

Important From Mexico.

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the Perio, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 12th ult., we have important advices.

The accounts of the entire success of the revolutionary movement under Paredes, are confirmed. That officer has established himself in the capital, and has been elevated to the Presidency; (ad interim).

He entered the city on the 2d ult., and a meeting of the principal officers was held, which provided among other matters for a temporary government, that a Junta of "notables," representing each Department, should assemble and elect a person to exercise the executive functions. The Junta accordingly assembled on the 2d, and unanimously elected Paredes. Much discussion was had as to the form of the oath that should be administered to the President; some of the Junta desiring that in addition to the usual obligations, he should swear to repel the usurpations of the United States. This proposition did not prevail; an oath varying but little from the customary form, was decided on. The inauguration took place with much ceremony on the 4th, after which a Te Deum was celebrated in the Cathedral.

The President made an address appealing to Heaven for the disinterestedness of his motive, and declaring that as soon as the country had established her liberties he should retire.

The present Ministry is composed of D. Juan N. Almonte, Minister of War; D. Castillo Lanza, Foreign Affairs; D. Luis Parres, Treasury; Bocoerra (Bishop of Chiapas), of Justice.

General Valencia, formerly Governor of the city of Mexico, has been made Comptroller of the Mint.

General Tornel, Valencia and Paredes held a Council at Gaudaloupe, a village a few miles from Mexico, some days since, to make arrangements to consolidate the Government. It will be remembered that Tornel was formerly Minister of War and Marine under Santa Ana.

The city of Mexico remains perfectly tranquil, and all precautionary measures against a counter-revolution have been discontinued.

On the accession of Paredes, our Minister, (Mr. Sidel), probably demanding to be recognized, and the demand refused, asked for his passports, but was informed that as he had never been received as minister, no passport, in that quality, could be given to him; he then requested that the Government would give him an escort to Vera Cruz, which was promptly refused. Upon the news reaching Vera Cruz, seven officers of the United States brig Somerset, which arrived at that port on 6th ult., started for Mexico, well armed to escort him through the country.

The Delta says:—"Such is the information which we have received. Whether it be true or not, we cannot vouch—but if not true, it is very troublelike. It corresponds exactly with what might be expected from the Mexicans, from the minister, and from the ardent and fearless officers of the navy."

Interesting Indian Intelligence.

Battle Between the Blackfeet and Crow Indians.—The St. Louis Reveille of the 22d has the following interesting Indian intelligence, brought by a gentleman from Fort F. A. C., near the Falls of Missouri:

On the 17th of last June, some seven hundred of the Crows fell upon a small party of the Blackfeet, who had camped about seventy-five miles from the Fort, and in advance of the main body. The Crows killed twenty-two, wounded as many more, and took upwards of a hundred women and children prisoners, and succeeded in capturing three hundred horses. Intelligence of their disastrous defeat having been conveyed to the main body of the Blackfeet, they came up, and, though in less numbers than the Crows, attacked them in turn, and fought so desperately that the latter were compelled to retreat to a place they had strongly fortified, which they succeeded in reaching with all their plunder, though most of their prisoners escaped. The Blackfeet were not strong enough to dislodge the Crows from their position, and ultimately retired. The battle continued between various parties of each tribe for quite four days. The actual number of killed in the affair it was difficult to ascertain. The Crows acknowledged a loss of eight or ten killed and several wounded. Our informant states that the Blackfeet intend to revenge themselves upon their enemies the ensuing spring. It appears that the majority of the tribe were on the other side of the mountains, near the head waters of the Columbia, whether it is their custom of going every spring, and that those who were engaged in this affair with the Crows were but an advance party who had recrossed the mountains somewhat earlier than usual.

The Crows had been driven into the neighborhood where the fight occurred—which is called, in parlance, the "Black Country"—by the Sioux, who were out in great force against them. They usually visit that section of the country, likewise, when the Blackfeet are absent.

About a fortnight before the fight, a small party of the Blackfeet attacked the 'horse guard' at Fort F. A. C., a trading post of the American Fur Company, killing one man, named Charles Riquett, whose family is supposed to be in this city; seriously wounded another, and succeeded in stealing thirty horses belonging to the post.

The Crows and Blackfeet, as may be known, are bitter enemies, always assailing each other whenever they can get an opportunity to do so, with deadly hostility. The former are very friendly to the whites, and the latter tribe directly the opposite.

APPOINTED.—Governor Shunk has appointed Edward A. Penniman, Esq., Register of Wills, for the county of Philadelphia, in the room of John Weaver, dec'd.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

On our first page, will be found an interesting article on the subject of the small pox, as well as other entertaining articles.

THE DUEL.—Our Washington correspondent this week, gives an account of a fatal duel between two gentlemen of North Carolina. The gentleman who was challenged, was shot through the head the first fire, and died almost instantly. If the remaining parties were sent to the Penitentiary a few years, it might teach them to settle their difficulties before a legal tribunal, hereafter.

THE TARIFF.—A few weeks since, our Senators at Harrisburg passed by a unanimous vote, resolutions in favor of the present tariff. In this they only acted in obedience to the oft expressed wishes of the people. In the House, the subject has been stayed off from time to time without taking a vote. They will, however, have to come up to the trough, fodder or no fodder, and the result will show not more than a half dozen votes against it. These will come from about Bradford and Tioga counties the only free trade district in Pennsylvania.

We perceive that Dr. Waggoner, the Senator from Union, has reported a bill for a University at Lewisburg, Union county. This, we presume, for the contemplated Baptist Establishment, to which the citizens of the place had already subscribed about ten thousand dollars, when we saw the list—headed only by about twenty names, and which they expected to double. The establishment will cost, it is said, \$100,000. There are but few towns that would undertake to raise half the amount subscribed by our enterprising neighbors. We trust they may be successful.

THE GREAT MISSOURIAN ANNHILATED.—The celebrated East Smithfield committee of Bradford county, have ventured to pass resolutions denouncing the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, for voting against Judge Sturgis and Dr. Salisbury, the caucus nominees, as officers of the U. S. Senate. They say that Col. Benton is no reliable democrat. We did not, ourselves, exactly approve of Senator Benton's course, but it is nevertheless amusing to see, with what caution these men shoot their paper bullets at the old Senator's Rhinoceros hide, while they were as savage as the Blackfeet Indians with the members of our Legislature, who voted for Gen. Cameron against the caucus nominee.

There have been a number of rumors afloat, that the Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State, would be appointed to the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Bench. We are inclined to believe, that Mr. Buchanan will remain in the Cabinet for some time yet, and when he does resign, it will not be to take a Judgeship.

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.—That this great and growing principle of true democracy will become general, we can hardly doubt. Mr. Bagby, the Senator from Alabama, has introduced resolutions in Congress to alter the Constitution, to that effect. But what is more important, President Polk has declared most emphatically, that he is in favor of the one term principle. Gen. Jackson also favored this principle, and most reluctantly consented to serve a second term, which the circumstances of the times alone, induced him to accept. These distinguished men saw the evils of this principle. The inducements to deviate from the strict line of duty, in order to accommodate hungry partisans, the extent of whose patriotism is often measured by the tenor of their office—the want of independence in exercising the executive functions, for fear of giving offence to those whose services may be wanted for the purpose of securing a re-election, were too obvious to escape their notice. We trust, before many years, this principle will be incorporated in our constitution. That a large majority are now in favor of it, there can be no doubt. The example set by President Polk is worthy of imitation, and will redound greatly to his credit and to his patriotism.

READING RAILROAD.—The following is a summary notice of the Report of this Company, recently made:

For the year ending 30th November last, its receipts were \$1,078,631, of which large amount freights and tolls on coal paid \$886,939, passengers \$103,411, freight on merchandise \$60,587, U. S. mail, rents, &c. \$27,103. The expense of management, &c. were \$570,726, and the net income \$507,904, or about five per cent. on its cost, which is now stated at \$10,157,200—\$3,120,000 in stock, and \$7,037,200 in old and new bonded debt. The items in detail for the cost of hauling coal over the road for the year 1845 was found to be \$7 1/4 cents per ton, and within the limits stated in the last annual report. This decrease in cost of hauling of 4 1/2 cents per ton (or \$38,271 11 on the year's business) has been chiefly effected by the addition of the first class engines put upon the road during the past year. The expenditure on the Richmond wharves has been heavy, amounting to \$148,050,15, which includes the completion of all the necessary wharves, shutes, platforms, &c.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.—We have received the first six numbers of this excellent work, edited by Dr. Joel Shew, of New York, and published semi-monthly, at \$1 per annum. The great discovery of Priesnitz, that almost all diseases can be, not only speedily cured, but entirely eradicated from the system, by the application of water, is one of the most useful and important discoveries of modern times. Some years since cold water and fresh air were entirely banished from the sick chamber. Now the virtue of cold water, in many cases, is admitted by practitioners of all classes. The first number of the Journal contains Bulwer's celebrated article, giving an account of his restoration to health by this process, after he had abandoned all hopes of relief, under the hands of the most eminent physicians in England. We have made copious extracts from the article, in this week's paper. The article was evidently written while under a deep seated feeling of gratitude, and is invested with that captivating style, familiar to all the readers of Bulwer. We make the following extracts:

"At this time, about January of 1841, I was thoroughly shattered. The least attempt at exercise exhausted me. The nerves gave way at the most ordinary excitement—a chronic irritation of that vast surface we call the mucous membrane, which had defied for years all medical skill, rendered me continually liable to acute attacks, which from their repetition and increased feebleness of my frame, might at any time be fatal. Though free from any organic disease of the heart, its action was morbidly restless and painful. My sleep was without refreshment. At morning I rose more weary than I laid down to rest.

"It was at this time that I met by chance, in the library at St. Leonard's, with Captain Claridge's work on the 'Water-Cure,' as practiced by Priesnitz at Graefenberg. Making allowance for certain exaggerations therein, which appeared evident to my common sense, enough still remained not only to captivate the imagination and flatter the hopes of an invalid, but to appeal with favor to his sober judgment. Till then perfectly ignorant of the subject and the system, except by some such vague stories and good jests as had reached my ears in Germany, I resolved at least to read what more could be said in favor of the ariston odor, and examine dispassionately into its merits as a medicine. I was then under the advice of one of the first physicians of our age. I had consulted half the faculty. I had every reason to be grateful for the attention, and to be confident in the skill, of those whose prescriptions had, from time to time, flattered my hopes and enriched the chemist. But the truth must be spoken—far from being better, I was sinking fast. Little remained to me to try in the great volume of the herbal. Seek what I would next, even if quackery, it certainly might expedite my grave, but it could scarcely render life—at least the external life—more enjoyable.

"Still my friends were anxious and fearful; to please them I continued to inquire, though not of physicians, but of patients. I sought out some of those who had gone through the process. I sited some of the cases of cures cited by Dr. Wilson. I found the account of the patients so encouraging, the cases quoted so authentic, that I grew impatient of delay. I threw physic to the dogs, and went to Malvern.

"The first point which impressed and struck me was the extreme and utter innocence of the Water-Cure in skilful hands—in any hands indeed not thoroughly new to the system. Certainly when I went, I believed it to be a kill or cure system. I fancied it must be a very violent remedy—that it doubtless might effect great and magical cures—but that if it failed it might be fatal. Now, I speak not alone of my own case, but of the immense number of cases I have seen—patients of all ages—all species and genders of disease—all kinds and conditions of constitution, when I declare, upon my honor, that I never witnessed one dangerous system produced by the Water Cure, whether at Doctor Wilson's or the other Hydropathic Institutions which I afterwards visited. And though unquestionably fatal consequences might occur from gross mismanagement, and as unquestionably have so occurred at various establishments, I am yet convinced that water in itself is so friendly to the human body, that it requires a very extraordinary degree of bungling, of ignorance, and presumption, to produce results really dangerous; that a regular practitioner does more frequent mischief from the misapplication of even the simplest drugs, than a water doctor of very moderate experience does, or can do, by misapplication of his baths and friction.

"Here lies a great secret; water thus skilfully administered is in itself a wonderful excitement; it supplies the place of all others—it operates powerfully and rapidly upon the nerves, sometimes to calm them, sometimes to irritate, but always to occupy. Hence follows a consequence which all patients have remarked—the complete repose of the passions during the early stages of the cure; they seem laid asleep as if by enchantment. The intellect shares the same rest; after a short time, mental exertion becomes impossible; even the memory grows less tenacious of its painful impressions, cares and griefs are forgotten; the sense of the present absorbs the past and future; there is a certain freshness and youth which pervade the spirits, and live upon the enjoyment of the actual hour. Thus the great agents of our mortal wear and tear—the passions and the mind—calmed into strange rest—Nature seems to leave the body to its instinctive tendency, which is always towards recovery. All that interests and amuses is of a healthful character; exercise, instead of being an un-

willing drudgery, becomes the inevitable impulse of the frame braced and invigorated by the element.

I have known hours of as much and as vivid happiness as perhaps can fall to the lot of man; but amongst all my most brilliant recollections I can recall no periods of enjoyment at once more hilarious and serene than the hours spent on the lonely hills of Malvern—none in which nature was so thoroughly possessed and appreciated. The rise from a sleep sound as childhood's—the impatient rush into the open air, while the sun was fresh, and the birds first sang—the sense of an unwonted strength in every limb and nerve, which made so light of the steep ascent to the holy spring—the delicious sparkle of that morning draught—the green terrace on the brow of the mountain, with the rich landscape wide and far below—the breeze that once would have been so keen and biting, now exhilarating the blood, and lifting the spirits into religious joy; and this keen sentiment of present pleasure rounded by a hope sanctioned by all I felt in myself, and nearly all that I witnessed in others—that very present was but the step, the threshold, into an unknown and delightful region of health and vigor;—a disease and a care dropping from the frame and the heart at every stride.

"I emerged at last from these operations in no very portly condition. I was blanched and emaciated—washed out like a thrifty housewife's gown—but neither the bleaching nor the loss of weight had in the least impaired my strength; on the contrary, all the muscles had grown as hard as iron, and I was become capable of great exercise without fatigue; my cure was not effected, but I was compelled to go into Germany. On my return homewards, I was seized with a severe cold which rapidly passed into high fever. Fortunately I was within reach of Doctor Schmidt's magnificent hydropathic establishment at Boppard; thither I caused myself to be conveyed; and now I had occasion to experience the wonderful effect of the Water-Cure in acute cases; slow in chronic disease, its beneficial operation in acute is immediate. In twenty-four hours all fever had subsided, and on the third day I resumed my journey, relieved from every symptom that had before prognosticated a tedious and perhaps alarming illness.

"It is as the frame recovers from the agitation it undergoes, that it gathers round it power utterly unknown to it before—as the plant watered by the rains of one season, betrays in the next the effect of the grateful dew.

"I had always suffered so severely in winter, that the severity of our last one gave me apprehensions, and I resolved to seek shelter from my fears at my beloved Malvern. I here passed the most inclement period of the winter, not only perfectly free from the colds, rheums and catarrhs, which had hitherto visited me with the snows, but in the enjoyment of excellent health; and I am persuaded that for those who are delicate, and who suffer much during the winter, there is no place where the cold is so little felt as at a Water-Cure establishment. I am persuaded also, and in this I am borne out by the experience of most water doctors, that the cure is most rapid and effectual during the cold season—from autumn through the winter. I am thoroughly convinced that consumption in its earlier stages can be more easily cured, and the predisposition more permanently eradicated by a winter spent at Malvern, under the care of Doctor Wilson, than by the timorous flight to Pisa or Madeira. It is by hardening rather than defending the tissues that we best secure them from disease.

"I do not even now effect to boast of a perfect and complete deliverance from all my ailments—I cannot declare that a constitution naturally delicate has been rendered Herculean, or that the wear and tear of a whole manhood have been thoroughly repaired. What might have been the case had I not taken the cure at intervals, had I remained at it steadily for six or eight months without interruption, I cannot do more than conjecture, but so strong is my belief that the result would have been completely successful, that I promise myself, whenever I can spare the leisure, a long renewal of the system. These admissions made, what have I gained meanwhile to justify my eulogies and my gratitude—an immense accumulation of the capital of health. Formerly it was my favorite and querulous question to those who saw much of me, 'Did you ever know me twelve hours without pain or illness?' Now, instead of these being my constant companions, they are but occasional visitors.

"In the second place far from subsiding, it seems to increase by time, so that I may reasonably hope that the latter part of my life, instead of being more infirm than the former will become—so far as freedom from suffering, and the calm enjoyment of external life are concerned—my real, my younger, youth. And it is this profound conviction which has induced me to volunteer these details, in the hope (I trust a pure and kindly one) to induce those, who more or less have suffered as I have done, to fly to the same rich and beautiful resources. We ransack the ends of the earth for drugs and minerals—we extract our poisons from the deadliest poisons—but around us and about us, Nature, the great mother, proffers the Hygeian fount, unsealed and accessible to all. Wherever the stream glides pure, wherever the spring sparkles fresh, there, for the vast proportion of the maladies which Art produces, Nature yields the benignant healing."

The celebrated German Chemist, Juste Liebig, has been created Baron. His works on agricultural and animal chemistry, will secure him a more lasting title than monarchs can confer.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.

NUMBER VI.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1846.

The opening of last week's session was characterized with a great deal of warmth in the Senate. Mr. Mangum, on Monday, gave notice that, at a proper time, he would offer a resolution amendatory of Mr. Crittenden's, authorizing the Oregon notice to be given at the close of the session. The amendment provides that our government shall make an offer to Great Britain to leave the whole matter to arbitration, and that a bill be reported for a Territorial Government in Oregon, in case the matter shall not have been settled by the time the notice expires. This government cannot, nor I think will not, at this time make an effort of this kind. Arbitration by foreign powers has long since been talked of, to bring this question to a settlement. But, to leave it to two foreign powers, possessed of all the iniquities necessarily attached to the monarchical institutions of the Old World, which have never been too favorable to the rapid strides that republicanism has been taking on this continent since we have "cut loose" from John Bull and set up for ourselves, is what the American people would not very willingly accede to. And for us to make the offer, as is the evident intention of the amendment of Mr. Mangum, after the negotiation which was carried on, on the part of this government, in the greatest spirit of concession and conciliation, being abruptly discontinued by the British Plenipotentiary, is a thing that would be treated with universal disgust. The "London Times," received by the late Foreign arrival, a paper whose opinions, with the intelligent and well informed of Europe, is treated with the greatest respect and consideration, and whose tone upon the Inaugural Message of President Polk was characterized with all the vehemence that is usually found in the blustering articles of the British press, makes a return to a little more justice, and gives the "left shoulder" to the opinions previously entertained by it. In an article upon the Oregon question, it suggests the idea that the British Minister renews the offer made by Mr. Gallatin, under the administration of Mr. Adams, to take the 49th degree as far as the sea, with Vancouver's Island—the harbor of St. Juan de Fuca, and the free navigation of the Columbia river. Mr. Gallatin, in a series of articles in the National Intelligencer on this subject, just finished, proposes nearly the same time then offered, with an important amendment—the right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by the U. States, as an equivalent for the use of the Columbia by Great Britain. This, if nothing else, coming from the source that it does, shows that Great Britain has a desire to make a return to justice.

The resolutions of Mr. Allen, which I noticed in my last, declaring the principles which should govern this country in case of the interference of any foreign power with the independent governments of this continent, was brought up on Monday, and produced quite a warm debate. Mr. Cass, in a speech defending the resolutions and course of Mr. Allen, took occasion to notice the news by the Foreign arrival. In concluding his speech he said: "I still consider danger imminent, not diminished, so far as I know, by the recent arrival. The subject in controversy remains precisely as it was. The question was, and is, whether we shall surrender to the British demands, or whether the British government shall surrender to ours. If no such session is brought into conflict, the two countries will be brought into conflict. I see no indication that one or the other will sufficiently yield." This opinion is somewhat different from many others. Nearly all consider the news of a pacific character, but Gen. Cass, some say, has the confidence of President Polk, which may justify him in making the declaration—that nothing has been received by the government, by the last packet, which would at all warrant us in suspending or postponing our measures of defence." The remarks made by Gen. Cass had the effect of drawing a speech from Mr. Calhoun, who is decidedly opposed to the notice at this time. His opinion of the news is directly the reverse of Mr. Cass', and perhaps is worthy of a place alongside of the General's. He says, "the whole tone of the English press, without a single exception, so far as I have seen, indicates an anxious desire to adjust the question with the United States in a peaceful manner," and that "There must be a very great change since I had a share in the management of public affairs, if the British government be not anxious to settle this difficulty in an amicable manner. My convictions are now stronger—much stronger, sir—than they were, that this question can be honorably settled by negotiation. Mr. President, if it should not be so settled, I fear much of the responsibility will rest upon us. Instead of engaging in these agitating discussions in the front of these indications, being a wise course, I regard it as anything but wise. That quietness with which the whole British press has received the President's message, appears to me to set a proper example to us. We ought to receive the information—information, I think, highly favorable to an honorable settlement of this question; and to none other than an honorable settlement would I ever agree—we ought to receive it in the same spirit. If so received and acted on, as I have confidence it will be, by the Executive, I have, I repeat, stronger hopes than ever that all will be settled in an honorable and peaceful way."

I might as well also give the opinion of Mr. Benton, on the probabilities of a war with England, delivered in the Senate on Tuesday, on the bill heretofore reported from the Committee on naval affairs, appropriating upwards of five millions of dollars for the construction of ten iron war steamers, and authorizing the President, when he might deem it expedient, to have the vessels now on the stocks, repaired and put into commission. With Mr. Calhoun, he believes that there is no danger of war, and in making a speech on the bill above alluded to, remarked: "I oppose this bill on account of the enormous expenditure which it proposes, and I oppose it as

a war measure. I am not willing to plunge into a war measure when the state of things around us is peace—while I, at least, cannot see the war to which it is to be applied. If war comes, I want no half way measures. If war comes, I will vote with no stinting hand; but, until it does come, I am against anything which is equivocal or debatable. Sir, I hope my position, whether there be war or peace, will not be equivocal. Peace measures and war measures should be conclusive and determinate." Here you have the opinion of three of the "great guns" of the Senate. They may not be, at this time, uninteresting to your readers.

In the House, on the same day, little else was done but the discussion on giving the notice. Mr. Pendleton of Virginia being called to the floor, fired his grape and canister shot at all things and persons that did not please his fancy. He, with Mr. Kennedy, thought that the most pleasing and most pleasant mode of settling the difficulty, would be by the multiplication table, by which the country would be populated, although, very uncharitably, too, he had strong doubts as to whether Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan were qualified to take the lead in such an operation. An amendment, similar to Mr. Mangum's in the Senate, was offered by Butler King, of New York.

Nothing of interest transpired on Tuesday, with the exception of the matters, connected, in some way or other, with the Oregon question. I will pass it over.

On Wednesday, another spirited discussion took place in the Senate upon the bill providing for the augmentation of the Navy, in which Messrs. Bagby, Miller and Cass engaged. A resolution was introduced from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the House, to terminate the Oregon debate on Thursday, but, after some discussion, was laid upon the table, for the present. The members seem very reluctant to come up to the mark, and decide upon this question. Before they give their votes on this question they, no doubt wish to feel the pulse of their constituents, and the legislative bodies now in session. The debate upon the notice being resumed, Mr. Thompson, from the Erie district of your State, made a very humorous speech. He declared that Great Britain should neither have Oregon or a reduction of the tariff. In speaking of the iron works of Pennsylvania, he said they could manufacture in one year, a sufficient number of cannon to blow up the whole world.

Thursday several unimportant matters took place in the Senate, while that same old question of the Oregon notice took up the time of the House. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

Friday, the Oregon notice again engaged the attention of the House, for a part of the time. The Senate bill was then taken up for the establishment of post routes in Texas. Mr. Calver, unexpectedly, got the floor, and went through the merits of the Texas question, but before he finished, like a weather-cock made a turn, and got upon the Oregon question. Here he cut away, with severity, upon all sides, and, alluding to the Baltimore Convention and the Executive, as he termed it, of Mr. V. Duren, he said that the latter gentleman might well have turned to his democratic friends, who had caused his death, and repeated the lines of Doctor Watts:

"Ye living men come shortly the ground,  
Where you must ever shortly lie."

Mr. McConnell, ever ready, rose and interrupted the gentleman, by saying that it was out of order to pronounce a funeral oration; which raised a laughter. The members seem to have an abundance of poetical quotations in store, upon this question.

The discussion upon the Oregon notice was resumed again on Saturday. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the "tailor boy," one of your self-made men, who, it is said is now carrying on the tailoring business, made a very animated, eloquent, and witty speech. He was very sarcastic in his remarks upon Judge Baily, of Virginia, who, with the majority of his colleagues will cast his vote against giving the notice. His speech is well worth a perusal. It was rumored here on Sunday, that the Judge challenged Johnson, in consequence of the imputations made against him in his speech, that they had left for Bladensburg to settle the affair with "pistols for two," all of which, however, I am glad to say, as usual, turns out to be mere moonshine.

The real affair was between Thomas F. Jones and Dr. Daniel Johnson, both of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. On the first fire Johnson was struck and killed. Mr. Jones gave the challenge, on account of some matter affecting Mrs. Jones. Johnson, when he fell, mortally wounded, protested his innocence of the charge brought against him in regard to Mrs. Jones, and so died.

The body of Mr. Johnson was brought to the city this evening. Jones is a lawyer—Johnson was a physician. The parties belong to the most respectable families in North Carolina. The difficulty arose in two certain notes, of an improper character, addressed by Johnson to the wife of Jones, and which, like a prudent woman, she promptly placed in the hands of her husband. On the first no notice was taken by Mr. Jones, but on a repetition of the offence, Johnson was informed by Jones that he must either fight him or he would shoot him. The parties, slept at Coleman's last night, and left for Bladensburg this morning, at 5 o'clock.

They fought at ten paces, being placed back to back, at that distance, wheeling and firing, as is the custom in such cases. At the words "Are you ready," and before the words "Fire—one, two, three—halt," Mr. Jones partly wheeled, but he being reminded by his second that he was wheeling too soon, resumed his former position, and immediately wheeled again, having barely time to fire before the word "halt." Mr. Johnson received the ball of his adversary in the side of the head, just above the ear, and died almost immediately.