which I would not have been justifiable doing, provided the usual amount of suffering could not be prevented. Chloroform is the agent. Although the patient had previously, and still suffered intense pain, and was in constant and imminent danger of sinking in consequence of bleeding from the ulcerating surface, she enjoyed a happy consciousness during the operation, and is entirely relieved of her severe pain and dangerous symptoms, and is now convalescent. The worst result will be a return of the disease in six moon or a year; on the other hand she may be force free from it.

The cases of Dr Jackson, however, still is to endeavor to dispense with operations—to cure, if possible, by other means. But when all else has failed, it is delightful to know that we possess a big hitherto insuppertable from operations can be entirely prevented, and the other benefits partly enumerated above maybe had.

D. GILBERT.

HENRY CLAY.—Ex. Clay reached Washington city on Monday last, having spent a few days in Baltimore, within friend, Hon. CRITTENDEN, Governor. Dans his way in the city he was waited on large masses of his political and personal friends, anxious once more to grasp the hand of honest Statesman. The deputation of Washington, an immense concourse of people assembled near depot, and, as the cars moved off, made the skies ring with the hoz acclamations of joy.

At Washington city several hundred citizens were assembled at the post, awaiting the arrival of the cars, and, at the moment of Mr. Clay's appearance, a shout, fled him with enthusiastic cheers, and conducted to the Hotel, at which he had determined to it up.

The Baltimore Sun says an incident, illustrative of the singular insighold which Mr. Clay has secured upon the hetions of his friends—On taking his seat in a car, at Baltimore, a line was formed, and man hundred passed through the cars, grasping himy the hand, and exchanging a hasty word of lutation. An old gentleman, whose very aspect seemed to bear him the eyes as he seized the and of his distinguished political friend, retaing his grasp, remarked:—*"God bless you Mr. Cly, I have voted for you three times, and am ready vote so again—better times will come soon—God bless you."* A tear glistened in the eye of each, and Ex. Clay responded: "thank you, my dear sir, that you." in a manner which clearly indicated that kiwords came direct from his heart.

THE NATIONAL INVENTION.—What, ever may be the result of the deliberations of the Whig National Convention, there can be no question, at all events, in reference to the candidate for the next Presidency. A conviction long entertained, that the Whigs this Commonwealth are almost unanimously favor of Gen. SCOTT receive a daily confirmation in the proceedings of numerous meetings and conventions, which are constantly reaching us.—*Inter Whig.*

LEGISLATIVE.

The Whig caucus candidates for Senate officers were all elected on first ballot—the Locos carrying the House offices in the same way. The officers are as follows:

SENATE.—Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset, Clerk; John B. Sullivan, of Butler, Assistant do.; Jacob H. Desmond, of Philadelphia, and J. H. M'Cauley, of Franklin, Transcribing Clerks; Wm. Eastburn, of Monroe, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Wm. P. Brady, of Clinton, Assistant.

HOUSE.—Wm. Jack, of Westmoreland, Clerk; J. S. Ficking, of Lancaster, Assistant Clerk; A. S. Brewster, and J. Zeigenfuss, Transcribing Clerks; Daniel M'Cleary, of Philadelphia, Sergeant-at-arms; and Emanuel Ziegler, of Gettysburg, Doorkeeper.

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At Washington city several hundred citizens were assembled at the post, awaiting the arrival of the cars, and, at the moment of Mr. Clay's appearance, a shout, fled him with enthusiastic cheers, and conducted to the Hotel, at which he had determined to it up.

The Baltimore Sun says an incident, illustrative of the singular insighold which Mr. Clay has secured upon the hetions of his friends—On taking his seat in a car, at Baltimore, a line was formed, and man hundred passed through the cars, grasping himy the hand, and exchanging a hasty word of lutation. An old gentleman, whose very aspect seemed to bear him the eyes as he seized the and of his distinguished political friend, retaing his grasp, remarked:—*"God bless you Mr. Cly, I have voted for you three times, and am ready vote so again—better times will come soon—God bless you."* A tear glistened in the eye of each, and Ex. Clay responded: "thank you, my dear sir, that you." in a manner which clearly indicated that kiwords came direct from his heart.

THE NATIONAL INVENTION.—What, ever may be the result of the deliberations of the Whig National Convention, there can be no question, at all events, in reference to the candidate for the next Presidency. A conviction long entertained, that the Whigs this Commonwealth are almost unanimously favor of Gen. SCOTT receive a daily confirmation in the proceedings of numerous meetings and conventions, which are constantly reaching us.—*Inter Whig.*

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The friends of Gen. TAYLOR, in Philadelphia, made a strong demonstration in his favor, on Saturday last. The immense saloon of the Gen. Gi's Museum was thronged to overflowing at an early hour, and the galleries were graced by the presence of a large number of the most lovely and fashionable ladies of that city. Thousands were unable to obtain admission, the hall and spacious buildings, and the street in front was lined with crowds of human beings, all eager and anxious to obtain a glimpse of the venerable veteran.

The meeting was called to order at 7 o'clock, and Dr. J. R. Mitchell was appointed President, assisted by a large number of the most influential citizens as Vice Presidents.

Letters were read from the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, C. J. Ingersoll, Lewis C. Levin, General Shields, and others, apologizing for their inability to attend.

A series of resolutions were submitted by Gen. Isaac Slocum Smith, and seconded by Cyril F. Johnson, which were received with enthusiastic cheers, and unanimously adopted.

The assemblage was then addressed by David Paul Brown, Esq. in a most eloquent, forcible, and happy manner. He gave a beautiful and inspiring picture of the glorious career of Gen. Taylor, and Taylor had passed with such signal triumph, and concluded by calling upon all to reward his services by the cordial cheer of an army in Mexico in the hands of Gen. Jessup, instead of one of the temporary officers.

Mr. Brown was continually interrupted in his speech, by enthusiastic bursts of applause, and when he concluded, nine hearty cheers were given for "Old Zachary Ready, and the Volunteers in Mexico."

A MONKEY'S FUN.—A monkey tied to a stake was robbed by the Johnny Crows in the West Indies, of its food, and he conceived the following plan of punishing the thieves. He feigned death, and lay perfectly motionless at the foot of the stake. The birds approached by degrees, and got near enough to steal his food, which he darted on them for the 10 miles of sweep, and, by repeated several times, till they became so bold as to come within the reach of his claws. He collected the feathers of the fallen, and had of one of them. Death was not his plan of punishment. He was more refined in his revenge. He plucked the feather out of the bird, and then let him go and show himself to his companions. He made a man of war, and, whatever be the ancient definition of a "biped without feathers."—*Illustrations of Instinct.*

The American Bible Society are now printing, at their establishment in Nassau street, New York, about 70,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments monthly—equal to 840,000 annually, which will be able to meet the constantly increasing demand.

CHESTER COUNTY BANK NOTES.—The Philadelphia North American of yesterday says:—We examine our friends against the King Chester County Bank Notice, as the *stolen notes* have not yet be recovered, and the object of the Book is to withdraw its present circulation."

THE A. N. JOHNSON.—The loss of life on this boat has been, we regret to announce, greater than at first supposed. It appears that instead of eighty lives being lost, in all, *one hundred and fourteen persons were drowned*, and that, in the confusion and hurry of the disaster, the number of the lost cannot be ascertained with any considerations being made to the number of the lost.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—Mr. H. Grattan stated in his place in Parliament, that 1,155,929 persons had died for want of food in Ireland during the year. Contributions of 115 parishes, containing 1,630,000 persons, there was not a single resident landlord. Lord Brougham stated that at least two millions of people would require relief this winter.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, just submitted to Congress, shows that during the year 1846, 2,273,939 acres of public land were sold, amounting to $2,901,037; and in the first, second, and third quarters of the present year, 1,630,... acres have been sold, producing $2,336,342.

A CONTRAST.—The crop of tobacco grown in Virginia, (deducting from the quantity inspected the portion made in N. Carolina, grown in Virginia,) is 40,000 hogsheads of which may be estimated at $1,600,000. The aggregate value of straw and palm leaf hats and bonnets made in Massachusetts, by female industry, is $1,640,000—more than twice the value of the tobacco crop of Virginia.

MORE TERRITORY.—A New Orleans paper says that Col. Doniphan, while in that city, remarked that he would not give a good cornfield in Ohio for the whole of Chihuahua and Santa Fe. The same paper says that Gen. Taylor gave it as his opinion that the country of Mexico, which he had passed, was not worth a good cornfield or a good plantation. An officer writing home from Mexico says, that if we were the Executive and Senate of the U. States, we would not make a peace with Mexico unless she would agree to cut back all we have conquered, including Texas, and then an overwhelming view of the more territory question!

AN INSURRECTION PREVENTED.—The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions that the Mayor of that city, by the officer of the army, which states that an insurrection was about to break out in the city of Philadelphia, had been prevented by Gen. Scott just in time to prevent serious results. The affair had created great excitement, and the most serious precaution vigilance and precaution had immediately been adopted.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.—Mr. Dickey has moved in the House of Representatives a preamble and resolution, on the subject of the war with Mexico. The resolution is in the following words:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That a commissioner of five members of the Senate and five of the House of Representatives be appointed, whose duty it shall be to invite a commissioner from the Mexican Congress to arrive and consult upon the best mode of terminating the existing war with Mexico in a manner consistent with the honor and dignity of the country, to report to each house respectively, the result of their conference, and to report at the next session, as may be by them deemed advisable.

If the committee was appointed as suggested, the commissioners of Mexico would interchange opinions freely with the members, it is probable that an honorable peace might be obtained with Mexico. But if, on the contrary, the President should refuse to express his intentions to the commissioners, it would amount to a declaration of those of Congress, and the conditions on which peace ought to be made, would be, perhaps, good sight arise to the country.—*Clipper.*

If the Whigs had their way—if they could effect whatever appropriations they pleased, the people's money would flow like water.—*N. Y. Globe.*

THE PRESIDENT has had his own way in the Mexican war, and the consequence has cost him blood and treasure. Let him alone, and money has flowed like blood.—*Louisville Journal.*

LAW CHANGES.—By one of the acts passed by the recent legislature of the State of Ohio, it is enacted that no person shall practise as Attorneys in the Courts of the State, without examination or other requirements, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, the terms of which may be estimated at $1,000,000. The aggregate value of straw and palm leaf hats and bonnets made in Massachusetts, by female industry, is $1,640,000—more than twice the value of the tobacco crop of Virginia, Massachusetts, Hampshire and Franklin.

MATHEMATICS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1845.

To the editors of the Daily Atlas.

DEAR SIRS—Perhaps you have noticed, in some of the N. York papers, a statement concerning the remarkable powers of a Mathematician in this city, who solves all tracts, multiplies, divides, and performs all other arithmetical calculations, with a rapidity and accuracy astonishing to all.

I am that person, I will endeavor to give a correct statement of the facts, which I hope you will publish. I can tell the product of figures, say 8000 in length, and 20 or 30 in breadth, be placed before me, and in less than five seconds of time I will give the sum total, always commencing on the right hand side to write the answer down. It matters not what length the column is or what breadth, I will give the sum total as fast as the figures can be written down. Second: Let a sum be given to multiplication, with 1000 figures in the multiplier and as many in the multiplicand, and I will tell the product, in less than 5 minutes, and the product understood, all in one line, as fast as the figures can be written down.—Third: Let a sum be given to division, with any large amount for a divisor, and I will commence writing the remainder first, then the quotient. Fourth: Let any per cent., can be performed, in the same manner, without using an extra figure. Propositions of every denomination, can be summed up instantly, without reducing them to a denominator. These rules can be learned in one half hour by any person having the printed instructions. Please insert this in your paper, also stating that any person wishing, these rules will receive $10 through New York Post Office. Send also by return mail, a copy of the rules contain this, and on receipt thereof, I will forward you a full set of rules, (free gratis) by which you may become an expert at figures as I am. I am your humble and obedient servant,

PETER M. DESHONG,
The Mathematician.

P. S. Other Editors copying the above and forwarding Mr. Deshong the paper which contains it, will be furnished with a full set of the rules.

DIED.

On the 20th ult. Mrs. MARY BIRKOP, wife of Philip Birkop, sen., of Littlestown, aged 85 years.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. RETHARPE, wife of Mr. Henry Trostle, only of Franklin county, aged 64th year of her age.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. Mr. JOSEPH COMER, of Mount-pleasant township, in the 53d year of his age.

In Florida, a few weeks ago, Mr. E. S. DOWNS, formerly of Ohio, formerly of this place, aged about 30 years.

CHURCH FURNITURE,

Fancy Articles, &c.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on *MONDAY EVENING NEXT, (the 17th inst.)* at the Store-room lately occupied by Mr. R. W. M'SHERRY, at