THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1845.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Notice.

The citizens of Talbot county are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to take such preliminary action as may be deemed necessary in showing their respect for the memory of the venerable ex president, Gen. Andrew Jackson.

The above meeting has been postponed until Tuesday the 8th day of July.

☞It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a "musical picnic" is proposed to be gotten up at Lloyd's Spring on Friday next, the 4th inst.

POSTPONEMENT.—It will be seen by the advertisement at the head of our editorial column, that the meeting proposed to be held to-day to make arrangements to honor the memory of the illustrious Jackson, is postponed until Tuesday next. We have no remarks to make in reference to the meeting. What is done should be a free will offering springing spontaneously from the bosoms of the *whole* people.

THE FOURTH.—Next Friday is the sixty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence—a day made hallowed by the glorious associations which mingle it with the early epoch of our continental sufferings, and the national history of our redemption from political slavery to political freedom. A day that cannot fail to arouse in every bosom a due appreciation for the brave deeds of valor and the undaunted resolution of those who achieved the great work of redeeming us from the yoke of bondage and the hand of oppression. A day always to be consecrated to the honor and patriotism of our illustrious forefathers, who periled their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to bequeath us the rich inheritance which we enjoy, and for which gratitude should cause us ever to remember with the most lively and grateful emotions of national esteem and affection. Let some tribute of regard be paid to the day. The memory of our revolutionary sires is a "beacon light" which never should be quenched, and only lost sight of when the spirit-stirring name of Liberty ceases to meet a thrilling response in the freeman's heart.

We respectfully suggest that the Stores and places of business be closed on that day.

HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF THE 'OLD HERO.'—The citizens of Cambridge, undistinguished by party, held a meeting on Wednesday evening last "for the purpose of commingling with the nation the expression of their own high sense of the public services of a man whom his country honored when living and now mourns in death.

"The meeting was organized by calling Thomas White, Esq. to the chair, and the appointment of Samuel Corkran and Thos. Hayward Esqrs., Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Wm. S. Jackson and Charles L. Chaplain, Secretaries.

James A. Stewart, Esq. offered a series of appropriate resolutions and prefaced them by some eloquent remarks. We did not receive the "Chronicle" until a late hour yesterday, which compels us reluctantly to omit the proceedings *in extenso* this week. The conclusion of the proceedings is as follows:

Resolved, That on to morrow [Thursday last] we will suspend all business—that the schools will be closed, that the Town Bell be tolled at the hour of 12 M., that minute guns be fired at sunset, and that the citizens will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days in testimony of our respect for the illustrious Patriot.

Benjamin D. Jackson, Saml. D. Lecompte and Daniel M. Henry Esqrs., followed in very excellent and suitable addresses.

The meeting unanimously adopted the Resolutions.

On motion of Charles L. Chaplain, Esq. an executive committee of thirteen to attend to the execution of the same, was appointed.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF GEN'L. JACKSON.—The funeral procession in Baltimore takes place to-day. The most extensive preparations have been made, and Gen. B. C. Howard is the orator.

A brief description of the procession in Philadelphia, will be seen in another part of our paper.

New Orleans is going to do the right thing. The 'Old Hero' was her benefactor.

PITTSBURG.—Wm. Wilkins, Esq. is to deliver a eulogy on the character of Gen. Jackson at Pittsburg on the 4th of July.

CHARLESTON.—On Wednesday last, the citizens held a public meeting, at which it was resolved that a funeral oration should be delivered in commemoration of the life and public services of Gen. Jackson, and a committee of twenty-six was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It was also

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to call the attention of the legislature to this subject; and the legislature is hereby requested to pay, and cause to be paid to the memory of Gen. Jackson, such *tribute* as may be deemed by posterity worthy of the State, and worthy of the patriot hero who has left his impression on the age in which he lived.

The committee of twenty-six met on the 20th, and Col. F. H. Elmore was unanimously elected as the orator, and has accepted the nomination.

In fact, says the 'Union,' from all quarters, with the exception of a very few rabid presses, (of which the Richmond Whig is one specimen,) come up the expressions of a nation's grief, and of the mournful ceremonies which are adopted on the occasion. In a multitude of places, the whigs come forward to testify their feelings, as well as the democrats.

☞The new Post Office law goes into operation to-day. The United States currency is recognized as the medium of payment.

☞The Grand Lodge of Maryland have resolved to unite with their fellow citizens in paying honors to the memory of General Jackson. The Hall is to be hung in mourning during the ensuing six months.

FLORIDA.—Levy (Dem.) has a majority for Congress over Putman (whig) 1082!

HAIL.—A portion of Prince Georges county was visited on Wednesday last by a severe gust of wind, rain, and hail, which done considerable damage.

MR. SHANNON, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, arrived at New York on the 21st ult. in a vessel from Vera Cruz.

☞The Cumberland "Alleganian" is offered for sale on the 26th of the present month.

Mr. McLanahan has disposed of the "Frederick (Md.) Citizen," (a sterling Democratic paper) to J. W. Baughman, Esq. a gentleman of the same political sentiments as those of his predecessor.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.—By a recent arrival at New Orleans, Texas papers to the 14th ult. have been received. It appears that President Jones has published a proclamation, preceded by a lengthy preamble, in which he attempts to screen his conduct on the subject of Annexation from the just censure which it has so deservedly met from a large majority of his constituency. That he has been playing into the hands of Elliott, the British minister, is boldly charged upon him; but we are not yet prepared to condemn him outright, although his last proclamation goes very far to show that he is not so friendly to annexation as he has professed to be. The Convention of the people assembled on the 12th of June, and Congress is to meet on Friday next, the 4th of July. The proclamation was intended to effect, if possible, the action of these bodies—but from the spirit manifested among the Texans, President Jones will be unable to accomplish his ends, and the overtures of Mexico will be promptly rejected. We do not despair of seeing the legitimate offspring of our country brought back sooner or later into the fold of the great family of our UNION. The proclamation begins thus:—

The executive is now able to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose of them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interest of the Republic.

He then goes on to say that last summer he learned from creditable sources that the government of Mexico was disposed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence; that in March last the representatives of Great Britain and France jointly renewed the offer of their intermediation with Mexico for this purpose; that as they were unaccompanied by any entangling conditions, he could not consent to reject them, and therefore placed in the hands of their representatives statements of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace. Those conditions having been accepted by the Government of Mexico, *through the friendly interposition of England and France*, he deems it his duty to issue the following proclamation:—

WHEREAS, Authentic proof has recently been laid before me, to the effect that the Government of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body, and further that the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of Texas as preliminary to a final and definite peace.

Therefore, I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, till the same can be more fully communicated to the Honorable Congress and Convention of the People, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 12th of June and 4th July next, and pending the said action by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities by land and by sea, against the Republic of Mexico, or against the citizens and trade thereof.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF GEN'L. JACKSON.—We take the following extract from a letter written by Dr. Esselman, the family physician of Gen'l. Jackson, which will not be uninteresting to our readers.

On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., (the day on which he died,) on entering his room, I found him sitting in his arm-chair, with his two faithful servants, George and Dick, by his side, who had just removed him from his bed. I immediately perceived that the hand of death was upon him. I informed his son that he could not survive but a few hours; and he immediately despatched a servant for Major William B. Lewis, the general's devoted friend.

Mr. Jackson informed me that it was the general's request that, in case he grew worse, or was thought to be near his death, Major Lewis should be sent for, as he wished him to be near him in his last moment. He was instantly removed to his bed; but, before he could be placed there, he had swooned away. His family and servants, believing him to be dead, were very much alarmed, and manifested the most intense grief; however, in a few seconds reaction took place, and he became conscious; and raised his eyes, and said: "My dear children, do not grieve for me; it is true I am going to leave you; I am well aware of my situation; I have suffered much bodily pain; but my sufferings are but as nothing, compared with that which our blessed Saviour endured upon that accursed cross, that we might all be saved who put their trust in him." He first addressed Mrs. Jackson, (his daughter in law,) and took leave of her, reminding her of her tender kindness manifested towards him at all times, and especially during his protracted illness. He next took leave of Mrs. Adams (a widowed sister of Mrs. Jackson, who has been a member of the general's family for several years) in the most kind and affectionate manner, reminding her also of her tender devotion towards him during his illness.

He next took leave of his adopted son in the most affectionate and devoted manner. He next took leave of his grandchildren, and the children of Mrs. Adams. He kissed and blessed them in a manner so touchingly impressive that I have no language that can do this scene justice. He discovered that there were two of the boys absent—one of his grandsons and one of Mrs. Adams. He inquired for them. He was informed that they were at the chapel, attending Sunday school. He desired that they should be sent for. As soon as they came he kissed and blessed them also, as he had done to those with him. By this time most of his servants had collected in his room, or at the windows. When he had taken leave of them all, he delivered one of the most impressive lectures on the subject of religion that I have heard. He spoke for near half an hour, and apparently with the power of inspiration; for he spoke with calmness, with strength, and indeed, with animation. I regret exceedingly, my dear sir, that there was no one present who could have noted down his precise words. They might have been read with profit, and would have been fondly cherished as a precious gem by all the good and great of the land.

In conclusion, he said—"My dear children, and friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in Heaven, both white and black." The last sentence he repeated —"both white and black"—looking at them with the tenderest solicitude. With these words, he ceased to speak, but fixed his eyes on his grand-daughter, Rachael Jackson, (who bears the name of his own beloved wife,) for several seconds. What was passing through his mind at that moment, I will not pretend to say; but it did appear to me he was invoking the blessing of heaven to rest upon her. The lecture to his family was awfully sublime. His implicit belief in the Christian religion, and the plan of salvation, as revealed in the Bible—his great anxiety that they should believe in religion as taught by the holy Scriptures; and that, in so doing, they would insure their eternal salvation, and join him in heaven.

Such sentiments, from such a man, at such a time, are enough to put to flight all scepticism on the subject of religion.

Major Lewis arrived about two o'clock. The General appeared to know him, when he spoke to him. As I before stated, the General had to be propped up in his bed, and Major Lewis supported his head until he breathed his last, which was precisely at six o'clock, P. M. Thus died the greatest and best man of the age, or, perhaps, of any age.

ITEMS.

The Democratic State Convention of N. Hampshire assembled at Concord last week and nominated for Governor the Hon. Jared W. Williams. The speakers denounced the course taken by John P. Hale.

A Loan.—It is stated that the Mexican Government has negotiated a loan of $3,000,000 from the English house of Messrs. Manning and McIntosh, to be paid in daily instalments of $30,000 for one hundred days.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives, 78 to 34, have indefinitely postponed the consideration of a petition for a law to receive the proceeds of the public lands.

The farmers of Caroline county, held a meeting at Denton, on Tuesday last, to form an Agricultural Society. A committee of five was appointed to draw up articles of association.

GEORGIA—The Democratic Convention assembled at Milledgeville, have nominated the Hon. M. Hall McAllister, as their candidate for Governor of Georgia, at the ensuing election.

COM. MORRIS has been ordered out to make explorations on the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, with reference to the subject of a national ship canal.

FIRE.—It is estated that property to the amount of *fifteen millions* dollars has been destroyed by fire in the United States since the first of April last.

The Oregon emigrants number about three thousand persons. At the last dates they had crossed the Kansas, and elected Stephen W. Meek, their captain.—*New Orleans Courier.*

ATTEND.—When you write to any of the Departments at Washington, after the 1st of July, recollect that by the new postage law you must pay for the letter in advance.

THOMAS W. DORR.—It is stated that a committee of the Rhode Island Legislature have made a report, that it is expedient to "*discharge the prisoner from custody without his rights!*"

Great Native Triumph.—At windham, N. H. John Bartley, a boy of 14, attacked a large grey eagle, which had lit on a rabbit in a swamp, and, after a severe struggle, the boy cut the bird's throat. Boy, rabbit and eagle all Native Americans.

New Church at Cambridge.—We notice that a building committee of the Methodist Episcopal congregation at Cambridge, Md., have issued proposals up to the 15th of July, for the erection of a new church. A chance for some of our ingenious mechanics.

☞The Legislative Council of Iowa has closed its session. The bill submitting the rejected State Constitution to a second vote of the people was vetoed by the Governor, and afterwards passed by the Legislature, notwithstanding the Governor's objections.

"Father take me in."—A gentleman living in Cleaveland, got up the other morning and found a nice little baby, in a basket at the door, with this inscription pinned on its cap: "*Father* take me in."

☞Lord CATHCART, the new commander of the British Canadian forces, arrived at Montreal on the 17th ult. He was received with military honors.

SUICIDE OF GEO. W. KLINE, Esq.—Our citizens, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, were very much surprised to learn that on Saturday evening last, that Geo. W. Kline, a wealthy and distinguished attorney of Lebanon, had committed suicide. He had been in a state of great mental suffering and fearful agitation of mind, ever since the death of his only daughter, last winter, by scarlet fever, a young lady of the highest attainments that a most finished education and every other advantage could bestow, and on whom he doated with a paternal fondness and affection never excelled. Every effort was made, by travelling and a change of scenes, to dispel the gloom that her death cast upon him, but without effect. Fears were entertained that he might take his own life, and he was consequently closely watched. He however eluded all vigilance, and on Saturday last arose suddenly from the dinner table, proceeded to his chamber, and before any danger was apprehended, committed the fatal deed by shooting himself with a gun, the explosion of which was a shock that told too well the sad catastrophe.—Upon rushing to the room, they found him prostrated on the floor, mortally wounded. He lived several hours after the event before he expired, but we understand was insensible.

TRIAL OF THE 'LANSTER GUN.'—A trial of the monster gun, which has been manufactured in this town for the American steam frigate Princeton, of which we have given some details in a former number, was made on Saturday week, on the North Shore, between Crosby and Formby. The firing commenced about eleven in the morning and continued with some slight intermission in the afternoon. Upwards of three tons of shot were discharged—each shot weighed upwards of two hundred weight. The report was distinctly heard in the neighborhood of the docks, and the north end of the town, although the scene of the firing was some eight or nine miles distant. The experiments proved highly satisfactory. The appearance of the shot after each discharge, skimming along the water, had a novel and pleasing effect. The range extended some miles. The day mild and fine, and notwithstanding the fact of the gun having been carried out as early as three in the morning to the scene of the experiments, to avoid notoriety, great numbers were attracted to the spot when the firing commenced.—*English paper.*

News of the Mediterranean Squadron. By a private letter from Italy, the N. York Courier and Enquirer has late news from Commodore Smith's squadron. On the 30th of April the Frigate Cumberland and the corvette Plymouth entered the port of Genoa, where they remained till the 12th of May. International courtesies were exchanged and a succession of balls and entertainments given by Sig. Moro, (the gentleman left by Mr. Lester to represent him during his visit to America,) in superb style at the palace of the *Casino;* attended by the fashionable part of the town. The young Prince of Savoy, who has recently been appointed Admiral of the Sardinian Marine, visited the flag-ship and also the corvette, which he was so much pleased with, that he applied to Com. Smith for permission to take her measurement. This was readily granted, and the Royal Engineers were sent on board for that purpose. The Prince has ordered a corvette to be constructed for his navy, which is to be as nearly as possible an exact model of that beautiful vessel. We believe that our ships of war excite more admiration in foreign ports than those of any other nation. The squadron sailed on the 12th of May for the usual summer cruise in the Mediterranean.

SCHOOL-BOY HUNG.

Yesterday occurred a most lamentable affair. The case, as we are informed, is that a little boy, aged seven years, the only son of a widowed mother, named Jacob Polhemus, who was a scholar in the District Public School, had committed some fault for which his teacher, a young lady, resorted to the punishment of solitary confinement, by locking him up in a dark place immediately under the vestibule of the church, used for depositing lumber, old boards, bricks, &c., and the only light admitted is through two holes about ten inches wide by eight inches long, cut in each of the pannels of the doors, about 5 feet from the ground, and a small grating at the other end. The poor child had placed some small boards against the door, to enable him to climb up so as to reach these openings in the door, through which he pushed his little head. It is supposed that the boards on which he stood must have slipped from under him, and losing his support he could not extricate himself, and dreadful to relate, was *thus hung until dead.*—*N. O. Republican.*

This shocking occurrence is one of the many accidents which arise from injudicious modes of punishment resorted to by ignorant or violent-tempered teachers.—Consequences most fatal to children have frequently ensued from the mischievous practice of confining them in the dark as a punishment. To a weak, nervous and timid child, such a punishment is the worst possible that could be inflicted.

☞*The "Post Office Robbery."*—The Washington Union states that Dr. Patterson, the Post Master at Rome, Georgia, suspected of robbing the office of Col. T. Hackett, of between 1,500 and $1,700, received his appointment some time prior to the close of the *late* administration, and was not therefore, as has been stated, appointed by the present administration. He was promptly removed by the present Postmaster General, on his hearing that suspicions unfavorable to his integrity existed, and Charles H. Garrard was appointed in his place.

PRECISELY SO.—The New York Sun thinks the time *made* by the horses at the late race on Long Island would not begin to compare with the time *lost* by those who saw them.

☞There is a house in New York so dark that no one can *see* to *sleep* in it.

THE BIG CHINESE LETTER.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening announces that this singular document addressed by the Emperor of China to the President of the United States, reached that city on Friday. It is said to consist of a roll 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The writing is on a field of plain yellow silk, with a margin of silk of the same color embroidered in gold thread. The letter is in two languages, (Chinese and Manchu Tarter,) in characters of large size, and in perpendicular columns, which are separated in the middle by the imperial seal—which is composed of Chinese characters, enclosed in a *cartouche* about three inches square. This roll is enclosed in a wrapper of yellow silk, (yellow being the imperial color;) which again is enclosed in a round box covered with yellow silk, and closed by two fastenings of *jade* stone; and finally is enclosed in an oblong square box of rose-wood, and padded and lined with yellow silk. The following is a translation of the Letter, made by Mr. Parker.

The GREAT EMPEROR presents his regards to the PRESIDENT, and trusts HE is well.

I the EMPEROR having looked up and received the manifest *will* of HEAVEN, hold the reins of *government* over, and soothe and tranquillize the *Central Flowery Kingdom*, regarding all within and beyond the border seas as one and the same family.

Early in the spring, the *ambassador of your honorable nation, Caleb Cushing*, having received *your letter*, arrived from afar at my *province of Yue*. He having passed over the vast oceans with unspeakable toil and fatigue, I, the EMPEROR, not bearing to cause him further inconvenience of travelling by land and water, to dispense with his coming to *Peking* to be presented at *court*, specially appointed *Ke Ying*, of the IMPERIAL HOUSE, *minister* and *commissioner extraordinary*, to repair thither, and to treat *him* with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and settled all things proper, the said *minister* took the *letter*, and presented it for MY INSPECTION; and YOUR sincerity and friendship being in the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and perusing it, my pleasure and delight were exceedingly profound.

All and every thing they had settled regarding the *regulations* of *commerce*, I the EMPEROR further examined with utmost scrutiny, and found they are all perspicuous, and entirely and perfectly judicious, and forever worthy of adherence.

To *Kwang Chow, Hen Mun, Fuh Chow, Ning Po*, and *Shang He*,* it is alike permitted the citizens of the *United States* to proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, bound by perpetual *amity* and *concord*, advantage will accrue to the *citizens* of both *nations*, which, I trust, must certainly cause the PRESIDENT also, to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taou Kwang 24th yr. 11th m. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1844.)

Great seal of the Empire in Chinese and Tartar. } Signet of the imperial will }

(Signed) PETER PARKER,
Late Chinese Secretary to the Legation.

*The *five* ports in the Chinese empire which the treaty opens to the commerce of the United States.—EDITOR.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

The following from the Frederick Citizen shows how the people's money is expended in humbuggery. Had the matter been referred back to the people, as proposed by the Democratic member, the contesting member well knew that he would be repudiated and his friends be deprived of their suck at the Treasury of the State. Poor Old Maryland, you have indeed fallen upon evil times and under the influence of profligate and wasteful servants.

THE INQUISITION.—This *august* body, after having been in session pretty constantly for about six weeks, adjourned on Friday last, to meet again on the 25th of August. From all we can learn, the object of their mission here is not more than half accomplished. There is necessarily much speculation afloat as to the causes that led to the adjournment. Some suppose that it was brought about by a gentle hint from the State Treasurer, to the effect that the frequent drafts made by the Committee upon him for funds were becoming rather *fatiguing*, and that it was actually necessary that they should lie over for the purpose of enabling him to replenish his stock, whilst others express the opinion that the contestant and his friends may have suggested the arrangement, in the hope that, during the intermission, the popular excitement that was raging pretty highly against him would be somewhat allayed—or perhaps under the supposition that it would be advisable, inasmuch as the people of the country have evinced rather an extraordinary degree of disgust at being compelled to swallow the odious proceeding in the shape of a bolus, to administer it in broken doses. What a contemptible farce it is, to be sure! A gentleman is returned by thirty-three sworn judges as having been fairly elected by the voters of Frederick county to a seat in the Senate of Maryland; he proceeds to the seat of Government, and presents his credentials, as in duty bound to do; whereupon another individual, with the fact staring him in the face that he was clearly rejected by those same voters, sets up a claim to the seat, alleging that he was defrauded thro' malpractice on the part of the aforesaid sworn judges, in receiving votes for the sitting member that were illegal; the majority of the Senate, being of the same political kidney with the claimant, determine to gratify him by ordering an "investigation" to be instituted; the sitting member, taking into consideration its immense expense that would necessarily attend such a course of proceeding, and for the purpose if possible of obviating the same, *magnanimously proposes to the claimant to refer the matter back to the people*, the claimant, however, being pretty well satisfied that if he agrees to this proposition, and goes before the people, he will find himself "in the vocative," very respectfully declines the same; the friends of the contestant then consummate the arrangement asked for by him. The rest is known. And this is called justice and fair dealing. Bah!—*Citizen.*

EXECUTION OF HENRY McCURRY, THE MURDERER OF PAUL ROUX.

The outraged law has been vindicated—the stern demands of justice satisfied—and Henry McCurry consigned to a felon's grave! At 20 minutes before 12 o'clock noon yesterday, the body of the doomed culprit was launched from the gallows, and his spirit took its flight into another world—into a fearful and endless eternity—before the awful Bar of that just, but offended God, whose commandments he so deliberately and wantonly violated by the inhuman murder of the poor and confiding stranger, Paul Roux.

The neighboring eminences, and every house top, or other situation, where a view of the execution could be had, was filled with crowds of men, women and children, of all ages, colors and descriptions. A large number of persons were within the enclosure of the jail walls, all drawn together by that strange feeling of curiosity, which takes hold on the minds of men to witness each and every scene that takes place. The gallows was erected in the north west corner of the jail yard of sufficient height to enable all to view the execution, and was the same, with exception of a few timbers, that was used at the execution of Adam Horn,—at the foot of the scaffold the coffin (of black walnut) was placed to receive his body. Everything was prepared in the best possible manner, so that no delay or accident might occur. Officers were stationed at an inner fence, to keep the crowd from coming too near the scaffold; none but those immediately connected with the execution and the reporters of the press being permitted at the foot of the scaffold, a very judicious and necessary arrangement. The Rev. gentlemen continued in constant prayer with him during his last two hours. At 11 o'clock the Sheriff, Mr. Tracey, arrived; and his deputies came to the cell with the gown, of white muslin. We noticed when they entered, he turned deadly pale, but soon he resumed his wonted composure. The gown was put on, and his arms bandaged, when the prisoner joined in prayer with him again before they left the cell. The Sheriff now came down dressed in a suit of black, with a sword at his side, which his office entitles him to wear, and in a few moments proceeded to the scaffold. The warden and the Rev. Mr. Hickey went first, followed by McCurry, with Sheriff Tracy on his right, and the Rev. Dr. Coskery on his left, the Sheriff's deputies, officers of the jail, and others, brought up the rear—the ministers singing during the time occupied in going from the cell to the scaffold, McCurry bore up very well, and walked up the steps of the scaffold with a tolerable firm step. None but the Warden the Sheriff and the ministers went on the scaffold.

He knelt down with them a few moments and prayed, when he arose, and they took leave of him;—Sheriff Tracey adjusted the rope, pulled the cap over his eyes, and the drop fell, at 20 minutes to 12 precisely, amid the death-like silence of the vast multitude. He appeared to struggle very little, and died almost instantaneously, his neck being broken by the fall. He was permitted to hang 20 minutes, when his body at 12 o'clock, by orders of the Sheriff, was taken down and examined by physicians, who pronounced him to be dead. His body was then placed in the coffin, and we understand will be kept to await the disposition of the Rev. Dr. Coskery, he intending to take it in charge for interment. It was the request of McCurry that his body should not be subjected to experiments with the galvanic battery, as was the case with Horn's, which desire was complied with.

Thus has he expiated his crime upon the scaffold, and satisfied the imperative demands of the law, and which, by his own confession in this case, all will acknowledge to be just.

As we have stated, an immense concourse had assembled to witness the execution, estimated at from 15 to 20 thousand persons, probably nearer the latter number; and we must confess that the great majority of them consisted of women and children! all drawn together to witness this awful sight. The greatest order prevailed so far as we heard among the vast multitude, but there is no doubt, but that the proper place for hundreds of them would have been at home, past experience proving that the morals of any community are not bettered by such exhibitions.—*Balt. paper of Saturday.*

The Price of Wheat.—The Hagerstown Torch Light states that some of the flour dealers of Washington county have been contracting for wheat, to be delivered in August, at $1 per bushel. This is in consequence of information received from N. York; and is, doubtless, owing to the contemplated failure in the crops of Great Britain; which news was brought out by the last steamer.

Dueling in Delaware.—Gov. Stockton, of Delaware, has issued a proclamation, calling upon the Magistrates, and other officers of the law, to seek out, arrest, and bring to judgement, all those who have been engaged either as principals or abettors in the late duels fought within the boundaries of the State of Delaware.

"Honest industry has brought that man to the scaffold," said a wag, as he observed a carpenter upon the staging.

FASHIONS IN GEORGIA.—The *Spirit of the Times* says that summer clothing in Georgia consists of *a shirt collar and a pair of spurs!*

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

The great demonstration of patriotism and respect for the memory of ANDREW JACKSON, surpassed any pageant ever witnessed in New York. Business of every kind was suspended.

The city was one vast scene of mourning. The funeral knell tolled sadly from every spire and dome. The slow and solemn tread of military companies, civic societies and citizens generally, with the sound of the muffled drum; the discharge of minute guns from all the fortifications and from some of the public Parks; the universal display of flags at half mast; banners shrouded in crape; public buildings and Hotels dressed in mourning, all spoke of the great worth of the departed CHRISTIAN, HERO, STATESMAN AND PATRIOT, and of the affectionate regard with which the people cherish his memory.

Private divisions were forgotten, and men of all parties, sects and creeds united in honoring the illustrious dead. People from every clime and from the four quarters of the earth, stood side by side with the native born, to pay their respect to the memory of one who had nobly defended "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and who had twice enjoyed the highest honors of the country.

There was an immense concourse assembled at the Park to hear the Eulogy, which was pronounced by the Hon. Benj. F. Butler. It was listened to with the most profound attention.

The head of the Procession reached the westerly gate of the Park about the time the end had left the easterly gate, showing the line to be some five or six miles in length.

"Texas was represented by the Hon. Branch T. Archer, who has, with no small degree of justice, acquired in his own country the sonbriquet of "the Old Roman;" General Thomas J. Green and his prison companions in Mexico; Mr. George Van Ness, and Lieutenant Clarke. The last named gentleman was on this occasion the bearer of the first Texas flag ever planted on the west side of the Rio Bravo. There is a tale of romance connected with this relic. It is the flag known in the celebrated Mier expedition as the "Bloody Red," and was first hoisted in Mexico opposite Serado by Gen. Green and four companions. Subsequently, he alone with Capt. Reese, crossed the Rio Bravo, and hoisted it in the face of an opposing enemy. From that time it was the standard of General Green's flag boat in his descent of that river. At the bloody battle of Mier it was destined to fall. At the capitulation, Gen. Green, who had in vain opposed the surrender, broke his arms upon the pavement, and with his knife cut up this flag, which he put in his pocket. He surrendered nothing but his naked sword belt to Gen. Ampudia. Ampudia demanded his arms, and was pointed to the fragments in the street. He then offered $500 reward for the "bloody red" flag—a portion of which Gen. Green had in his hand as a handkerchief. The General told him there was not money enough in Mexico to buy it. Since that time that flag was the bosom companion of General Green in almost every prison in Mexico; and when he made his wonderful escape from the Castle of Perote, it was buried and was subsequently exhumed by his friends and brought home to him. It is a national relic which every friend of Texas will read of with interest."

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*]

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. JACKSON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26th, 1845.

Messrs. Editors: The Funeral Ceremonial to-day, in honor of the Memory of GENERAL JACKSON, was a solemn and imposing sight. The morning was remarkably clear and pleasant, and at an early hour the citizens were astir, and the various bodies began to assemble in the streets. The day was ushered in by the firing of guns, at regular intervals and the solemn tolling of the church bells. The places of public business were generally closed, and the houses of many of our citizens were dressed in the drapery of mourning. Business was suspended in the public offices for the greater part of the day, and from every public place hung flags, covered with mourning badges. One general sentiment seemed to pervade the whole city, that of paying proper respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, and the manner in which this respect was testified was highly creditable indeed. The entire population was abroad—the ladies crowding the windows along the route of the procession, and immense numbers of persons upon the sidewalks, steps, and every place from which a sight of the procession could be obtained.

The number of strangers in the city was immense. Every railroad car and steamboat, which arrived at the wharves and depots yesterday, was crowded. Burlington, Bristol, Salem, Chester, Wilmington, Lancaster, and all the surrounding towns and villages, sent forth their deputations. The factories at Manayunk suspended operations for the day, and the workmen joined in the solemnities. One factory alone, we understand, turned out five hundred persons.

The various bodies began to move in their separate divisions, at 8 o'clock, to the place of general formation, Spruce and Thirteenth streets. At 10 o'clock the line was formed.

The military formed on Broad street in considerable force, and looked extremely well. Indeed, we never saw the Military Companies appear to so fine an advantage. The officers and men seemed to be animated with a proper military enthusiasm, and appeared on the ground in large numbers, and in the very best trim. The movements of the soldiers also showed the utmost precision and regularity, and proved that they had been submitted to the drill of competent officers. A detachment of the Jackson Artillerists were posted in Penn Square, and, with two pieces of Artillery, fired half hour guns throughout the day, commencing at sunrise.

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