

CONGRESS.—The most important news we have from Congress is that the House has passed the resolution (reported by the committee of Ways and Means) that the Exchequer be not adopted. There were one hundred and ninety three votes for the resolution, and only eighteen against it. Previously to this vote, the question was taken on the adoption of the report of the minority of the committee, for instructing said committee to report to the House the Sub-Treasury scheme; and the vote resulted in 105 in favor of the instruction—and 115 against it. This shows that there is still a strong party in Congress that adheres to the sub-Treasury. If all those opposed to the 'obsolete idea' of a United States Bank, would unite on the sub-Treasury, it could be carried through Congress, and the President, by assenting to it, might bring to his support the great democratic party of the Union.—We do not understand him to be personally opposed to the principles of the plan; but he bases his opposition upon the ground that the people condemned it in 1840. We do not regard the result of the election then as an expression of the people's opinion on this measure. The false representations of the federalists that the government had been badly managed—that the national treasure had been grossly squandered—and their promises of reformation and reform, and of revival of national and individual prosperity had more influence in the election than any considerations of the various plans by which all this was to be accomplished. But we do not expect any such union in the present Congress, though we do expect that President Tyler will yet have such a plan presented to him for his approval. The term of the present Congress expires on the 4th of next March; and there is now a fair prospect that the next Congress will be democratic, when the sub-Treasury law will be passed, and, if signed by the President, will have a fair trial, which it has not yet had. That it is practicable and will give general satisfaction after such trial, we have never doubted.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.—EDWARD A. HANNEGAN, democrat, was elected U. States Senator by the Legislature of Indiana on the 24th ult., by seven majority over O. H. Smith, the present whig Senator, and two majority of the whole vote. Gen. Howard was the democratic nominee; but after five ineffectual ballottings, his friends despaired of electing him, and took up Mr. Hannegan. The balloting resulted as follows: 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th T. H. Howard 74 73 73 74 1 O. H. Smith, 72 74 73 70 89 E. A. Hannegan, 3 1 3 2 2 76 J. G. Marshall 1 0 0 0 4 W. Handricks, 0 1 1 0 7 Jos. McCarty, 0 0 1 4 0 Edward A. Hannegan, having received a majority, was declared duly elected.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The bill fixing the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas has become a law; and by making it permanent, the Legislature has obviated the necessity of passing a new bill at every succeeding session. The times fixed for this (the 10th) circuit are as follows: Adams—1st Tuesday of March, 3d Tuesday of July, 4th Tuesday of September. Highland—2d Tuesday of March, 4th Tuesday of July, 1st Tuesday of October. Fayette—4th Tuesday of March, 2d Tuesday of August, 3d Tuesday of October. Clermont—2d Tuesday of April, 4th Tuesday of August, last Tuesday of October. Brown—1st Tuesday of May, 2d Tuesday of September, 3d Tuesday of November.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.—By the annual report of the commissioner of the General Land Office, it appears that during the calendar year 1841 the sales of public land amounted to 1,184,708 acres, the purchase money to \$1,403,304, and the receipts into the Treasury on account thereof, to \$1,365,827 42. During the first three quarters of the year 1842 the sales amounted to 850,081 acres, the purchase money to \$1,079,336, and the receipts into the Treasury to \$1,051,638 95.

OUR CARRIAGE.—A carriage arrived at Columbus on Saturday the 26th, and left there on Wednesday for Cincinnati.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—Mr. Wise has reported a bill to the House of Representatives in Congress for the establishment of a public printing office to do the printing of congress and the public departments. Congress had better leave this to private enterprise, if they have economy in view.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! The Journal of Commerce has the following, which is deeply important, and will doubtless, enable whig editors, and other enormous sinners, to breathe freer and deeper.

THE TIME PROLONGED.—It is understood that Miller and his associates have recently carefully reviewed the calculation upon which they found the prophecy of the near approach of the end of the world, when an error was discovered in the footing of one of the columns of a thousand years. This is a very important discovery just now. It will dispel the uneasiness about so sudden a go off, and give promise that we are yet to witness the filling of many a bubble, and realize the enjoyment of many a panic before the end of all things. The 'ascension robes' with which many of the Millerites on Long Island have provided themselves are not likely to be wanted.

CINCINNATI MARKET. FLOUR.—We have no particular change to notice in this article. The demand during the week has been brisk. The whole receipts being taken up as soon as in market at \$2.58 & 2.62, from canal at the city mills. There has been but little sold; we are advised of some small lots being sold at 2.75.

HOPS.—There is but very few now brought to market,—generally in small lots which command from \$2.00 to 2.25, although we believe the latter figures could be readily obtained for anything of a good article, as there is several orders for a large amount not yet filled. There has been something rising 100,000 slaughtered this season.

WHEAT.—The receipts have been pretty large during the week, and the demand has been equal to receipts, all being sold at 13 1/2 & 13 3/4.

WHEAT.—Is selling at 45 cts. with pretty good supply in market. Cin. Eq. Jan. 31.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—In spite of the enthusiasm of the friends of Mr. Clay (an enthusiasm which, we believe sincere, and which is quite natural), we question very much whether that gentleman is destined to be the candidate of the Whig party in 1844. Efforts are made in various quarters to supplant him by a candidate who may be thought more available, especially in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. In those quarters, certain politicians are busily engaged in preparing the public mind for a sacrifice like that which postponed or rather suppressed the claims of Mr. Clay at the Harrisburg convention. As partial confirmation of the opinion which we express, we give the following extract from the Boston Mercantile Journal, a conspicuous Whig organ: "In New England it is now past a doubt, that he will be unable to obtain the vote of single state. His nomination in this commonwealth to the presidency, carried discord and paralysis into the Whig ranks. The enthusiasm of his friends and adherents are not responded to by the great body of the people of New England, who are opposed to his election on various grounds, satisfactory, at least to themselves. It is not only unwise, but impolitic, to press with pertinacity upon his countrymen the claims of this distinguished individual to that high office." Washington Sentinel.

CAPTURE OF A TOWN IN MEXICO.—The Madisonian contains a singular account of the capture of Monterey, a small village in Mexico, on the Pacific coast, in October last, by Com. Jones, commanding the Frigate United States, and accompanied by the Sloop of War Cayne. The Commodore, it seems, had heard some rumor of a declaration of war against Mexico, whereupon he made a descent on the coast and summoned the authorities of Monterey to surrender. He held the place three days, and hearing intelligence that satisfied him of the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, it was restored to the proper offices in the same condition in which it was found.—State Journal.

There is a rumor that the Navy Department has recalled Commodore Ap Gages Jones, commanding the U. S. Squadron that took Monterey, supposing that Mexico and the United States were at war.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—It is well remembered that a reward of \$300 was offered for the head of John Hancock. When he signed the Declaration of Independence, he did it with a bold hand, in a conspicuous manner, and rose from his seat, and pointing to it, and exclaimed, "Here John Bull can read my name without spectacles, he may double his reward, and I put him at defiance." When I visited Mr. Adams in November 1818, his hand trembled similar to Stephen Hopkins, the Quaker patriot from Rhode Island, who had been afflicted with a paralytic stroke. Mr. Adams acted as his amanuensis, and asked him if he should sign his name to the Declaration of Independence for him. He replied, "No; I will sign it myself.—If we

are hung for signing it, you shall not be hung for signing it for me." Mr. Adams, then, in imitation of Hopkins took his pen, clasped his wrist with his left hand, went through the tremulous motion of signing his name, and in the language of Hopkins emphatically said, "If my hand trembles, John Bull will find my heart won't, which Mr. Adams said electrified all Congress, and made the most timid firm in their purpose.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday Jan. 24, 1843. Editor Ohio Statesman:

In the House of Representatives this morning, Mr. Roosevelt proposed a resolution of inquiry upon the Secretary of the Treasury, whether there has not been a great falling off in the revenues from imports, since the passage of the Tariff bill of August; and what will be the probable amount of net imports for the current year, and the public debt; but objections being made, the resolution was not entertained.

Mr. Cranston, of Rhode Island, presented the resolutions of his legislature in behalf of the remission of Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr. Adams reported a bill to provide for the future intercourse between the United States and Hawaii and the Sandwich Islands; also, a bill to provide for the future intercourse between the United States and the empire of China.—Read and referred.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE. Mr. Botts arose in opposition to the indemnity. He expressed his surprise that this matter had been permitted to slumber so long. The whole object of this political movement was to secure the favor of Gen. Jackson. It was imprudent, to say the least, to bring now this superannuated old man into the ring of political arena. His [Botts's] own legislature, had entered into this contest by passing resolutions for this indemnity, but he should not vote for the bill remitting the fine. Mr. B. then proceeded to a recapitulation of the historical incidents connected with the defence of New Orleans in 1814, '15. In regard to the proclamation of martial law, by which, it was said, the city of New Orleans was converted into a military camp and the commanding officer invested with the supreme power, Mr. Botts said, that it was an instance of the most aggravated, ruinous, unnecessary and tyrannical oppression that the history of the world affords. Mr. B. recited the facts of the arrest of Leveillier by General Jackson, under martial authority, the subsequent arrest of the General by a writ from Judge Hall, and his infiction of the fine, and protested against all the proceedings of General Jackson conflicting with the peccadilloes of the civil authorities, as usurpations of the military power which cannot be excused. Mr. Botts objected to this proposed remission on another ground. It had already been paid. The ladies of New Orleans, by subscription, had amply remitted the imposition of one thousand dollars by Judge Hall; and if General Jackson did choose, as he did, to distribute the indemnity thus paid, among the charitable societies of New Orleans, he had only expended it at his own discretion. This is a green leaf in the old chieftain's laurels, with which the people may not generally be acquainted. What a gratifying expression of patriotism on the part of the ladies of New Orleans is this, and what a beautiful illustration of heroic benevolence the manner in which the ladies' indemnity was appropriated by their gallant defender! It is such acts as these which distinguish the truly great man from the host of his cotemporaries. It is such acts as this, which soften the horrors and enhance the blessings of peace. From this act alone, we deduce a claim for indemnification by Congress. The morning hour expired, and after a vain effort on the part of Mr. Dean, of Ohio, to obtain the floor, the subject was laid over till to-morrow.

The bill of the Senate to remit the duty on the imported iron rail for the Petersburg, Va. railroad, was reported to the House, and read. Mr. Fillmore moved its reference to the committee of ways and means. The Virginia members contended for the immediate passage of the bill. The difficulty seemed to be, that the company were unable to meet the requisitions of the Tariff law, which is, that all rail road iron imported and laid down, before the 4th of March next, should be free of duty. This company had imported their iron, but would not have the time necessary to lay down the rails in compliance with the Tariff limitation. But why this road should be the exception we cannot tell. Mr. Fillmore very justly opposed the bill as authorizing extortion upon the revenues, too scant already for the general expenditures.—Mr. Cushing was decidedly in favor of the bill, because the road, we suppose, goes through or near Mr. Tyler's section of the country, the poorest region of pine barrens, for which the Old Dominion is universally distinguished. After an unseasonable motion to lay the bill on the table, it was referred for further consideration.

THE EXCHEQUER Was resumed, on the amendment of Mr. Cushing to Fillmore's resolution, striking out the word "NOT" from the resolution, that the Exchequer be not adopted. Mr. Cushing took up the thread of his argument in favor of Mr. Tyler.—One great motive of the President in urging this Exchequer upon Congress was to relieve himself of the distressing responsibility of a complete discretion over the public Treasury; another motive was

the relief of the people. The people had disapproved the Sub Treasury, besides it would not meet the exigencies of the country. A United States Bank could not be established under the most favorable circumstances, under less than three years—besides that was disapproved, and would never be sanctioned by the voice of the people. The Exchequer was the thing—it combined all the useful qualities of a Bank and the Sub-Treasury.—It authorized an issue of rags upon deposits, one for one, and upon specie, three for two.—How extremely convenient! What a great relief it would be to the people, yet after all, what is this but a FISCAL CALIBAN—a monster of such singular deformities, that it is impossible to distinguish the color or number of its eyes, the shape or length of its legs, or the cubic contents of its gross expanded diaphragm? Mr. C. in a labored strain of metaphysical reasoning, enlarged upon the difference between the rags of a Bank and the rags of an Exchequer; but his distinctions were so attenuated, that we could not recognize the vacancy. When Cushing had concluded, the House adjourned, Mr. Barnard a Bank man, having secured the floor for to-morrow.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial for the establishment of a horizontal protective tariff.

The bill for the relief of Richard H. Wilde was passed—yeas 24, nays 15.—The bill grants a copy right in this country, after having first published his book abroad, an exception from the general prohibition in such cases. Can't approve this special invidious legislation, under any pretences.

Mr. Merrick presented two bills—one for the suppression of abuses of the franking privilege; another for the regulation of the post office charges upon letters—five, ten, fifteen, and twenty cents, to conform to the national currency, instead of the present rates of 64, 124, 184, and so on. Good bill. Read and referred.

OREGON. On motion of Mr. Linn, the indefatigable author of the measure, the Oregon bill was resumed as the regular order.—Mr. Woodbury spoke for the bill. Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, followed on the same side. Mr. Huntington, of Conn., took the adverse side of the question; and Mr. McDuffie, of S. C. obtained the floor for to-morrow, against the objects as contemplated to be achieved by the provisions of the bill; and the Senate went into Executive session, on nominations for office.

ROANOAKE. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23, 1843. Editor Ohio Statesman:

We have had a rare treat. On Saturday last a hand bill was found posted at the street corners, the contents of which are as follows: "SECOND ADVENT—1843! 'BEHOLD HE COMETH, AND EVERY EYE SHALL SEE HIM.' The Rev. Wm Miller, wishing to raise the standard and give the alarm in this community, will deliver a lecture upon the fulfillment of the prophecy of Christ's second coming, or the end of the world in 1843, in front of the Patent Office, on F street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, (Sunday), and he respectfully invites all, who would heed the voice of warning, and flee from the wrath to come," to be present, and be convinced that the end of all things is indeed "at hand, even at the door."

Washington, Jan. 21, 1843 "And thereby bange a tale." In pursuance of the aforesaid invitation, and from written notices which were sent and read in several of the more popular churches, yesterday (Sunday) morning, the people began to assemble in front of the Patent Office as early as one o'clock, and against the appointed hour there were not less than six thousand persons, of all colors, sexes, complexions and conditions, accumulated, awaiting with impatience the advent of the Prophet. There is a broad flight of steps leading up the grand portico of the Patent Office. At the first terrace, half way up, according to instructions from Commissioner Ellsworth, a barricade had been erected to prevent the further elevation of the mass, in order to the accommodation of Ministers of the Gospel, Foreign Ambassadors, and a few of the favorites of the Department and of Congress. There was first a low murmuring against the barring out of the people—this invidious distinction; then open complaint and protestations with the constables appointed to guard this dividing line; then a fight between a citizen outside and the officers; then a general demonstration of the people—and the fence was torn down; when, a general rush following to the head of the stairs, the whole of the platform was in an instant filled with the exulting populace.—Your reporter frankly confesses himself accessory to the act, from the single consideration that any was equally entitled with any other citizen to a place at the head of the stairs. At this juncture, as the hour of the appointment had passed by, and the Prophet had not made his debut, the Rev. Charles A. Davis stepped forward, on a high abutment of the stair way, and announced to the anxious thousands in the spacious street below, that he believed that the Prophet Miller was not in town—that no one had seen him—nor seen any one that had seen him, and that he felt assured that the people were doomed to disappointment; but the reverend gentleman suggested, in order to avoid a complete disappointment to so overwhelming and intelligent a congregation, that the Hon. Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, should address them on another subject, next in importance to the "sec-

ond advent," the subject of temperance "Briggs! Briggs! Briggs!" was echoed and re-echoed from the multitude; but Mr. Briggs prudently abstained through the back passage of the building; and after several vain efforts to get up an orator, the crowd dispersed, delighted with the success of the hoax.

The author and executor of this capital joke upon the morbid curiosity of the enlightened population of the Federal City, is Mr. James A. Beveridge, late of the incorruptible trinity of the "Straight-out Harrisonian" of Columbus, Ohio. To the credit of Mr. Beveridge we must say, that he has repented of his sin in the part he enacted as an editor of the Straight-out-Harrisonian, and that in his general character he has much improved. In reference to this hoax upon the "second advent," the only expense inflicted was the steamboat fare of some hundreds of visitors from Alexandria, and a few scores from the adjoining counties, together with the following bill against Uncle Sam which we apprehend will be presented by Com. Ellsworth, of the Patent Office, to wit: For erecting the barricade, \$25 For pay to police officers in attendance, say one dozen, at \$3 each, 36 For clearing off the tobacco spittle from the checkered pavement—the flight of stone stairs, and the platform of the portico, 12 negroes one-half day, at 50 cents each, 6 For the freight of the Commissioner and official dignitaries, from the tearing down of the barricade, 50 \$117

MACHINE POETRY. BY SPOONS. "Man was made to mourn." On man while in thy younger days Thou dost not care a darn: You reckless run in mischief's ways; And will not wisdom learn. Your daddy's and your ma's advice With up-turned nose you scorn, And then, in after years you find, 'That man was made to mourn.'

Look not alone on active youth, Or manhood's ripened age, Man is but miserable at best, No matter what his age. But see him in his boyhood's bloom, 'Fore breakfast take a horn— And he will find, ere many days, 'That man was made to mourn.'

A few are fed with luxuries, Served up on pleasure's platter; But think not that dame Fortune does 'Midst all, her comforts scatter; For, oh! we find in every land Loafers, with trowsers torn, And thread-bare coats—which plainly shows 'That man was made to mourn.'

Oh, pointed are the thorns of ill That pierce the breast, we find; And yet we make them sharper still, By fighting with our kind. Then loafers fight; and pull the hair 'That does the head adorn— 'Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn.'

See, yonder poor, besotted wight, With nose so flaming red, Contrive to get himself a glass, But cannot get him bread; And see him, as he reels along, All friendly warning spurn, Unmindful though a weeping wife, And lots of babies mourn. Oh sleep! the poor man's faithful friend, The dearest and the best; He has no peace, except that when With thee he is at rest; And I'm but little better off, With on each toe a corn, And rheumatism in my boots, Which makes me sadly mourn.

HONORS OF WAR.—Col Solozier was one of the most able and efficient military officers in the French service, under Napoleon, and from his Military memoirs a correspondent of the New York Evening Post translates the following, from Chapter IV. Battle of Austerlitz. "At the moment in which the Russian army was making its retreat, painfully, but in good order, on the ice of the lake, the Emperor Napoleon came riding at full speed toward the artillery: 'You are losing time!' he cried; 'fire upon those masses—they must be engulfed! fire upon the ice!' The order given, remained unexecuted for ten minutes; in vain several officers and myself were placed on the slope of a hill, to produce the greater effect; their balls and mine rolled upon the ice without breaking it up.—Seeing that, I tried a simple method of elevating 8 howitzers; the almost perpendicular fall of these heavy projectiles produced the desired effect. My method was followed immediately by the adjoining batteries, and in less than an hour we buried 15,000 Russians and Austrians under the waters of the lake.

INFORMATION WANTED. A Woman who calls herself Polly Show, left her residence on the 23rd of July, 1842,—supposed to be lost, and search was made for 9 or 10 days in succession without any discovery. Suspicion arose against her husband, by some, of murdering her, which has caused considerable excitement in the country, and nothing satisfactory was heard of her until the last of November, about four months after, we received information of her in Clinton county, Ohio, that she had been there about the first of August, and since that we have heard of her in Highland county, on Sugar Ridge, a few days after. She was still enquiring for Mayaville.

Any person seeing this notice and knowing any thing of her, if they will please forward any information that will lead to help to trace her, it will be thankfully received. Give the information to the Post Master at Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio. She is a small woman, low and slender, not weighing more than 100 pounds, about 23 years of age, pale complexion, dark hair and eyes, has a mole on her cheek, and is lame in her hips, had on, when she left, an old light colored calico dress, with a belt sewed in it to lengthen it; a green marten cape, and a sunbonnet with a flaring front, and gathered behind, and a tail piece sewed on.—She has had two children—both dead.—She is subject to fits, and her mind much impaired thereby. No cause for her leaving home is known of. If the Editors in the South would copy and give this a few publications, it might lead to some discovery which is very desirable.

[From the Cleveland Herald.] "HEMLOCK GUM FOR SALE." A few days since, there appeared at Willoughby, Lake county, and State of Ohio, a trading 'swapping' kind of a chap, who had 'Hamlock gum for sale.' At Willoughby aforesaid is a medical college, at this season of the year, a goodly number of medical students are there congregated. Our scheming pedlar, judging that this 'Gum' would find a ready sale among such a community of 'tear curers' and 'back strengtheners,' offered the same to the said students. The said medical students regarding the said gum pedlar a proper 'subject' to play a hoax upon kindly directed him to a room in the third story of the College, where he was assured he would find sale for several pounds of his 'gum.'

With prompt and eager step the said room was found and entered, and the door locked as he entered. And here the glaring eyes of our horror-stuck pedlar beheld nought but dead men and dead men's bones! Here were also beings in human form, with shirt sleeves 'up turned' cutting and carving the dead bodies aforesaid. In sepulchral tones the terrified gum seller, was thus interrogated—'have you a 'subject' to sell?' Not knowing the specific definition of word subject, when asked in such a place and by such persons our pedlar stammered out, 'Yes sir; I have 'hemlock gum to sell.' With sterner voice and uplifted knife, he was again interrogated—'Have you a dead body to sell?' The pedlar replied, 'Oh no sir.' Then we will make a subject of you—off with your boots,' rejoined the dissectors of humanity. The pedlar believing that upon his instantaneous efforts, were suspended life and death, made a desperate rush to the door. It was fast. Seeing an open window (which had been opened to ventilate this charnel room, he made for that. The students alarmed at this unexpected turn of events attempted to 'head him.' The pedlar regarding it a hot pursuit, made the desperate leap from the window of the third story of the College.

But the pedlar is not dead, although the ground was frozen and the elevation sufficient we should think, to have broken every bone in his body. No bones were broken, we are told still he was badly bruised. A liberal subscription was raised by the students, and he has been kindly cared for. After all, the pedlar took his 'Hamlock Gum,' to a good market, and can prove the efficacy of such plasters upon his own person.—The students don't want any more 'gum' this quarter.

The Lower House in Kentucky have reconsidered the vote on the 'Appraisal Bill.' It was lost by a tie. The vote stood 47 to 47. On Friday the Bill passed by three majority. We feared this result; but we suppose the Senate will vote down any and all laws, which are of a temporary relief character.

Love, according to Napoleon, 'is the occupation of an idle man, the amusement of a busy one, and the shipwreck of a sovereign.' We like Paul de Kock's definition of it much better. He says:—'Love is the perpetual dream of youth, the recreation of maturer years, and the remembrance of old age.—Cin. Gas.

GOOD ADVICE.—Be and continue poor while others around you grow rich by dishonesty. Let others fill the offices that can only be obtained by means of servility. Wrap yourself in your own virtue, and seek a friend and daily bread. If in such a course you have grown grey, with unblemished honor, bless God and die.

ELECTING LAWYERS.—A Mr. Parker, a member of the Texas Congress from Houston county, has introduced a bill providing that but two lawyers shall be allowed to practice in each county, and that they shall be elected by the people.