the pivots on which party evolutions will turn. Ostensibly the contest may be about the annexation of Texas and the tariff, because certain prominent men are connected in public estimation with particular sides of these questions.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the action of the majority on these questions will be regarded as the index of the rising or sinking of the fortunes of particular cliques, great importance may be attached to the decision on these questions of a party whose members are known generally to have a decided partiality for the strongest side. The Northern portion of the party is the more numerous, the stronger in the country, and by far the most skilful in party tactics. But then it was solely owing to exertions of the Southern section that Mr. Van Buren was set aside and Mr. Polk nominated; and can he be so ungrateful as to turn his back on those to whom he owes his elevation? If the Northern wing can get the offices, their consciences will be quieted as to the extension of slavery, and they will go for the annexation of Texas. But, in that event, the tariff will become intolerable to the South, and Mr. Calhoun's going out of office will be the signal for another nullification agitation, for which Mr. Polk has very little appetite, not being considered remarkable for nerve in trying times.

As I have had occasion to allude to John C. Calhoun, I take it upon myself to say, that, looking at his course for more than twelve years, with the exception of a few years after 1837, when he hoped from his new connexion with the Democratic party that he might become President of all the United States—I say, sir, that his course, whether considered with reference to the tariff and nullification, to agitation on the subject of abolition and slavery, or to his mode of managing the Texas question, is precisely that which a man of ordinary sagacity would take who designed to effect a dissolution of the Union. And that such is his object can only be denied by those who hold him *insane*. As it was said that Julius Cesar went forward soberly and steadily to the ruin of the Republic, so has John C. Calhoun gone on coolly and deliberately to break up the Union and substitute a Southern Confederacy. If his being kept in office by Mr. Polk should have the effect of inducing him to abandon those views, instead of using his official station and influence to promote them, then for the sake of the repose of the country, I should be pleased to see him retained. It is my opinion that he will be distinguished from his present colleagues in the Cabinet, and retained for a time, ostensibly to finish pending negotiations. He will then, by intrigue, or it may be by public opinion, be forced out, and will go into honorable exile at a foreign Court; or retire, like Cincinnatus, to his plough, or possibly come back to the Senate to agitate. While he is in office, too, as many of his peculiar followers will be served by offices as may be needed to secure the support of the "chivalry" to the Administration.

I am here again [illegible] hopes that they will be able to overrun and carry off with them the old North State; and I learn that a great effort is to be made by the combined energies of the party for that purpose. But I can tell those gentlemen that J. C. Calhoun and his clique have never had the ear of North Carolina. In 1832, with great unanimity, she took ground against them and for the Union, and she is still for it. She is also a genuine Whig State. She was Whig in 1775, when she made the first declaration of independence, and her sons still in their hearts cherish and will maintain the principles of their fathers. Tennessee, too, is Whig. I saw something of the canvass there during the summer. There were directed against her the combined influences of Texas, the Tariff, Jackson, and Polk, backed by the powerful organization which I have described, and under it she has borne up all nobly. There is a State to be depended on in times of trial. On her a timid man might risk his life, or a brave one trust his honor. Louisiana is Whig to-day, fairly tried. So, too, is Georgia; or, if bent a moment by the blast unbroken her banner will resume its place in the Whig line. The Whigs are firm every where. The means used to defeat us strengthen us. The fall, like that of Antæus, will give redoubled vigor and energy. The terrible calamity sustained will rouse the nation to avert its consequences. But we must endeavor so to triumph that the fruits of victory will not be lost. Our adversaries have set a most lamentable example. Instead of selecting a man high in the confidence of the country, and rewarding him for past services, they have chosen a mere man of straw, one so unknown that he might be run on opposite principles in different sections. In thus demonstrating the availability of such a man, they have done all in their power to discourage statesmanlike eminence and patriotism. Our candidate was defeated because he was too honest, too open, and too manly to conceal his opinions. Gentlemen on the other side of the House may exult in the event, but they know that he was overthrown in no fair or manly contest. It was the Hector of Shakspeare, surrounded and impaled by myrmidons—

"The earth that bears *him* dead bears not alive so stout."

Many a bright eye and manly heart mourns over him but he needs it not:

"Wo! unto us, not *him*, for *he rests well*."

Instead of the dark cypress there will wave over him the bright green laurels of glory, and they will become greener and brighter as centuries roll on. But we shall often want his sagacious head, his eloquent tongue, and heart of fire. Since he came on the stage of action, in every crisis,

"One blast upon his bugle horn
Was worth a thousand men."

Sir, it is not talent alone that makes the great statesman. There must be added to high intellect a paramount devotion to our country, a determination to sacrifice every thing of self to promote its advancement. Sir, no statesman, no man ever felt this principle in a greater degree than Henry Clay. And, till life shall fade, he will stand erect, with a spirit unbroken, and in the front rank of those who rally around the Constitution and the Union.

If he bears himself well, so does his party. I declare, sir, I have seen nothing, I have heard of nothing, I have read of nothing like it. Whether it be a voice from the mountains of my own district, or from the densely populated cities of the North, it breathes the same spirit. I have seen no one Whig who regretted his course; no one who would not rather be in exile with Brutus than triumphing with Antony; no one who will not go into battle again with more ardor than he went into the former action. Considering its numbers, so help me God, I believe there has existed not upon earth a party so noble. If it cannot preserve this great country, then, sir, you may burn the Constitution, for it is worthless.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Garrick, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 12th December, inclusive.

The French loan of 200,000,000 francs (a little over $40,000,000) had been taken by the Rothschilds and de St. Didier & Baudon.

Cotton, by the last accounts, was firm with large sales.

Letters from Gibralter, of the 30th November, say that on the 29th, the United States frigate Cumberland, accompanied by the corvette Fairfield and Plymouth, arrived in the bay from Mahon. The Fairfield cleared out. Lisbon is the destination of the Cumberland and Plymouth.

The London Times of the 10th ult. announces the death of the Earl of Limerick—66 years of age.

The agitation for the repeal of the import duty on cotton wool is still progressing. In Liverpool Stockport, and other places, meetings, have been held, and memorials to the Lords of the Treasury adopted, soliciting investigation into the effects of the Tax upon the staple manufacture of the country, with a view to its immediate removal.

On the 9th ult. at the regular meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell bitterly denounced Louis Philippe as a tyrant and usurper. The rent for the week was $33332.

A Constantinople letter of the 20th November, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, informs us that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between Abaullah Pacha, the Governor of Trebisonde, and the English Consul at that place. The Governor, in consequence of some pique against the Consul, had ordered 2,000 blows to be inflicted, for some real or supposed, offence upon a young Greek who was under the Consul's protection, and the victim had already received 800, and was almost dead when the Consul reached the spot, and insisted on the remission of the remainder of the sentence. The letter adds, that [illegible] and declared that if the Consul's account should be substantiated, he will demand not only the dismissal of the Governor, but some signal chastisement.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec, 6.—The trade in Cotton has become more animated and some disposition to speculate has appeared, but this step is yet injudicious. America can well afford to supply us at low rates and with a crop that many do not dare estimate, and of which this country will receive its full share, we can only expect a very low range of quotations, and although the present prices may be raised for a time with the assistance of heavy speculation yet the consequences will be such as we have before experienced; America will be enriched at the cost of the manufacturer and working population of this country without any ultimate benefit to the speculation generally.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Liverpool, 14th December, 1844.

Dec. 11—*Evening.*—The sales of Cotton at Liverpool yesterday were large, and prices were firm. About 7000 bales changed hands, including 2000 American on Speculation.

Sales of Tobacco past week amounted to 300 hhds. at 2d. to 4d; stock on hand exceeds that of last year at this date, both here & at London. Provisions stand the same as per quotations by steamer. Duty on Wheat 20s.—only change is a shilling more on Rye, and a shilling less on Peas.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

By the arrival of the packet ship Quebec, Capt. Hebard, at New York, we have received London dates to the 13th December.

The Steamer Great Britain. The first attempt to float this gigantic vessel through the locks at Bristol was unsuccessful, but, an additional portion of the masonary having been removed, she was got through the next day, and, being taken in tow by three steam tugs, proceeded to King road, where she arrived in two hours and eight minutes, without accident of any kind. Her own steam was then got up for a trial of speed down the channel.

The Great Britian is 322 feet in length and 50 feet 6 inches in extreme breadth, registering 3500 tons. She has four decks, the lowest of iron, for the reception of cargo. The upper deck is flush from stem to stern, and 308 feet long. She has three boilers, containing 200 tons of water, and heated by 24 fires; the four engines are 250 horse power each. Fifteen hundred tons of Iron have been used in the construction of the ship and her engines. Her propeller (of the Archimedian screw pattern, is fifteen feet and a half in diameter worked by a plate iron chain in four tiers passing round an iron drum of 18 feet diameter. Fifty-four revolutions per minute can be made.

A correspondent of the London Times says that the Archbishop of Canterbury has announced his intention to summon a meeting of the Bench of Bishops, in consequence of the unhappy agitation pervading the Church of England, in order to determine upon the observance of the rubrics.

A Court of Common Council was held in London on the 12th of December, chiefly to consider a petition for aid in the endowment of a free Church in St. Giles' in the Fields. The grant was opposed on the ground that the new Church was got up under Puseyite auspices, and defeated, only five voting in its favor when about a hundred and fifty were present.

*The Rothschilds Excommunicated.*—Our last advices from Jerusalem, says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, "mention that the Synagogue of that city, whose members are known for their deep aversion to every innovation, and to progress in general, have pronounced a sentence of excommunication against all the Israelites who should participate, either as collectors or donors, in the subscription now open in Europe for the purpose of encouraging agriculture among the Jews of Asia, and establishing at Jerusalem, for the indigent of those same Jews an extensive hospital and schools for adults and children of both sexes. Among the persons visited with this anathema are the heads of the different branches of the Rothschilds who have subscribed 100,000f. toward that charitable undertaking."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

*From the N. York Tribune of Saturday.*

We have news by express from the Packet ship Oxford, which was off the East end of Long Island yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 16th with London advices to the 15th.

Cotton fully maintained its advance already reported, and was looking better.—The advance since the steamer sailed was fully ¼. Since the 13th, 9000 bales had been sold at full prices.

Nothing new in the Money market.

Ireland was much agitated. O'Connell was in Dublin, and had been making speeches in favor of Repeal.

France.—Commerce was said to be considerably affected by the recent changes in the Tariff. The importations from this country are likely to fall off.

Scotland.—There is much agitation in the Manufacturing districts.

Spain is more tranquil than heretofore, though there has been another petty rebellion.

[From the New York Sun, of Monday.]

Late and Important from China.

The ship Paul Jones, Capt. Watkins, arrived here last night with advices from Canton to 1st October, inclusive. Messrs. Fletcher Webster and J. H. O'Donnell, of the American Embassy to China, came home in the Paul Jones. E. C. Tilden U. S. Navy, and W. H. Cruger, of N. Y., also came passengers. The treaty between the United States and China, negotiated by Mr. Cushing was approved by the Emperor and went into operation at Canton on the 30th September.

U. S. and U. S. ship St. Louis remained in the China seas, the former at Canton, and the latter on the East coast. The crews of both were enjoying excellent health.

The new crop of tea came in freely, and the anxiety of Shippers to get home their fresh cargoes, had caused an advance in freight. Full prices were being paid for new chops. Market buoyant.

As the season advanced, prices of teas, were expected to come down; and even at our last dates holders evinced a disposition of relax in their demands. Chops that had been held at 41 taels could be bought for 38 on the sailing of the P. J.

The stocks of manufactured goods on hand at the five ports are accumulating and prices have given way somewhat.

## CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Amer. Republican.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1845.

The Senate did not sit to-day

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was sent to the Clerk's desk by Mr. Burt, of S. C., and read for information, which refers to the committee on the Judiciary the inquiry whether additional restrictions be not necessary to secure the faithful disbursement of the funds of the House in the hands of the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, the rules were suspended for two hours, (until 2 o'clock, when Mr. McNulty's trial occurs) and the House went into committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Mr. White, of Ky., was called to the Chair.

The claim of the Captain of the ship Cadmus, for bringing Lafayette to this country in 1824, was rejected, after pretty ample discussion.

One or two other claims were acted upon.

At 2 o'clock the committee rose and reported.

The Speaker resumed his seat, and said the report concerning Mr. McNulty was now before the House.

Mr Taylor, Chairman of the committee of Accounts, then rose and made a statement to the effect, that the committee had been in session from 10 o'clock this morning, the time when Mr. McN. said he could settle his accounts, up to the present hour, but they had not seen Mr. McNulty.—Neither could they get any satisfaction from the accounting Clerk, who when inquired of to know if the principal Clerk had any funds, and where they were deposited, replied that Mr. McNulty must answer that for himself. Mr. T. said that when he remembered the brazen assurance of the Clerk yesterday, in telling the House that he could settle by 10 o'clock this morning, he could not but feel deeply indignant at this conduct. At half-past 11, Mr. McNulty sent his accounting Clerk with the books and accounts, but the committee had not had time to examine them, nor did they believe that any examination would result in changing the opinions they have already reported. A half hour since, they received a letter from Mr. McNulty, which he sent to the Chair.

The letter was read, and contained a simple assertion of Mr. McNulty that he had $29,000 to his credit in the Bank of America, N. Y. [This was received with a laugh of derision.]

Mr. T. concluded by expressing it as the sense of the committee, that whatever course the House might see fit to pursue, whether to adopt the resolution dismissing Mr. McN. or not, his conduct, both in trifling with the committee, and using the public money, had been highly reprehensible.

Some remarks was made by Mr. C. Johnson which were inaudible to us.

The question was then stated to be on the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll asked for a division of the resolutions.

Mr. Weller rose, just as the question was about to be put, and said that he was still of opinion that not a dollar of their funds would be ultimately lost. He had conversed for some time with Mr. McN. last night and received from him such explanation as could not be related to the House. In conclusion, Mr. W. said he had been grossly deceived by Mr. McNulty, and could not but express his regret that he had been induced, owing to this deception, to place himself in the position he yesterday assumed before the House.

The yeas and nays were then called upon the first resolution, dismissing Mr. McNulty, which was passed by a vote of ayes 196, noes—0.

The second resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, to institute suit against Mr. McNulty and all concerned with him in embezzling the public money, was passed *sub silentio*.

The third resolution, requesting the President to commence a criminal process against Mr. McNulty, gave rise to an extended debate.

Dr. Duncan asked, with great vehemence of manner, to be pointed to a Bank in the District of Columbia where Mr. McN. could have deposited his money.

[Here a N. York member asked if Mr. Woodworth, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, or Mr. Shamm, of N. York, were proper depositaries of the public money?]

Dr. D. said nothing about them, he only said there were no banks here. He could not vote for the last resolution. He agreed that Mr. McNulty had been highly imprudent, but he did not believe that he was guilty of embezzlement, or that it could be proved.

Mr. Hamlin, of Me., went for discarding false sympathy, and doing our duty.

Mr. C. Johnson proposed to amend the resolution, and thus avoid all difficulty, by inserting the word "alleged" before embezzlement. The previous question was moved.

Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, opposed the resolution, and asked where was the proof of defalcation—did the House believe that there had been embezzlement?

[Cries of yes, yes, yes, responded from Mr. McD. went on deprecating haste, &c., and ended as he had promised, by moving the previous question.

The amendment, inserting the word "alleged," was rejected on a count by tellers.

The yeas and nays were then called on the last resolution, and it was passed by a vote of ayes 179, nays 4.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., then moved to dispense with the 14th Rule of the House, requiring the election of Clerk *viva voce*, which was agreed to, and he sent the following resolution to the Chair, viz: Resolved, That Benjamin B. French, Esq., be, and he hereby is, appointed Clerk of the House.

Mr. Payne said this was a singular way of proceeding—(laughter.)

Mr. Hopkins had demanded the previous question, so that Mr. Payne could not go on, and the house agreed, almost unanimously, that Mr. B. B. French should be its Clerk. The oath was accordingly, administered to him by the Speaker.

The House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1845.

SENATE.

The following bills were considered and ordered to be engrossed, to wit:

Regulating the appointment of Revenue Cutter Officers.

Making a new Land district in Arkansas.

Giving compensation to Pention Agents.

Appropriating $300,00 for extending the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Paying Massachusetts for her claims for disbursement in the last war.

Giving to Joshua Shaw (the inventor of percussion caps for fire-arms) a bonus of not more than $25,000.

A bill to authorise the Post Master General to make permanent contracts with Rail-road companies for carrying the mail, was considerably discussed, and seemed to find no favor with the Senate. The bill was finally postponed for a fortnight, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the measure of annexation.

The question was discussed by Mr. Hammett, of Miss., in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Hudson of Mass., and Marsh, of Vermont, against it. Mr. Hudson made an able practical speech, and defended the North from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon its people by Southern members. Mr. Marsh (the great scholar) was also effective in his remarks, and listened to with manifest satisfaction.

Mr. Rhett next got the floor, and the committee rose, upon finding itself without a quorum.

The House then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1845.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. McNulty, the defaulting clerk surrendered himself to the Marshal of the District, in whose custody and at whose office he now remains waiting for security. It was generally reported I believe here on Saturday evening and yesterday morning that McNulty left this city on Saturday by the evening train of cars for Baltimore; but this probably was not the case. The deputy Marshal remained with McNulty last night at Mr. Foy's refectory and tavern on D. street. This morning McNulty was taken before Justice Morsell, who, for some reason of which I am not informed, postponed the examination until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. It is now nearly 5 o'clock, and I have just left the Court House. Mr. McNulty is still in custody of the Marshal, waiting for his securities. James Hoban Esq., appeared to-day as counsel for McNulty.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1845

SENATE.

The Vice President presented the credentials of Messrs. Sturgeon, of Pa., and Clayton, of Del., Senators elect from these States for six years from the 4th of March next.

Communications were received from the Post Office and Navy Departments.

The bills yesterday ordered to be engrossed, were taken up and passed, with the exception of those relating the Cumberland Road, the Massachusetts claim, and the bonus to G. Shaw—all of which were passed by informally.

The resolution respecting the engraved plates of the senate, after a brief debate, was laid on the table for the present, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Tappan, took up the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institute, which was read.

Mr. Woodbury rose to move an amendment, which he briefly advocated. His amendment, in effect, gives the control of the Smithsonian fund to the National Institute of this city.

Mr. Choate objected to any alteration of the bill. The board of managers, as the bill now reads, is made up of the Vice President and Chief Justice of the U. S., six members of Congress, three from each branch, and the following named seven gentlemen: Totten and Bache, of Washington; Kirtland, of Ohio; Wilde, of Ga.; Tucker, of Va.; Bancroft, of Mass., and King, of Mo. He was glad the Senator from N. H. expressed his satisfaction with their names.

Mr. Buchanan opposed Mr. Woodbury's amendment.

Mr. Allen utterly objected to it, and scouted the idea of giving this half million of dollars to the thing called or calling itself the National Institute. A high sounding title to be sure, but that was a mere trick, which all corporations understood.

After considerable debate. Mr. Woodbury's amendment was rejected.

The bill was then reported, and would have passed, but for a suggestion of Mr. Berrien, that there was no provision to protect the property. The bill was then laid aside, and the Senate passed into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met to-day, for the first time, at 11 o'clock, and as the attendance was very thin, it may be presumed that the change was not quite so congenial to the feelings of members as their votes for it would seem to indicate.

Mr. Dromgoole submitted some amendments to his Texas bill, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Levin Boyd submitted a resolution to close all debate on the Texas question in committee of the whole on Saturday at 2 o'clock. A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered upon it; the result was yeas 53, nays 104. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Levy's resolution setting apart three days in February for territorial business was also agreed to.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Rhett of S. C., addressed the House. He began by relating the manner in which it was said the battle of San Jacinto was won, and expressed his determination fight this second battle in the same way. The plan which he chiefly favored was that of the gentleman from Tenn., (Mr. Milton Brown,) and nothing had ever occurred during his presence in Congress which gave him so unfeigned satisfaction as the position of that gentleman and his friends; it showed that however gentlemen of the South might differ on other points, in matters affecting thier "peculiar institutions" they were together.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ky., followed on the same side.

Mr. Giddings in rank opposition to it.

Mr. And'w Johnson, of Tenn., in favor, and made a sort of general electioneering speech.

Mr. Rathbun next got the floor and the committee rose.

A resolution was passed authorising the committee on accounts to send for persons and papers. The House adjourned.

## Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the American. Repub.

Annapolis, January. 16, 1845.

The election of Reverdy Johnson, Esq. to the Senate of the United States, has given great satisfaction here. The friends of the other candidates, and even his political opponents, express the conviction that he will do honor to the state as one of its representatives.

In consequence of a pamphlet, intended to injure Mr. Johnson, having been laid on the desks of members, (but from what source is unknown,) his friends determined to go into the nomination at once. Accordingly an informal meeting of the whig members of the legislature took place on Wednesday night, when Reverdy Johnson received 39 votes; W. C. Johnson 13; William Price 11; John P. Kennedy 4; J. G. Chapman 4; and Mr. Wethered 1.—Numbers of R. Johnson's friends, (including members of both houses,) immediately waited upon him to offer their congratulations—and so large was the crowd, that an adjournment to the large room of Messrs Swan & Iglehart took place. Here Wm. Price, Esq., appeared and congratulated Mr. Johnson. The latter received him with the grasp of true friendship; referred to their long and intimate acquaintance, &c., to which Mr. Price made a most happy and gratifying reply, which I will not do him the injustice to attempt to repeat.—A number of Mr. J.'s political opponents also called; shook him cordially by the hand drank to his health; and expressed themselves well satisfied with his election—as, apart from politics, he was their choice.—Many things took place which would be worth recording, but I have not time.—I will only further remark, that the American Republican cause loses nothing by the election of Reverdy Johnson to the Senate of the United States.

H.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot

Annapolis, January 20, 1845.

Mr. Randall presented a petition from citizens of Baltimore county, for a law to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors.

The committee on retrenchment were, by an order submitted by Mr. Lackland, directed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Armorer and devolving the duties on the Adjutant General.

The order of the day being announced the House took up the report and resolution submitted by the committee on Elections, in favour of the right of Mr. Buckey to a seat on the floor of the House, in place of J. H. Worthington, Esq., a delegate returned from Frederick county.

Mr. Ware from the minority of that committee, submitted a counter report, and Mr. Holliday, of Kent, from the minority, submitted a substitute to both—recommending the passage of a resolution declaring Mr. Worthington entitled to his seat, and to allow Mr. Buckey to withdraw his memmorial. The subject has given rise to a discussion in which Messrs. Holliday, of Cecil, Raymond and Williams, of Baltimore, have participated, and Mr. Williams holds the floor for to-morrow.

The Senate is in Executive session and I cannot get at their proceedings. Nothing of import however.

Correspondence of the American Rep.

Annapolis, Jan. 21, 1845.

The House has at last commenced business in good earnest, 3 o'clock of both yesterday and to-day finding them in session. Four orders of the day now lie before them, the first being that, the consideration of which has consumed the principal portion of this day's session, viz: the report of the committee on Elections on the case of Messrs. Worthington and Buckey. The time of to-day was occupied by speeches from Messrs. Williams, (in continuation,) Muse and Biser,—and Mr. Potter holds the floor for to-morrow.

Another bill from the committee on Ways and Means came in this morning, through Mr. Johnson, their Chairman, laying a tax on the commissions of Trustees and Receivers. A time for its consideration was not appointed.

Mr. Fookes submitted an order, calling on the President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. to report what amount of bonds of the State they have sold, at what times & at what prices they were sold & to give such information as may enable the Legislature to identify the bonds sold at each price. Adopted.

Leave was granted Mr. Holliday to report a bill in relation to the Primary Schools, and also a bill in relation to the public Roads in Kent County.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the county courts to grant an extension of time to collectors of taxes to complete their collections.

An order was adopted, calling on the President of the B & O. R. R. Company to report at what terms they would agree to transport coal and iron from Cumberland to Dam No. 6, what amount they would agree to transport in a year, and whether they would take stock in a company to construct a railroad from Cumberland to the coal region, &c.

A DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

The Norfolk Herald of Thursday, 16th inst., says:

"We are called upon to notice a most tragical occurrence which took place at the house of William Hardison, on Fox street, near Plume's ropewalk, yesterday afternoon. It appears that Mrs. Collins, whose residence is in the vicinity of Fort Barbour, accompanied by her niece, Sarah Broughton, a young girl about 13 years of age, had been down town in the forenoon and while on their return home, being fatigued, they called in at Mrs. Hardison's (a relation of Mrs. Collins) to rest. They found Hardison and his wife at dinner; and while at the table, Hardison (who appeared to be much excited) drew a pistol and said something about the intrusion of cats upon his premises, and threatening to shoot them. He then cocked the pistol, which in a few moments more was fired, and the ball took effect upon Sarah, just below the left eyebrow, passing through the head and causing almost instant death! We forbear for the present to notice other circumstances calculated to criminate the wretched man who has caused the death of this young and innocent girl. He went immediately to the Mayor and delivered himself up, declaring that the affair was entirely accidental, as it undoubtedly was, so far as the unfortunate girl was concerned. The Coroner's Inquest, however, found the following verdict: "That the deceased came to her death by the *intended* discharge of a pistol held by William Hardison, while in a room in his own house."

*The Devil Married!*—This is no joke: it is a stubborn fact. In Milton, (Pennsylvania,) on Christmas day, by the Rev. Mr. Stoever, Mr. John Devil was joined in holy matrimony, to Miss Elizabeth Shad, all of Milton. This is a marriage extraordinary: an event absolutely unprecedented in ancient or modern times, that the Devil should catch a Shad in mid-winter, and take her "alive and kicking" to his wedding supper. Mr. Devil is said to be a very respectable young butcher.

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