

A Youthful and Unfortunate Pair.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, a case of considerable interest came up for consideration before Judge Campbell. It was the application of a wife, who complained of being deserted by her husband, and praying the Court to make an order, according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, compelling him to afford her a maintenance. Both the parties are what the law considers infants, or persons under the years of discretion, and in this instance, at least, the supposition of the law was amply borne out by the facts. It appeared by the testimony that the husband was employed in the family of the wife's mother at the age of sixteen as a servant, and that the boy and girl were permitted to play and be familiar with each other without any danger being apprehended. The result, however, to the astonishment and dismay of the old people, was the ushering into existence, in about a year after the boy came to the house, of a third party, a charming little likeness of the two. The old saying that "lamb will play," had been forgotten by the parents of the girl, and when this denouement, as serious as unexpected, took place, they set about repairing the damage as far as lay in their power. But it was not until the child was a year old that the youngsters were persuaded into a marriage; and from that time the husband contributed a portion of his very small earnings to the support of his wife and child about a month, when he became tired of the task. In addition to this, he was thrown out of employment, or relinquished work for the purpose of going to school, and paid no more attention to his family.

It appears that the wife was disposed to rest satisfied with this arrangement, until she heard that her boy was getting into bad habits, frequenting balls and theatres, and paying attention to other females, at which her jealousy was aroused. She forthwith demanded a portion of his company; and when he demurred, insisted upon his persisting in the neglect of his important family duties, had him arrested and bound over to court on charge of desertion. This was only about five months after the marriage. After the evidence had been concluded, Judge Campbell asked him what he had to say in his defence, and his reply was that he had no trade, had no work he was capable of doing, and was going to school to qualify himself for some respectable employment; also that he would not have married the girl had he not been forced to do so, and that he told her parents at the time that he could not support her.

The Court, however, did not recognize the validity of this excuse, and made an order that he should pay one dollar per week towards the maintenance of his wife and child, and give security for a faithful compliance with the same. Those of the young man's friends who were in Court stated that it was impossible for him to comply with the order; that he himself was indebted to friends for support; and that if required to pay, or give security to pay one cent regularly towards the support of his family, he must inevitably go to jail. At this announcement the young wife seemed almost overwhelmed. Child as she was, she has during her examination and that of the other witnesses manifested considerable fortitude in the midst of her confusion and shame from the painful position in which she was placed, but when the fact was announced that her boy-husband must go to jail, she could scarcely restrain her sobs, and was led faltering from the court-room by an elderly lady whom we took to be her mother. In the mean time the judge appeared deeply affected, and no doubt considered this the most puzzling case he was ever called upon to decide. The boy was committed in default of security, but the counsel for the prosecutrix was heard to declare that he would not be in custody over Sunday. The counsel is an acute man, and he probably had his reasons for the assertion, even if the spectators did not see them in the gait and demeanor of his client as she left the court room.—Ledger.

AFFAIRS IN TARRYTOWN.—Our usually quiet village has been the theatre of quite a drama the past week—nothing more nor less having occurred than an elopement. The successful wooer was a limb of the law named Merrit Van Wart. The fair lady is Miss Benedict, a daughter of Gen. Benedict, a sweet, charming, and "romantic maiden, over whose head some eighteen summers have shed their rays," and, what adds to their numerous other charms, is the fact that she holds in her own right the key to a treasure of some \$38,000, hard cash.

Van Wart had been for some time endeavoring to spirit her away, but his attempts have heretofore been unsuccessful. This week told the story. Aided by a pair of fast horses, he succeeded in carrying the lady out of the reach of her brothers, and in a few hours they were "bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh."

Hudson River Chronicle.

COST OF A NIBBY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—A New York correspondent of the Bay State Democrat says:—"The opera is at present altogether the most attractive and fashionable resort in the city; and is a great place for the display of beauty, bouquets, lace and white gloves. If a gentleman invites a lady to accompany him to a ball or the opera, he must submit to the following tax, or be left behind the custom: To cash for bouquet, \$5; bouquet holder, \$5; pair of gloves for the lady, \$1; do for himself, \$1; carriage, \$3; tickets, 2; total \$17; all for the dear delight of sitting two hours in the same box with one, who, in nine cases out of ten, doesn't sit by him at all."



Saturday, March 23, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HENRY A. MULLENBERG.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

ELECTORS.
For President and Vice President of the U. States.
WILSON MCANDLESS, } Senatorial.
ASA DIMOCK, }

REPRESENTATIVE.
1. GEO. F. LEIDYAN, 13. GEORGE SCHWABE,
2. CHRISTIAN KRESS, 14. NATH'L. B. ELDRID,
3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVINE,
4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURN,
5. SAMUEL E. LEECH, 17. HUGH MONTGOMERY,
6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ANKENY,
7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS,
8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. WM. PATTERSON,
9. WM. HEIDENREICH, 21. ANDREW BURKE,
10. CONRAD SHREER, 22. JOHN M'GILL,
11. STEPHEN BAILEY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
12. JONAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT ORR.

¶ V. B. PLUMER, 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.

¶ We are indebted to Messrs. Horton and Bright, of the Legislature, for Documents, &c.

¶ Our readers will find, in another column, a law recently passed in relation to Supervisors giving bail.

¶ The conference, to nominate a candidate for Congress, met at Muncy, on Thursday last.

¶ INQUIRIES have been made of us, to know whether the newly elected Judges and Inspectors are to hold the special election of the 5th of April, or whether the old officers are the proper persons. We have examined the law, and cannot find that the old officers have any authority to act in the matter. They were elected for one year, which expired when the new officers were elected.

¶ Gen. JOSEPH B. ANTHONY has been appointed President Judge of this district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Charles G. Donnel.

¶ We were at Harrisburg last week, and spent considerable part of our time in the Halls of the Legislature. We found our Senator and Representative busy and attentively engaged in their duties. We were pleased to find that they have both acquired the reputation of being useful and efficient members.

¶ UNION COUNTY.—A convention, it seems, was held in New Berlin, on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Mr. Snyder's friends believing the time too short, and believing also that he ought, by common consent, be considered the candidate of the democratic party, especially as he had been badly treated at the last election, in consequence of local dissensions in this and other counties, refused to send delegates to the convention. Only twenty out of the thirty-eight delegates went into convention, and nominated Robert B. Barber, Esq., of New Berlin. We regret the course which a few of Mr. Snyder's political opponents have taken in this matter. Even they acknowledge, that if a fair and full expression could have been had, Mr. Snyder could easily have been nominated by a large majority. Why then throw any obstacles in the way? The other counties are anxious and willing to run Mr. Snyder, and would give him a hearty support, in order to make up for the defeat of the party last fall. The Union Times, in an extra, giving an account of the proceedings, says:

"But nine districts were represented, and out of that number three townships were instructed for Mr. Snyder on second ballot. We a second time announce his name to the Democracy of this district, as the only legitimate and fairly nominated candidate for Congress—by acclamation—common consent. Sixteen delegates favorable to Mr. Snyder were in town, and two townships, Chapman and Perry, did not elect delegates, (both strong Snyder districts,) making in all 20 delegates, besides the three delegates instructed for Snyder on the second ballot, which would make his vote on that ballot 26, being a majority of seven."

¶ The Special Election for the choice of a member of Congress in the Allegheny district, in place of Judge Wilkins, has resulted in the election of Cornelius Darragh, the whig and anti-masonic candidate. This is a gain for the whigs, which, however, they will lose by the election of a democrat in this district, in place of Gen. Frick.

¶ NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit 10 dollar note, on the Moyamensing Bank, was shown to us yesterday. The note is well executed and calculated to deceive. The vignette, "Signers of the Declaration of Independence." The Plate is of another Bank, and the words "Philadelphia" and "Moyamensing," have been afterwards inserted. Letter "A," and dated June 1, 1843.

¶ The Eastern Argus has passed into the hands of W. H. Hutter, formerly editor of the "Lehigh Democrat," an ably conducted paper.

¶ The "Harrisburg Argus," says its able editor, is now permanently established upon a firm basis. The Argus is an ably conducted Journal, and is fast acquiring an excellent and well deserved reputation.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence, in this place, on Monday last, the Hon. CHARLES G. DONNEL, President Judge of this district, aged 43 years and 4 days.

This truly afflicting dispensation of Providence has fallen with a heavy hand on his family, and has cast a general gloom over the whole community. Judge DONNEL has been cut off in the prime of life, and in the vigour of his usefulness and intellect. In all the relations of life he was a man of most exemplary character. As a husband and parent, his loss to an interesting family is truly afflicting. Few men were more devotedly attached, and could better appreciate the comforts of domestic life. As a dutiful and affectionate son and brother, his bereaved mother, brother and sisters have sustained an irreparable loss, for which nothing earthly can compensate them. As a friend and citizen he had but few equals. His generous and social qualities,—his affable and courteous manners,—always blended with a dignified and honorable deportment, rendered him highly popular, and gained for him, through life, a large and extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, who deeply and most sincerely deplore this melancholy dispensation. Judge Donnel was born in Williamsport, but removed in early youth with his father and family to this place, where he continued to reside, with the exception of a few years, all his life. His attachment for the place of his adoption was strong, and he always expressed an earnest desire to spend the remainder of his days within its borders. Having acquired a liberal education, under the instruction of his friend, the Hon. Robert C. Grier, who was principal of the Northumberland Academy, then in a flourishing condition, he soon after commenced the study of law, under the instruction of E. Greenough, Esq., of this place, and was admitted to Practice in 1820. Like most of young lawyers, however talented, he also had his early struggles. His talents, however, did not fail to bring him into notice, and a few years after he rose into an extensive and lucrative practice, and was, while at the bar, one of its brightest ornaments. He loved his profession, and was fondly attached to its duties. As a lawyer he was well read, profound, and of a clear and excellent judgment. As an advocate he was eloquent, strong, and argumentative. In January, 1843, he was appointed President Judge of this district, with the almost unanimous consent of the members of the Bar of the district over which he presided, a station which he filled with entire satisfaction to the community. He left, besides an interesting family of a wife and six children, a large number of friends and relatives, over whose interests he always exercised a most careful and parental solicitude. His death resulted from a complication of diseases, beyond the reach of human control or medical assistance.

His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people. The members of the Bar from Northumberland, Union and Columbia counties, as a last tribute of respect to his memory, attended his funeral, and walked in a body in the procession. He was a useful and efficient member and communicant of the Episcopal Church of this place, and died in full faith, with Christian resignation, and a firm reliance on divine providence.

We trust this hasty and imperfect sketch of one whom we were proud to call our friend, will be excused, until some abler pen can be found that will more faithfully delineate his virtues.

¶ PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The House, on Monday last, went into a long discussion of the tariff. A number of resolutions were offered, all approving of the present tariff. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Rounfort of Philadelphia county, were adopted, every member present (50 in number) voting for it. We are pleased to see the whole Democracy of the State coming back to the old principles of the party—principles for which we contended for the last four years, and for which we were not unfrequently censured by some of our erring politicians, who have now, themselves, been converted to our creed, whether by the overwhelming voice of public opinion or by other means, it matters not little. We trust they will not again deviate from them, without consulting the people. The following are the resolutions:—

"Whereas, The present tariff promises to answer the purposes of revenue, and also yields to American industry the encouragement necessary to the development of the great resources of our country. And whereas, permanency in our revenue laws is indispensably necessary to the protection of the capital and the labor embarked in manufacturing and agricultural operations, under the sanction of these laws, and can alone insure and advance the prosperity of the various great interests, which combine to constitute the wealth of the nation; and whereas, a bill is now pending in Congress of the United States, the operation of which would affect injuriously the important staple productions of this Commonwealth. Therefore,

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to oppose any change in the present tariff, which might prove injurious to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of this Commonwealth, and steadily to resist any reduction in the present duties on iron, coal and wood, and omit no effort to sustain all the great interests of the nation, calculated to foster and promote American industry.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of our members in the Senate and Congress, with the yeas and nays attached."

¶ The following is the tariff resolution, recently passed by the legislature:—

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to PROTECT THE LABOR OF OUR OWN COUNTRY against the competition of THE PAUPER LABOR OF OTHER COUNTRIES, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO REVENUE."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 82 to 8.

¶ THE BILL, to give the printing to the lowest bidder, has now passed both Houses, the Senate having receded from its amendments.

¶ IMPOSITION.—No greater imposition can be practiced on the travelling community, than to be shut up all night in a stage coach, with a drunken man as a passenger. We left Harrisburg on Saturday evening, in company with Mr. Eyer of the Senate, and his wife, who occupied the back seat of a small coach. The coach, before leaving, stopped at Mr. Colder's stage office, when another passenger was led to the coach while the agent held the light. The door was closed, and we were soon off, when to our surprise we discovered that, instead of having a lame man for a fellow passenger, as we had supposed, the proprietors or their agents, for the sake of a few paltry dollars, had thrust in upon us a drunken bloot, whose fumes imparted an odour not much unlike that of rotten pounce, although both windows were kept open to ventilate the coach.

At the Junction House, Mr. Dewitt, of Williamsport, was taken in, and our odoriferous gentleman was obliged, by the landlord, to take an outside seat. In this way we proceeded quite pleasantly for three miles, to New Buffalo, when the driver stopped, and by main force and considerable impudence opened the coach and pushed him in, across the lap of Mrs. Eyer. It was raining and the night was cold. We suffered the poor wretch to remain inside until we arrived at Liverpool, then, having become somewhat sobered, he was not unwilling to take an outside seat. What places this affair in a worse light, Mr. Dewitt informed us that the passengers in the coach, the night previous, refused this same person a seat. When proprietors of coaches charge the highest fare, it is presumed, they will make passengers as comfortable as possible; and no gentleman would annoy them with so great a nuisance as a common drunkard. We have noticed this matter, not only as a duty, but at the earnest request of all the passengers.

¶ CONGRESS.—The most important subject before Congress, at present, is the Oregon question. But little action has, as yet, been had on it. The annexation of Texas begins to excite great interest. A secret treaty, it is said, has actually been made, and it is asserted by some of the New York papers that the Senate will ratify it. Texas, it is said, will become a dependency of England, if not annexed to the United States.

¶ The committee appointed by the House of Representatives some time since, to investigate the over-issue of Relief notes by the Berks county Bank, made a report on the subject on Monday last. The report states that it was found impossible to ascertain the exact condition of the Bank, but that it is wholly insolvent. The majority are not prepared to say that the Commonwealth should redeem the notes over issued, but suggest that suits be brought against the President and Cashier, who, they say, are criminally and civilly liable for the misdemeanor. The report is accompanied by a bill to prevent similar offences, making those guilty of them hereafter, liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

¶ HENRY A. MULLENBERG.—A stranger visiting Philadelphia, says the Times, and conversing with the moderate men of all parties, would suppose that Mr. Mullenberg was their chosen candidate without regard to party strife or party tactics—so universally is he spoken of and looked upon as the next Governor of Pennsylvania beyond all doubt. This is the best testimonial of his private worth, and of his unquestionable fitness for the gubernatorial chair.

¶ HEAR A NEUTRAL PAPER.—The Public Ledger, a neutral paper, speaking of the Democratic nominee for Governor, says:—Mr. Mullenberg comes from the Democratic county of Berks, which will no doubt give him a hearty support in October next. He is an able man, of unblemished reputation, and has filled many important offices under the Government.

¶ COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—We saw, on Saturday, says the Baltimore American, a counterfeit note purporting to be issued by the Moyamensing Bank of Philadelphia. It is well executed, and would be readily taken by the unwary.

¶ The following advertisement is from one of the most respectable New Orleans papers. What can be hoped of a community where brutality like this is openly sanctioned,—where a decent press deems it no disparagement to its columns to promote such outrage against humanity and the common good of society?

¶ COCK PIT.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he now has the arrangement of the Cock Pit in St. Louis street, above Merle's coffee house, and fronting the St. Louis Exchange; and that cock fighting will take place on the evenings of Tuesday, Friday and Sunday of each week, and on Thursdays and Saturdays during the day. The cocks will be fought with their natural spurs.

Amateurs are informed that he has always on hand Spanish cocks, that he will fight with any that may be produced against them.

C. MAGALLANES.

¶ BYRON had great reverence for the memory of WASHINGTON, and often alludes to him in his poems. In the following stanza he pays a just tribute to the virtues of that truly great and good man,—who was truly great because he was also good:

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,
And freedom find no champion and no child,
Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprang forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefiled?
Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,
Deep in the unpruned forest 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On infant WASHINGTON? Has earth no more
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no such
shore? BYRON.

¶ The New York American says, that if Texas is annexed, it will be a virtual dissolution of the Union.

¶ John C. Calhoun has accepted the office of Secretary of State.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.
It is only seven years since the first mile of rail road was laid down in Georgia, and now she has upwards of 400 miles of road in daily use.

A late writer says:—"A Greek would have formed a god to place under the arch of Niagara Falls; an American is satisfied with erecting a paper mill above it."

The song of "O fly not yet" has been arranged as a "bird waltz," and dedicated to Mr. Davidson, the flying machine man."

A VETERAN ACCOUCHER.—The well known Doctor Dwight, of Portsmouth, N. H., stated to one of his patients some time during the last summer, that he had attended the evening before, the birth of the five thousandth child.

A new and handsome edifice recently erected in Savannah, Georgia, by the members of the Lutheran congregation in that city, was dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, the 3d inst.

Judge Kent was, some twenty years ago, removed from the New York Bench, by a constitutional provision limiting the age of a Judge to sixty years; and he is still consulted from all parts of the land, as one of the ablest jurists in it.

The public debt of Mexico is estimated at \$82,000,000, and bears an annual interest of \$4,900,000. The actual income from all sources of revenue is about \$13,000,000, and the annual expenditures of the government are a little over this sum.

OUR FELLOWS.—They number 30,143 in the United States, have a revenue of \$188,185; paid out \$50,000 for relief of members in 1843, to widows \$5,186, and for education of orphans \$1,350.

A Mr. Monk Mason, of London, has invented an Archimedean screw of oiled silk, attached to a frame work of wood, by which balloons are navigated with as much facility as a ship at sea!

MR. E. C. DELAVAN, the distinguished friend of Temperance, is about to erect a large Hotel on the corner of Broadway and Steuben street Albany, and on the site of the present Delavan House.

MOORE ROPE.—Mr. George J. Weaver of Philadelphia has just completed a rope for one of the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, a mile and a half in length, and eight inches in circumference. This is the largest rope yet manufactured in Philadelphia.

PENNSCO'S group of statuary for the capitol at Washington, brought from Naples in the U. S. ship Delaware, represents the landing of Columbus in the New World. It consists of two figures, one of Columbus, and another of an Indian girl, whose steps are arrested by curiosity, and in whose face are depicted timidity and wonder.

THE RAZOR STROP MAN was arrested in Mobile on the 8th inst., for peddling without a license. He attempted to evade the law by sharpening a knife for fifty cents, and giving away "the strop."

A CLERGYPAN IN BUFFALO received a golden sovereign the other day, with the wish that although there may be a Church without a Bishop, there may never be a priest without a sovereign.

SIX MONTHS SLEIGHING.—In Vermont they have had sleighing for five months past, and have now a prospect of its continuance for a month to come.

A CHOCTAW TOWN.—An Indian town, called Doakville, in the Choctaw nation, contains a church, two taverns, eight stores with heavy stocks of goods, bakeries and tailors, saddlers, carpenters, wheelwrights, and blacksmith shops, &c., ranged in order upon streets, as in other towns. The stores, &c. are principally carried on by natives, who are said to be civil, orderly, and sober.

Meeting of the Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Northumberland, Union, and Columbia counties, on Monday the 20th of March inst., held at the dwelling house of H. B. Masser, Esq., Sunbury, the Hon. GEORGE C. WELKER was called to the Chair. Wm. J. Greenough appointed Secretary.

A committee, consisting of John Cooper, Isaac Slenker, Samuel Hepburn, E. Greenough, Hugh Bellas, A. Jordan, H. B. Masser and W. L. Dewart, Esqrs., were appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions. The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, to remove from amongst us the Hon. CHARLES G. DONNEL, and while we bow with submission to the stroke, we cannot permit the solemn visitation to pass without the expression of our profound sorrow, at his sudden removal. As a citizen he was highly esteemed for his many excellent and amiable qualities,—as a Lawyer he was an eloquent and successful advocate, and as a Judge he administered the Law ably and impartially; in all the relations of life he was, indeed, most exemplary. Therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Bar and officers of the Court, as a testimonial of respect for the Hon. C. G. DONNEL, deceased, will attend his funeral in a body, and wear crape on the left arm for 30 days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted wife and family, in the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and fond father, and most devoutly beseech Him, who tempers the weather to the shorn Lamb, to sanctify to them this severe dispensation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his aged mother in the stroke that has so suddenly removed from her the support and comfort of so worthy a son, and pray that He who has promised to be a husband to the widow may comfort and sustain her under this bereavement.

Resolved, That E. Greenough, W. L. Dewart, H. B. Masser and A. Jordan, Esqrs. be a committee to present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the widow and mother of the deceased, with the expression of our sympathies for them under this severe trial.

Geo. C. WELKER, Chairman.
Wm. J. Greenough, Secretary.

The Annexation of Texas.

The New York papers assert positively that they have received intelligence, from high authority, that the long entertained project of acquiring the Texan territory, by consent, is on the point of consummation, or already consummated, so far as that end can be achieved by Executive action; that a negotiation, almost completed under the auspices of the late Secretary Upshur, has been resumed and hastily brought to an issue by the present Secretary, Mr. Nelson. A month ago, the Texan papers announced that a treaty between the two countries, to annex that territory, had actually been entered into. This information was not credited by any of the newspapers in the United States, because no intimation of such a project being in progress of consummation had been given forth from Washington. It seems, however, from the above reports, and an article which appears in the Washington Intelligencer, of Saturday, that it has more truth in it than was believed. The Intelligencer says—"It is now some months ago—probably not long after the retirement of Mr. Webster from the Department of State—that an overture was made by this Government, through the Secretary of State, in relation to the Executive of Texas (Gen. Houston) a proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States. This overture was, at first, if we understand rightly, rather coolly received by the Chief of the young Republic. But, since the meeting of Congress, the Government of Texas having been again approached—we will not say importuned, though circumstances almost justify the use of that phrase—by the Executive of the United States, Gen. Houston did at length consent to negotiate on the subject. The terms of an arrangement between the high contracting parties are already arranged; and, if not already done, they are to be reduced forthwith to the form of a Treaty, through the agency of a Special Minister from Texas (Mr. Henderson) who is already on his way to this city for the purpose, if before this paper goes to press, he has not already arrived. So far as the President of the United States and the President of Texas are concerned, the Treaty is all but made."

The Intelligencer apprehends great danger from this annexation, and gives a column and a half of reasons against it.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—We copy from the Madisonian the following paragraph in relation to the annexation of Texas:—

"We have authentic advices from Texas, showing that, with the exception of one member, the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the Republic are unanimously in favor of annexation." We have likewise intelligence that if Texas be not annexed to the United States, it will immediately become a dependency of England and an instrument to ruin the commerce and manufactures of the New England States.

If the Executive of the United States should send into the Senate a treaty of annexation, we make bold to say, for the especial benefit of the Intelligencer, that he will be wholly influenced by patriotic motives. He will entertain no sectional or party considerations. When sent in, should the treaty be made, it will be for the Senate, or the Senate only, to ratify or reject it. The Senate will doubtless act with a full knowledge of its duties and responsibilities, whether a treaty annexing Texas, or one asserting our indisputable title to Oregon, or both, be laid before them."

A NATIONAL MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON.—A bill is now before Congress, which appropriates about \$50,000 for a national monument at Washington, on a truly beautiful plan. The measure has been introduced to the attention of the House of Representatives by the Hon. Zadock Pratt, of New York. The Washington Monument Society have now in their possession \$48,700, and Mr. Pratt's bill calls for an appropriation of a sum which, in connection with the above, it is thought will be sufficient to complete the work. The building or monument will embrace three stories. The crypt or basement is intended to contain the statue of Washington, with niches for the busts of the Presidents of the United States; the second story to contain niches for statues of the illustrious men of the country, and the third to be a saloon or gallery for painting of historical or national subjects. The monument is to be 120 feet high, and of the same dimensions as the rotunda of the capitol, which is 100 feet in diameter. The whole can be completed in eighteen months for \$100,000—the material to be of marble.—Phil. Ledger.

THE COST OF LEGISLATION.—The next session of Congress will last only ninety days, and it would be well if the law which prescribes this limit operated annually instead of biennially. The people's work could be done in three months and much of the talk might be dispensed with. Money would be economized by his arrangement as well as time, and to an amount worth considering. The pay and mileage of member at the close of the present session will foot a some \$610,000; while the treasury estimate of the same items for the session of 1845 is but \$351,000. We pay considerably too much for "Buncombe" speeches.—True Sun.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—We learn that the Cran Iron Company propose erecting a Rolling Mill for the manufacture of Rail Road Iron, provide the present duty is continued. Rail Road Iron can be made in this country for about \$55 per ton, the price heretofore generally paid for English Iron, duty free. Since our Tariff Bill imposed a duty of \$25 per ton on foreign Iron, the English Manufacturers have reduced the price so low, that it can now be imported for about \$57 per ton, paying a duty of \$25 per ton—being about the same price charged when free of duty. Should Congress reduce the present duty on Rail Road Iron it will be impossible for our Manufacturers to compete with the English article, at the prices they are now offering it.—Miners' Journal.