

Extraordinary Instance of Disease and Suffering.

The Norfolk Gazette furnishes the following account of an extraordinary instance of disease and suffering:—

We have to record one of the most remarkable instances of human distortion that have come within the scope of our observation and reading. The subject of our remarks is Mr. U. Ambler, who died in this town on Thursday morning last. Mr. A. was a house carpenter, and by exposure when in a heated and excited state of body, about nine years since, became a prey to that racking disease, the rheumatism. During nearly the whole of this long period he was confined to his room and bed, enduring an amount and intensity of pain and suffering which have seldom fallen to the lot of humanity.

His disease in its progress dislocated nearly, or quite, every joint in his body, causing the bones to protrude from their places, and in some instances to project nearly an inch from the surface, and for the last four years deprived him entirely of sight. It was but an every-day business, and not unfrequently, we believe, repeated many times a day, to replace the joints which were constantly flying from their natural positions and relationship. After death we had a slight examination of the body, and a description of it will convey to the mind of the reader some idea of the nature of that disease, which could produce such a pitiable piece of deformity. We found it in the position which, for a long time previous to death, was the only one in which it could lie. On the right side the head and shoulders curved forward, and the legs drawn up. The bones in the feet and legs were displaced and distorted, the spine much curved, disfigured and disjoined, the shoulders out of place, the arms at the elbows in the same situation, while in the case of one, if not of both the hands, a right angle was formed with the middle joint in opposite directions, the upper half being drawn inward towards the palm, while the lower half formed a complete curve outward. The disfigurement extended even to the nails, which scarcely had a resemblance to nature. One of the attending physicians has informed us that the only place he could find to get at the pulsation of the body, was at the carotid artery of the neck.

Not only was our subject a monument of human suffering, but we learn from several sources that he was equally a monument of meek, patient and uncomplaining endurance. He murmured not at his hard lot, but with a soul imbued with the elevating and sustaining consolations of religion, he committed himself entirely to that God who is gracious in the midst of affliction, but whose ways are inscrutable and beyond human intelligence. Poor man! while we drop a tear of commiseration over his earthly sorrows, we rejoice in God for the hope that his is a blessed immortality.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—We are informed by a friend of ours, who has tested its effect upon himself, that the following recipe will cure the most obstinate cases of deafness: "Take a pint of pure clarified honey, put it into a strong glass bottle; insert the bottle into the centre of a loaf of bread, first taking care to stop it tightly, and bake the whole thoroughly in an oven. Pour a small quantity of the honey thus treated, into your ears, and protect them from the action of the external air by the use of raw cotton."

The remedy is simple, cheap, and at all events, harmless, and is deserving of a fair trial.

MAGNETICAL DISCOVERIES.—Prof. Locke, of Cincinnati, has received a letter from Col. Sabine, R. A., Vice President of the Royal Society, congratulating him upon his magnetical discoveries in the regions of Lake Superior. Col. Sabine informs him that Lieutenant Seboy was sent out by the British Government last summer to make magnetical researches from Toronto along the frontier upon Lake Superior, and thence by the usual route to York factory on Hudson's Bay, and that the results reported by Lieut. Seboy coincide, in a "remarkable degree" with those obtained by Prof. L. on the United States frontier, on the south side of the Lake. Col. Sabine intimates that the British Government will not extend its scientific researches into the territories of the United States, but he urges that the citizens of the United States make a magnetical survey of their own territory, and unite with the agents of his government in completing a magnetical chart of the most interesting part of the globe; for it is now quite settled that either in, or about Lake Superior, the earth's magnetical attraction is greater than at any other spot on the face of the earth.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.—The following advertisement appeared in a New-Orleans paper, showing the tone and nature of *cleaving* amusement in that quarter:

COCK FIGHT—Benefit of Fire Company No. 1, Lafayette.—A Cock Fight will take place on Sunday, the 17th inst., at the well-known house of the subscriber. As the entire proceeds are for the benefit of the above Fire Company, a full attendance is solicited. ADAM ISRAEL.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—We live in the midst of blessing till we are utterly insensible of their greatness and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget how large a portion of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would our laws have been—what our civilization?

Melancholy and Singular Suicide.

Yesterday, James J. Bartram, locksmith, in Sixth street, below Cherry, committed suicide, under very singular and melancholy circumstances. From what we could learn, at a late hour last evening, it appears that on Thursday afternoon he made a visit to his mother's residence in Kingessing Township, and that the act was committed yesterday, about dinner time, in the vicinity of her house. The statement is, that he had by some means prevailed upon a man to retire with him to the spot where the act was perpetrated, for the purpose of digging a grave, and that the man had proceeded in the undertaking according to the desire of the deceased, and that while so engaged, he heard the report of fire-arms, and looking up he saw the deceased falling upon the ground, or into the hole, as far as it had been made. The man alarmed, ran to him, and found him a corpse, the contents of the piece having taken effect in the region of the heart. The fatal act was done with a rifle, which he must have concealed under his cloak, and hence unperceived by the individual who accompanied him.

The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, of sober and industrious habits, honorable in his dealings, prosperous in business, moderately wealthy, and had large expectations. He is represented as being rather singular in his views upon some subjects, and somewhat eccentric in his manners. It is said he was engaged to be married; the nuptials to have been celebrated on Tuesday next; that he had purchased a dwelling somewhere in Callowhill street, and had it partially furnished.

No cause is assigned for the rash act, as far as regards earthly, present and prospective good, he was in the enjoyment of it. For several days he was observed to have been in rather a melancholy mood, which was however attributed to his complaint of the want of his usual good health. Within a week or two past, a young lady to whom he was devotedly attached previous to paying his addresses to the latter one, was married, which circumstance is conceived to have worked upon his mind.

Phila. Ledger.

New York.—The expenses of the city of New York for the year 1841, are estimated at \$3,750,636 32.

Of which \$150,000 are to be met by the revenues of the city, and \$2,573,043 94 by taxation, say about one per cent. on the valuation.

We notice in the list the following items:

Fixed salaries,	\$250,394 40
Cleaning streets,	100,800 00
Fire department,	33,000 00
Officer's fees,	48,000 00
Printing and stationery,	20,000 00

AN ENCAMPMENT on the Princeton battle ground in July next is proposed. A meeting is to be held at Schenck's Hotel, in Princeton, on Monday evening, to consider the propriety of inviting military companies to encamp there on the 1st of July, for a week, and thus celebrate the anniversary of Independence.—*Phil. Ledger.*

LOOK OUT, BOYS.—Young women are being employed in all sorts of duties now in Paris. They are even assuming the place of clerks in counting houses. Grant, in his new work, says: "Indeed the young Parisian women are beginning to be trained as clerks for banking and commercial houses. They are found to be steadier and more attentive than young men. In one of the first and wealthiest banking houses in Paris you may now see every day two interesting daughters of the principal partner, one of them eighteen years of age the other twenty, at work at their desks during business hours, and discharging their duties as clerks with despatch, correctness and cheerfulness. Indeed, the plan is working so well that the Government itself is beginning to employ young females in the public offices."

THE SCARLET FEVER.—The January number of the Medical Sciences mentions the following efficacious antidote to the Scarlet Fever. Two grains of the recent alcoholic extract of Belladonna are to be dissolved in an ounce of any aromatic infusion, and of this mixture two drops should be given daily to a child of one year old for nine or ten days. An additional drop for every additional year of age, not exceeding twelve drops in any case.

VALUABLE RECIPES.—The London Punch furnishes its readers with the following Recipes for making various agreeable drinks. Coming from such a source, we are satisfied that a trial is all that is necessary to establish their genuineness:

TO MAKE PORT WINE.—Take logwood chips 2 lbs., rusty nails 1 lb.; white vinegar 1 pint, water four quarts, treacle 1 lb.—simmer the whole for an hour, then set to cool, and strain and bottle.

SHERRY.—Take brown vinegar 1 quart, moist sugar 2 lbs., water 4 quarts—simmer the whole for a day with a cast-off Wellington boot, and some finings, and bottle as above.

MADIRA.—Same as the Sherry, with an additional quart of water and a pair of old leather slippers.

GOOSEBERRY FOOL.—Take two quarts of very ripe gooseberries, strip of the stalks and eyes, turn them carefully into a damask cushioned chair, and—sit upon them.

PICKLE.—Walk home from a ball on a wet night with pumps on.

Cupidity, when accompanied by courage, makes the brigand; when accompanied with cowardice, it makes the miser.



Saturday, Jan. 27, 1844.

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

BREVET TYPE.—100 lbs. or more, of second hand brevets type, for sale at this office, at 18 cts. per lb. cash. The type are the same as those used in our advertising columns.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

It is not to be wondered at that great complaints are made in regard to the rate of postage and the abuse of the franking privilege, when, as will be seen by a statement in another column, that there were mailed at the Washington City post office in three weeks, during the session of Congress in 1840, no less than 166,315 free letters and 1,314,948 free documents, weighing 359,579 pounds. According to the above, we find that 22,297 letters were franked every day during that time. The number of public documents despatched daily, during that term, not including Sundays, amounts to the enormous sum of 249,727. And supposing that those who are entitled to the franking privileges, including Senators, Members of the House, Heads of the Departments, Clerks, &c., amounted to five hundred persons, this would give to each, at an average, 41 letters and 419 public documents per day, the weight of which would amount to 20,000 pounds, or ten tons, daily. No wonder, then, that mail contractors complain of being broken down with documents, papers, &c. which go free, nine-tenths of which are not worth more than waste paper when they arrive at their place of destination. All this it must be recollected, is done at the expense of business men and others, who must pay increased postage on their letters and papers to keep up this enormous monopoly. We say, let members of Congress pay their own postage. Their daily pay of eight dollars is amply sufficient to cover all the expenses they may incur in this way. Besides, if postage was reduced to five cents on all letters of less than a half ounce in weight, correspondents would willingly pay that sum themselves.

A large Johnson meeting was held at Harrisburg on the 23d inst. Gen. Cameron presided at the meeting. Resolutions, denouncing the attempt to transfer the interests of Johnson to Van Buren, were unanimously passed.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg has resigned, and Wm. Jack has been elected in his place. It is difficult to say what is the true reason. They are enacting strange scenes in the Legislature.

There have been several rumours that Gen. Jackson was fast sinking to the grave. A letter, dated the 26th of December, from the General, was received at New Orleans, in which he speaks of the joys of Christmas, and appears in excellent spirits.

Brother Masser of the Sonbury 'American,' makes quite a funny mistake in his last. Speaking of the new survey from Shanokin to this place, he says: "the engineer and his corps" instead of his corps. A grave error that, brother! and one that set us cackling with laughter.

Miners Journal.

A grave error truly, but withal a very natural one, when it is considered that we were busily engaged at court during that week, trying a man for murder.

NEW POST OFFICE BILL.—The following is the outline and substance of the new Post Office Bill, submitted by Mr. Merrick, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Routes. We think there should be no distinction in the rates of postage on letters. The reform should be thorough to be effectual. Persons living a few miles over the 100, will think it hard to pay double the amount of postage. We say let it be 5 cts. throughout. The increased number of letters will make up the difference:

Postage on all letters under 100 miles, 5 cts. do, do, over 100 miles, 10

All newspapers free within the county where they are published.

Do, out of the county and of the size of the Courier & Enquirer, (say 13x5 square inches) under 100 miles, 1 Do do over 100 miles, 2

All pamphlets and other printed matter of every description, per ounce, 2 The franking privilege totally abolished. A limited and reasonable number of free stamps allowed to M. C's.

All letters, &c. free to M. C's. Franking allowed to the Presidential heads of Departments.

Appointments by the Board of Canal Commissioners.

SAMUEL HOLMAN, Esq. to be Supervisor of the Eastern Division, from Columbia to the Dam at North's Island on the Juniata, to take effect on the 24th instant.

EVERARD OLES, Esq. to be Supervisor on the Juniata Division, from the Dam at North's Island, to the Dam at Newton Hamilton on the Juniata, to take effect on the 25th instant.

JACOB M'FADEEN, Esq. to be Supervisor on the Susquehanna Division.

SAMUEL S. JAMISON, Esq. to be Supervisor on the Western Division.

The Van Buren & Johnson Meeting at Harrisburg.

The great Van Buren and Johnson meeting was held at Harrisburg on the 17th. The "Union" says, it was one of the most *imposing* meetings ever held at the seat of Government. We cordially concur with the "Union," in regard to its imposing features, as we sincerely believe no greater imposition could be practiced upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania, than by imposing upon them Martin Van Buren, as their candidate for another defeat in 1844. *Sancho Panza* Salisbury, who professes to be the Chairman of the Johnson State Central Committee, and who, a few weeks since, published a regular bill of sale and transfer of all Johnson men and Johnson interests in Pennsylvania, to Martin Van Buren, submitted a series of resolutions, in which are embodied many curious things. The first resolution pays a merited compliment to James Buchanan, and says, "his claims are not cancelled but only postponed." The second resolution argues because "Martin Van Buren fell with his party in 1840," they should give him another chance in 1844. We should have offered, had we been present, an amendment to this resolution as follows: "As the party fell with *Martin Van Buren* in 1840," (not as Martin Van Buren fell with the party, which improperly ascribes the *cause* to the *effect*) therefore it is unwise and impolitic to incur that risk again in 1844. Another of the resolutions favors a "judicious tariff," which, at the South, means a 20 per cent. duty on all articles without distinction, and at the North means a discriminating duty, and which in fact, means anything. The President also read a letter from Mr. Van Buren, to a meeting held at Shocco Springs, in relation to the tariff, entirely overlooking Mr. Van Buren's more recent and graphic letter to Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, which runs as follows:

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1842.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you kindly for your friendly letter. I HAVE AT NO TIME, NOR ANY WHERE, HESITATED TO EXPRESS MY DECIDED OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF ACT OF LAST SESSION, AS WELL IN RESPECT TO ITS PRINCIPLE, UPON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED, AS TO ITS DETAILS. In good time, you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the mean time, believe me to be, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant."

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The most sensible resolution offered was the following, by Henry Petrikin.

Resolved. As the sense of this meeting, that the existing tariff, whether more or less than sufficiently protects the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and laboring interests of Pennsylvania; and that for its passage, we are mainly indebted to the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, and for its permanency we must rely chiefly on his well known consistency and unchangeable devotion to his native state and its vital interests."

James Buchanan, Gen. Cass, or Col. Johnson, could easily carry Pennsylvania, but Mr. Van Buren, we predict, never will.

Among the items of news brought over by the steamer Britannia, we find the following. The last item in regard to the sale of wives, would appear altogether improbable, did we not know that such occurrences are frequently noticed in the English papers. Such scenes, of course, are generally confined to the lowest orders of society:

"Another threat has been made to shoot the Queen—the man was mad.

Marshall Bertrand had arrived in France from this country.

Espartero was to leave London for Brussels. The French and English papers have been excluded from Rome, in consequence of the attacks they have lately contained on his holiness, the Pope.

Fourierism is making great and rapid progress in Germany.

An order has been received, by one house in London alone, for 25,000 silver watches, for China, and every hand in London is in active employment.

Solomon & Co. have the only contract to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

James Branker's extensive sugar works in Liverpool have been burnt down. Loss \$200,000.

Wives, with halters round their necks, continue to be sold in England at one shilling each.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR SPRAGUE.—We learn from the Providence Journal, that the Hon. William Sprague has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, in consequence of the sudden and melancholy decease of his brother and partner in business, the late Amos Sprague, Esq.

THE POWER OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TO DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.—It has been decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, that a committing magistrate has power to admit a defendant to bail at any time before conviction, notwithstanding he may have finally committed the accused. This decision is in opposition to practice which has hitherto prevailed. It came up on a writ of error from Montgomery county, and the opinion was delivered on the 13th inst.

Statement of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General sent to the U. S. Senate, on Thursday last, a statement of the various matters which passed through the post offices of the United States, during the month of October last, and an estimate for the year based thereon. The following is an abstract of the statement and estimate:

	IN OCTOBER.	THE YEAR.
Number of letters subject to postage,	2,092,296	24,267,592
Number of free letters,	231,641	3,015,692
Number of drop letters for delivery,	85,542	1,026,504
Regular Newspapers subject to postage,	3,927,879	36,394,558
Free,	597,760	7,161,120
Occasional or irregular,	518,076	6,224,112
Pamphlets and magazines, periodical,	131,616	1,616,752
Do, not periodical,	21,588	295,056

From a statement transmitted to the Senate with the above, it appears that there were mailed at the City Post Office in Washington, for three weeks during the session of Congress, in April, 1840, 466,315 free letters, and 4,314,918 free documents, weighing 359,579 pounds.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

The new York Tribune says—Persico can receive \$20,000 for two statues to adorn the Capitol, that an American artist would have better made for half the sum."

It is stated by those who profess to know, that the Reading Railroad will have cost, when completed, \$8,000,000, or \$80,000 per mile with double track.

A gentleman who visited the President on New Year's day, had his pockets picked of \$40. We must pay for luxuries.

The first bank in America, was established by the Legislature of South Carolina, in 1711. It issued \$18,000 in bills of trust, which were lent out at interest.

Milton at the age of twenty, had written his finest miscellaneous poems, including his *L'Allegro*, *Penseroso*, *Comus*, and the most beautiful monodies.

The Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, who left the Episcopalian Church in England, to join the Roman Catholics, has returned "to the place from whence he came."

A gentleman writing from the West, says that he is altered so since he left home, that his oldest creditors would not know him.

The name by which Sir Walter Scott used to address the poet Hogg, was the more euphonious one of the Grunter.

By the recent census returns of Ohio and Kentucky, it appears that there are in the former State 221,338 white male inhabitants, and in the latter 121,709.

A Little Argus.—A child was lately born in Toronto, F. C., with three eyes, having two half an inch apart, on the right side of the face.

Three thousand dollars have been raised already in New York city, by Dr. Cunningham, a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, who arrived a few days ago.

It is stated that the Messrs. Harpers have disposed of their edition of ten thousand of the first number of the Pictorial Bible, and that the demand for the work is very great.

There is a society at Mobile, called the "Cordillions," whose sole duty consists in having a jollification on New Year's eve.

The small pox is raging with much severity in many of the western villages of Wisconsin.

A Michigan paper estimates the emigration into that State, the past season, at 20,000.

A Western poet compares love to a "hat without a top, out in a thunder storm."

There are 97 pupils at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

Pipe-laying.—There are 117 miles of water pipe in Philadelphia and its suburbs.

Roses from Italy were first planted in England about 1523, and were consecrated as presents from the Pope, and placed over confessionals as symbols of secrecy about 1526. Hence the phrase originated of "under the rose," to imply secrecy.

There are about four thousand men engaged in the lumbering business in the State of Maine. They are employed eight months in the year.

A writer in Silliman's Journal, says that about ten years since, a tortoise was taken in the Sound of New London, Conn., which weighed about 700 pounds. The shell was nearly five feet long.

The British ship "Provincialis," which recently arrived at New Orleans from London, brought among other articles, several tons of Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots and Onions—also, kegs of Herrings and Salmon, and a few bales of Irish Moss.

In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert made a voyage to America, and perished, during a storm, in attempting to return in the *Squirrel*, a bark of only ten tons!

The Cranberry is cultivated extensively in Michigan and North Eastern Indiana. About two thousand barrels were exported from Detroit last year, and large quantities are sold in Cincinnati.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LOSS OF THE SHEPHERDESS.—The St. Louis Organ mentions the following incident, occurring on board the *Shepherdess*. Among the passengers was a lad, about fourteen years of age, named Casey or Casey, from Shelby County, Ky. When the boat began to sink, his first movement was to drag a younger boy, who was asleep, from a state-room, and carry him on the upper deck, while the cabin was fast filling with water. On the upper deck he saw two infants, which in the alarm and confusion had been left almost naked and without a protector. The young hero caught them up, stripped himself of the most of his clothing, which he wrapped around them, and took one under each arm, and commenced breathing upon their faces, alternately from one to the other. He stood upon the wreck with others of the passengers until taken off by one of the boats from this city, with his infants still under his arms, alive and well, and he still engaged in frequently breathing upon their faces. Those children should be taught to lip their deliverer's name "among their earliest words."

ROBBERY OF THE GREAT WESTERN MAIL.—It seems that the Great Western Mail from Buffalo to Cleveland, which was put on the stage at Fredonia, Chautauque county, was taken from the boot either at Northeast or Westfield, on Saturday week. No trace of it had been found on Wednesday. It is rumored that an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the rear boot of the stage on Monday night, between Salem and Fredonia. The effort to loosen the baggage was perceived by the passengers, who gave the alarm, and the rogues got off. These are bold robberies. The entire contents of the mail are gone. What it contained is of course not yet known.

From the Baltimore American.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22d.
SENATE.

Mr. HUNTINGTON of Conn. presented the memorial of 350 citizens of Middletown, Conn. praying Congress for a reduction of postage. Mr. Huntington reminded the Senate of the interest his constituents had in this subject, and expressed the hope that it would receive the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to purchase the United States Banking House. The memorialists state that it can be had for \$300,000, and that it will cost \$50,000 to repair the present buildings. The memorialists also say that the Banking building will not cost one third the amount of the New York Custom House.

Mr. B. spoke favorably of the purchase of the building, and then presented a memorial from the son of the Comte de Grasse, a son of the French Admiral, whose circumstances are reduced, and who asks Congress to aid him.

Before there was any action upon Mr. B's first memorial Mr. HANNEGAN asked if the U. S. Bank had not been sold.

Mr. BUCHANAN did not know, but thought it might have been sold by the trustees. The Banking House was for sale.

THE TARIFF IN VERMONT.

Mr. PHELPS of Vermont presented the joint Resolutions of his State in favor of the Tariff as it is.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE SERVICE.

Mr. MERRICK presented his long expected Bill upon the subject of Postages. The Bill proposes a large reduction of the present rates of postage. All letters not exceeding 1 oz. weight it is proposed shall pay 5 cents for 100 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance, and the pay for increased weight to be in proportion.

The Bill proposes an entire change in the present system of franking, and the following are among these changes:—that the President, Vice Presidents, and Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, with the Heads of Departments, shall retain it. Other Government functionaries invested with it are required to keep accounts of its exercise by them. Members of Congress it is proposed shall receive a limited number of free stamps from the Post Office Department.

Next to this the most important feature of the Bill is the proposed reduction of the postage upon newspapers and pamphlets. The Bill was read and takes its place upon the calendar.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. EVANS, (Chairman of the Committee on Finance) then addressed the Senate at length in reply to Mr. McMillan, and in defence of the great principles of the existing Tariff which had been assailed by the Senator from South Carolina. Mr. Evans spoke until three o'clock, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Bates, he gave way to a motion submitted by

Mr. ALLEN of Ohio, that the Senate go into Executive Session. Mr. A. said that it was necessary that the Senate act upon some matters to-day which could not be considered at any other time.

At a same time spent in Executive session the doors were open and the Senate adjourned.

P. S.—The Senate, it is said, of a certainty, will reject the nomination of Mr. Porter as Secretary of War. The Committee having charge of the nomination have reported against him. This nomination may not be acted upon to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In reply to the order of the House to receive memorials every alternate Monday, memorials were received to-day.

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio presented a memorial from New York, praying Congress that if Texas should be annexed to the Union, Canada might be annexed to New York and the Union.

Mr. DROMGOOLE raised the question of reception upon this memorial and moved to lay it upon the table. Fifty-six voted in favor of this motion and fifty in the negative. This was the second vote, and no quorum were present. A quorum were found at the third trial, and the motion to receive was laid upon the table.

Other memorials were received and several were assigned back to members' pockets under the "25th Rule."

FREE TRADE.

Mr. RHETT presented the remonstrance of the Free Trade Association of New York, asking Congress to repeal all laws restricting the principles of free trade. The memorialists represent mankind as a trading animal, and as such distinguished from all other animals. Trade it is said, should be entirely free. A part of the remonstrance was read, when objections were made to hearing it at length.

The house voted to hear it, and it was read at length by the Clerk. It was a very long paper and occupied the House some time.

Mr. RHETT moved the printing of the paper, and that it be referred