



Dr. Jacob Hoffman.

We would call the attention of the benevolent public, to the condition of Dr. Jacob Hoffman, an old and much esteemed resident of this borough. His house, which contained his "earthly all," was lately entirely consumed by fire; and he and his family are thereby, in a measure, dependant upon the generosity and bounty of their neighbors, to secure them from want, and protect them from the pitiless blasts of winter. We hope the friends of this family, as well as the friends of humanity, will lend their liberal aid, to relieve it in its present distress. The conflagration of an hour has taken from Dr. Hoffman those things, around which, clustered the holiest recollections of his life; and that of his family, which of course, no money can ever replace. But the necessities of life, a liberal public can replace by taking a little from their earthly store—and at the same time, adding ten thousand times the amount, to their treasure which is in heaven. Every act of kindness, done to a neighbor in distress, is a new and heavenly fire, lighted in the soul.

Any donations which may be made to this unfortunate family will be thankfully and gratefully received.—Communicated.

Messrs. Blanchard, Ramsey and Stewart, of the U. S. House of Representatives, have our thanks for public documents.

Messrs. Gwin and Kunkel of the House, and Messrs. Morrison and Sanderson of the Senate of Pennsylvania, also have our thanks for valuable public documents.

It would seem from the last No. of the Hollidaysburg Register, that the editor of that paper has forgotten the assertion that he made some time since that the Whig party did not approve of a strife between their presses, or else he has come to the conclusion that he can run counter to all the wishes of that party, since he has joined what is now called the Division Party. Or does he think to avoid all responsibility by throwing open his columns to a gang of low, sneaking, cowardly pupes, whose names dare not be given to the public, when he desires an attack of a personal character to be made. This is a course we have never adopted in regard to the editor of the Register, and had thought his character as a gentleman, if not as a partisan, would have prevented him from so doing. But we were mistaken in our man.

In regard to the accusation, whether the Journal is a Whig or a Locofoco paper, we can inform our brother of the Register, that we never have as yet been afraid to support the nominations of the Whig party; that we never have as yet, asked our readers to support the regular nominees of the Locofoco party; that we have always voted the whole Whig ticket; that we have never received PUBLIC PATRONAGE from the Locofoco party as the reward of treachery. Dare our neighbor of the Register say as much? Until he can, we think modestly, if nothing else, should prevent him from asking this question, "Is the Huntingdon Journal a Whig or Locofoco paper?"

There was a spirited debate in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, the other day on the Oregon resolutions introduced by Mr. Kunkel of Dauphin. The speeches of Mr. Kunkel and Mr. Mageehan, are spoken of in the highest terms. Mr. Mageehan is known to our readers as the popular Whig representative from Cambria county. He ably represented that county last winter, making one of the most ready and powerful debaters in the House.

CHARLES B. TREGO, of Philadelphia, has been spoken of as a proper person to be run as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. It would have saved the people of this commonwealth a vast sum of money, if our public works had long since been in the hands of such men as Mr. Trego.

We publish at length the address of the Whig members of the Legislature, calling upon the Whigs of the several counties of the State to send delegates to a State Convention, to be held on the 15th day of March, in the borough of Harrisburg. We trust the County Committee of Huntingdon will at once make arrangements to have a county convention called to appoint delegates to this body.

THAT DUEL.—We have been creditably informed that there was a "hostile meeting" contemplated between two of the young bloods of this place, not long since, which was only prevented by the timely interference of mutual friends. Shocking! Only think what water it would have taken to wash the blood out of their garments, had this affair not been stopped.

The Oregon question is still under discussion in Congress, and no one knows when it is likely to come to an end. The Senate, it will be seen, has postponed the consideration of the subject until the 10th of February. That is, they have ceased talking, and we suppose will now commence hard thinking on the subject. Perhaps it would be as well for the House to adopt the same course, so that when the time for action comes all will be prepared to decide intelligently on this exciting question.

We are informed that the small pox has made its way to Harrisburg. A general vaccination we think would be prudent.

Whose fault is it?

The great hobby of the division men always has been "the delay of justice." A circumstance which occurred on Monday last is but one of many which go to show that "the delay of justice" complained of is brought about by the very persons who prate the loudest about it.

When the trial list was called over the first case was from Hollidaysburg, and of course, "not ready"—some ten or a dozen other causes in which one or the other of the parties resided in Hollidaysburg or vicinity were called up, and some excuse was offered in every case; and they were passed over. At last they hit upon a case, the parties to which live in Tell township—the farthest township from Huntingdon in the county. The parties were ready, and the case was TRIED! Comment is unnecessary.

The last Standard, following in the wake of the Register, published a communication, calling our humble self and the citizens of this town generally all manner of hard names. If the hirling scribbler for the Hollidaysburg speculators only knew how little those he so fiercely attacks, care about his sickly assaults, he would perhaps be more sparing of his ink and paper. It is not the first time this cat's paw has volunteered an abuse of us.

A writer in the last Hollidaysburg Standard attempts to show that in making Tussey's Mountain the line of the proposed division of Huntingdon county, they are only getting a little more than one half of the assessed valuation, and appears to think the request very modest and just. We should not be the least surprised if the Legislature should happen to check these very modest progressive notions of the Hollidaysburg speculators.

The barn of A. O. Hiestor, near Harrisburg, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, caused by sparks created in using a threshing machine.

Cassius M. Clay is now in New York, and has been called upon to make a public address on the subject of slavery—he is also to lecture in Philadelphia.

Good news for the friends of the Tariff.—It will be seen by a reference to our Harrisburg correspondent, that resolutions in favor of the Tariff of 1842, as it is, have been adopted by the Senate of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Polk and Walker, do you hear that? Will the Locofoco papers that have recently been denouncing this Tariff as oppressive and unjust, read the Locofoco Senators out of the party who voted for these resolutions? We shall see.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1846.

My Dear Captain.—Since last I wrote you, a week has intervened, during which national, rather than State affairs, has engrossed the attention of the Legislature. It is amusing for a looker on to witness the petty tricks of Loco Focos to manufacture political capital out of every little question which comes up before the Legislature, and this has been signally exhibited in their course upon the Resolutions of instruction to Congress on the Oregon Resolutions.

It will be remembered that Mr. Kunkel introduced into the House a Resolution asserting our title to that Territory to be clear and indisputable and recommending immediate notice to be given to G. Britain of the intention of the United States to terminate the joint occupancy, and also recommending the protection of our Government to settlers therein. This was what every one supposed the Locos would go in for. But no;—it is not Oregon they want, but to make political capital out of it, and accordingly Mr. Burnside, stealing the idea, and almost the language from Mr. Kunkel's Resolution, offers a substitute, the same in substance, differing only in its being less explicit and forcible than the original. By a vote of the party, Mr. K's Resolution, is stricken out, and this substitute inserted. Next comes Mr. Burrill with a clapnet designed to place the Whigs in a false position, namely an additional Resolution expressing entire confidence in the President and Senate of the United States to settle this business either by treaty or otherwise to the entire satisfaction of Pa. This was also agreed to, by a party vote and the Resolutions passed on Second reading, in the following form—the Preamble being the production of Judge Brackenridge of Allegheny, viz:

Resolved, That while we believe our title to the Oregon Territory is clear, we entertain full confidence that in the controversy with the Government of Great Britain, in relation thereto, the interests of the country and the honor of the nation are safe in the hands of the President and Senate of the United States; whether that controversy shall be terminated by negotiation or otherwise."

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to vote for the notice to Great Britain of the intention of the United States to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory and to vote for the extension of our laws over our citizens now in said territory.

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The question being then on the final passage of these Resolutions, the rules of the House, you are aware, require the whole to be swallowed together or not at all. Herein lay the trick: The Whigs must either go in for the adulation and endorsement of James K. Polk in advance, or vote against the Oregon Resolutions. The Whigs had no objections to express their assent to the conduct of the President hitherto in this matter, which the passage of the first resolution would in effect do, but to approve in advance of what his yielding to Southern influence might yet do, they had no notion—nor did they, except in two or three instances. The scheme was ably exposed by Messrs. Kunkel, Mageehan, Nicholson and others, and a good deal of

eloquent and sound debate was elicited during the various stages and phases of the Resolutions. Judge Brackenridge of Allegheny made a very able speech showing from historical facts the falsity of the attempt of Mr. Burrill to identify the Whig party of the present day with the anti-war party of 1812. His argument was unanswered and unanswerable. The vote was taken this morning on the final passage of the foregoing Resolutions, when they were agreed to by a vote of 67 to 24, Messrs. Bigham and Brackenridge of Allegheny, two or three others being the only Whigs who voted in the affirmative. Had it not been for the second Resolution the vote I apprehend would have been almost unanimous. Mr. Kunkel will enter on the Journals his reasons, together with those of others who agree with him, for voting against the Resolutions as above.

THE TARIFF RESOLUTIONS have also been disposed of in one branch of the Legislature. Mr. Steriger from the select committee to whom that portion of the Governor's message which relates to this subject was referred, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted and sent to the House yesterday, viz:

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1842, produces no more than sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the General Government, and only affords an adequate incidental protection to American industry and American manufactures against foreign competition and foreign policy, and a consequent encouragement to commercial enterprise, to agricultural pursuits, and to the development of our own internal resources.

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Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and the same are hereby requested, to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the tariff act of the 20th of August, 1842.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be observed that the force of the above instructions is considerably weakened by the reasons given in the preamble; and an attempt was made by Mr. Anderson still further to fritter away the same, by a preamble which he offered, declaring in effect that the tariff act of 1842 is unequal and unjust, yet all things considered, he would agree to let it alone for the present. This received eleven Loco Foco votes, but not a single Whig one—and was not agreed to.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—In the House Mr. Burrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, yesterday reported a Bill for the payment of interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth for the current fiscal year, which was read a second and third time and passed. It is in the following words, viz:

Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of \$1,886,581 76, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the payment of the funded debt of this Commonwealth, which will fall due on the 1st February and 1st August, 1846: Provided, That the payment hereby authorized shall be made in such funds as may be in the Treasury; and such portion of said funds as may not be paid in the city of Philadelphia, shall be paid out in proportion to the several amounts due for interest provided for by this act.

TAX ON COAL.—Mr. Hill, of Montgomery, offered a resolution yesterday instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of laying a tax of 10 cents per ton on Anthracite Coal and 4 mills per bushel on Bituminous Coal; which gave rise to a warm and protracted discussion and resulted finally in the expression of no vote of the House upon the question, but in a recommendation to the committee to consider well the suggestions of the State Treasurer, relative to the necessity and mode of increasing the Revenue of the Commonwealth. The sense of the House appears decidedly against the laying of such a partial tax—the selecting of one article for specific imposition. Indeed it would seem just as proper to tax lumber, potatoes, wheat, or any other commodity which is the produce of labor.

WHISKEY.—On motion of Mr. Connor, the Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of taxing Whiskey distilled in this Commonwealth—and on motion of Mr. Starr, the same Committee was desired to inquire into the propriety of taxing Steamboats, Canal boats, Locomotive Engines, Cars, Omnibusses, Cabs and Stage Coaches, in the same ratio as other personal property is now taxed.

This it will be seen that much important business has already been agitated in the Legislature, whilst but little has yet been finally disposed of in both Houses. The Oregon Resolutions and the interest appropriation have passed in the House, whilst the Senate has passed the Tariff Resolutions. So short a time has yet elapsed since the appointment of the Standing Committees that but little opportunity has been afforded them to mature for the action of their respective Houses, the business referred to them. The following are the Committees of the House, announced, as was anticipated, on Monday last, viz:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Burrill, Burnside, Merryfield, Trego, Gray, Nicholson, and Halliwell. Judiciary.—Messrs. Burnside, Eldred Kunkel, Bigham, Gwin, Haley, Enue, and Knox. Claims.—Messrs. Armstrong, Murphy, Larkin, Clark, McCrum, Ives, and Fernon. Agriculture.—Messrs. Power, Cross, Pomroy, (Mercer,) Chestnut, Rupert, Snyder, Morrison. Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. James, Funston, Matthias, McAbee, I'ussett, McClelland, and Stewart, of Franklin. Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Taggart, Wadsworth, Rider, Pomroy, Daley, Mitchell, and Thomas.

Accounts.—Messrs. Connor, Stetler, Price, Bird, Donelson, Strauss, and Brough. Education.—Messrs. Trego, Stetler, Johnson, Forsythe, McFarland, Shuman, and Broughner. Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Funston, McCurdy, Hoyer, Wilson, Ladley, Jacobs, and Hoffman. Militia System.—Messrs. Rider, Wiest, Burns, Worell, Galloway, and Hiland. Election Districts.—Messrs. Dotts, Warman, Haymaker, McCurdy, Keller, Morrison, Owen. Banks.—Messrs. Samuels, Piolet, Burrell, Hilland, Kline, Barber, and Steel. Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Mageehan, Brackenridge, Bartholomew, Van Hoff, Matthias, Edie and Knox. Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Stewart, (Lycom-

ing,) Starr, Thomas, Bauchman, Wilson, Loran, and Bentz. Local Appropriations.—Messrs. Tice, Poyer, Price, Strauss, Donelson, Cross, and Larkin. Corporations.—Messrs. Campbell, Cochran, Webb, McFarland, Bird, and Robinson. Lands.—Messrs. Halliwell, Worell, Means, Bossler, Rupert, Clarke, and Bartholomew. Compare Bills.—Messrs. Bright, Enue, Shuman, Van Hoff, and Jacobs. Printing.—Barber, Cochran, and Murphy. Library.—Messrs. Gray, Webb, and Hineline. Inland Navigation.—Messrs. Merryfield, Eldred, Forsythe, Piolet, Bigham, Patterson, Hayley, Hill, (Payette) Power, Bright, Nicholson, Burns. Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Hill, (Montgomery) Kline, Boughman, Edie, Conner, Means, and McCurdy.

Petitions are pouring into the Legislature from all quarters of the Commonwealth on all sorts of subjects; but the favorite speculation seems to be projects for new counties. The property-holders in some inland town, take it into their heads to raise the price of their property, and accordingly a subscription is raised to pay the expenses of one or two borers at the Capitol, who wend their way thither, laden with petitions signed by these speculators and their friends and a host of others, (who neither know or care for any thing beyond seeing their names on paper, and who would just as soon sign the remonstrance as the petition were it presented to them—but the petitions go foremost.) A map is laid out with this favorite spot as the centre of the new county, and by consequence, it must be the county seat. So it goes. Petitions for more than a dozen are now before the Legislature. Nothing more has been done with "Blair" except that petitions are occasionally presented by your worthy Representatives—perhaps the petitions of last session withdrawn and re-introduced.

The idea seems to prevail here pretty generally that a Rail Road continuous from Phila. to Pittsburgh ought to be authorized, and the Philadelphians seem to say that they are confident it can and will be done, if a fair and liberal charter is granted by the Legislature. The members of the Legislature seem pretty generally to favor the project too, although the subject has not yet been introduced into the Legislature in a tangible form except by petitions.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. To the Whig party of the State of Pennsylvania. At a meeting of the Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, held in Harrisburg, Jan. 13th, 1846, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a call for a Whig State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg, on the 11th day of March, 1846, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and that said call be published, with the names of the Whig members of the Legislature appended.

J. P. SANDERSON, Pres't. THOMAS NICHOLSON, } Secretaries. JOHN R. EDIE. In accordance with the foregoing, the committee entrusted with that duty, respectfully submit the following address:

The Whig members of the General Assembly, now in session at Harrisburg, on consulting together in relation to matters important to the interests of the Commonwealth, find that no provision has been made for nominating a Whig candidate for the office of CANAL COMMISSIONER, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election in October. The office is one of high responsibility and importance—its patronage is extensive, and its influence upon the finances of our State, immense. The present crisis of affairs in Pennsylvania, imperatively demands that the office should be filled by a man of integrity and sound principles—honest and capable—not to be corrupted by grasping selfishness, nor diverted from the straight forward course of duty, by party fear or political favor. The wasteful extravagance of the dominant party has involved our State in an enormous debt of over forty millions of dollars—our taxes are enormous—the honest farmer and the hard-working mechanic have been deluded and deceived by incorrect financial statements, made for party purposes—and hungry office-holders have fattened on the public resources, while the Commonwealth has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. All these evils are justly chargeable upon the party in power, and we believe the time has come for the Whigs of the State to arouse to energetic action, and endeavor to put a stop to the continuance of such monstrous abuses. The first step in the accomplishment of this great end, is an earnest effort to secure the election of a sound Whig, as Canal Commissioner. Let a candidate be selected of known integrity, of competent talents, of practical ability, thoroughly acquainted with the State, and possessing a perfect knowledge of the public works—let him receive the cordial support of the Whig party of the State, and the probabilities are strong that his election will be secured, and a check at once be placed on the irregular, excessive and ruinous policy of those in power.

Another subject of deep interest to the whole people of the State, is the evident intention on the part of the State Administration, to abandon the Protective Policy. The recent annual message of the Governor, leads irresistibly to this belief. Pending the late Presidential election, the "Tariff of '42" was inscribed on the banners of the Locofoco party. Now these banners are no longer visible, and the message of the Executive advocates, clearly and decidedly, a "Revenue Tariff, with incidental protection;" and the same ruinous sentiments have been openly avowed by leading Democrats on the floor of the House of Representatives. For the first time in the history of our State, has this doctrine been avowed among us, by any Administration—for the first time has a Governor of Pennsylvania dared to desert the true interests of the State, and prove recreant to that policy which protects alike the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer, and promotes the prosperity of all. Shall not the rebuke be speedy and effectual? Will not every man, whether Whig or Democrat, who regards his own interests, who loves his State, and would see it free from the embarrassment of debt, and its people thriving, successful and happy,

repel this monstrous aggression upon the protective policy?

In this emergency it behooves the Whig party to act promptly, and with vigor.—The State Administration has truckled to the free-trade policy of a Southern President, and a strong reproof from the Whig party, and from all who regard the substantial interests of the State, more than an adhesion to party, should be given without delay. We trust that the voters of Pennsylvania will be no longer deceived by the false professions of political leaders—we trust that every man who reads and thinks, will examine and see for himself, this political treachery—we trust that the intelligent voters of every county, township and ward, will rally as one man, denounce the shameful derelictions of Locofoco leaders, and unitedly sustain, with a cordial action, the Whig policy of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF—a policy essentially necessary to develop the resources, and secure the prosperity of the State, and properly to reward the industry and enterprise of the people.

In view of this position of affairs, the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives, believe it to be their duty to suggest that the Whigs of the State meet in State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Canal Commissioner—of deliberating upon subjects essential to the welfare of the State, and of making arrangements for a strong, decided, and overwhelming expression of opinion at the ballot boxes in October. They accordingly recommend, that the usual number of delegates be immediately chosen in the several counties of the Commonwealth, and that the Convention assemble in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 11th day of March next.

Thomas Carson, William A. Crabb, George Darsie, James D. Dunlap, Charles Gibbons, Benjamin Jordan, John Morrison, Joseph F. Quay, John P. Sanderson, A. Herr Smith, C. C. Sullivan, J. Wagonseller, Wm. Williamson, Senators.

Jon Brough, Benj. Bartholomew, Thomas J. Bigham, H. M. Brackenridge, John Busler, Christian Bentz, Thomas G. Connor, Theo. D. Cochran, John R. Edie, Alex. Hiland, Wm. W. Haly, John B. Johnson, Thomas B. Jacobs, John C. Kunkel, John Larkin, Jr., Geo. Ladley, George Morrison, Benj. Matthias, John M. Mageehan, John McCrum, Jacob M. Curley, John M. Farland, Daniel M. Casady, Thomas Nicholson, John M. Pomeroy, Wm. Price, Lyman Robinson, Reuben Strauss, Jacob G. Shuman, John Stewart, Thomas C. Steel, Philip D. Thomas, Charles B. Trego, Members of the House of Representatives.

Harrisburg, Jan. 15, 1846.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pa. Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1846. On Friday morning after the call for reports, &c. from Committees, the House resumed the debate upon resolutions, to give the notice to Great Britain.

Mr. Giles, of Maryland, having the floor, supported the resolution in a well committed speech; abounding in beautiful figures, and well turned periods. The speech was evidently intended for home manufacture, and may add to the gentleman's popularity a little in the Monumental City. He paid a high compliment to John Q. Adams, for his course upon the question before the House, and wound up with a well worded compliment upon the "Old Maryland line." His speech had not the stirring effect upon the members, and the ladies in the gallery—to whom he paid a passing compliment; as the time and trouble spent in its preparation, should have commanded. When he had concluded.

Mr. Levin took the floor upon the same side, and was descending in glowing language upon our right to the whole of Oregon, and pleasing the ears of the war party, delightfully indeed, when one of the gentlemen, in churchmanlike style, responded to Mr. L. in solo voce, "Good." Upon the instant the Speaker turned in the direction of the voice, remarking that he went for Oregon only on Native American grounds. He, Mr. L., is a good debater, but was evidently better at home on Nativism.

When he concluded, Mr. Hunter, of Va., took the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn over to Saturday.

Before the Oregon question was resumed, while the House was engaged in receiving reports from Committees,

Mr. Hudson, of Mass., rose to a question of privilege. He held in his hand the "Union," the official paper of the Administration, in which a wanton attack was made upon him, for some remarks which fell from him in debate the other day, relative to the delay, in furnishing documents ordered by Congress. In calling the attention of the House to the subject, he proceeded to say, that the remarks in the paper was a violation of the constitution, which distinctly says—"that no member shall be questioned elsewhere, for remarks made in his place in Congress." He regarded the author of the article in the Union, (John P. Heiss) as an officer of the House, and would merely lay the facts before the body for their consideration.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., having the floor from Friday. He was opposed to giving the notice. He knew if we did so, we would have war, and the injury to the country would be very great, no matter how well prepared we might be. His policy would be, to refrain from giving the notice, and the tide of population, which is pouring into that Territory, in a few years would gain it for us without a war. In conclusion, he said we should exhaust all means of peace, before we ever thought of war.

Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, a rabid Locofoco, followed Mr. H. and went in for the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains. He endeavored to be very happy in some of his remarks, and laid the compliments very thick upon his constituents. One of these is perhaps original. His constituent had fought with red men, and wreathed with bars (beards). He grew very warm, but the Potomac river still flows peacefully on, and looks very little like its having been on fire.

The Senate adjourned on Thursday, over to Monday. Next week will be one of excitement in both branches. Yours, truly, M.

Mr. GARRER DAVIS rose and offered a resolution to the effect, that the said John P. Heiss, an officer of the House of Representatives, in thus violating the constitution, be expelled from this House.

This caused great confusion in all parts of the Hall. Mr. Bayley, of Va., endeavored to expulate the editor, (John P. Heiss) but made a poor business of it.

Mr. Davis rose in support of his resolution, and was giving a dispassionate statement of the whole affair, when McConnell, of Ala., whom your readers, I presume, know by reputation, called Mr. D. to order, and went on to say, that if Mr. D. "was defending Mr. Hudson, it was a dirty business, in dirty hands." This remark from a respectable source might have been the means of causing serious consequences, but the only, and we deem it the proper reply, Mr. D. made, was that he wished the House to understand, that he paid no attention to a "drunken blackguard." This excitement hereupon was intense for a few minutes. McConnell was quite drunk, nothing unusual however, and stood in the centre of the floor, attitudinizing and throwing back his head, making divers pugilistic demonstrations to his desk. Order was finally restored, and the vote being taken upon the resolution, it was of course, by a party vote, laid upon the table.

It is too bad that the conduct of the Hon. member from Alabama is tolerated. He appeared in the House this morning with a Mexican blanket about his shoulders, i. e. a blanket, in which a hole was cut in the centre, through which his head was thrust, the folds falling loosely about his shoulders.

The debate upon the resolution to give the notice to Great Britain, was then called up.

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Important from Mexico.

ISLETT TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—The U. S. ship St. Mary's, which carried out Mr. Silldell, the American Minister to Mexico, returned to Pensacola, on the 21st inst. in ten days from Vera Cruz, with important despatches for Government. A letter in the Mobile Register, dated Pensacola, Jan. 3, says:

Up to the time I write, no one from shore had boarded her, but several had come ashore from her. She is understood to bring large despatches for our government. Those who came from her report (and the report is credited) that our Minister was badly received by the Mexican government, and was in fact insulted. Another version of the story, is, that he was not received and recognized as such at all. Both reports, however, resolve themselves pretty much into the same thing. This statement has created no little excitement here, and if true, as I have but little doubt one or the other is, it is presumed that the entire Gulf squadron will shortly appear before Vera Cruz.

It is believed here that this is another fruit of British intrigue and British diplomacy. If so, it doubtless looks to a declaration of war by that government against us.

The U. S. brig of war Somers sailed from Pensacola the morning of the 22th ult., with despatches from the Government at Washington for our Minister at Mexico.

The Hon. Charles McClure Secretary of the Commonwealth during the latter part of Gov. Porter's administration, died at Allegheny City on the 10th inst. Mr. M. was a gentleman of fine attainments, and generally beloved for his kind and gentlemanly disposition.

Dr. KERN, the Locofoco candidate, was on the 13th inst. elected Mayor of Pittsburg, by 107 majority.

Reported for the "Journal."

U. S. Senate at Huntingdon.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1846.

The Senate was called to order by the Speaker, who announced that the twenty minute rule would be enforced.

The credentials of Messrs. Duff of La. McMurtrie of Md., and Armitage of Florida, were presented, and those gentlemen assumed seats in the Senate.

The Bill for the reduction of duties being for discussion, and Raymond of Va. entitled to the floor, gave way for the Senator from Pa., Mr. Wharton, who opposed the Bill most strenuously, and was followed by Mr. Cremer of Vt., on the same side. Messrs. Campbell of Md., Rymond of Va., Cornyn of Tenn., Cresswell of Tenn., Williamson of N. J. Blair of S. C., and Henderson of Mich., participated in the debate which was protracted to a late hour. The Speaker called Mr. Campbell of Md. to the chair in order to address the Senate, but gave way for a motion to go into executive session.

Senate adjourned to Thursday 22nd instant.

Appointment by the Executive with the advice and consent of the Senate.—G. W. Woodward, to be a justice on the Supreme Bench, vice Hon. Henry Baldwin, deceased.