THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 18, 1845.

☞Israel E. James, C. W. James, H. M. Lewis, S. H. Stevenson, J. F. Johnson, J. H. Stevenson, W. A. Pierce, James Pierce, James K. Whipple, W. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, B. B. Hussey, John B. Weld, Jos. Hammitt, and R. A. Henry are authorized to receive new subscribers, and make collections for the "Union."

☞Robert D. Johnson, of *Galveston*, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the "Union," in Texas.

We are requested to say the same gentlemen are authorized to make collections for the "Globe."

GENERAL JACKSON.

This illustrious patriot, all loved and honored to the very last, has gone to the mansions of rest, and left a void, which none can fill, in the bosom of the nation.

Of the countless characters who figure on the theatre of public life, none has a juster claim to the favor of his fellow-citizens, to the applause of history, and (may we not venture to hope) to the glories of immortality, than the hero who towered above the crowd, and gave his heart to his country, and his vengeance to her foes. He who, regardless of himself, lived for the benefit of others, and always devoted his commanding powers to honor and to serve mankind, deserves more recompense than national rewards, than funeral ceremonies, and impressive tablets to canonize the dead, can bestow. The voice of praise may ascend on high; monuments may be emulous to commemorate his worth; the incense of human gratitude may be freely lavished on the story of his life; and patriotism may guard with more than vestal vigilance his holy dust. But a full and perfect recompense can come only from that high and mighty Arbiter, who, in the plenitude of his dispassionate justice, rewards each victim of mortality according to his works. "*Omnibus qui patriam conservarint, adjuverint, auxerint, certum esse in cælo definitum locum, ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur.*"

Yet every demonstration of respect which grateful patriots can bestow on the conduct and character of the mighty dead, is justly demanded by the recent loss, and present bereavement of the nation. The highest authorities at Washington have plainly marshalled the way to evince our national gratitude; and the people will, doubtless, follow the example. If the claims be neglected, and the rights unpaid, of a departed worthy who carried the glory of his country so high, then folly, faction, and ingratitude need never despair. But we confide in the justice and patriotism of our fellow-citizens everywhere to honor the memory of a great public benefactor, who, while living, "asked nothing that was not clearly right, and submitted to nothing that was wrong."

"It is certain that a fixed abode in Heaven is allotted to all who guard, preserve, and strengthen their country, where they enjoy happiness without end."—*Cicero de Officiis.*

GENERAL JACKSON.

The following is, perhaps, the last written statement made by the departed patriot Jackson. We have seen the original in the hands of a friend of General Armstrong, on which is based an application for a pension; and, with leave of that friend, present it to our readers. It is in Gen. Jackson's own handwriting, produced only twenty-three days before his death. In it, there is nothing tremulous; but it carries the same boldness of hand as though it had been written ten years ago. Gen. Armstrong is now our Consul at Liverpool, whither he has gone. The appointment reflects much credit on the discernment and good judgment of President Polk; for a more gallant and meritorious person could not have been selected. We understand he has taken with him that trusty and experienced sword which was the companion of the hero of New Orleans throughout the late war:

"I have carefully examined the within declaration of General Robert Armstrong for a pension, and do hereby certify that it is true in all its parts; and I do further certify, that in the battle of the 23d of January, 1814, called and known by the name of Enotochopco, the shameful flight of my year guard produced panic and confusion in my whole army, that it was the unflinching bravery of then Lieutenant Armstrong, acting as captain of the volunteer artillery guards, that saved my whole army from a total and shameful defeat, and all my wounded from horrid massacre. This little Spartan band, of about twenty-five in number, met and bravely faced upwards of five hundred of the bravest Creek warriors, checked them in their desperate onset, and at one fire of this savage host, I saw seven of this little heroic band fall—amongst them was Lieut. Armstrong, commanding as captain, severely wounded. He fell by the side of the cannon, exclaiming to his men this heroic expression: '*Some of you, my brave fellows, must perish; but save the cannon.*' They did save the cannon, and my whole army from a shameful defeat, and my brave wounded from barbarous massacre. For this severe wound, Gen. Armstrong claims a pension—he might have said glorious wound. Can there be an American bosom that will not respond, 'Yield it to him, to the full amount of a captain's pay, as an honorable testimonial to the bravery of the General, and his valuable services to his country?'

"Given at the Hermitage, Tennessee, this 16th of May, 1845.

ANDREW JACKSON."

From Richmond, Virginia.—We are happy to hear by a friend from Richmond, that her citizens are about to pay due honors to the memory of General Jackson; and that it is hoped our accomplished friend, Andrew Stevenson, may be induced to deliver an oration upon this remarkable occasion.

We are happy to hear another thing, from one of our best Calhoun friends, in relation to a subject on which the whig press, too, is attempting to fan the flame of discord in our ranks. He writes: "I see an attempt made by some professedly democratic presses to create dissatisfaction with the administration. You may rest assured that, so far as our friends in Virginia are concerned, the effort will be abortive."

From New York.—We have received a letter from New York, complaining of some appointment that the President is expected to make, that would be offensive to the friends of Mr. Van Buren. The same letter intimates a report that we are unfriendly to Messrs. Van Buren and Wright. The writer does us no more than strict justice in contradicting the ridiculous report; but he is mistaken about the course of Mr. Polk in the case referred to. Let the republican party everywhere shut their eyes to the "green-eyed monster," *jealousy*. No man can be more determined to show equal and exact justice to all the republicans—North and South, East and West—to favor no clique or division, (call it by whatever name you please,) at the expense of another, than the President himself. We speak advisedly, firmly, and sincerely. We say the same of ourselves. We will recognise no distinctions—none of the feelings of the past—none of the aspirations of the future—no views towards the succession—no favoritism or opposition to any one man, or any one man's friends. Everything that we see satisfies us the more and more of the justness and propriety of our position. We see the whigs attempting to play upon the jealousies of all. We see our own too jealous friends sometimes suspected in New York that Mr. Polk has set his face against the Van Buren men—and, in the South, Calhoun men. None of these, suspecting him of a disposition to remove, is correct. They are all the idle fruits of a jealous imagination. We advise our friends to banish them at once. We would not deceive them, and, with God's blessing, no man shall deceive us. Why should James K. Polk favor or at the expense of another? He owes his elevation to them all—he desires the support of all against the whigs—he respects all. Why should he make enemies of any, when he wishes all to be his friends?

As for ourselves, we repeat, with the firmness of conviction more deeply impressed every day of our lives, and with all the sincerity of our hearts, the words of our prospectus: "We go, of course, for Washington,) with the firm determination to avoid all premature contests for the succession. Pledged to no candidate, committed to no clique, prejudiced against no portion of our party, anxious to extend the right hand of fellowship to every section, and to every honest republican, we go to our post of duty, not to distract, but to unite—not to offend, but to conciliate; yet, in every case, to discharge our duty, taking for our best guides the principles of the constitution, and the interests of our country."

MORE ERRORS.

We would respectfully advise the Baltimore American to spare his ingenuity, and not build up such a pyramid of inferences upon so slight a foundation, as the following article from his paper of this morning exhibits. He will excuse us for saying that, ingenious as the whole structure may be, it is not solid. Test his assumption by the fact, and it will prove a castle built in the clouds. We understand the negotiation about Oregon has not been, and will not probably be, transferred to London. Of course, all the other inferences fall with this supposition. Why should it be? Cannot an accomplished minister plenipotentiary be sent to London, without devolving every negotiation into his hands? We think ourselves bound to say this much, to arrest at once the whole series of inferences which this article embraces. Here it is:

"The mission of the Hon. Louis McLane to England, is an indication, we may presume, that the negotiations at Washington, on the Oregon question, have ceased to afford any probability of a satisfactory settlement. We infer that one party or the other has proposed an *ultimatum*, which has been rejected; and that in view of this condition of affairs, the negotiation is to be transferred to London, with the hope that something may yet be done, even at this stage of the business, to avert a hostile issue.

"The northeastern boundary question was once in a position similar to this.

"The mission of Mr. McLane is an evidence of an amicable disposition on the part of our government—of a desire to come to a peaceful settlement. Such was the disposition evinced by Great Britain when Lord Ashburton came on his special embassy to Washington. Our government is now returning the compliment of a friendly demonstration at a time when the ordinary measures of diplomacy present no means of extrication from the difficulty of mutual estrangement.

"There appears to be no other way of understanding this movement of the administration. The negotiations on the Oregon question having been begun at Washington, the official organ having declared more than once that they would proceed there under the eye of the government, and not elsewhere—it would be strange indeed if the whole negotiations should be now taken from our own Secretary of State, and removed to a distant court, unless it were fully ascertained that the diplomatists at Washington had found themselves precluded from all prospect of a successful termination of the business.

"Besides availing himself of the services of a skillful negotiator under the advantageous circumstances of an amicable demonstration at the re-opening of the discussion, Mr. Polk will gain one more point, which, in his situation, will not be unimportant. He will be able to say, when Congress meets, and the men of the West are about to push the Oregon bill of occupation through both houses,—and he will be able to say it with some force,—that as we have sent a minister to England to negotiate on this matter, it would be best to keep back legislation for the present. It is true Mr. Polk himself made his unqualified declaration about our right to the Oregon when negotiations were in progress on that very subject—a declaration which the British cabinet regarded as officially made, and as designed to stop all further negotiation. But doubtless his excellency has repented of his haste on that occasion, and will take better care hereafter how he talks to Buncombe about matters in which other nations are concerned."

FUNERAL OF GEN. JACKSON.

The following interesting account of the last ceremonies over the tomb of General Jackson is from the letter of a gentleman in Nashville addressed to another in this city:

"NASHVILLE, June 10, 1845.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have just returned from the Hermitage, where I attended the funeral of General Jackson. It was estimated fairly, I think, that from 2,500 to 3,000 persons were present. There were rising two hundred carriages in attendance, to say nothing of the horses which, as fastened to the boughs of the trees in front of the Hermitage yard, literally filled the woods. At 11 o'clock, a. m., Rev. Mr. Edgar took position in the porch, front of the front parlor, and pronounced a most appropriate prayer—happily alluding to 'this great and distinguished man of our nation, who had lived as a patriot and Christian,' and invoking the blessings of Heaven to sustain and comfort the bereaved. A psalm was sung next, commencing—

"'Why should we start and fear to die?
What timorous worms we mortals are,' &c. &c.

"Mr. Edgar's sermon was the best that I ever heard fall from his lips. He endeavored to do full justice to the high public and private character of Gen. Jackson; and he came much nearer to the accomplishment of his object than I had expected he could. His text was from a passage in the Revelations: 'These are they which came out of great tribulation, and washed their robes white in the blood of the Lamb.' The sermon was nearly an hour in length. A hymn was then sung, another prayer offered, and then the body was removed from the front parlor, where it had remained during service, to the hearse, and borne down, outside of the garden, as far as the burial place, where the fence had been removed that it might be brought through to the grave. There was some little difficulty in lowering the body into the vault, in consequence of the too large dimensions of the box which contained the coffin; but this was soon overcome, and then Mr. Edgar made a series of well-chosen remarks, admirably suited to the place and the occasion. The entire service closed by a 'favorite psalm' of the General's, which Mr. Edgar said was often spoken of by him when living.

"I have never witnessed a funeral occasion of half the solemnity. Every man, woman, and child seemed to be conscious that mankind had lost one of their greatest and best benefactors.

"It was his request, as I learn, that little or no pomp or parade should be observed at his burial: nevertheless, the Nashville Blues were present in uniform, and were permitted to fire three or four times over the grave.

"The family seem to be resigned. Mrs. Jackson is almost inconsolable; her little children are scarcely sensible of their loss. His adopted son (Andrew Jackson) manifests a keen sense of his bereavement. I have thus given you a few particulars, which I had thought might not be destitute of interest."

The proceedings of the sojourners at Brown's Hotel to-day are in fine taste. We recommend their example to the attention of all our countrymen. The *extempore* remarks of Messrs. Johnson, (Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,) Cushing, of Massachusetts, and Dunscombe, of New York, are short but most happy.

☞A rumor was in circulation yesterday about 2 o'clock, through the Departments, that an express had just arrived from Texas, stating the occupation of the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces by the Mexican troops. Upon inquiry, we find that no such express had arrived. The rumor was an old one, brought to Washington on Sunday last.

"In the first place, we would remark that the sneaking and contemptible manner in which the 'Union' refuses to apologize for its blundering or designed misrepresentation of this journal, is altogether unworthy of a paper pretending to respectability. Can this really be Mr. Ritchie—the honorable and candid Mr. Ritchie—the Mr. Ritchie whom we have been so long accustomed to regard as a person entirely above the ordinary run of party journalists? Why not manfully and honorably acknowledge that you were mistaken—that you had committed a blunder—that you untruely represented the 'New York Herald' as publishing a false statement respecting the number of removals at Washington? Indeed, indeed, Mr. Ritchie, this pitiful and paltry sneaking out of this retractation is not at all calculated to elevate you or the organ in the estimation of men of honor and probity.—*New York Herald.*

We pass over the comments which the foregoing polite article is calculated to call forth, particularly when we have to state that the mistake originated in writing in pencil "*Norfolk Herald*," which the compositor mistook for "*New York Herald.*" On the next evening after the appearance of the original article, the following appeared in the Union:

"REMOVALS.—We exposed, last evening, the monstrous misrepresentation which has just appeared in the Norfolk Herald, viz: that in two days thirty-seven removals had been made in this city. We stated that, if the Washington correspondent had confined himself to seven cases, he would have come much nearer the truth."—*Union, June 10.*

On the 12th we sent down another paragraph, in manuscript, explaining the error, as soon as we detected it in the columns of the New York Morning News, before the New York Herald noticed it; but the foreman of our office thinking the statement in our paper of the 10th was sufficient, thought proper to withhold it from the press. On the 13th we put in the following paragraph:

"The New York Herald will find, from our Tuesday evening's paper, that we have anticipated his correction about the article touching the 37 (*alias* 7) removals."

And yet the New York Herald is pleased to put forth the above coarse and unwarrantable remarks.

Shall we submit in silence to the insinuation of our "sneaking out of a retractation," or stoop to contradict such an insinuation coming from such a source? We prefer the latter.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN J. PEAVEY, of Maine, as consul of the United States for the port of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, in the place of James Primrose, recalled.

JOHN M. WIMER, deputy postmaster at St. Louis, Missouri, vice S. B. Churchill, removed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Information has been received from the consul of the United States at Nassau, N. P., of the death of George P. Fleeschman, dentist, a citizen of the United States, who was drowned in that harbor on Sunday, the 13th of April, while attempting to board a transport ship. The consul has taken possession of his effects.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.—ORDERS.

JUNE 16.

Commander WM. J. MCCLUNEY to command of sloop-of-war John Adams.

Lieutenant GEO. W. HARRISON detached from schooner Flirt.

Purser C. C. RICE detached from receiving-ship at New York, and to sloop Cyane.

Purser THOS. B. NALLE to receiving-ship at New York.

Passed Midshipman GEO. H. COOPER detached from ordinary at Norfolk, and to schooner Flirt.

Lieutenants HARRY INGERSOLL, ZACHARIAH HOLLAND, A. A. HOLCOMB, FRANCIS LOWRY, Surgeon SAMUEL BARRINGTON, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. WINTHROP TAYLOR, Purser GEO. F. SAWYER, Chaplain GEO. W. LATHAM, Professor of Mathematics J. P. ESPY, Midshipmen JOHN GALE, JAS. E. JOUETT, J. D. LANGHORNE, ALFRED BAILEY, ARTHUR H. OTIS, Boatswain JOHN MUNRO, Gunner DANIEL JAMES, and Carpenter J. M. WEBB, to sloop John Adams.

Passed Midshipman E. L. WINDER to sloop John Adams, as acting master.

JUNE 18.

Sailmaker JAMES R. CHILD to the sloop John Adams.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

JUNE 18, 1845.

The day was occupied chiefly in the continuation of the examination of Lieut. Browning on the part of the accused.

He testified to an application by Captain Voorhees to Admiral Brown, of the Argentine squadron, for leave to get fresh beef to supply the American merchant vessels in Montevideo; which was referred to General Oribe. Captain Voorhees then sent Lieutenant Brown to General Oribe to get his permission; which he courteously declined doing, on the ground that if he granted it to the Americans, he must to all nations; and he was determined that fellow Purvis, (the commander of the British squadron, who had violated the blockade,) should not have it. After this refusal, Captain Voorhees disregarded it, and gave his purser orders to take the beef at Busco, (General Oribe's port,) without agreeing to any terms as to its use. This was done, and Captain Voorhees then supplied the American merchantmen with a quarter of beef each, once a week, which he got from Busco. In answer to a question by the court, Lieut. Browning said that the only intercourse of courtesy which took place between Captain Voorhees and the commander of the Argentine squadron, was, that when the Congress first arrived, Captain Voorhees and Admiral Brown exchanged visits.

Documents were introduced for the accused, which showed a modification of the blockade of April, 1843, by remitting, as to foreign vessels from high seas, the prohibition of the introduction of salted provisions. A slight collision occurred between the judge advocate and Mr. Coxe, as to an assertion made by Captain Voorhees some days ago, that he had received no notice of the blockade until a few days before he left the river of Plate; and that he had, on his arrival here, sent that notice of blockade to the Department of State. The judge advocate said that he had in vain sought for it there. It appeared by a certificate of the clerk, on the paper produced, that it was withdrawn by Captain Voorhees the 11th of June. The counsel for accused put it in, to show that Captain Voorhees did not have notice of the blockade; and to repel the intimation of the judge advocate that he had stated incorrectly as to such notice.

The judge advocate replied, that it was precisely the document he had wanted to establish the fact of notice. He then referred to Admiral Brown's proclamation of blockade, from the Argentine government, of March 20, 1843, and showed its acknowledgment by Commodore Shubrick and the United States consul, and note to Capt. Voorhees by the latter. He then showed a letter of Commodore Toll, of the Argentine squadron, of Oct. 3d, to Capt. Voorhees, informing him that the blockade, as before established, which had been interrupted by the capture of the squadron by Capt. Voorhees, was reinstated as before; and an answer to that letter from Capt. Voorhees, dated October 5, acknowledging the notice of the re-establishment of the blockade. The terms of that blockade were an exclusion of salted provisions; and the modified form which Capt. Voorhees had subsequently received, released foreign vessels from the high seas from that prohibition, but it did not erase the letter of October 5, acknowledging the notice of the blockade.

A series of correspondence was offered for the accused, between Mr. Hamilton, United States consul at Montevideo, and Mr. Valladameros, foreign minister of Gen. Oribe, on the subject of the Sancala. The judge advocate objected to their reception, that they were not legal evidence, and would uselessly swell the record.

The court was cleared; and, on being opened, it was announced that the objection was sustained, and the papers rejected; but, at the request of the accused, they were ordered to be appended to the proceedings. The reading of these papers occupied a long time of the court in secret deliberation. Before they were read, the judge advocate stated that they were an able correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and General Oribe's minister, on the law of nations applicable to the case of the Sancala, and in which, upon the argument he had provoked, Mr. Hamilton had been completely floored.

The cross-examination of Mr. Browning was begun; but, before it was concluded, the court adjourned till the usual hour. It is understood that the evidence will be closed on both sides to-morrow, (the 19th,) and the argument of Mr. Coxe will follow.

THE NEW POLICE.—We are informed that the mayor and common council were fully prepared to complete the new police organization, the appointment of a chief, &c., last evening; but the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the demise of General Jackson very properly produced a suspension of business in both boards, and an adjournment for the evening.

Immediately upon the receipt, by his honor the mayor, of the melancholy news, the national and city flags were placed at half-mast on the city hall; and as the intelligence spread through the city, the flags of the public houses, the various democratic headquarters of the several wards, &c., were promptly displayed in the same position.

[*New York Morning News.*

The "National Intelligencer" of yesterday announces, in *two lines*, the death of General Jackson, and devotes *seventeen*—including *six* of eulogy—to the announcement of the death of "Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K. C. B., lieutenant general, commanding her Britannic Majesty's forces in British North America."—*Ibid.*

TRIAL OF O'BLENNIS FOR THE MURDER OF FRANK COOMBS.—This case was entered upon by the court at Pointe Coupée, Louisiana, on Tuesday last, and was not disposed of until Friday. The evidence adduced on the trial was wholly for the State—the prisoner producing no witnesses. The facts were as published by us at the time Coombs was killed. The jury, after being out a night and part of the day, could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded to jail until the next term of the court in November. We have been informed that the trial was one of great interest and excitement. O'Blennis's wife sat by him in court during its progress, and elicited a great deal of sympathy for her husband.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

Upon the reception of the melancholy intelligence of the death of the venerable sage of the Hermitage, General ANDREW JACKSON, at the seat of government of the Union, the citizens of the various States, who are at present sojourning in Washington, in accordance with a short previous notice, held a meeting at Brown's Hotel, on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant. The meeting was called to order by Col. M'NAIR, of Kentucky, and, upon his motion, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, was unanimously chosen president.

After he was conducted to the chair by Colonel JAMES W. BREEDLOVE, of Louisiana, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel myself very much honored by the call to preside over this respectable meeting of gentlemen from the various States of this Union, (temporarily sojourning at the seat of government,) convened for the purpose, as I understand, of taking into consideration the death, the loss, of one among the greatest, the best, and most distinguished of our country's sons, General Andrew Jackson, who died a few days since.

Permit me, gentlemen, though this is a deeply melancholy occasion, to express my gratitude and pleasure for the kindness you have thus evinced, in selecting me as your presiding officer. The Chair is now ready to receive any proposition which may be made concerning the demise of this patriot and statesman.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed:

D. R. M'NAIR, of Kentucky, CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, DAVID LYNCH, of Pennsylvania, JAMES W. BREEDLOVE, of Louisiana, vice-presidents; and GEORGE PLITT, of Pennsylvania, secretary.

Mr. DUNSCOMBE, of New York, on rising to introduce a motion to appoint a committee, spoke as follows:

Mr. President: As a citizen of the State of New York, whose people were endeared to Andrew Jackson while living, and cannot forget him though dead, I take this opportunity of expressing deep heartfelt regret at our irreparable loss. He who, from boyhood to the latest moments of his existence, advocated and maintained the great principles of democratic freedom, and who, by his example, contributed to their progress, is no more! He who, in the cabinet and field, with unsurpassed devotion, defended, through an eventful life, the rights of the people, has gone from among us, with the warm gratitude of that people to solace his dying hours. No eulogy of mine can add to the glory of his illustrious name; for, in the language of a distinguished republican of Kentucky, which, though applied to the distinguished president of this meeting, is equally applicable to the Hero of New Orleans, "his deeds have been spoken in the thunders of victorious battle; they have been written upon the hacked and broken armor of his country's invaders. The people have twined the wreath of glory around his brow; the harpy hand of faction cannot tear it off, nor can the sirocco breath of a myriad of calumniators wither the eternal freshness of its emerald."

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draught and report appropriate resolutions:

H. C. POPE, of Kentucky, JNO. I. MUMFORD, of New York, R. P. FLENNIKEN, of Pennsylvania, E. A. DUNSCOMB, of New York, G. B. WALLACE, of Virginia, JNO. B. GUTHRIE, of Pennsylvania; who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following eloquent address, through their chairman, Mr. POPE, by whom it was written:

Citizens of different States of the Union (sojourning temporarily in the capital,) we are met together in the spirit of a common patriotism to deplore a great national bereavement in the death of General ANDREW JACKSON.

Amidst the eloquent lamentations and imposing rites the afflicted government and people of this confederacy will adopt, to exhibit their sense of this calamity, we feel how humble must seem this feeble expression of our sorrows; yet we hope the form we have chosen for their manifestation, and the terms we shall employ in their expression, will receive the concurrence of the communities we represent. We feel confident, also, that none *present* on this occasion cherish a sentiment derogatory to its dignity, or the sacredness of its emotions. A most venerated and beloved patriarch of the republic has been summoned by death from our midst; and, irrespective of party or sectional divisions, we are here to mingle our regrets over the solemn and afflicting dispensation.

To many of us, how difficult to realize the momentous event of ANDREW JACKSON'S death! The frequent bulletins of faithful and intelligent guardians round his bedside, and the cotemporaneous warnings of the public press, have time and again admonished us to prepare for the melancholy issue of an unmitigable disease. The missives of the palsied and stricken invalid himself have appeared at frequent intervals, betraying, amidst their inculcations of patriotism, a similar foreboding. Yet has an infatuated popular affection, as tenacious in its faith as the heroic principle of life in the victim, disregarded admonition, and triumphed over apprehensions. A vital and exciting crisis in public affairs, fostered into life by his dauntless patriotism, and absorbing the energies of his expiring existence, was at hand; and we clung to the trust that a merciful God would extend the measure of his days until the fulfilment of those national destinies he so yearned for, and labored to accomplish. A wisdom inscrutable to human comprehension has willed it otherwise; and we bow submissive to its unchallengeable behests.

The official organ of the government came to us yesterday, clothed in the sable *insignia* of mourning, and filled with executive orders and announcements, expressive of the national distress. The ordinary functions of the public service are suspended. The army and navy, through its forts and garrisons, its ships and crews, have put on the garniture of grief; and from the strand of the Atlantic to the lip of the Pacific are tolling the requiem of their once illustrious chief. The public edifices of the capital of the republic are hung with the drapery of woe; and a nation in tears is assuming, throughout its limits, the apparel of affliction. We are summoned to sympathise in the general mourning, and, with anguished hearts, are here to contribute our mite to the obsequies of the departed.

An American hero, statesman, patriot, philanthropist, and Christian, has gone down to the grave; and, with the sanction of an honored custom, (and in obedience to an impulse *above* all custom,) we are met to record our tribute of affection and esteem for his memory.

Neither the objects of this assemblage, nor the limits of this address, allow us to usurp the province of his biographer. Blazoned on the page of his country's chronicles, and inscribed on the archives of the age he has illuminated, are the memorable deeds that have made him immortal. His achievements in the field and in the cabinet have penetrated every camp and court of Christendom, and been greedily appropriated by art and letters as themes for their highest skill and criticism. The warriors and statesmen of the Old World have disseminated his celebrity by their study of his enterprises and applause of his labors. The farthest barbarians are familiar with his prowess and renown; whilst the most august and enlightened monarchs of Europe solicit his portraits for the embellishment of their galleries. The varieties and splendors of his genius claim the inspiration of their portraiture, from the gifted pen of history alone. The love and admiration of his countrymen have left but meagre materials from which to renew his eulogies. The youthful soldier of the revolution, his chivalric heart dedicated the first emprise to the championship of his country's liberty upon the sanguinary battle-fields of the South. In that pure and Spartan school he imbibed those just conceptions of human rights and generous love of freedom that impressed themselves on his after-career, and guarded him, through a life of almost popular idolatry, from the corruptions and blandishments of power.

The invincible defender of our western empire, it was to the resources created by his vigorous intellect, the confidence reposed in his wisdom and valor, and the sagacity and boldness of his campaigns, that we owe its integrity, its expansion, and much of its present unparalleled prosperity. But for his prudence and intrepidity, that mighty mother of many and multiplying States might still have been the contested arena of savage conflicts, or the unsubjugated lair of the wild beast of the forest. When the ravaging and incendiary invader turned his victorious prows from this humiliated shore, and palpitating America shuddered with new apprehension for her southern metropolis, the eye of national faith grew bright, and its sickened heart beat strong, as it watched its selected champion descend to its defence. The storied plains of Chalmette need no rehearsal of their glories whilst valor has admirers, or history readers. The veteran heroes of Badajos and Ciudad Rodrigo have survivors, spared to attest the prowess and clemency of their victor.

The civil career of Andrew Jackson, from its inception to its conclusion, has passed through an ordeal of public scrutiny and austere criticism, severe beyond parallel in American history. The difficult paths, and unsupported means, by which he plucked his military laurels—the personal hazard and sacrificial daring he encountered, to occupy his warrior pedestal—the pure and unclouded lustre that blazed round his martial exploits, have quelled alike the cavils of envy, and the insidious wrongs of malice.

But his stewardship of the political trusts awarded him by his countrymen has encountered a less unanimous verdict of approval; for reasons as numerous as the antagonist interests, his position obliged him to determine between. Preponderating majorities of his countrymen have *re-endorsed* his measures and opinions; and the present aspect of public sentiment guaranties the permanence of such decision. Of the purity of his motives, and patriotism of public conduct, evidence has been furnished, thus soon after his death, from the most enlightened and obstinate of his adversaries.

We will multiply the proofs of his sensitive and unflagging love of country, by a citation of his *dying language*, some few hours before he expired. How unsurpassed in patriotism and heroism is the sentiment we quote:

"*Right on the side of the American people, and firmness in maintaining it, with trust in God alone, will secure to them the integrity of the possessions of which the British government would deprive them. I am satisfied they will assert and vindicate what justice awards them; and that no part of our territory or country will ever be submitted to any arbitration but of the cannon's mouth.*"

In concluding this brief and hasty reference to the great subject of our regrets, let us remember we are here rather to *mourn*, than to *praise* him. To the chosen organs of the public tribulation we refer those appropriate tributes we feel ourselves incompetent to pay.

The sighs in which we embalm his loss, the tears we shed over his departure, the filial and affectionate esteem we cherish for his memory, are the irrepressible offerings of that love and gratitude extorted from all by his generous, noble, and devoted humanities. We present them as the offspring of that warm and spontaneous veneration felt by countless friends for his benevolence and simplicity of heart, his Roman virtue, and justice of character. Virtues so exalted, malice has not assailed them; and so confessed, as to challenge the habitual respect of his *foes*. With the same confidence that he has resigned his immortal spirit to the care of Heaven, we feel we can commit his reputation to the guardian custody of the republic. Her gratitude will award him a niche in that temple reared to her immortal citizens, near to the one assigned the hallowed sleeper on the neighboring hills of the Potomac. Next to our beloved WASHINGTON, ANDREW JACKSON has left behind him no rivals in war, or peace, or in the hearts of his countrymen. All honor and renown to the memory of him who "filled the measure of his country's glory."

Be it therefore resolved, In testimony of our regret for the death of General Andrew Jackson, the members of this meeting will wear crape on their left arm for the term of six months.

And whereas, in consonance with the foregoing sentiments, the citizens of the District of Columbia have resolved to evince their attachment to the principles of civil liberty and republican government by a public demonstration of respect for the memory of Andrew Jackson, their great exemplar, expounder, and defender:

Therefore, be it resolved by us, visiters and temporary residents at the metropolis, That we will join in such demonstration, and take such part therein as may be assigned us by the good people of Washington; and Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and George Plitt, of Pennsylvania, are hereby appointed a committee in our behalf, to make known these proceedings, and make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That, while we sympathise with a nation bereaved of one of its most faithful servants in peace and in war, we would also express our condolence with the family of the illustrious deceased; that they will submit to the dispensation of Heaven with the resignation and consolations of the Christian's faith—the faith in which the hero lived—that faith in which he triumphantly died.

Mr. CUSHING said that, in rising to move the acceptance of the report, he begged leave to express the high satisfaction he experienced in being enabled, by his casual presence in the city at this moment, to participate in the proceedings of the meeting. The acts of Andrew Jackson had ceased to be the object of the temporary passions of the hour, and had already passed into the domain of history. His fame had become the fame of his country. His memory, as a soldier and a statesman, was now embalmed in the gratitude and respect of the whole people of the United States. The decease of Jackson could not fail to call to mind the circumstances which, twenty years ago, followed the decease of Jefferson and Adams, when, in view of the great events of their lives, and the general grief of their fellow-citizens, every voice was hushed save that of eulogy and of veneration. And thus it could not fail to be now, when another of those whom the country had held in highest honor was no more, and one who, to the like pre-eminent career in civil service which distinguished his immediate predecessors, had added the signal glory of the hero, won on the field of battle, and the imperishable laurels of triumphantly defending his country against the arms of Britain. Impressed with such feelings, Mr. Cushing moved that the address and resolutions be adopted by the meeting, and, as he hoped, *unanimously*—which was accordingly done.

On motion of Capt. SCHAUMBURG, of Pennsylvania, a copy of these proceedings was ordered to be sent to the family of the deceased, signed by the president and secretary.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be printed in all the papers of the District.

R. M. JOHNSON, President.

GEO. PLITT, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Association met on Tuesday evening, June 17, 1845; Robert Coltman, esq. in the chair.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to take preparatory steps to commemorate in a suitable manner the death of the lamented hero and statesman, Andrew Jackson;

The following resolution was read, and adopted unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to take measures to commemorate the occasion of the death of General Andrew Jackson, and to draught such resolutions as shall appropriately express his virtues and his worth, and the feelings excited by his departure, and to correspond with other committees as to any measures they intend to take for the occasion alluded to.

The Chairman then appointed the committee authorized by the resolution, as follows: Messrs. John C. Rives, C. P. Sengstack, John E. Norris, Wm. W. Curran, John Ward, C. W. C. Dunnington, and Douglass Wallach.

On motion, the chairman was added to the committee.

The Association then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next.

ROBERT COLTMAN,
Vice President.

C. W. C. DUNNINGTON, Secretary.

YOUNG HICKORY CLUB.

At a meeting of the Young Hickory Club of Washington city, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., Mr. Heart, after some preliminary remarks, submitted the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Whereas, intelligence has reached us that Gen. Andrew Jackson departed this life at the Hermitage on the 8th inst., full of years and full of honors; and, whereas, it is our duty to evince, in a becoming manner, our respect for the memory of one who has rendered such eminent services to his country, and who, in his long and eventful life, has signally exemplified and adorned the characters of hero, statesman, patriot, and christian: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the death of General Andrew Jackson, the republic has lost its choicest jewel: one whose glorious career—from its humble dawn, through the most elevated, responsible, and dignified of earthly honors, to the august majesty of its consummation—is an appropriate comment and fitting eulogium upon our inestimable institutions: one whose strong and abiding faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people was reciprocated by their unbounded confidence and unwavering attachment: one who, for more than a quarter of a century, has been "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen:" whose fame will be as enduring as his country's annals, and whose name will be placed, by a grateful and admiring posterity, on the roll of American worthies—as soldier, statesman, and patriot—second only to that of Washington.

Resolved, That, as a testimony of respect and veneration for the memory of him who has "filled the measure of his country's glory," our hall will be placed in mourning, and we will wear crape on the left arm for six months.

Resolved further, That we hold ourselves in readiness to participate with our fellow-citizens of Washington, in such further testimonial of our sense of the national bereavement as may be agreed upon in town meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolution, viz: Messrs. John Heart, J. W. Sheahan, L. G. Washington, W. B. Cole, G. H. Phillips, and Jos. W. Davis.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the papers of the city.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOS. W. DAVIS, President *pro tem.*

J. W. SHEAHAN, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JACKSON.

TUESDAY, June 17.

The court having had announced to them the death of their illustrious fellow-citizen, General Andrew Jackson, and the general arrangements, under the directions of the government, for manifesting the national sentiment on the melancholy occasion, by suspending all public business in the offices of the government, and for clothing those offices with badges of public mourning, ordered that the court, in accordance with the general feeling, be adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1845.

P. R. Fendall, esq., district attorney, announced the melancholy event, in an appropriate and impressive speech.

Mr. Hoban next addressed the court in an eloquent eulogy on the character and national services of the deceased; after which, his honor Judge Dunlop said:

"On the death of the venerable ex-President Jackson, the Union mourns the loss of its noble champion and defender. Honored by the republic with the highest stations, military and civil, he exalted the fame and glory of his country at home and abroad, and has descended to his grave, followed by the love and gratitude of his admiring countrymen.

"It is our duty to pay our tribute of respect to the memory of the great patriot, hero, and statesman, and the court will forthwith adjourn."

PUBLIC MEETING.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 18, 1845.

At the request of a number of citizens, I make known their wishes that the citizens of Washington assemble, in public meeting, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 6 o'clock, at the City Hall, to adopt such measures as may to them seem proper for paying suitable and becoming honors to the memory of the late ex-President, General Andrew Jackson.

W. W. SEATON, Mayor.

At a meeting of the "National Blues," held at their armory on Monday evening last, information of the decease of General Andrew Jackson having been communicated, it was ordered that a committee be appointed to express the sense of the corps in the contemplation of said event. The report is as follows:

Whereas intelligence of the decease of the gallant hero and brave defender of his country, General Andrew Jackson, has reached us through the public prints; and regarding it as proper that this community should evince their estimation of the distinguished services of this eminent man, in