

From the Lady's Book, The Poetry of Childhood. BY MISS CATHERINE L. BROOKE.

The poetry of childhood's year ! How deeply do we feel, In the young heart, the fairy dreams That o'er the spirit steal.

No studied words then give them birth ; Wild as the unform'd sir. That breaths from the . Eolian harp, Net melody is there.

And oft as life's dull years roll by, Upon some glowing page, We meet the misty thoughts that came In childhood's golden age,

Clathed in the light of genius, then An ecstasy, unknown Oushes opon the heart to find It has not felt alone.

Oh, sympathy ! Thou bond of bliss ! Thou golden thread ! which binds, In anion sweet, though sever'd here, The bright and kindred minds,

How does my spirit pine for thee ! And feeling's deepest tone Thrill-when a glance betrays a soul Congenial to my own.

But oh ! how rarely are such gleams Of brightness, to earth given ; Then let my spirit fondly dream, "I'is bliss reserved for heaven.

The Miser There is a man who always seems The pink of true perfection ; He goes to meeting Sabba h days, And never doubts election.

They say he lives an honest life, Was never known to mutter ; To hear him speak you would not dream His mouth would dilute butter.

He'll bite you when he can in trade, And think it not uncivil ; He was a precious scoundrel made, With heart o'er full of evil.

'Tis said to gain a groat he would A tender orphan, cheat her ; And chase, to cut the suet out, To death a fat musquetoe.

He cheats himself, his neighbors too-And when from earth he passes : Satan to see his little soul

Will have to use his glasses

A Bitter Word.

How few who speak a bitter word, Can tell the pang it gives ; What angry feelings bath it stirred ! What malice it revives!

Like a barbed arrow, sure and deep, It sinketh in the breast, And though for years it seems to skep, Tis an unquiet guest.

O, let the words of kindness move And dwell upon your lips ; For passion, so estranged to love, Will brightest joys eclipse.

A WINTER SCRAP .- The following quaint epitaph was written on the tombstone of a youth, at

speculation has been checked. The undue multiplication of the public debt has been restrained, and improvident and wasteful expenditures of the public funds arrested. Experience has painfully demonstrated to the conviction of all, what the signacious foresight of some apprehended-that nations, like individuals, when they make "too great haste to get rich" ate in danger of bankruptcy and ruin. We had not yet fortunately, reached the fa-

tal point, from which there was no prospect of escape; but we were verging so near, as to render our rescue alike timely and perilous. Cases of individual hardship no doubt exist, patience, industry and enterprise will effect a cure in most of them ; and for those that are remediless, we can but express our sympathy and our sorrow. I trust the latter class is but limited in number and extent. The Commonwealth, herself, after a short struggle borne with fortitude characteristic of her citizens, and the integrity that they would scorn to tar, nish, will overcome all her pecuniary difficulties -will faithfully fulfil her engagements and proudly maintain her honesty and her fame, If there be any of her citizens who would pursue a different course, they will be left undisturbed in the enjoyment of their peculiar opinions, and will be pointed at by the rest of their fellow citizens, as the victims of some mad and daugerous delusion.

Reformation in its abuses, and economy in the expenditures of government, are now made cardinal maxims of policy, by all who have the they went to Brewster's and Easton's offices. But good of their country at heart. Much benfit has already resulted, and more it is hoped will in future result from the practical operation of this popular feeling.

ened prudence and wisdom point the way. They are pleased at the prospect of banishing the undated with water or threatened with danger Happily we have not, under our government, any of those time honored abuses and corruptions, which in other countries strike their roots so deeply into the constitution, as to endanger its existence by their extirpation. We can'correct every abuse, and eradicate every corruption, without touching the vitality of the constitution itself.

In entering upon the last term of office to which the constitution restricts me, I may venture to hope, I shall be credited when I assure my fellow citizens, that my ambition is satisfied, and my gratitude for the honor conferred upon me, most lively and sincere. I trust I shall not be deemed justly obnoxious to the charge in my official course, of looking on my acts and recommendations, to further preferment or re-election. I trust too the labor of those who have felt it to be their duty, or their interest, to assail and prevert the measures which met my sanction, will be lightened, and their ingenuity relieved of its onerous taxation, to render their hostility effectual. Henceforth I do most fondly hope, we shall all act harmoniously together, paper. in our respective capacities, for the advancement of the public good, lorgetting every other consideration, and dismissing every other counsel, but those which patriotism inspires. And may that Being whose Providence has ever guided and guarded our beloved Commonwealth, through the vicisitndes of both prosperity and

From the Cincinnati Republican. Meb in Ciscinnati.

On Monday evening it was an nounced, that the Mismi Bank had made an assignment and would the name of James Sandy. The originality of be closed on Tuesday. Early in the morning of genius and eccentricity of character which dis-Tuesday, an immense crowd assembled in front of tinguished this remarkable person have been the bank, which is very near the room occupied by tarely surpassed. Deprived at an early age of the Cincinnati Bank. Upon the door of the latter the use of his legs, he contrived by dint of inwas a notice that it would be closed for 20 days, after which time it would redeem its paper. This caused great excitement-the exasperated crowd increased, and about 9 o'clock, a mob broke open cal pursuits, and contrived as a workshop for the doors and found that every thing had been re- his operations a sort of circular bed, the sides moved except the desks and counters .- these were of which being raised about eighteen inches abroken and thrown into the streets.

A little after one o'clock the mob commenced we presume because he did not redeem West Union. He continued to redeem Exchange Bank notes very promptly up to this time, but when the breaking commenced he gathered what he could and retreated. The interior of his office was soon demolished and the contents thrown into the stre. t -books, papers, and all that could be found. The doots, windows, and counters were completely demolished-the signs torn down and split to pieces. After this, the attack was comm-need on Longee's office on the opposite corner of Main and Third streets. It had not been opened during the day. The doors and windows were soon brokenthe crowd rushes in, and this office soon shared the same fate with Bates'. Longee issued the notes called the + Saving Bank of Louisville." Af er the crowd had completed the work of destruction here, at half past three, they have done no other damage to them than to pull down the signs and destroy them. The crowd in the streets is still immense. There must be three or four thousand people as-Let it reach every department were enlight- a mbled, but the great majority are mere spectators. shinplaster trash, but they do not apyrove of the from fire,-His curiosity, which was unboundmeans. We doubt whether more than fifty were ed, prompted him to hatch different kinds of actively engaged and many of those were boys of bird's eggs by the natural warmth of his body, 17 or 18 years of age.

At about 12 o'clock there was an attempt to get a meeting of Council to increase the police for the | ing him it was no unusual thing to see various time-only eleven members assembled; an Ordinance was introduced for the purpose, but it was necessary that there should be eleven in favor of it the artificial notes he had taught them .- Nabefore it should be passed.

Mr. Hawkins, from the 7th Warb, voted in the negative-consequently nothing could be done. A resolution was then adopted, authorising the Mayor to organise a suffici at number of Police Officers to restore order, and appropriating \$500 for the same.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, one of the prescribed institutions, and situated near the others, continued open till 5 o'clock, and redeemed her issues in bankable money, instead of currency, as she had done heretofore. She escaped, but not without some threats. Several of the directors went behind ty and industry an honorable independence. the counter to assist the clerks in taking in their and died possessed of considerable property.

guard the city to night. Several of the ringleaders may learn this very instructive lesson, that no of the mob have been arrested, and we hope there difficulties are too great to be overcome by inwill be no di-turbance during the night.

P. S .- Since writing the above, we hear there was newards of 224 000 dollars of money in the serves, will seldom fail, unless by its own fault, vault of the Miami Bank. \$218,000 of this was to secure competency and respectability. their own notes-\$1,261 in specie, and the lance in paper of other banks, all of which was tapromotion of all its interests, his peculiar care. ken. Four persons have been arrested, upon whom were found \$24,000, some of which was in bankathe money-the balance in their own paper.

Extraordinary Bed-Ridden Mechanic,

In the town of Alyth, in Scotland, there latety lived a man of much provincial celebrity, of genuity not only to pass his time agreeably, but to render himself a useful member of society. He soon displayed a taste for mechanibove the clothes, were employed as a platform for turning lathes, table vices, for tools of all Lady's Book, by Miss Catharine Brook, of this breaking the windows and furniture of Bates' office, kinds. His genius for practical mechanics place, was universal. He was skilled in all sorts of turning, and constructed several very curious lathes, as well as clocks and musical instruments of every description no less admired for the sweetness of their tone and the elegance of their execution. He excelled too in the construction of optical instruments, and made some reflecting telescopes, the specula of which were not inferior to those finished by the most eminent London artists. He suggested some important improvements in the machinery for spinning flax ; and we believe, he was the first who made the wooden jointed snuff boxes, generally called Laurence kirk boxes, some of which fabricated by this self-taught artist were purchased and sent as presents to the royal family. To his other endowments, he added

an accurate knowledge of drawing and engraving, and in both of these arts produced epecimens of the highest excellence. For upwards of fifty years he quitted his bed only three times, and on those occasions his house was either inand he afterwards raised the motley brood with all the tenderness of a parent ; so that on visitsinging birds, to which he may be said to have

given birth, perched on his head, and warbling turally possessed of a good constitution, and an active, cheerful turn of mind, his house was the general coffee room of the village, where the affairs of both church and state were dis. Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, cussed with the utmost freedom. In consequence of long confinement, his countenance had rather a sickly cast, but it was remarkably expressive, and would have afforded a fine subject for the pencil of Wilkie, particularly when he was surrounded by his country friends,

This singular man had acquired by his ingenui-He married about three weeks before his death. A large number of citizens have volunteered to From this brief history of James Sandy, we dustry and perseverence, and that genius though it should sometimes miss the distinction it de-



Saturday, January 22, 1842.

TT On our first and second pages will be found several excellent poems. One from Graham's Magazine, by Miss Juliet H. Lewis, and one from the

Cr For an interesting lecture by Robert Morris. see first page.

TT For an account of a riot at Cincinnati, and the proceedings of Congress on the Bankrupt Bill, see second page.

of The January number of the Cultivator, published monthly at Albany, is filled with excellent matter. It is one of the very best publications of the country.

C'r Our attention has been frequently called to the unlawful assembling of boys in the night, disturbing the peace by their shouting, blowing of horns, and ringing of bells. In answer, we can only say, that to correct the evil, the laws should be enforced. Let the ringleaders be arr sted, and bound over to appear at the next sessions, when Judge Lewis may have an opportunity of giving them a practical lesson, on the subject of fines and imprisonment.

Tr Michael Burke of Harrisburg has been recommended for the offic of Canal Commissioner, Mr. Burke has grown rich by his contracts on the public works. We think he had better remain where he is, and hope the Governor will be of the same opinion.

Thu'ge Lewis has published a letter in the Hairisburg Reporter, stating that he is not the person alluded to, as being elected a director in the U.S. Bank. If his name was intended, it was without his consent or knowledge.

CF MOLTON C. ROGERS has been nominated by the Governor, for re-appointment as one of the

TT In another column we publish an account of great riot at Cincinnati. Several banks were broken into, their furniture broken to pieces by the mob, and their books, paper and money thrown into the streets.

There has been a great mob meeting at Columbus, Ga., and also one at Louisville, Ky. The mob at Columbus was, however, persuaded to resort first to lawful means for redress, viz : to expel certain men charged with being murderers and thieves

Inaugural Address.

dress delivered by Gov. Porter, at his inauguration d fiel (directing the Com nittee on the Judiciary on Tuesday last. It is a well written document, to report forthwith) the resolution did not require and briefly reiterates some of the most prominent a vote of two thirds to pass it. points advanced in his late message.

From the Baltimore American. TWENTY SEVENTH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BOYD, of Ky. submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in the Bill repeating the Bankrupt Law this day at 2 o'clock, and moved the previous greation.

Mr. CUSHING of Mass, gave notice of his intention to debute this question of instructions, but was informed that the previous question had been onlered.

Mr. IRVIN raised the point of order, whether the mover of a resolution could, without taking his seat, move also the previous question.

The SPEAKER decided, and referrad to precedents in support of his decision, that a member having the floor, and no question of reception having raised at the time of the presentation of a petition, might move the previous question.

Mr. FESSENDEN inquired if it did not require a suspension of the rules, by a vote of two thirds, to interrupt the orders of the day-but was informed that these instructions were a part of the regular husinese.

Mr. WINTHROP moved that the whole matter he laid on the table.

Mr. CUSHING appealed from the decision of the Chair, that it was competent for the same member, before taking his seat, to make two motions, and said that under this decision the most odious petitions might be thrust upon the House. The SPEAKEK'S decision was sustained without di-

Upon the motion to lay the whole subject on the table, the yeas and navs were called, and were yeas 102, nocs 113; so the motion to lie on the table was rejected.

The previous question recurred (upon the resolution) and was seconded without a division.

Upon ordering the main question, the yeas and navs were called for-this calling being sustained. Mr. STANLEY rose, and pointing to the clock (which told the hour 1 to 2.) said that before the yeas and nays could be called the resolution to report at 2 o'clock to-day would be an absurdity.

Mr. BOYD then modified his resolution that the Report be made instanter.

Mr. GRANGER then asked-Is the resolution modified ?

The SPEAKER. It is,

Mr. GRANGER-I move to lay it on the table, Mr. G. was appe led to, to let the House come to vote, but answered, "so," "we have had the rules of legislation applied with strictness to us, now take them back again yourselves." The yeas and navs were aves 97, noes 115; so the motion was lost. A motion for adjournment was here made; and the yeas and nave taken up it were, ayes 60 noes 164 .- So the House refused to adjourn. The que tion now was-shall the main question be now put !-- yeas and navs again-aves 113, noes 88, So the House decided that the main question should be now put, A motion was made for adjournment, and the

yeas and nay- were called for, and were ayes 54 nors 145 .- So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. GRANGER rose to a question of order, and In another column we publish the Inaugural Ad- that way, whether, the instruction having been mo-

The SPEAKER apprehended not-

Frith, in Denbighshire, England. The comparison is reasonable.

Our life is but a winter's day ; Some only breakfast, and uway ! Others to dinner stay, and are full fed ; The oldest man but sup-, and goes to bed ! Large is the debt, who lingers out the day, Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER. Delivered Jan. 18th, 1842.

FELLOW CITIZENS :-- About to enter upon my second and last Constitutional term of office, as the Chief Executive magistrate of the Commonwealth, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to renew to my fellow-citizens the annunciation of the principles which will guide my course in the performance of the high duties imposed upon me by the constitution and laws. It is a source of much gratification to me to state, that it is comparatively a brief and easy task. The address which I had the honor to deliver to my fellow-citizens on my first induction into office, contains so comprehensive and minute an expression of my views on all great questions of policy, that could reasonably be expected to arise, as almost to preclude the necessity of adverting to them again .- After a deliberate perusal of that address, and a careful consideration of the numerous perplexing and vexatious questions which have hitherto been presented to me for action, or which I can expect to have presented hereafter, I do not find a single word or sentiment that I would change or modify. As it expressed my opinions and determinations three years ago, it equally and emphatically expresses them now. I beg leave to refer you to it, and to assure you that I adhere to it in each and every sentiment still. Additional light has only made it more clear to my mind ; additional experience has only strengthened the convictions then felt.

I need only say in connection with it, that the present condition of the commonwealth, though apparently more embarrassing than it was at that period, is in reality very little if at all changed. The public debt is substantially the same,-the public bardens only increased to meet obligations then incurred-the public Improvements are more productive, and the public revenues essentially augmented. Our banking system, then tottering to its fall, has been examined with searching scrutiny by the formation. The wild and headlong spirit of experienced by the animal.

adversity, still watch over it, and make the January 18th, 1842.

London Post Office.

The extent of the operations in this office may be conjectured from the number of men employed. There are 824 letter receivers and 721 letter carriers. Including clerks and others directly employed, not less than 1,903 persons are connected with the London Post Office, ger. The letter receivers pass about certain districts of the city, and receive letters in a bag, through an opening similar to the one of the Post Office. For each letter, the receiver gets a penny, and the bag cannot be opened, except by those authorized by the Government. The postage on a letter weighing half an ounce, is one penny. Every additional half ounce is charged with an additional half penny. This is the rate of postage to every part of Great Britain. Newspapers are not subject to postage, provided they are mailed within eight days after they are printed. The franking privilege is entirely abolished, as it should be in this country, or materially restricted. The average number of letters daily posted in London is 80,370. The ame of newspapers is \$5,510. The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom, is 3,638. The mails for every part of the country leave the General Post Office in London daily ! Sundays excepted, at S.P. M., and all are expected to arrive at 6 A. M. The London Post Office is not open for the delivery of letters, or the reception or delivery of mails on Sunday.

Smoking.

The practice of smoking is declated by physicians to be actually one of the most efficient causes of the German tendency to diseases of the longs. In point of expenses its waste is enormous. In Hamburg alone, fifty thousand bexes of cigars have been consumed in a year. -tach box costing about £3 sterling-£150,-000 puffed in the air !! If it is a crime to shorten life, or extinguish faculties, the authority of the chief German physiologists charges the custom with effecting both in a very remarkable degree. It computed that of twenty deaths of mon between the age of eighteen and thirty-five, ten originate in the waste of the caustitution of smoking

Dr. Majendio has shown that if a dog is fed public eye-its faults have been detected, its on with white bread and water, and confined unsoundness exposed, and its dangers guard- wholly that, he will die within fitty days ; but

The Mechanics and Traders Bank had a notice on the door last evening, that they would re-open this morning at 9 o'clock.

The following letter of resignation will show how a man of courage felt on the occasion of dan-

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 12th Jan, 1842. To the Officers and Members of the Concinnati Light Dragoons

GENGLEMEN-I herewith tender to you my commission as Captain of your Company, endorsed morning the distingushed party were to leave, according to law, and hereby resign my office as Captain. I cannot, in justice to myself, remain at hall: 'Oh, look a-here !' said he ; 'about that the head of a Company which refuses to obey my orders especially when their services are required to protect the lives and property of their fellow citi- seventy five dollars for that we'pon; but t'

For the many manifestations of kindness received at your hands, please accept my thanks, with the assurance that I shall ever feel grateful at a recollection of them.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't. WM. H. H. TAYLOR, Capt. C. L. Dragoons.

SINGULAR INVESTMENT .- We were told a few days since, that there is a wealthy individual in this county who is owner by purchase f 69 pews : of these 17 are in baptist societies; 7 in Unitarian; 12 in Trinitarian; 2 in Roman Catholic; 9 in Universallists; 6 in E piscopa- Candy establishment in Greenwich street. han, and 16 in Methodist. The average cost of the pews was about \$60 each, and he has derived an average interest on the cost, of 11 per cent. This is not only a singular investment, but, if we have been correctly informed, a more profitable one than any one would have been led to suppose .--- [Concord Freemen.

NEW HORSE-SHOE .- A Frenchman, resident in Poland, has invented (says the United Service Journal) a new mothod of shoeing horses, for which the emperor has awarded him fifty thousand roubles, besides an exclusive patent. He covers the entire hoof with iron, and the base of this shoe or sandal is perfectly smooth. It requires neitheir nail nor screw is extremely cheap, and has the important

characteristic of great lightness. It is getting into use in all parts of Russia. When the hoof is injured, it is found to be very beneficial. As the Receiving ship Columbus, in lice of SPIRIT ed against by the dissemination of correct in- if the bran is left in the bread no bad effects are near as we can understand this account, this RATIONS for the last three months, which they thos is a kind of mecausin, made of sheet iron. had voluntarily relinquished.

De Joinville's Rifle.

During a former visit to this country, our disinguished stranger sojourned for a few days at Cincinnati, stopping with his limited suite at the inn of a Mr. C -----, a plain spoken, jolly Boniface, who cared little for rank or nobility, beyond the 'custom' they might bring him. The Prince was very fond of fowling; and his 'right-hand man' (young Las Cassas, if we remember rightly,) borrowed the landlord's rifle for his use. He met with such success

with the weapon that he directed M. LAS CASsas to purchase it at any price for his occasional use in his farther western traval. The our Boniface encountered the Frince in the 'ere rifle. You may think may-be that I've walked into you 'bout a feet in chargin' you ain't so. I was 'teached to it, for it never mis-

you what 'it is, Mr. JOHNNY VILLE, if you don't think, now, when you come along back this way, that that rifle's really with seventy-five dollars, I'll take it off your bands! Now that's fair, I'm sure ? The Prince was in high good humor with the incident ; and has often reverted to it since, while the honest host is frequent- M'Lenegan, deceased. y heard to say: 'I thought he'd keep her! There ain't such a rifle west o' the Alleganies !"

CANDIES .- Thirty thousand pounds of sugar

are some days used at Staurt's Refined Steam Much of the syrup when it is refined, doubly and trebly, until it becomes of a pure transparence, is then formed into those neat, clear and spotless candies, of the most exquisite taste and brilliant appearance.

This is one of the most extensive sugar refineries in the country. We had the pleasure of passing through it yesterday. It is five and a halt stories high, and covers a large lot of ground. All the severe labor is done by steam and whenever occasion requires, the melting is performed by the same. One store is used chiefly for melting the sugar, and another for drying it. In these are every facility and convenience for refining, or condying it in the purest and best manner .- [N. Y. Jour, Com.

"GROG MONEY."-The Roston Journal says \$25,000 have been paid to the scamen on board

State Treasurer.

On Tuesday last, Job Mann of Bedford was e Chair. lected State Treasurer. Win, B. Anderson of Perry was the candidate agreed upon in caucus. We are pleased with the result, and think it would be a difficult task for the caucus members to satisfy their constituents why Mr. Anderson should have been elected, when men, much better qualified, were before them.

Bankrupt Law.

We publish the proceedings of the House of Reresentatives in Congress, on the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, passed at the extra session. Every effort in the power of those opposed to the repeal was made, to prevent the main question being put. It is said to have been one of the most exciting scenes over ,witnessed in Congress. On the main question the vote stood as follows: syes 111, noes 89. Nothing can, therefore, save the Bill, exsed in my hands nor my son Tim's; and I tell cept the veto of the President, as the Senate will more than probably concur with the House.

Appointment by the Governor.

Joux W. Fouser, Esq., to be Prothonotary of the Court of Common Please and District Court of the county of Lancaster, in the room of Zephania

One of the locomotiv s on the Winchester Rail ter .- Crics of make it then-now-now. road conveyed last week, from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, in a single train, elecen hundred and Report until the Speaker decides that it is now the seventy five barrels of finur .- Balt. Amer.

mayed a resolution calling on Congress to pass a law refunding to Gen. Jackson, with interests and costs, the fine of \$1000, imposed on him by the Judge of the Louisiatina district in 1815, for an alleged offence against the authority of said Judge. of the mover, post poned until Monday .- Exchange.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN THE OLD BAY STATE .- The Constitutional term of Mr. Wilder, the House, he decided that the Bill should be re-Tressurer of Mas-achusetts, expired on the first in- | orted. stant. During the five years in which he held the office, \$5,500,000 had been received in, and disbursed from the Treasury, and of that sum the Commonwealth has not lost a farthing. The sum this step. of \$26 has been taken during that time in counterfeit lifts, but on the 1st instant it was replaced violence as that now presented-in the N. Jersey from the Treasurer's private funds,

Mr. GRANGER (still keeping his place upon the floor) I must bow then to the decision of the

Cries of "question," "question," "order," "order" and great commotion.

Mr. GRANGER said when gentlemen were done, he would go on. He then asked for yeas and nays and they were ayes 116, noes 99 So the House decided to call for the Report.

Mr. J. C. CLARKE moved to proceed with the orders of the day, which were petitions.

The question of order was raised whether the House except by a vote of two thirds, could suspend the reception of petitions from the States.

About twenty gentlemen rose, one after another, with various motions, some insisting upon the Report from the Committee-others that instanter did not mean that the Committee should not have time to retire to their room, and proceed with reasonable delay in this matter.

Question of order were now piled one upon another, and chaos reigned supreme.

Mr. ARNOLD of Tenn, having obtained the floor, moved an adjournment, the yeas and nays were gone through with, and were syes 87, noes 113. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. BARNARD, (the Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary) now rose, and said that he had held himself ready for some time, to make the report which the House had just called for instan-

Mr. B. continued, No. I will not present this next business in order.

Mr. SAUNDERS of N. C. (one of the Commit-Grs. JACKSON -In the N. Y. House of Repre- to e on the Judiciary) then said, that as one of the sentatives, on Friday last, Mr. Davezar, of this city, Committee who had been ordered to report, he would do so. One of the little boys took the paper from his hands and carried it to the table.

> Mr. BARNARD said, he awaited the Speaker's decision. Great tumult,

The SPEAKER said, in that in the present The question whether the resolution should be condition of the House, he was reluctant to say considered, was on Saturday decided affirmatively what should or should not be done, but he would yeas \$7, noes 37,-nearly a party vote. The con- call the attention of gentlemen to one thing, and side ration of the resolution was then, at the request that was, that whatever might he his decision, it could be appealed from, and then, as now the majority would decide the whole matter; under these

circumstances and with a view to save the time of

Mr. CUSHING appealed.

Mr. FILLMORE, upon the appeal, called upon the House, on all sides, to pause before they took

I remember (said Mr. F.) a scene of as much case, Sir-|Here Mr. Proffit called to order; and