

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1838.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found some interesting resolutions offered by our Representative Mr. Ewing.

The weather has been remarkably mild for the last two weeks; so much so, that it more resembles the month of May than a winter month. Fears are entertained that the fruit will be destroyed, should a succession of cold weather follow, which is certain.

We give the latest news from Canada. It will be perceived that unfortunately the patriots have been unsuccessful in their struggle for independence.

Legislative.—The classifiers seem to have received their quotas in both Houses. They are unable to agree amongst themselves, and of course tumble to pieces every time they make an effort to play off their plans and notions.

The Bank investigating committee have progressed with some preliminary matters, but nothing more.

The admission of Texas and the abolition of slavery have been on the agenda. Mr. Judah moved to indefinitely postpone another move to lay on the table—the last had precedence, and the vote on it was 23-18, now 11. After this the debate was kept up warmly, however. Marshall and Judah were the principal speakers on one side.

We recommend a careful and attentive perusal of Mr. Judah's speech. The financial and improved operations of the whole country and of this State in particular are treated with great ability, and much that cannot be found in any other document can be gleaned from it. The citizens of Knox must feel sure that their interests will be looked after when they have a perusal of his vigorous, personable and judiciously in their legislative body.

The course our Representatives have taken was known with the approval of their constituents.

GENERAL HARRISON.
The popularity of this gentleman as a candidate for the Presidency is daily increasing. Among a number of papers which we have received the last week, whose proprietors again his favor, is the New York Herald, the editor of which says "we understand the friends of General Harrison, persuade that he is more popular among the masses of the whig party than either Clay or Webster, are preparing to bring into the field their favorite in the shape of a public meeting in the Park or Madison Hall, we say to Gen. Harrison's friends go ahead." To which we respond Indiana will do.

The talented editor of the Lafayette Free Press, in reply to the question "What are the inducements for supporting General Harrison as a candidate for the next Presidency?" answers thus:

"In the first place, he has not been particularly identified under either of the existing parties, which spring up and have existed during the last eight or ten years; and consequently the prejudices, however ill founded, which exist in the breasts of many, cannot be brought to bear upon him.

In the second place, he is the man, of all others, best calculated to concentrate the strength not only of the great geographical distinctions of our country, but also of the greater political ones.

In the third place, his name has given impulse and strength to the Whig cause, unparalleled, and even unthought of. Yes, we ask, if we do not owe something to that man, whose name alone has led us on to conquer and to conquer, when we ourselves had almost despaired of the republic and given up our cause as hopeless?

When the boldest hearts, and most valiant soldiers in our ranks had given up all as lost, the name of Harrison reanimated us and led us on to victory unexpecting and unparalleled. And shall we, can we now abandon that name? We think not, we hope we shall not.

And in the fourth and last place, General Harrison stands first and foremost in the hearts of our people. They have tried him, and they know him.

They know him as a statesman and as a general; they have tried and approved him worthily the greater majority of our country would sooner trust him than any other man, and that opinion we appreciate and will respect and therefore we say in every voice, "you are right, go ahead."

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Those persons who have heretofore expressed a wish to obtain a knowledge of instrumental music, can now avail themselves of an opportunity in a school proposed to be taught by Mr. Thomas Jones. He is competent, and will spare no pains to render satisfaction.

To the Voters of Knox County.

Having been informed by letters from home that some persons were making efforts to induce the belief that I was endeavoring to prostrate the State Bank of Indiana, and that my colleague Mr. Cox, had so stated in his letters, I beg your attention to a plain statement of my own course, and to Mr. Cox's opinion in relation to my course.

I am one of those who believe that the

Bank should be sustained, and I am pledged so to act, at home and here. But I am also one of those who believe that it is the duty of the people's servants to examine the character of the Bank, and the manner in which it has done its business—and that if we find any *undue interference for the public good*, I think we are bound to make those amendments and if I thought otherwise, I would be unfit to represent a free people.

There are some men in the house who oppose all investigation—in number they are less than one-third—I cannot act with them—and especially to me it seems singular that any man should think examination unnecessary when we know that for the next twenty years we shall not have another opportunity. Annexed hereto you will find Mr. Cox's opinion which will speak for itself.

Yours, Respectfully,
SAMUEL JUDAH.

Indianapolis, Dec. 30, 1837.

Having understood that some improper impressions have been made, relative to Mr. Judah's course respecting the Bank, I take the liberty to say, that I always have thought, and do now think, that Mr. Judah wishes to sustain the Bank; but that he also considers that it is necessary to examine whether amendments are necessary in the Charter, and if necessary that it is proper to make them.

In a conversation very lately with Mr. Shapp, a warm and leading Bank man, I asked his opinion of Mr. Judah's course, and whether it was calculated to put down the Bank? Mr. Shapp said to me, that he considered Mr. Judah decidedly in favor of the Bank, but desirous of amendments which he thought necessary.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN P. COX.

Indianapolis, Dec. 30, 1837.

From the Indiana Democrat.

Messrs. Livingston and Bolten.

An article in the Journal of the 27th states that the Judiciary Committee of the House had recommended that the Bank charter was subject to forfeiture. This was in direct contradiction of the statement made by me, as chairman of that committee, in the House, about the 29th inst. The debate on the resolution of Mr. Hays' Resolution—a statement admitted to be true by the gentleman from Jefferson, and sixteen other members of the committee then present in the House. In committee, Dec. 11th, Mr. Bryce submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That by the suspension of specie payments the Bank has subjected its charter to forfeiture, and the vote was taken on this resolution, on the 13th inst. as follows:—in the affirmative, Messrs. Hays, Bryce, Ferguson, Maer, Tanchehill, Chandler, Carlson, Peasey, Chamberlain, Walpole, Williams, of Bush, Proffit and Judah;—and in the negative, Messrs. Hull, Lane, Robbins, Marshall and Shapp. The absent members were Messrs. James, Pickett and McKelvie. The vote then was affirmative 41—negative 38—about 3.

SAMUEL JUDAH.

Indianapolis, Dec. 30, 1837.

H. R. Jan. 1, 1838.

Mr. Judah from the Judiciary Committee, made this morning an important report to the House. In a previous number we stated, that the Judiciary Committee had decided, that the State Bank had forfeited its charter by act of suspension. This was made known on the floor of the House in a speech of Mr. Judah, which already has been published and on this day the committee reported to the House, the fact accompanied by a bill which provides that all the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to the State Bank, be restored and confirmed to the Bank, provided that this act and grant of restoration and confirmation shall not take effect in favor of the Bank, unless this act and every part thereof shall be adopted as an amendment to the charter, on or before the first day of next ensuing, and if not so adopted, it shall be the duty of His Excellency the Governor to order a *wise factor* to be sent out of the State to examine the Bank, for a forfeiture of its charter by reason of the suspension of specie payments of its notes and deposits, and for such other violation of its charter, and of the law of the land as may be ascertained, that so soon as—

It shall be the duty of the Bank to resume specie payment of all its liabilities, and that if at any time after such a resumption of specie payment, and bank shall refuse or suspend specie payment for 60 days in any one year, such suspension in itself, shall be immediately a forfeiture of all the franchises of said Bank. The bill was read twice and laid on the table and 1000 copies of the report and bill ordered to be printed.

The Joint Committee on the Revision of the laws consists of Messrs. Judah, Marshall, Gregory, Sims, Hull, Peasey, Shapp, Owen and Carlson of the House, and Messrs. Mitchell, Thompson of P., Manning, Bond of St. Joseph, Kennedy, Finch, Morgan, Thompson of L., and Smith of the Senate.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1837.

The Mississippi Election case, which has been so much talked of lately, has at length been brought into the House, and judging from the discussion to day, is likely to produce as much "excitement" and as many "scenes," as the famous affair two years ago, between Graham and Newland. Already have the more unscrupulous partisans given indications of their course. With the large majority of the supporters of the administration—all

those who truly merit the name of "frankbands," the present will be as purely a party question, as was the North Carolina contested election. Still, however, I believe the rights of Messrs. PAXTON and WOOD are so clear, and can be put forth so strongly, that it will be impossible with all the power discipline, to bring up a majority to vote against them.

The Speaker presented a communication from these gentlemen, enclosing their credentials as members duly elected from the State of Mississippi for two years, and expressing their readiness to take the necessary oaths and be qualified. Mr. Chandler showed his hands by moving to refer the communication to the Committee on Elections; a committee which had already decided in favor of sitting members; and in regard to whom, therefore, this was a *prejudged case*. This was a manœuvre worthy of the non-representative of New York. Mr. Bell wished to bring the case before the House for the course; and suggested that the present case was not dissimilar to that of the representative from Arkansas, who, your readers will remember, was elected first for the Extra Session and again, at an election held in October, was elected for the whole Congress. That gentleman, at the opening of the present session, again took the oath, as if he were a new member, whose term had just begun. He brought with him just such credentials as did Messrs. Paxton and Wood. All these were elected at the extra session for the 25th Congress. Mr. Bell was even and qualified why should Messrs. Paxton and Wood be qualified also? For no other reason, said he, but because the House chose to regard Messrs. Paxton and Wood, as the representatives of Mississippi for this whole Congress, although they were not elected for the 25th Congress, just as Mr. Bell had been.

Mr. Bell indeed averred that he always considered that he was entitled, from the day he was elected, to the whole Congress; and that he took the oath at the opening of this session, because after the people of Arkansas had elected him, it would have appeared disrespectful not to have qualified anew. But Mr. Bell admitted that the first election was for a number to represent the State during the Extra Session, and was so understood upon the State. Who will dare say the general belief of the people of Mississippi was the same?

Mr. Graves, the talented representative of the Louisville Democrat, with a member for admitting Messrs. Paxton and Wood, avowed within the Hall, and allowing them to take part in any debate, that he might have appeared disrespectful not to have qualified anew. But Mr. Bell admitted that the first election was for a number to represent the State during the Extra Session, and was so understood upon the State. Who will dare say the general belief of the people of Mississippi was the same?

Mr. Allen of Ohio, got himself into a "tight box" I am told, for I did not witness the "scene." In the course of one of his speeches, Mr. Allen had occasion to allude to Ohio, and very correctly remarked that the opinions and feelings of the citizens of a State were not always those of the Representatives. This observation roused all the rage of Mr. Allen's perfect faith, in his case, gave it a keenness which penetrated to his inmost core. He made one of the loudest speeches that ever were delivered by mortal man.

He said he recollected the attack of the Senator from Kentucky—he would not permit him or any other man to refer in that way to the relations subsisting between himself and the people of Ohio—he would not say so—he would say—for a quarter of an hour in his style. At last he would hold a man who did make such allusions, accountable in the Senate and out of it.

The shot of the noisiest engineer is not always the most effective. This loud speech produced no impression on Mr. Allen, who replied with remarkable calmness. He thought there was necessity for all this indignation and no necessity for the Senator from Ohio asseverating so strongly what he would do. As to personal responsibility he had found, in his life, that the men of great determination were not those who made the most talk about it.

Mr. Allen, I understood, took back all he had said about personal accountability—disregard he meant nothing of that kind. Perhaps he did not. But every person I have heard speak on this subject understood him so.

Mr. Calhoun presented a series of resolutions, embracing his view in reference to the proceedings of the petitioners for the abolition of slavery; and the rights and claims of the slave-holding States; and of Congress relative thereto. They will come up for consideration to-morrow; and it is expected that Mr. Calhoun will speak at length on the subject. D.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

New York, Dec. 18, 1837.

Mr. Mackenzie having obtained the aid of Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany and some other military gentlemen made a stand last Friday morning and raised the flag of Liberty on Navy Island. This Island lies below Grand Island, just above the village of Chippewa, belongs to Canada, and contains about three hundred acres. As a place of security and defence it is about equal to the fortress of Gibraltar. There this day there is a large number of men, and a few pieces of artillery. I had an interview with Mackenzie, Van Rensselaer and others, and found that they had organized a provincial Government, published a proclamation (a splendid one) of which I brought away a number of copies, and were preparing vigorously for a military campaign. They have already on the island several hundred volunteers, 5 pieces of cannon, 600 stand of arms with bayonets, 100 rifles, and plenty of ammunition and all kinds of food.

son was confined at his lodgings by sickness.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Graves, Thompson, Dawson and Underwood, in favor of admitting the claimants to seats;—and by Mr. Foster and Leary in opposition to that motion, and in support of the reference to the Committee on Elections. The two last mentioned gentlemen, as did all those who preceded them on the same side, labored strenuously to make out the present to be a common case of contested election—which it is not—but a contest between representatives made by the People, and two gentlemen who have been created members by the House. The burden of the whole argument of Messrs. Foster and Leary, was not that Messrs. Paxton and Wood were not of right entitled to their seats—but that the House had already given a decision against them—that the question was adjudicated!

At the extra session Mr. Legare fortified himself in favor of Messrs. Claiborne and Ghoulson on the ground that if their claims were rejected, one of the sovereign States of the Union would be without representation in the House. He declaimed on that occasion with his usual taste and spirit about State Rights. I defy him to reconcile his present position to that which he then occupied. He told us to-day there was no precedent for what was requested in behalf of Messrs. Paxton and Wood, in the usage of the British Parliament. Learning and philosophy served a great many purposes. They make us laugh sometimes. The idea of a man going to the records of the British Parliament to learn how he should treat the people of a sovereign State to ascertain whether a man who brings certificates of election from the people—should he be accommodated with seats, and granted the liberty of speech, in the presence of those who are considering a question in which the dearest rights of that sovereign State are involved!

The debate was arrested by a successful motion to lay on the table the proposition of Mr. Graves for admitting the claimants to their seats. After some unimportant conversation, discussion was put on referring the communication and credentials of the claimants to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report the facts. The House then adjourned.

The administration party in the Senate, as I intimated sometime ago would be the case, are pressing forward their land schemes, with the view of exciting discussion upon them—disrupting public attention from the great financial questions of the day—and of making if possible, some new arrangement of parties more favorable to their designs. A debate of considerable length arose to-day on one of Mr. Walker's land bills—that which authorizes the surrender of the 16 section of lands for the purpose of education, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof. Henry Clay delighted the great crowds in the galleries several times with his ready and animated eloquence.

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All are in the spirits, and work and fight as if they were every day, both from the side and from Canada. They are throwing up their breast works, drilling the soldiers, and making all necessary preparations for defence. But the other party will never be so intimidated as to attack them there; 500 men on that Island could keep off and destroy 10,000 men. Mackenzie's plan is, as soon as he collects a couple of thousand or so, to march into Canada and take Niagara, Hamilton, Toronto, &c. Gen. Duncombe, in the London district, has already got 800 Patriots under arms, ready to co-operate with Mackenzie, and has already had a skirmish with McNab and his Tory troops. The militia were taken to Fort Erie last week came down last night and today to Chippewa with their guns and ammunition, and vast numbers of them, as I have learned this evening, have thrown down their guns and refused to fight for the Queen, and gone home.

A distinguished gentleman from Canada told me today, that as early as 7-10 o'clock of the morning there already under arms were decided reformers, and that Mackenzie should make a stand on that side, they would immediately join him. "The whole community on this side and near as far as I can learn, are unanimous and enthusiastic in their sympathy for Mackenzie, Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, &c. have done so for him. I shall try to send you one of his proclamations. Liberty is a spark that can't be quenched, and it spreads like wildfire. The Canadian government might as well think to stop a volcano as to stop the revolution that has commenced there. The people have arisen in their might and resolved to shake off the yoke of British oppression; and I think, there is no doubt but they will obtain their freedom. Yours respectfully,

P. S.—I have learned since I last wrote to you that the number killed at Toronto is not so great as I stated. Great numbers of the first men in the province are now in prison at Toronto, under the charge of reasonable designs.

The latest information we have from Buffalo is of the 21st. The principles are the same as those following from the Commercial Advertiser of that date.

The watch house was forcibly entered last night and the state arms which were deposited in it for safe keeping, taken away. Little or no doubt, we believe is entertained that the arms are now in possession of the patriots" on Navy Island. Shall we not soon be obliged to organize a military force to the civil authorities in guarding against similar depredations.

We are informed that on Tuesday evening, the state armory at Batavia was entered by some lawless persons, through a breach occasioned by the late hurricane, and five hundred stands of arms and several pieces of ordnance stolen therefrom. Can the patriots on Navy Island give any account of them?

Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce.

HIGHGATE, Vt., Dec. 19, 1837.

I was in Canada, about 15 miles North of the line this day. It was there reported and believed that the government troops had completely dispersed and beaten the Radicals collected and entrenched at the Grand Brute, west of Montreal, also that two of the most distinguished leaders, (I think their names were Scott and Grand or Girod) were also taken at Long Point, when trying to escape, and that the latter (Girod) despatched himself by blowing his brains out, on the cavalry coming up to escort him into Montreal. I do not vouch for the truth of this statement, but do myself believe it to be substantially correct.

General Harrison.

The Louisville City Gazette remarks thus:

We have given our opinion of Mr. Clay; we have heretofore supported him in a contest for the Presidency, and believe that he is a statesman and a patriot intemperate to none, capable of discharging the high duties of chief magistrate with honor to himself and profit to his country. Yet we know that General Harrison is endorsed to the west by his former services, and think that no person can at present be selected so acceptable to the great body of the people, or upon whom can be placed such reliance for success. Upon mutual dependents we believe the whig cause, the cause of liberty, and of our country, dictates our policy. Let there be no maneuvering and pretending to bring forward the parties but have us of any particular sect. Let the gratification of ambition be sacrificed to the prosperity of the nation. Let the banner of Harrison be at once and universally adopted. Under his banner the ranks of the despots have already been broken. Let the watchword be Harrison and constitutional liberty. Pennsylvania, New York and Maine, and Rhode Island, Connecticut and Missouri, and Illinois, and Ohio, and Delaware, and Maryland, and New Jersey, and Vermont, Tennessee, and Louisiana, will come. New Hampshire may arise from her lethargy, and burst her shackles. Virginia may remember her ancient banner, and join the secondary attitude for a time tolerated. We say nothing of the south, but of North Carolina we have great hopes, and indeed more than that her coat, disreputable action. Mr. Van Buren, we think cannot be re-elected. His action may assume another shape, and advance under another name and a new leader to give battle. The office holders and the parasites of power, do not care who is President, nor what befalls the nation, if they can stand around the throne and fatten upon the treasury. The whigs must be united. The rebels against the honor and safety of their country will be vanquished, and dispersed to their hiding places, if discretion and controversy do not penetrate the councils and distract the minds of the whigs. Gen. Harrison has exhibited more strength and greater popularity, than any candidate the whigs have been enabled to present in opposition to the present dominant faction. The people have a kind affection for his services, his character, and his principles. He is the man of the people and the people's man. Politicians, and political calculations and speculations may wise and unwise, the fact is so, the people not only have a right to choose, but they will be heard and will have their choice. If the whigs ask the people, let them rely under but one banner, let "Harrison and the constitution" be the motto—the shield to victory.

The Exploring Expedition.—By reference to our notice of the proceedings in Congress on Thursday, it will be seen that a call has been made for information why the Exploring expedition has been so long delayed, and requiring the correspondence on the subject. We stated also the other day, on the authority of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, that Com. Jones had relinquished the command of the Squadron and gone to the South, on account of ill health. We are inclined to believe that his health was affected by disgust at the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy.

We have authority for saying that Com. Jones put a subordinate officer, a pet of the Secretary, under arrest, for frequent violation of the Navy Regulations, and made his report to the Navy department accordingly. The Secretary, without examination, and in the very teeth of facts, ordered the officer to be reinstated. He resumed his office, and the Commodore resigned the command of the Expedition.

We firmly believe, and we have good reason for saying so, that it is the resolute determination of the Secretary that the Exploring fleet shall never sail, if he can prevent it. Perhaps it would be the best termination to the humbug if it never should.—*Boston Transcript.*

Hints to Merchants' Clerks.—One day a young man ventured to ask the merchant, "How it was that he managed so to distinguish between his hours of relaxation and his hours of business and prevent the one from interfering with the other?"

"Simply," he replied, "by having a time for every thing, and every thing in its time."

Some know the practical benefit of this maxim better than Uncle Horace. His counting house was much on the plan I have described, but his own day was more orderly, more neat, than most clerks' days are in general; this may be attributed to the fact of his being an old bachelor. He had made in his life a retirement of a new clock and an arm-chair for his own special use; but when he mentioned his mind, to an old confidential clerk, the senior shook his head, and informed that it might be a pattern run for extravagance, and finally recommended "Master Horace" to put up with the old ones. Uncle Horace took his advice, and the old clock and the venerable chair, whose polished seat was fast wearing at the edges, may be in the same den for aught I know to the contrary, at this present hour. There was a blue brass peg projecting at one side of the high chimney-piece of the room, for Uncle Horace's hat, and another at the other side for Uncle Horace's coat; and there was a tiny brass hook in one corner, where his brown silk umbrella always reposed, and a corresponding hook at the other where his ebony cane stood erect as a sentinel—the umbrella and the cane appeared to have separated by mutual consent. His observance was so passed through that young clerk, who addressed him to one and then to another of his clerks, who, as was every thing he did or said in accordance with his eccentricities, his benevolence, his sagacity.

"Mr. James, you know it is my desire that every coat hanging in the outward hall should have a loop, which the clerk holding by your wrist, may prove that you do not allow it to be stolen; they are all all right, sir, and they wear out sooner than they ought—would never be worth a pound, sir, unless you think how much you save a penny!" Mr. Denney, I thought I could say but just not to come to-day!

"Yes, sir, you were very kind, but I knew you would not let a particular clerk transfer, and try with, thank God, is better!"

"Beware on it, what business has a clerk in a merchant's office to take a wife? It is a direct hint to the principal that he wishes for a apprentice. I shall take the hint, Mr. Denney, and that soon—there, no thanks, go home and tell your wife you will soon have patterns as well as a partner; and tell her, too, that Horace Brown never so proud as when he takes a man to a wealthy level with himself, whose mental superiority he has long acknowledged."

Horace never would receive thanks—and so Christopher Denney was obliged to rush from the office to conceal feelings which were glowing from jealousy. Horace stood over the desk from which this favored clerk had risen, and then after a pause, turned round and said—

"Gentlemen, there are some of you new to the duties of a merchant's office, and to such I can only recommend the example of the young man who is from this day a junior partner in our house. Christopher Denney, though the son of a gentleman, never refused to carry out sample or parcel. Christopher never broke an appointment. Christopher was ever first at his desk, and last to leave at a fashionable or an equivocal party. Found his way into Christopher's mind, and consequently never escaped his eye. Christopher had a black loop (a glove at unfortunate James) inside the collar of his great coat, and for fifteen years that coat always hung on the same peg. You may think, gentlemen, but the fact proved an early mind and order is the soul of commerce."

I never found a clerk in Christopher's behavior—not on his character. Gentlemen, have I not spoken the truth?"

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The remains of this illustrious man, the Father and the Saviour of his country, were recently placed in the sarcophagus made by Mr. Struthers of this city, from whom we learn, that when the vault and coffin were opened, "where they had laid him," the sacred form of Washington was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation. The high pale brow wore a calm and serene expression; and the lips preserved still together, had a grave and solemn smile, such as they doubtless wore, when the first President gave up his blameless mortal life, for an immortal existence.

"When his self breath, with pain Was yielded to the elements again."

The impressive aspect of the great Departed, overpowered the man whose lot it was to transfer the hollowed dust to its last tenement and he was unable to conceal his emotions. He placed his hand upon the ample forehead once the highest in the ranks of battle, or throbbing with the cares of an infant Empire; and he lamented, we doubt not, that the voice of fame, could not provoke that silent clay to life again; pour its tones of revival into the dull cold ear of Death. The late acts of patriotic sepulture were thus consummated; and the figure, which we can scarcely dissociate from an apotheosis, consigned to its low, dim mansion, to be seen no more until mortal shall put on immortality, and the vesture of decay be changed to the bright garments of endless incorruption. *Philadelphia Gazette.*

That distinguished physician, Dr. Philip Syng Physick, of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 15th inst. in the 70th year of his age.

Louisville Journal.