THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 10, 1845.

EGREGIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in his yesterday's assaults on the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, among numerous other misstatements, makes the following:

[Mr. S. said he had wished to point out some other of the extraordinary doctrines contained in this paper of the secretary, and there was one which would startle the country; it was covered up in cautious language; but when this veil was drawn aside, and the truth exposed, he again warned gentlemen that it would startle the country. This free-trade secretary had recommended an excise on American manfactures. Yes, that was the protection he had provided for American industry; it was to take off the duty from foreign manufactures, and put it on our own. Hear him:

"In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured at home or abroad."

Let mechanics and manufacturers hear that. Every American artisan should hear it. The duty was to be on articles, &c., "whether grown, produced, or manufactured at home or abroad." Here was an American secretary distinctly recommending to levy the highest rate of revenue duties on goods manufactured at home. What was this but an excise? What else was an excise than a tax on the manufactured goods of this country? Yet this was the secretary's recommendation. How would American manufacturers like it?]

And this, Mr. Stewart has the reckless boldness to represent as recommending an excise! Why, *excises* are expressly contradistinguished from *duties* in the constitution. A *duty* is not an *excise*, nor an *excise a duty;* and Mr. Stewart knew it. Besides, Mr. Stewart had closely studied the whole report, and saw that the words in the detached sentence he quotes referred to others pending. The sentence commences "in accordance with these principles." What principles? The very first sentence at the commencement of the short paragraph from which Mr. Stewart quotes the concluding sentence, is as follows: "In arranging the *details of the tariff*, it is believed that the maximum revenue duties should be imposed upon luxuries." Now the concluding sentence is connected with the above, and refers exclusively, not to excises, but to "arranging the details of the tariff;" and it was in *doing this* that the secretary recommended "maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured at home or abroad." Now Mr. Stewart should have known that an *excise* is no part of "the details of the *tariff*." But the phrase is caught at, "home or abroad." Now, refined loaf sugar is a luxury. It is manufactured at home and abroad; and in either case the secretary recommends, in "arranging the details of the tariff," to impose upon it the *maximum revenue duty*, which is not an excise, and Mr. Stewart should have known it.

Besides, the secretary had explained and defined his meaning of the term, "maximum revenue duties;" it was *confined to the tariff*, and declared to mean, in the secretary's definition, "the lowest rate (of duty) which will yield the largest amount of revenue." Besides, the opposition of the secretary to all excises is clearly discernible from the report; and one of the objections urged in it against the present tariff, is that it would, by its prohibitory character, ultimately compel its "ad vocates" to resort to DIRECT TAXATION to support the government. No one ought to have known better than Mr. Stewart, that the meaning of the sentence which he severs from the paragraph was, that "in arranging the details of the tariff," "the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries," whether those luxuries were of a character that the like article was or was not grown, produced, or manufactured in our own country; and the application of that very principle as to like articles, is illustrated in various portions of the report. There is probably no gentleman in Congress who is more hasty in his assertions than Mr. Stewart; and his inconsiderate misrepresentations must be exposed and corrected. It never entered into the conception, either of the President or secretary, to recommend *excises*.

THE INTELLIGENCER—AGAIN.

We have no hesitation in adding to the "*happiness*" of the National Intelligencer, by republishing a brief article of this morning. To be sure, there is very little in it; but "we are happy that the readers of [The Union] will thus have the advantage of *all* the light that [the editors of the Intelligencer] have been able to bring to bear upon the subject." If "the temper" of its editors be not "*ruffled*" more than our own, it would be as calm as the "summer's evening." The Intelligencer has been guilty of no aggression which is calculated to touch our feelings, or to "ruffle" our temper. Would to heaven that the editors were as calm as we are. The "inuendo" to which it refers, without specifying its character, seems rather to indicate the wounded pigeon by its fluttering. Would, too, that the Intelligencer could fairly come in for its share of the compliment which it claims for the whig party. It is not because we do not "appreciate the compliment" which any party would deserve for supporting the sentiment which it expressed in favor of "an honorable peace," and war rather than sacrifice the rights and honor of our country, but because we doubted its application by the National Intelligencer. But to the article in the morning's Intelligencer:

The "Union" has transferred to its columns our last notice of the true state, at the present moment, of the Oregon question. We are happy that the readers of that paper will thus have the advantage of all the light that we have been able to bring to bear upon the subject.

We do not understand, however, what we have done, in endeavoring to ascertain the right construction of the President's message on this subject, to ruffle the temper of the political editor, so as to induce him, having nothing to say on the merits of the matter—which is, whether the President's message *means* peace or war—to indulge in pitiful gibes against us for having raised the question.

Seeing the admission to which we have brought this organ of the administration, that "UNQUESTIONABLY *peace is preferable to the United States, but it must be an honorable peace*," &c., we did say, to be sure, that it was "sound Democratic doctrine." In so characterizing it, we meant to give it the highest praise in our power, as must have been obvious to our readers. If the government editor does not appreciate the compliment, the fault is not in our language, but in his valuation of it.

Again we congratulate our readers that we have arrived at a conclusion, which the government organ has not gainsaid, and dare not gainsay, that, so far as the purposes of the Executive of the United States are concerned, war is not expected to result from the course indicated in the President's message, and that there *is* reason to "hope," in the language of the President himself, "that, *in this enlightened age*, these differences (with Great Britain) MAY BE AMICABLY SETTLED."

If the National Intelligencer sees any cause, in what we have said, for consolation or congratulation, we are happy to have contributed to its "happiness." We entertain no doubt that the President, as every other American patriot, is desirous of peace—but it must be an *honorable peace*. He would unquestionably prefer peace to war, if it can be preserved without any sacrifice of the rights and honor of his country; and who can doubt that he sincerely says, "in this enlightened age," our differences with Great Britain (we avoid the parenthetical form of the "National Intelligencer," may be "amicably settled" by all honorable means? Whether he thinks war to result from the course indicated in his message, it is not for us to determine. It is not always easy for us to analyze our own expectations, much less those of others. But we can entertain no doubt that the President means to do his duty, and support the honor of his country, fearless of all consequences.

So much for the Intelligencer. But in this connexion we deem it our duty to lay the following article before our readers, from this morning's Baltimore Constitution. We have republished a portion of one of its former paragraphs; and we are not unwilling that it should again put its hand into the subject. Certain it is, however, that we feel no desire to expose this respectable journal to any portion of our cross-fire:

From the "Baltimore Constitution," Dec. 10.

THE "UNION," THE "INTELLIGENCER," AND THE "CONSTITUTION."

We are not so much amused as some of our neighbors appear to be at the extraordinary cross-shooting of the "Union" and the "National Intelligencer;" and when it is observed that we stand between their fires, our exception to the mirth around us will not appear surprising. We have already expressed the displeasure with which we witnessed the interpolations and assumptions with which the "Intelligencer" accompanied our remarks of the 8th inst. We have reiterated the satisfaction with which we placed the President before the country, in the lofty attitude of absolute reserve, and preparation for the assertion of our national rights; and have accompanied these expressions of gratification with distinct reference to the whole course and conduct of the Executive, in the management of our relations with Great Britain. It shall not be from any indiscretion, inconsistency, or tortuous and contradictory explanations of ours, that the "Intelligencer" shall derive advantage. For the courtesy and comity which induced the editors of that paper, even while indulging in most unwarrantable conclusions, to present our article entire and unmutilated to its readers, we desire to make our acknowledgments.

In our remarks on the 8th instant, we distinctly defined the position of the President on the Oregon question, and we are sustained by the message, and the official commentaries upon it, in pronouncing it his true position. We leave to the "Intelligencer" and the "Union" their mutual criminations and recriminations, as to how far the message sustains the editorial views of this question heretofore taken in the Union. The gratification expressed at the appointment of Mr. McLane, as minister to England, at the particular juncture alluded to, was hailed by none with greater satisfaction than by the "Union" and the "Intelligencer." For ourselves, we decline a further participation in their differences. We perceive that the speculations of the "Intelligencer" are ingenious, and are intended, doubtless, to elicit some indiscreet revelation of diplomatic secrets. Fortunately for us, we are not the honored depositaries of such, and feel in no danger of embarrassing our friends, or of causing them to pray to be saved from our zeal. We are content to leave the question where we placed it in our article of Monday last.

ANOTHER AMERICAN INVENTION.

Our readers will remember that some few weeks since we published a communication relative to the sectional dock, together with a certificate of Captain Hoaken relative to the Great Britain having been taken into the same. That communication, which had previously appeared in the New York papers, as we learn, elicited a reply from the owners of the balance dock of John S. Gilbert, esq., altogether at variance with the previous statement. That reply we this day publish. These rival structures have, it seems, been some time before the country, and will probably be brought before the present session of Congress.

Though always ready to sustain every meritorious improvement of our countrymen, we are not disposed to institute injurious comparisons to the prejudice of any. Inasmuch, therefore, as we spoke of the merits of the sectional dock, justice seems to require that we state, that the balance dock has already been adopted in Europe as well as in this country; that a company have built two docks under Mr. Gilbert's patent at Amsterdam, capable of docking the largest ships which visit that port; that Mr. Norman, a very celebrated builder of France, after visiting the docks at Amsterdam, approved and built one at Havre, and that on his recommendation another is in building at Marseilles, of sufficient power and capacity to dock the government ships. Mr. Gilbert's dock has also been adopted and built at Charleston, South Carolina; and is also in building at New Orleans, as appears by the papers of that city, and of very great dimensions. With this strong testimony in favor of the balance dock, and which has been lately brought to our knowledge, we should do injustice to our own feelings in not communicating the same to the public. Having done so, we leave these improvements to stand on their own merits, without expressing any opinion as to which may be best entitled to approbation.

The legislature of Indiana convened on the 1st inst. We have before us the message of Governor Whitcomb, which is devoted to the concerns of the State. A correspondent informs us, that "we shall have a democratic senator, and one who has the confidence of his party."

Our readers will feel an interest in the advertisement of several important national works in another part of our paper, viz: Ingersoll's Late War; Rush's Memoranda, (Oregon question;) Wilkes's Narrative of the Exploring Expedition; and Graham's Colonial History.

Extract of a letter, dated

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4, 1845.

"The sentiments of President Polk meet with one loud, long, and enthusiastic response from the western democracy. From the beginning to the ending, the message is an admirable document.

"Please copy the following resolutions extracted from the 'Pittsburg Morning Post,' as a '*second expression*' of the public sentiments of the democracy of the western section of Pennsylvania. The large and enthusiastic meeting at which the subjoined resolutions were *unanimously* passed, was attended by laboring men, and men, too, who are employed in our large manufacturing establishments."

THE VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A meeting of the democracy of Allegheny county was held on Saturday evening, the 22d Nov., at the market-house, in the city of Pittsburg, which was organized by calling Andrew M'Ilwaine to the chair, and appointing Wm. C. M'Carthy secretary.

On motion of Tilly Potter, it was

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the committee:

Messrs. John B. Guthrie, Tilly Potter, Charles Barnett, John Bigler, and John M. Irwin.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by James Watson, who delivered his views in his usual and forcible manner. At the conclusion of Mr. Watson's speech, the committee on resolutions appeared and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

We have seen with surprise a movement by some democrats, calculated to produce an erroneous impression as to the position of the democratic party of Allegheny county, in regard to the tariff and the policy of the national administration.

Having fully concurred in, and with entire unanimity supported the principles set forth by the democratic national convention at Baltimore, and its nominees, James K. Polk and G. M. Dallas, we conceive it to be our duty to declare our sentiments, and to deny that the late informal meeting at the Exchange Hotel, or the Hollidaysburg convention, expresses the opinions of the democracy, or meets with their approbation. Therefore

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the honesty and integrity of President Polk, that he will carry on faithfully the principles upon which he was elected; and that he will prove himself worthy of the trust confided to his hands.

Resolved, That we are now, as we were in 1840 and 1844, in favor of a revenue tariff—affording such protection to agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, as that object will admit of; even-handed justice forbids the oppression or burdening of one portion of the Union or class of citizens in order to protect and cherish another. All should be fostered alike by the government.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the prospect of the speedy reannexation of "Texas to the Rio Grande," to the United States, and that we are in favor of Congress giving England immediate notice, that the joint occupation of the Oregon Territory shall cease according to treaty stipulations in one year.

Resolved, That we will sustain President Polk in his declaration of our right being clear and unquestionable to the Territory of Oregon, and that we are opposed to any dictation from foreign powers in regard to our affairs on the continent of America.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was

Resolved, That the meeting do now adjourn.

ANDW. M'ILWAINE, President.

WM. C. M'CARTHY, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished republican in Maryland.

"Permit me to express to you the boundless pleasure I experienced upon reading the lucid and manly message of the President lately submitted to Congress. It has filled his friends in this region with renewed confidence and attachment towards him—his enemies with astonishment, and every patriot with pride.

"As to the force, clearness, and style of the message I have heard but one opinion, and that is one of admiration; and that the truly American feeling which pervades the whole document finds a cordial response in any patriot's bosom. If war is the necessary consequence of such sentiments as are uttered by the President, we are constrained to declare that peace has ceased to be a blessing."

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1845.

It seems the United States vessel-of-war Yorktown, recently captured a slave schooner, Pautuxent, on the coast of Africa. She was manned with a prize crew, under Lieutenant Chandler, and despatched to this port for adjudication, but had to put into St. Georges, Bermuda, to repair a leak. She may shortly be expected to arrive.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is looked upon in this city as a very able, clear, and forcible document. It meets the hearty approbation of the large and influential mercantile classes of New York. His recommendation of the warehousing system is a measure of vast commercial importance.

The establishment of a mint in this city, is a measure that has been long demanded by the course of trade. Much the largest portion of the precious metals coined in Philadelphia is sent from New York, at a great expense and risk to the merchants of this city. The transportation to and from Philadelphia, with rates of insurance, loss in time, and interest, act as a most onerous burden upon the merchants of this city.

The secretary has more than realized the high expectations the people placed upon his abilities, energy, and comprehensive views as developed in this his first and very able report.

I regret to announce the death of Mr. Parmly, of the house of Parmly, Seamen, & Peck, an extensive dry-good houses at the corner of Cedar street and Broadway, and extensively known at the South and West.

"Calamities," they say, "seldom come alone." In large cities, we often hear of painful casualties; one among the most melancholy of which recently befel a poor laboring man by the name of Alfred Jones, employed in the extensive piano factory of Messrs. Nuns & Clark. This poor man, with a wife and three young children dependent upon him for support, had, by laborious industry, saved and laid by $100, which he kept in his house. A week or two since, some fiendish rogues broke into his house and stole the whole of it. Without making much ado about it, he kept hard at work. His wife, last Friday evening, had, as usual, prepared his supper for him. She and the children expected to be gladdened every moment by his return, when, to their utter grief and wo, his body was carried into the house a lifeless corpse! It seems, as he was preparing to leave the tall factory about dusk, he unfortunately fell through a trap-door opening in the floor, and was almost instantly killed. Thus, at the commencement of a cold and dreary winter, has a poor woman and three children been not only deprived of their only protector, but left penniless, by robbery, of his hard earnings. It is said serious fears are entertained of the poor woman completely losing her reason. God pity the poor widow and her helpless orphans!

City, half-past 4 p. m.

The market was very heavy to-day in New York.

Flour and breadstuffs of all kinds were exceedingly dull; $6 75 was the highest offer I heard of on 'change; and that was for 150 barrels of a superior brand. The average price for common Genesee may be considered at from $6 50 a $6 56¼. I heard of nothing doing in grain, quotations being nominal.

The sales of cotton to-day were light—say some 300 or 400 bales; but at very firm rates. The article sold at extreme quotations.

In western provisions there was little doing. Prime pork, in small lots, sold at $10; mess, $13 75 per barrel.

Exchange is firm at last quotations. Freights are heavy, at rates last stated.

Cleared—Ship Argo, for Havre; brig Orbit, for Para.

Arrived—Ship Elsinore, 76 days from Elsinore; brig Yarmouth, from Waterford, Ireland; brig Edinburgh, 70 days from Newcastle; and a Bremen barque from Bremen.

Stocks were all down to-day. Some of the *fancies* fell from 3 to 4 per cent. Railroad bonds were very heavy, at a considerable decline over Saturday's rates. The *bears* now begin to turn the tables on the *bulls*.

Wind southerly, with a fall of snow, which melts as soon as it falls.

[From the same.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1845.

Since despatching my communication of last evening, a very interesting letter from a highly respectable commercial firm in Liverpool has reached me, per the Cambria.

After deprecating war, in all its forms, as the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and a disgrace to the intelligence of the age and to civilized man, expressing a hope that the Oregon dispute may be settled by mutual concessions, the author proceeds to say:

"*There is a very general feeling here that something serious will result from this dispute, which is strengthened by the unwonted activity in every department of our army and navy.* Perhaps the surest means of averting war is to be fully prepared for it. There have been repeated cabinet meetings recently; but no result has transpired. They are supposed to have not only reference to the Oregon matter, but to the subject of the import of grain, of which there is, no doubt, a small deficiency this year; but great scarcity, it is feared, will result from the very great failure in the potato crop, especially in Ireland, where millions depend upon the esculent for subsistence. The annexed circular will show you the price of grain, which is expected to be much dearer; and there are about to be meetings in all parts of the country, to memorialize government on the subject. The death-knell of the corn-laws is already sounded—of those laws which have entailed more misery on the country than any calamity which ever befell it. Money is becoming scarcer; and confidence is somewhat impaired. Business is dull in Manchester; cotton is in little demand. The railway panic, which has just passed, has produced suffering and misery to thousands.

"Yours, respectfully, &c."

The part of the letter underscored by me conveys a meaning which cannot be mistaken. The prevalence of this war-panic in Liverpool has been felt in the cotton market, as fully appears by the circular of Messrs. Daniel Buchanan, Sons, & Co., accompanying my letter. Although business was comparatively dull in the manufacturing districts, speculators had entered the cotton market, and purchased largely.

The circular referred to goes on to state: "Against an import for the week of 13,414 packages, (of cotton,) the sales are at length on a greatly-increased scale, amounting to 35,550 bales and bags. Speculators appeared *more decidedly* in the market, and the business assumed a more animated character. The immediate cause of this is scarcely apparent, but is traced by most *to rumors from London of an unpleasant prospect as regards our relations with the United States on the question of the Oregon territory;* for to no other cause is the sudden revival of demand attributable. Whether these RUMORS have any foundation in fact or otherwise, we cannot take upon ourselves to say; but, certain it is, that two or three parties have been buying *largely* on speculation, and the trade (taking alarm, no doubt, at the rapid decrease that must be taking place in their stocks of late) have, to a considerable extent, followed up the movement by extended purchases, especially within the last few days. The RESULT is, that a large amount of business has been transacted; and prices of American descriptions, which were *depressed* last week, have suddenly recovered fully ⅛. (*equal to ¼ cent*)—several purchases, indeed, that were made about that period, at 3½d. and 4d., being enhanced in value nearly a ½d. per pound, (¼ a cent) —and the advance is chiefly in cotton of that value, or thereabouts. The better descriptions are also held more firmly; and the general character of the market has undergone a decided change in favor of the holders." * * * * "Speculators have purchased 12,000 bales of American descriptions. Our market this day (November 14) *closed steady*. The trade were tolerably free buyers, taking about 4,000 bales of all kinds; but speculators were less active, purchasing only 500 bales American."

The circular goes on to state that, while this improved feeling existed in Liverpool, business in most cotton goods in the manufacturing districts was by no means active; and the demand for twist was only slightly in excess. The import for the week was 13,414 bales. This year, 1,484,901 bales, against 1,406,450, same time in 1844. Sales this year amount to 1,625,290 bales, against 1,822,546, for 1844.

On the 14th ult.		Current prices same day, 1844.
Sea island,	11 a 24d.	9½ a 22d.
Stained do	3½ a 9	3½ a 10
Upland,	3½ a 5½	3½ a 5¾
Orleans,	3½ a 7½	3 a 7
Mobile, &c.,	3½ a 5½	3 a 5¾

Stock, at date, 907,170 bales. Same time last year, 830,570.

The following were the Liverpool prices of American articles of produce, other than cotton, to date (14th ult:)

Ashes—Pearls, 23s a 24s; Pots, 23s. Bark, New York, 7s 6d a 8s 6d per cwt. Beeswax, £7 19s a £8. Hides, salted American, 3d a 3½d per lb. Rice, nominal, per cwt. 30s a 35s. Flour—United States, in bond, 30s a 33s. per bbl., duty 8s 5d per bbl; free, sweet, 36s a 38s; Canada, free, sweet, 35s a 37s. Wheat—United States, white, 70 lbs. 9s a 9s 6d per bushel; red, 6s 6d a 9s 6d per bushel; duty 14s per quarter of 8 bushels. Indian Corn—free, 48s a 49s; in bond, per 480 lbs., 32s a 34s; duty on 480 lbs. 6s 6d. Tobacco—Virginia leaf, sound, 2½d a 6d per lb; stemmed do., new and old, 4d, 7d and 7½d; Kentucky leaf, 2d a 3½d; stemmed do., old and new, 3½d a 5d and 5½d. Clover seed, of 1843 and 1844, per cwt. 45s a 55s, dull. Turpentine, per cwt., 9s a 10s. Tar, per bbl. American, 14s a 14s 6d. Beef—United States mess, in bond, per bbl. 40s a 47s; prime do. 30s a 37s; mess, per tierce, 65s a 76s. Pork—United States mess, per bbl. 55s a 60s; prime, 46s a 52s. Lard—fine, duty paid, in bbls. per cwt., 48s a 50s, dull; good do. 44s a 46s; middling, 42s a 45s; inferior, 33s a 36s. Butter, Canada, duty paid, 70s a 82s. Cheese—duty paid, good, 56s a 62s; middling, do. 50s a 54s; inferior, 44s a 48s. Tallow, 41s a 42s. Cheese was dull; 2,000 boxes had been disposed of at a decline of from 1s a 2s per cwt.

Yours, very truly,

MORGAN.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

FROM WESTERN AFRICA.—By the arrival of the brig Falcon, from Bermuda, we have files of the Africa's Luminary to the 25th of September. These were brought to Bermuda by the schooner Patuxet, arrived at that port from Africa.

Previous accounts had been received of the attack, by a French man-of-war, upon King Glass, or his town, on the river Gaboon, where a mission had been established by the Rev. J. L. Wilson, under the authority of the American Board, and was in very successful operation. King Glass, as the accounts have said from the first, though resolute in his purpose not to sell his territory, had been induced, while intoxicated, to sign a deed of cession, which was sent to France to be ratified. As soon as possible thereafter, King Glass and his people sent to the King of France a protest against the ratification, but it was of no avail. The rest we copy from the Luminary.

Recently, notwithstanding this protest, a French brig-of-war arrived at the Gaboon with intelligence that the French government had ratified the purchase; that the brig was sent out to carry it into execution. The poor natives remonstrated, and refused compliance. But they were informed by the commander of the French brig that acquiescence in the wishes of the French government would be insisted upon, and, if not had by peaceable measures, would be enforced at the mouth of the guns. Still the natives could not consent to the French flag being hoisted on their territory.

Matters hastened to such a fearful issue, and the forcible subjugation of the natives being in contemplation, the commander of the brig informed Mr. Wilson, the superintending missionary, that the adjacent towns were likely to be destroyed; and that, if, in the execution of their purpose, the mission premises and property received injury, he gave him to understand he had no responsibility.

Mr. W. remarked, that in case the missionaries should feel themselves in danger, they would hoist the American flag on the premises, so as to signalize the place where Americans and American property were. The cannonading commenced; and as the balls whistled by, and danger threatened them, the missionaries hoisted the American flag at the corner of the mission house. This measure gave offence, and the flag evidently became a target. Under these circumstances it was hauled down. But the danger, both to the lives and property of the missionaries, had evidently been imminent; as, out of eight shots fired in one day, four were found on the mission premises, and one shot went through the church, in which usually a school was kept, but as on that day the school was closed, no one received injury. The natives surrendered, and the territory was given up without farther resistance.

Mr. Wilson and his estimable wife are still at the Gaboon. All hope of yet succeeding in their Christian enterprise is not fled.

From the "Luminary," we learn that the Rev. Mr. Chase, and the Rev. Mr. Seys, on their respective visits to this country, left the entire financial charge of the colony in the hands of Mr. McGill.

The Luminary announces that Capt. Canot has induced the Kings of Cape Mount to sign a treaty with Commodore Baudice, commander of the French squadron on the West coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade on the river.

The Hon. D. S. Dickinson has been prevented from taking his seat in the United States Senate, in consequence of the unexpected demand upon him professionally, as one of the counsel for Johnson, in the extraordinary revelations in Chenango county. The examinations have been protracted to an unexpected extent, and will probably detain Mr. D. still longer from his seat.—*Albany Argus.*

DIED,

This morning, after an illness of several weeks, of a complication of diseases, THOMAS R. HAMPTON, esq., in the forty-fifth year of his age.

He was a native of Prince William county, Virginia, and had resided in this city for the last eight or nine years as a clerk in the Treasury Department.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on E street south, near the steamboat wharf, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. B.

In this city, this morning, at 7 o'clock, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET CALLAN, relict of the late Nicholas Callan.

Her friends, and those of her family generally, are invited to attend her funeral to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, from her late residence on F street, near 15th.

BOARD WANTED.—Permanent board wanted in a respectable private family, or where there are but few boarders. Terms $160 per annum, payable monthly. Address D. B. at the office of the "Union."

Dec. 10—if

MEDICAL BOOKS.

G. TEMPLEMAN has received his stock of medical works. The selection was made by some of the gentlemen of the faculty in this District. Among them are

Horner's Anatomy
Do Anatomical Atlas
Velpeau's Surgery; by Mott
Liston's Surgery
Chitty's, Guy's, Trailla's, and Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.
Magendrie's, Carpenter's, and Muller's Physiology.
Hooper's, Dunglison's, and Cooper's Medical Dictionaries.
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary.
McIntosh's, Armstrong's, Eberle's, Dunglison's, Billing's, Elliotson's, and Watson's Practice; with a large number of other standard medical and surgical works.

Dec. 10

THE TELEGRAPH DICTIONARY AND SEAMAN'S SIGNAL BOOK, adapted to signals by flags or otherwise, and arranged for secret correspondence through Morse's electro-magnetic telegraph; by H. J. Rogers, assistant superintendent; 1 volume, just published and received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Dec. 10

LONGFELLOW'S POEMS, ILLUSTRATED.—A new and beautiful edition of Longfellow's Poems, 1 volume octavo, richly bound and splendidly illustrated with numerous engravings. Also, The Lady of the Lake, 1 volume; Lallah Rookh in 1 volume, richly bound and illustrated; and others of the most popular prose and poetical works in the language, got up in the same style.

Childe Harold, with sixty illustrations, London copy, just imported, along with many others, by

Dec. 10 F. TAYLOR.

WHITE SLATE PENCILS.—A new article of white slate pencils has just been received, direct from the only quarry of the kind in the world, possessing every desirable quality; warranted to write on the slate, being soft, free from grit, and very strong; is fast superseding *all* others. For sale only at Stationer's Hall, the proprietor of which is sole agent for the District.

Dec. 9 W. FISCHER.

ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.—W. FISCHER has just received an assortment of Caliographic pencils, recently invented after the expenditure of much time and labor. They are the result of many experiments; and every effort that ingenuity and experience could suggest has been made to insure the highest degree of excellence; and the profession may rely upon their being all that can be desired. They are perfectly free from grit; and for richness and depth of color, delicacy of tint and evenness of texture, they are not to be equalled by the best Cumberland lead that can be obtained at the present time, and are infinitely superior to any other description of pencil now in use. For sale *only* at Stationer's Hall.

Dec. 9 W. FISCHER.

THE sale of splendid furniture at the Odeon, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ street, is postponed on account of the weather, until Thursday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock.

The sale of china, glass, and plated ware, fancy articles, &c., will be continued every evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock.

WM. MARSHALL,

Dec 9 Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL.

JAMES K. POLK,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that JAMES B. BEHN has been appointed consul of Belgium for the port of New Orleans:

I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845, [L. S.] and of the independence of the United States of America the 70th.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
December 10, 1845.

The following translation has been received from the acting consul-general of Sweden and Norway:

NOTICE.

The royal department of maritime affairs of Sweden gives notice to navigators that a Lentille-light (Lens-light) of the second order, fixed, is established in the light-house on the south cape of the island of Olana, in the Baltic, in the place of the former sea-coal beacon, and that the light was lighted for the first time on the 1st of September, 1845. This light illumines the whole horizon with a strong light, from the northwest and south over to NE. by E. ½ E. on the compass, and ought to be seen from an ordinary ship's deck, in a clear night, at a distance of four to five geographical or German miles. From the north to 60° east (NE. by E. ½ E.) or towards the land side of Olana, (towards which a side reflector is placed,) the light is dimmer, and even this disappears at the above-mentioned distance. The light is kept burning during the whole year, and during the same hours as the other royal light-houses, in accordance with the 42d section of the royal ordinances respecting light-houses and pilots, passed the 16th day of May, 1827.

STOCKHOLM, 12th Sept., 1845.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 10, 1845.

Information has been received at this department from Eneas McFaul, jr., esq., consul of the United States at Laguna, Yucatan, of the death of an American citizen, named Thomas C. Nodine, near that place, about the 29th of September last. He was a carpenter by trade, and is believed to have relatives residing near Yonkers, in the State of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
December 9, 1845.

Official information has been received from the consul of the United States at Fayal (Azores) of the death of Abel Chatfield, of Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 23d of October last, in the hospital of that island.

☞ THE MANAGERS OF THE WASHINGTON CITY Orphan Asylum, in gratefully acknowledging a kind donation of $10, sent them through the post office, by "W. W.," and another of $20, left at the institution by a lady, would earnestly commend this example to the imitation of others; and beg that those who have so recently devoted a day to the expression of their gratitude for many mercies, would consecrate a portion of their abundance unto Him who has bestowed it, by contributing at this inclement season to the relief of these His destitute children—remembering that our Father and their Father has said: "Ye shall eat neither bread, nor parched corn, nor green ears, until the self-same day that ye have brought an offering unto your God."

ST. JEAN'S METALLINE GALVANIC

STRENGTHENING PLASTER,

Impregnated with the electro magnetic principle.

THE wonders of electricity, the latent powers of magnetism, and the remedial agencies of galvanism, are subjects each having connexion with the other, and in this form of applicability are admirably combined, so that action is at once excited between the metalline compound and the humid animal fibre. Thus, by this simple remedial agent applied to any part of the system (and herein consists its great superiority over every other galvanic preparation) the stimulus of the galvanic fluid can be produced at pleasure to parts which could not so easily be reached by other agents.

This action of the galvanic fluid, entering readily into bodies, creates no uneasiness, is gentle in its immediate though wonderful effects, and powerful in its ultimate influence.

Every one is conscious that he has a fluid running through all parts of his body, whose circulation, if impeded or rendered sluggish, or accelerated in too great a degree, may produce effects of a more dangerous tendency to the whole frame; but there are few who know that there is another and more subtle fluid, which permeates every portion of the human body, giving vitality, energy, and action to the whole; this is called the *nervous fluid* by many, but is identical with, and is actually the *galvanic fluid:* its existence and action in undiminishing power are most essential to the well-being and healthy state of the system.

Here, then, in this *triple* compound, are united all the efficacious powers of the health-restoring and life-giving agents, electricity, galvanism, and the magnetic power, so highly prized in other galvanic appliances, and with the great advantage of immediate contact with the parts affected, supplying a current of galvanic electricity where it has been lost by change of weather or other cause; subduing nervous irritability, and thereby preventing depression of spirits; equalizing animal heat, restoring the balance of the circulation, promoting the healthy secretion of the liver, kidneys, and the glandular system in general; removing spasmodic affections, acting as a tonic to the nervous system, and allaying morbid irritation, without undue excitement.

Galvanism, then, is the remedy that more immediately applies to the vital principle; and, as such, this discovery, so happily introduced in the form of a *strengthening plaster*, must prove beneficial in all nervous disorders, spinal complaints, *rheumatism*, liver complaints, indigestion, stiff joints, &c. It is also of astonishing benefit to those who are troubled with coldness in the hands and feet, as the circulation is quickly recalled to those parts.

It is not to be supposed that these plasters are to supply the place of the physician; but, acting as an auxiliary, they must be of incalculable benefit in cases where medicinal remedies cannot so easily and rapidly reach the desired object. The trial of this remedial agent is offered to you; try for yourselves, judge for yourselves, and, if any plaster has been of service, (and who will deny it?) this one combines every advantage possessed by the best-prepared plaster, with the important and effective *metalline galvanic impregnation* in addition—a remedy destined to be as universal in this country as it has been elsewhere, where the most remarkable results have been obtained from its application; for proof of which, see certificates.

For sale in Washington by

J. F. CALLAN.

From the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser.

The following note was received this morning from ex-sheriff Stryker. We met him in Fulton street, limping along by the aid of a cane, and, on inquiry, found he was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Having heard much said of the efficacy of the Galvanic Plaster in such cases, and being in possession of one, with no pains to be alleviated—except the pain of having an empty purse, which the plaster had failed to remedy—we proceeded to our dwelling, procured the Galvanic, and presented it to our friend, with the request to acquaint us with the result the next time we met. Not having seen him since, we suppose he was too much elated to wait an interview, and sent us the following note. We know not whether we shall be doing right to publish it, but take the responsibility, for the benefit of others who are suffering from the distressing malady, rheumatism.

[Certificate No. 29.]

MR. LEES—SIR: I feel greatly obliged to you for your recommendation of St. Jean's Metalline Galvanic Plaster for rheumatism in my limbs. I have heretofore been at times afflicted with severe rheumatic pains, and have tried other remedies. The night before I made use of the Galvanic Plaster, I suffered severely, and, on retiring to bed, was under the necessity of asking assistance to draw off my boots; but the next morning, to my astonishment, I found myself relieved from the intense pain I had suffered. I can attribute the relief only to the plaster. With me its effects were magical. I must again thank you for the plaster, and I confidently hope and believe that others will experience similar relief from their use.

FRANCIS B. STRYKER.

BROOKLYN, November 21, 1845.
Dec 10

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1845.

Present as yesterday.

Robert C. Schenck, esq., of Ohio; Stephen Adams, esq., of Mississippi; Bedford R. Wood, esq., of New York; and I. E. Holmes, esq., of South Carolina, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

Nos. 21 to 26.—McKean Buchanan vs. James Alexander and Mary Ann Anderson, in error to the circuit superior court of Norfolk, State of Virginia.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court in these cases, reversing the judgments of the circuit superior court in said cases, with costs, and remanding the cases to said court, with instructions to dismiss the attachments at the cost of the appellees in that court.

No. 39.—George Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. Turner, health commissioner, &c. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Willis Hall for the defendant in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

AMERICAN HISTORY, &c., &c.—The attention of strangers in this city is requested to the following recent and valuable publications, illustrative of various periods of the history of the United States. They may be had of Mr. Franck Taylor, or E. K. Lundy.

INGERSOLL'S LATE WAR.—A historical sketch of the second war between the United States and Great Britain, declared by act of Congress June 18, 1812, and concluded by peace February 15, 1815: by Charles J. Ingersoll—embracing the events of 1812 and '13. Neat octavo; extra cloth.

RUSH, ON THE OREGON.—Memoranda of a Residence in at the Court of London, from 1819 to 1824, including negotiations on the Oregon question, and other unsettled relations with Great Britain: by Richard Rush, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States from 1817 to 1825—in one very neat octavo volume; extra cloth.

UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPE