Mathematics are the favorite study of Capt. 1 Fremont, botany his feverite recreation; but all the sister sciences come in for a share of his attention, and the languages, both ancient and modern, are not neglected. Greek and Latin came with his school education. French and Spanish have been added. German is in a course of acquisition; and his whole life is divided between field labors and literary studies. His life is a pattern, and his success an encouragement, to all the noble-minded young men of America who, despising a life of sloth and ease, aspire to honorable distinction by their own mentorious exertions. He is married to a daughter of Senator Benton, but looks to his own exertishe, not to senatorial influence, for advencement and promotion. His widowed mother lives to see the fame, and to receive the support, of a son, left an orphan at four years of age, and beginning at seventeen to provide for himself, for her, and for a younger bruther and sister.

Capt. Fremont is light and slender in his person, very youthful in appearance as well as in fact, delicate in his features, and wholly difterent from what would be looked for in the leader of such extended and adventurous expeditions. Mr. Wilkins, the Secretary at War. could hardly believe his own eyes when, in the full of 1844, a modest-looking youth, almost feminine in the delicacy of his person and features, appeared before him, and reported himself as Lieutenant Frement just returned from the expedition to Oregon and North California. To see the leader of such an expedition, in the person of such a stripling, was a surprise from which the honorable Secretary could not recover bimself, until after repeated interrogatories.

A. R. C.

Washington, Nov. 29, 1845.

An Indian Hanging .- The first Indian that was capitally executed by the Cherokee Laws and by a Cherokee Sheriff was a man named Nat, who was hanged several years ago, about five miles from Van Buren, Arkansas, for the nison, we doubt whether murder of another Indian, who was called Musquito. We have the particulars from an eye witness. The Sheriff had caused a gallows to he erected a short distance from the Court Lodge, but when the culprit was brought to it, he being a very tall man, it was found to be too short for his accommodation, and some other place had to be sought for the execution. The whole band of Indians, with the Sheriff and Nat in the midst of them, then betook themselves to the banks of the Arkansas, in search of a proper tree from which to suspend the prisoner, and after a little time, a cotton wood was found, in the opinion of all was suitable for the pur-

Nat, now that all things were ready, expressed a wish to bathe in the river once more, which he was permitted to do, carefully regarded by the rifles from the shore. He went into the water, Irolicked about for some time, swam to and fro with great apparent pleasure, then came to shore, donned his blanket, and stood ready for the last act of the drama. The Sheriff now told him to climb the tree, which he commenced doing, the officer of the law toiling up after him with the fatal cord. Nat reached the projecting limb of the tree, and was desired by the Sheriff to work himself as far out upon it from the trunk as he could which was done, when the Sheriff adjusted the poose around his neck, and tied the other end of the rope around the limb. All these preparations were conduced with the etmost coolness, and the most perfect good understanding existed between the Sheriff and the Indian. When all the arrangements were completed, the Sheriff told Nat that he would slide down the tree to the ground, and make a signal when he, the prisoner, must jump off the limb, to which Nat cheerfully assented. The Sheriff reached the ground, looked up to the limb upon which sat the poor victim, he shouted-"Now, Nat, you red devil, jump!" And jump Nat did, and after a few struggles, hung a mass of lifeless clay, to the infinite wenderment of kie red brethren, who had never before been regaled with the sight of an execution of that kind - Boston Atlas.

TAE PLANET MERCUTY, the Boston Traveller says, may now be seen in the evening twilight, about three quarters of an hour after sunget. It is found just South of West, a few degrees above the horizon, and will be visible every clear night till the 14th of the present month. This planet is situated too near the sun to be seen by the naked eye. Dr. Lardner remarked, in one of his Boston lectures, that he had never obtained a view of it without the aid of a telescope. There are five of the planets visible (nearly all in a straight line across the heavens) in the early part of the evening, viz : Mercury, Venus, Mars, Satura and Jupiter, and when are added the moon and brilliant constell lation of Orion, the appearance which the heavens now display is truly magnificent.

BREAD - A London letter says that the national expenditure in Great Britain for bread, is at the present time at the rate of twenty millions a year, or four hundred thousand pounds weekly. more than during the whole of last winter and

IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.-In 1821, the price of Wheat in Illinois was 374 cents per bushel -it is now one dollar. Corn was 124 centsit is now 60 cents.-Cows were four dollars a head-they are now from 15 to 20 dollers. take place on the 20th inst. Pork was one cent a pound—it is now from 4 to 5 cents.

AN EXCHANGE PAPER says, there are many hogs in this world, with invisible shouts. Their in the mire, until they become fitted for the Devil's pork barrel, into which they go after a hard scald.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, December 13, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Eng., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chemut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all montes due this pected, as was predicted by the Washington let-Mice, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 160 Nursan Street. Nin Vock And S. E. Corner of Bullimore and Culvert

sts . Baltimore CT See first page for interesting Oregon news,

and a sketch of Capt. Fremont. A few loads of pine and hickory wood are

all kinds will also be received.

renowned 13th district for a very late copy of the President's Message, and also for a map of Texas try. Lam opposed to a tariff of protection merely. not yet come to hand. Better late than never-

The proceedings of Congress are not of much interest thus far.

CF Orstess .- Those who are fond of these bivalve testaceous fish, as Dr Johnson quaintly calls them, are under great obligations to Mr. Shay, of Northumberland, who constantly supplies the neighboring towns with the choicest quality of Baltimore Oysters, (and there are none better.) put up in sealed tin cans, in the best order. If any better can be had, we should like a specimen can sent to us, for, like Goldsmith's ve-

"Finer or fatter. Ever grew in a Boy or smoked in a platter."

Species Francis - As an evidence of what can be done, when well done, in the way of farming, we mention that Mr. Peter Haughawout. of Rush township, raised three hundred and eighty bushels of fine large potatoes the past season. on one and a half acres of ground. Many of his potatoes vary from one to two pounds in weight. Mr. H. after having plowed and harrowed the ground, spread over it twenty-two four borse leads of manure. He then furrowed out his ground, and planted about two feet apart. After than under the 20 per cent, duty in 1812. The with a projecting branch far up the trunk, that the potatoes had came up, he hauled eighty bushels of lime on the patch in piles of about a half teets the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, it bushel each, which when slarked, was spread over the ground.

he would nearly have doubled his crop. If our the laborer has been greatly benefitted by get farmers, generally, would farm less land and pay more attention to its culture, they would find it ces, increased wages. We have nothing to gain a much more profitable and satisfactory mode of that we can see, by opening our ports to forfarming.

TT Me Cases of the Union Star, has reti red from the Press. Mr. John Smith has resumed the publication of that paper Pecuniarily. we wish both gentlemen abundance of success.

BY THE VALANT JUDGESHIE .- Hon. Robert. C. Grier, of Pittsburg, is understood, we see it stated, to have been designated by the President to fill, the seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States, vacated by the death of the late Justice Baldwin. Mr. Grier is now President Judge of the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Judge Grier formerly resided at Danville, and for a number of years, practised at the Bar in this place. He always sustained a high character for his legal learning and literary attain-

A Philadelphia paper urging the appointment of John M. Reed, seemed to think a country lawyer not properly qualified for the station. We presume, however, that no one acquainted with the two gentlemen, will fear that Judge G. would suffer any by comparison with Mr. Reed. There are other Jurists in the country, for instance, Judge Lewis, and others we might name, who we imagine would hardly deem it a compliment

We presume, by the time the City Collector, Henry Horn, who thinks the country has no rights in the Custom House, gets through the Senate. these city dignitaries will find that the country is not to be thus contemned with impunity.

The Wyoming coal trade the present year amounts to nearly 200,000 tons. Last year it amounted to 111,900 tons.

The Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia, recently elected Hon. Geo. M. Dallas and the Hox. James Buchanan, as Honerary members of the Association. A committee consisting of John M. Simms, Thos. B. Florence, John McKibbin, E. C. Lambert and T. S. Fernon, notified the gentlemen of their election, to which they each responded, acknowledging in proper terms the compliment paid them.

D' By the use of a sponge and vinegar, chalk marks can be removed from a brick wall, so says a writer in the North American

WHEAT IN ILLINOIS .- The wheat in store, rendy for shipment, on the Illinois river, amounts to three hundred and thirty four thousand bushels.

Massachuserrs.-The seventh trial to elect a member of congress in the North district will

THE MEETINGS OF THE BEITISH CARINET, which it was supposed had inference to opening the ports of that country, are now said to be occasioned by the state of the Oregon question. bristles grow inwardly, and their souls wallow The active preparations which the country is

Pennsylvania and the Message.

We stated last week, that with the exception would receive a hearty response from every Pennsylvania democrat. Knowing the opinions of Mr. Polk as expressed previous to his election, we did not expect that he would come out in favor of a tariff for protection or express himself in favor of the tariff of 1842. We expected, however, that he would adhere as closely to the doctrine laid down in his Kane letter, as possible. Whether he has done so, is a matter of doubt with a number of democrats as well as whigs. Many whigs were disappointed that the message was not more ultra on this subject, as they fully exter writers but a day previous to its publication, that it would adopt flat footed, all the idle abstractions and crude theories of Secretary Walker. We do not, ourselves, think that the democracy of Pennsylvania will be satisfied with the views of the message on the tariff. What they expected and what they had a right to look for, is such protection as Mr. Polk guaranteed to them in the letter to Mr. Kane, fairly expressed and favorably construed. In that letter Mr. Polk wanted on subscription, at this office. Grain of states, that

"In adjusting the details of a revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discri-We are indebted to friend Pollock, of the minating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home indusand not for revenue.

In his message, he is in favor of discriminating within the revenue standard. His theory of what he defines to be the revenue standard, although ingenious, is after all founded on vain abstracions, and much too abstruse and impracticable ever to be carried into effect. What might be the revenue standard to-day, from causes that constantly occur in the commercial world, might be much too high or too low, xix months hence.

We are not disposed to be captious, or to find fault without reason, but we cannot help thinking that the President insinuates a good deal, to the prejudice of even what he concedes on the subject of protection, that might properly have been avoided. He says :

"To make the taxing power an actual benefit to one class, necessarily increases the burden the others beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly unjust

In this he assumes that protected articles are enhanced in price equal to the amount of duties imposed, a theory, which has long since been exploded, and which our daily experience proves to be untenable. Calicoes and cotton fabrics generally, as well as axes, augers, anvils, brass-kettles, glass ware, pins, screws, wire, hats, sho s. gloves, and many other articles are row lower President also asserts, that "while the tariff prodoes not benefit the operatives or laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increa-Mr. H. thinks if the season had been favorable, sed by it." In Pennsylvania, in every direction, ting constant employment, and in many instaneign nations, as long as they raise more duty on our tobacco than we collect on all the articles the seris of Russia and Poland produce wheat at \$1.318,997.

50 cents per bushel. We have deemed it proper thus to express our views on the subject, which we believe also to be the views of a large majority of the democracy of Pennsylvania

BF Tur citizens of Lewisburg, held a public meeting at the Bantist Church, in that place, on the evening of the 29th uit., for the parpose of securing at that place, the Literary Institute designed to be erected by the Baptist denomination of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Geo. F. Miller, Esq., Col. McFaddin and Thos. Haves, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green, Dr. Ludwig and Rev. Mr. Bradley. The following resolutions were then adopted

WHEREAS, We have been informed that an Association of individual members of the Baptist denomoination, and others, has been formed. for the purpose of establishing at Lewisburg, to be placed on a level with Mr. Reed, of the Union county, Pa. a Literary Institution of a high order, to embrace a High School, with a male and female department, and a College, to be under the control of the said denomination, And, whereas, such an institution, located here, would contribute very much to the advantage of this place and the surrounding country.

Resolved, That we regard with deep interest and warm approbation, the object which the members of said Association have in view. and are ready and willing to co-spera e with them in any measure in which we may be able to contribute to their success.

Resolved, That we deem an Institution of this kind to be of such vast importance to this section of country, as to call for the co-operation of her citizens generally.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to solicit subscriptions, and report at the

Whereupon the Chair appointed Wm. Cameron, Esq., Col. J. M'Faddin, G. F. Miller, Esq., John Walls, Dr. Wm. H. Ludwig, L. B. Christ, Esq. and Samuel Wolte.

RAIN .- Dr. Hale, of Boston, states, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the rain of Thursday last, was the greatest quantity that has fallen in the same number of hours, since January, 1818, being nearly twenty eight years, having been 3 37 inches in sixteen hours.

is entertained of his long surviving.

We furnish our readers this week, with the following abstract of the Secretary of the of the President's views on the tariff, the message | Treasury's report, and the report of the Post-Master General

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 1816, are \$7,058,006 22 Amount in Treasury

Actual receipts from Customs for one quarter estimated, rest of year, 15,638,067 36 120,000,00 Miscellaneous. Public Lands, 2,200,000 00

\$34,478,306 22 Total. The expenditures are: Expenditures for the first quarter, \$8,463,092 41

For remaining three quarters, Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and Mis-Army proper, Naval Establishment, 4,902,845.93 Fortifications, Ordnance, and Arming

Militia. 1,647,791 94 Indian Department interest on Public Debt, and Treasury 620 076 48 29,300.00 Redemption of Loan of '41. Treasury Notes Outstanding, 687,764 00

This leaves an estimated balance of only \$4,-

851.254 32 in the Treasury on the 30th of June next. Among the miscellaneous estimated expenditures there is the sum of \$1.545,997 for deficiency in Postage, and \$300,000 for Congress Postage, &c.

The amount received in the year ending June 30, 1845, including

\$7,857,379 in the Treasury, was \$37,626,513 20 29,966,206.98 And the Expenditures were The Secretary of the Treasury lays down the following propositions about the Tariff:

1. No more money to be raised than what is wanted by Government

2. No duty to be laid upon any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest a mount of Revenue.

2. Discriminations made below that down to perfect Free Trade.

4. Maxim duties on luxuries,

5. All minimum and specific duties to be abolished, substituting ad valorum duties -care being taken to guard against frauds.

6. Duties to be laid equally, not discriminating in favor of any class.

There is no horizontal scale recommended. The Secretary finds on these, arguments against the Tariff of 1842.

He also recommend a draw back on Cotton Bagging; recommends the Warehousing System, advocates a gra luation of the prices of Public Lands, and the Sub Treasury

The following facts are taken from the Reporof the Postmaster General. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year, ending June 30, 1845, was 3033, deaths and resignations 1897 removals 753; commissions expired 11; new

Post Offices 352. During the year 516 contractors were fined to the amount of \$10,521 50.

The Revenue during the year was \$4,289,841 80 4,320,721 99 Expenditures Net revenue after deducting the commissions

of Post Masters, contingent expenses, &c. is \$2,-The Post Master General believes there will

a falling off of forty-five per cent, in the resupply England with grain to any large amount, ceipts of the current year, and that there will be except in cases of famine in Europe, as long as a diminution of the means of the Department of

The saving from former rates in New England and New York in transportation, the current year, is \$232,732.

The Railroad service is only one-tenth of the whole while they charge one-fifth of the whole. Should there be a similar saving in letting the

contracts in the other districts to that effected in the Northern, it will amount in 1847, '48 and '49 of animation.

Compensation to Postmasters and for Post Offices during the year ending 30th June, 1845, was \$1,409,875 18. Over 2000 Postmasters resigned on account of the new law.

The Postmaster General mentions a case of fraud on the Post Office where one envelope on which \$1 60 had been paid there were counted 100 letters enclosed, which would have amounted to \$1000.

The P. M. G. thinks the single sheet system should be restored or reduced to a quarter of an ounce for a single letter.

The great weight of the mail is by carrying ry shows that she treats a menace of war as a printed matter. It composes nine-tenths of the declaration of war, and she, at once, seizes her mail, yet pays only one-tenth the expenses.

He proposes the following reform 5 cents each single letter under 50 miles.

10 " ever 50 and under 300. 15 " " over 300. This to continue till '48.

when the present rates should be restored. He recommends the former rates on Newspapers, Periodicals, &c. with right to send them out of the mail. He urges a pre-payment of letters in all cases. He advises a limit to the number of exchange papers between Editors. He

ges to the old ground. The number of letters not called for, the first tional resources and energies of the West ! quarter, under the new law, was 300,000.

recommends the restriction of franking privile-

Morse's Telegraph to Baltimore, with Profesonly \$413 44.

The New York Journal of Commerce learns, through an intelligent citizen of New York, who came passenger in the Cambria, that the excitement in England was universal against the United States on the subject of Oregon. The governto the Oregon dispute, as with France, and all the nations of Europe, she is without controversy on any subject. A very large contract has been made, among other things, for military clothing. in Canada. Indeed, it was said that the Government was determined upon the necessity of set-THE DISEASE which has obliged Gov. Metcalfe thing the difficulty without further delay. It to resign his station as Governor of Canada is a view of all this, coupled with the important cancer in the cheek. He is said to be rapidly questions agitated in the President's message, making for's demonstration of some kind still wasting away from its effects. Very little hope | we shall, very likely witness a general depres | ern part of Wisconsin. This is an entirely new | to an estate valued at three millions of pounds sion of prices, both of Breadstuffs and stocks.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. BENTON, presented a memorial from the American citizens resident in Onggon, stating that they had formed a provisional government for themselves, the influence of which had been very beneficial; but in consequence of tion of Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, the Senate adtheir exposed and defenceless condition praying journed without going into an election, and the the United States to establish a Territorial Go- exciting subject is still spared to us for speculavernment over them; which on motion of Mr. Bextox, was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial from mission of Texas as a slave State into the Union, now, "at this time of day," turn their backs up-Laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid several Executive Commuwhich were ordered.

emption Bill was reported; also a Bill by Mr. Immediately after the adjournment to-day, the HOLMES of S. C., providing for the sale of Mi- Democratic Senators held another caucus, and afneral Lands

tended to contest his seat

The debate further progressed, and was warm-Tenn., and in reply by Mr. BAYLY of Va.

The Previous Question was finally moved, and a division of the question called for, the result of which was the reference of the Memorial of Mr. Brackenborough to the Committee on Elections, and the refusal of the House to instruct the Com-

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

Twenye Days Later FROM ECROPS.-The Steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, with dates from Liverpool to the 19th ult., and Halifax dates to the 2d inst., both inclusive, anchored off Boston Light on Thursday night at half past seven

Among the passengers in the Cambria, is Professor Morse, the inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph, who is the bearer of very important despatches to Government from the United States Legations in Prussia, Belgium, and England. Mr. Morse has in charge the rat field treaty to be printed between Bayaria and the United States, transmitted by Henry Weaton, United States Minister at Berlin; and also the proposed commercial treaty between Belgium and the United States. He has also despatches for the Department of State, from Louis McLane, United States Minister to England.

Rufus Prime, Esq., of New York, is also a passenger in the Cambria, and bearer of despatches from the United States Legation in Paris to the Department of State.

The Cambria, on Wednesday last, boarded and exchanged papers with steamship Britania, from Boston, (2d inst) for Liverpool.

The accounts of the potato crop are still unfavorable. Corn markets keep steady; there will be disappointment in the United States that the government do not now seem to act on opening the ports, nor do the averages for wheat (from its comparative inferior quality) seem to act as nickly as expected in lowering the duty eign, which is still 15s, per quarter, and not expected soon under 13s.

The produce markets remain in a tolerably

healthy condition. The cotton market partakes of the depression into which every description of business is for a time plunged. There is very little doing, although, as compared with the inactivity of the previous fortnight, the market wears symptoms

The American Provision trade does not present much activity

American wool appears to command much at-

Trade in the manufacturing districts is down.

THE Washington Correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of giving the British Government a year's notice, to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon, thus discourses on the probability of a war

"Will Great Britain wait for the expiration of that year ! It is answered, no. Her histowarmer, and plunges into the conflict.

It is greatly apprehended, therefore, that we shall find ourselves in the midst of a flagrant war before the close of the present session.

It cannot be concealed, however, that a war will be hailed with delight and satisfaction by the West. It will be to them a glorious excitement-an ample and profitable employment for those who have no employment but agriculture-an alternative to the stagnation of mind that results from idleness-and above all, will it not be the means of developing the great na-

To the manufacturing portion of the country; to a portion of Pennsylvania and other middle sor Morse's salary, costs \$3244, and the receipts States; to some interests in the Eastern States, war will come, with horror to all, withdistress to many, but with some compensation in the amount of manufacturing energy which it will awaken and employ. But to the commercial and navigating interest it will be a besom of destruction. To the whole coast of the ment was making the most vigorous prepartions United States it brings conflagration and plunfor war, and unquestionably with reference alone der. But with how much more terrible effect will a war fall upon the Southern portion of this Union. It will be attended with no compensating advantages to the South. It will come upon them with all the horrors of an apprehended or actual servile insurrection and total destruction of all their resources.

> A NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY. They have alsource of supply.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1845. 1 Monday night, 10 o'clock. There were many anxious faces in the Senate calleries to-day, for the purpose of witnessing the election of Secretary, Printer, &c., but, on motion, conversation, and calculation, until to-morrow. I cannot tell why the subject was postponed, but to me it seems a matter of some moment citizens in Pennsylvania, praying against the ad- that the oldest Democrats in the Senate should on their brethern, and give comfort and consolation to the opposition. You are aware that Messrs. Beuton and Hayward had stated their intention nications before the House, among them the an- of giving their votes to Mr. Dickens, and did not nual Report on Commerce, 10,000 extra copies of attend the caucus of Democratic Senators who nominated Judge Sturgis. The Whigs also coun-Leave having been granted, a prospective Pre-ted on the votes of Messrs. Bagley and Westcott. ter a free interchange of views, as I am inform-Mr. CABELL of Florida, (the sitting member) ed Judge Sturgis was again nominated. Whethcalled for the reading of the memorial of the perser the objections of Messrs. Benton and Hayward titioner as he knew that Mr. Brackenbrough in- were reconciled, I am not able to tell you to-

I have been informed that at a caucus of the lp participated in in opposition to the Resolution. Whig Senators last Saturday, it was agreed to by Messrs SCHENCK of Ohio and BROWN of support Mr. Dickens, and that Mr. D. himselfappeared before them, and made such explanations the nature of which I have not learned) as secured to himself the aid of the entire Whig force. I give this as it was told me by an intelligent gentleman. This allusion to the course of M1. D. is simply made to show that in some quarters a great error exists touching his party pred lections. It has been told me very often, and I have not heard it contradicted, that Mr. D. bas distributed nearly all the gifts of his patronage among those who are hostile to the Democracy and their

Messrs, Berrien, of Ga; Pennbacker, of Va; and Mr. Dickinson, of N. Y., took their seats today in the Senate.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the settlers in Oregon, and made some happy allusions to their enterprise and worthiness; -his appeal in their behalf for protection was brief and effective. Their memorial was read and ordered

A long debate occurred in the House to-day, on a resolution to instruct the Committee on Elections to inquire into and report upon a single fact relative to the claims or rights of the contesting representatives from Florida. It was required that the Committee should report, first, which of the two (Messrs. Cabell and Brackenborough) were entitled to the certificate which secured a seat in the House. From the facts elicited in the debate, it appears that Cabell got the cert ficate and Brackenborough the majority. The result was that the memorial of B., who claims the seat, was referred to the Committee on Elections, and the resolution to instruct was lost.

The House adjourned immediately after listening to a resolution submitted by Mr. Schenck, of Ohio to instruct the Committee on Elections to inquire and report whether any of the members of the present Congress were elected by a general ticket, and were holding their seats in the House contrary to law." &c.

Several valuable and important reports and communications from the departments were laid before both Houses to-day, and ordered to be

If the good people of your goodly city have any compassion, (and I know they have,) they will hold a public meeting, and devise ways and means to supply the political capital of our Union with some national public amusement for its desizens, who can recreate themselves in no way, at present, but by a visit to the "cowing saloons," aforetime yelep'd ten pin alleys. A few days since they had an opportunity of seeing Col. Chaffin, the great American dwarf, who, it must be admitted imparted a transient gleam of satisfaction to the monotonous life of the capital; but he has left us, and we are again in gloom. We have numerous visitants who anticipated a winter of delight, but they have learned that Terpsichore is banished from the East Room by Mrs. Polk-that Mrs. Bancroft is suffering from domestic affliction, and can impart nothing to their amusement-that Mrs. Buchanan is still absent from Washington, and that our Secretary of War refrain from making himself conspicuous as a contributor to the gratification of our suffering visiters in consequence of the equivocal state

In the House to-day the Standing Committees were announced, the chairmen of which are

of his unmentionables

On Elections-Hamlin, of Maine. Ways and Means-McKay, of N. C. Claims-Vance, of Ohio. Commerce-McClelland, of Mich. Public Lands-McClernand, of Ill. Post-offices and Post-roads-Hopkins, of Va. District of Columbia-Hunter, of Va. Judiciary-Rathbun, of N. Y. Revolutionary Claims-Leib, of Pa. Public Expenditures-Dunlap of Maine. Public Lands-Bowlin, of Mo. Naval affairs-Holmes, of S. C. Foreign affairs-C J. Ingersoll, of Pa. Territories-Douglas, of Ill. Manufactures .- Adams, of Mass Agriculture - Anderson, of N. Y. Indian Affairs - Thompson, of Miss Revolutionary Pensions - Broadhead, of Pa. Militia .- Black of S. C. Military Affairs. -Harralson, of Geo.

THE MORMONS.-The Nauvoo neighbor says that the Mormons have nearly two thousand five hundred wagons completed for the journey to the Pacific next spring. Many strangers are visiting Hancock county and Nauvoo for the purpose of purchasing property, and they are in-

CHANGE OF FORTENE.-Thomas Lawrence, a man of 70 years of age, residing in obscure circumstances in the city of Albany, had become, ready commenced exporting flour from the north- by the death of a relative in England, sole heir sterling