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COUNTY COURT CLERKSHIP. We are authorized to announce L. H. Marsteller, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERKSHIP. We are authorized to announce Owen Alderman, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk.

LAST MONDAY.

From the proceedings of the meeting, in another column, our readers will see that last Monday was the day recommended to be set apart as the day upon which a tribute of respect to the memory of Andrew Jackson would be paid by the citizens of Wilmington. It really did our heart good to see how universally and promptly our citizens carried out the recommendations of the meeting. All business was suspended—every door was shut. The church bells tolled slowly and solemnly. The dark badge of mourning was appended to the arms of many of our citizens. Every thing indicated that some mournful event had befallen the land. Our streets presented the same appearance that they do on Sunday. Those who disapproved, as well as those who approved of Gen. Jackson's political life, joined hand in hand in paying a tribute of respect to the departed hero. This was as it should be. His name and his fame belong to all of us, and all, without distinction, mourn his death as a national bereavement.

The Chronicle thinks it singular, that the proceedings of the 4th of July meeting was not sent to it for publication. The meeting, as those present will remember, was a kind of an extemporaneous affair, and the Secretary did not note down the proceedings very accurately at the time. Before he could make them up for publication, he had to refresh his memory, by consulting with his superior officer, the Chairman. Indeed, the Secretary forgot about the matter, until the "publication" day of the Chronicle, when, as it was so late, the Chairman, in course of consultation, advised the Secretary that the delay of a few days would not be very material. This is the explanation why the Secretary did not carry out the letter and spirit of the resolution alluded to by the Chronicle.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

There is no question now before the people of the Union, which excites so much interest, as the manner in which the Texas question will be finally settled. Every thing that will throw the least light upon the subject is read with avidity. The news which we obtain from our late New Orleans exchanges, is more singular in its character than important in its nature. We have long since expressed our firm belief, that the Texan administration, particularly its head, Anson Jones, was playing a game of deep and consummate duplicity. That it was covertly endeavoring to frustrate the clearly expressed wishes of the people of Texas. Whether President Jones' vanity has been flattered, or whether his purse has been made heavier by the crafty intriguing representatives of France and England, we cannot say; but one thing is certain, he has acted a part throughout the whole business, which, we think, cannot fail to draw upon himself deep and merited approbation from the right thinking, on both sides of the Sabine. In another column, we give a proclamation (the third one) which he has issued to the Texan people, in which he throws off the mask and comes out in plain and direct language, and acknowledges that he has been negotiating with Mexico, at the instigation of England and France, for the purpose of defeating the annexation of his own country to the Union. President Jones, in the apologetic preamble, with which he has been pleased to preface this last proclamation, endeavors to create the impression, that he was induced to pursue the course he has, from patriotic motives—that he wished to place before the representatives of the people, as well the terms upon which Mexico would treat, as the joint resolutions of the Congress of the United States, in order, as he says, that they might choose between the two plans of settling their affairs. We don't believe that there is one particle of sincerity, from the beginning to the end of the whole document. It is evident, from the wording of the instrument, that Jones would sooner that Texas would decide upon "independence and peace with the whole world," to use his own language, "than annexation and its contingencies. Indeed, his whole preamble is an agreement for the former "alternative."

The people of Texas view the conduct of Jones in a proper light. This last proclamation has created the greatest excitement. The people are indignant at the manner in which they have been trifled with. Indeed, we believe that every impediment thrown in the way of the popular current, only increases its velocity. Before this, the Texan Congress has decided the matter. What the decision will be, no man now doubts. It will be annexation to this country, at all hazards. We shall not hear the final action of the Texan Congress, now sitting at Washington, for two or three

weeks, yet we will wait for it with impatience, but no misgivings.

United States Senate.

This body will be Democratic when it next meets, without any other accession, save the Virginia Senator, who, of course, will be a good Democrat. But the annexation of Texas to the Union now, as we conceive beyond a shadow of doubt, as well as the recent election in the new State of Florida, will give us a preponderating influence in that august body. Each of these two new States will send to Washington two good Southern Democratic Senators. For many reasons, this is peculiarly pleasing to us. The great battle between the Southern planter, and the Northern monopolist, must be once more decided, at the next session of our Federal Legislature. The tariff must be revised and adjusted. It is then, with feelings of peculiar complacency, that we look forward to the introduction into the national councils of the representatives of these two Southern States, who, on this subject, will be with us heart and soul.

From the Philadelphia papers, we learn that the Academy of Fine Arts, in that city, has been destroyed by fire. It was said to have contained the best collection of paintings and statuary in the country. But very few of the fine specimens of art contained in the collection, were saved.

Lawyers.

Well, what is the world coming to?—Whilst every other product of the earth seems to be in a very backward state, owing to the coldness of the spring, and the subsequent protracted drought, the crop of young lawyers is most luxuriant. No less than seventeen were licensed by the Supreme Court week before last. What will they do? Why, there are now near about as many lawyers as clients. One thing is certain, the demand in this particular line of business, is by no means commensurate with the supply. The dimensions of the bars in the respective Court-houses will have to be enlarged. But we suppose the more the merrier. Amongst those who obtained license, we notice the following names:—William S. Mullins, Fayetteville, John W. Lawrence, Tarboro', Thomas O. Brown, Bladen co., Lewis F. Carr, Sampson co.

Amongst those who were admitted to practice in the Superior Courts, we notice the following, viz: Robert Stange, Jr., Fayetteville, and Montfort McGee, Person co.

Minister to England.

From the Washington Union, we learn that Mr. Polk has tendered this important mission to the Hon. Louis McLane, of Baltimore, (formerly of Delaware,) and that Mr. McLane has accepted the appointment. This, we think, is a most capital appointment. Mr. McLane has been long in public life. He has filled the offices of Representative in Congress, Secretary of State, and also of War. He represented our Government at the Court of St. James, during the administration of Gen. Jackson. His talents, his acquirements, and his experience, eminently qualify him for discharging the important duties of the high post, to which he has been called by the Executive.

PUBLIC MEETING

In Wilmington, in reference to the death of GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

Pursuant to the call of the town authorities, the citizens of Wilmington assembled at the Masonic Hall at 5 o'clock on Friday evening last, for the purpose of expressing the feelings which the death of Andrew Jackson has awakened in the hearts of the American people.

The meeting was organized on motion of Col. James T. Miller, by calling Col. John McRae, Magistrate of Police, to the Chair, and on motion of William Peden, David Fulton was requested to act as Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Col. McRae explained the object for which the meeting was convened in the following brief but touching remarks.

"We have," said the Chairman, "assembled to recommend to our fellow citizens some general mode of expressing their sympathy with the sorrow of our country, for the death of the venerable Ex-President of the United States, General Andrew Jackson.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the policy of some of the public acts of his long and eventful life, there can be none as to his having possessed in an eminent degree many high and ennobling virtues, and traits of mind and character which secure our respect and command our admiration, nor of his having occupied a highly important place in the history of our country, independent of having filled the highest office in its gift with the entire approbation of a majority of his countrymen.

Let us therefore discard all party feelings and prejudices, and in our expression of respect and veneration for his services and character, remember only his virtues, and in sorrowing for his death, submit with humility to a dispensation which shows that the Supreme ruler of the Universe sends his messenger, death, to the highest as well as to the lowest of the human race."

After some desultory remarks from several gentlemen as to the most appropriate mode of proceeding, a committee of twelve was raised for the purpose of preparing such preamble and resolutions as might embody the sentiments of the meeting in regard to the melancholy event which had brought the citizens of Wilmington together. The following gentlemen were nominated to compose this committee, viz: Gen. James Owen, Hiram Nixon, Miles Costin, Henry R. Savage, Dr. J. H. Dickson, Jere. Nixon, Thos. Sandford, Joseph Murphy, Wm. A. Wright, Dr. W. A. Berry, W. C. Bettencourt, and Jere. Nichols.

On motion of Wm. A. Wright, the name of the Secretary was added to the committee, and William Peden was called upon to act as Secretary pro tem.

The committee, through Mr. Wright, asked leave to retire in order to confer upon the duties which the meeting had imposed upon them.

After the lapse of a few minutes, the committee returned to the Hall, and reported the following preamble and resolutions through David Fulton:

A feeling of respect for departed greatness, will, we trust, ever characterize the citizens of Wilmington. The decease of our fellow countryman, Andrew Jackson, alike distinguished, whether we contemplate him as the heroic defender of our homes and our alters on the battle field, or whether we view him as the able and patriotic expounder and guardian of our civil liberties at the council board, has cast a melancholy gloom over our land.

A great man and a great patriot has passed away from the scenes of the living. A citizen, who throughout a long life, has eminently served the republic, is no more. The deep and universal sensation which the melancholy event has created throughout the length and breadth of our mourning country, attests how dearly Andrew Jackson was loved by his countrymen, as well as the magnitude of the stroke with which it has pleased Providence to visit them in his death. At distant intervals, the history of all ages tells us that men will occasionally appear on the theatre of the world, destined as it were by Providence, to stamp the age in which they live, with the character of their mind. Andrew Jackson was one of these men. Happy and grateful should his countrymen be, that the spirit of patriotism guided the energies of his lofty intellect. That love of his country and its honor, was the bright star which illumined the long and eventful path which Andrew Jackson trod. Cradled in the rough nursery of the Revolution, the first blow which the future hero struck, was for his country's liberty—the first blood which flowed from his boyish veins, was shed in defence of the independence which we this day enjoy. Endowed by nature with an intellect of the first order, whose resources were often called into requisition, and were ever found equal to the emergency which called them forth. The great and noble qualities of his mind, early attracted to himself the esteem, the admiration, and the confidence of his countrymen. They conferred upon him the highest honors—they trusted him often—he deceived them never. Of an iron and indomitable will when he thought he was in the right, he was yet mild, affable, and courteous, in his intercourse with his fellow men. When to his character as a hero and a statesman, we add that he was not less distinguished for his social virtues, we complete the portrait of a truly great man. Since the death of the father of his country, our beloved Washington, the decease of no one man, has created such a deep and sympathetic regret as that of Andrew Jackson. Great in life, he was equally great in death. He died a sincere christian. His last requiem is chanted by millions. He has the whole people of an empire for his mourners.

The citizens of Wilmington deeply participate in the mournful feelings which the death of Andrew Jackson has excited in the hearts of all American citizens.

Resolved, That the citizens of Wilmington do entertain the most profound respect for the memory of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the feelings of regret and sorrow with which the recent bereavement of Providence in the death of Andrew Jackson has filled the bosoms of his countrymen, meets with a heartfelt response from the citizens of Wilmington.

Resolved, That the character of Andrew Jackson, whether as a soldier, a statesman, or a patriot, is deeply and sincerely respected by the citizens of Wilmington.

Resolved, That Monday next, the 23d instant, be set apart as a day on which the citizens of Wilmington will give expression to the feelings of regret which the death of ANDREW JACKSON has given rise to.

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully recommend to the Merchants of Wilmington to suspend all business operations during Monday next, by closing their store doors from sun rise to sun set.

Resolved, That Captains of vessels lying in the port of Wilmington, be requested to keep their flags flying at half-mast, from sun rise till sun set, on Monday next.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the citizens of Wilmington, to wear crepe on their left arm, for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully request the various churches in Wilmington, to toll their respective bells, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M., on Monday next.

Resolved, That a salute of one gun be fired every half hour, between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening.

The preamble and resolutions having been read, they were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was then offered by Thos. Sandford, and adopted.

Resolved, That as all the citizens of Wilmington are not present, so much of the proceedings of this meeting, as relate to the day when, and the manner in which, the citizens will testify their feelings of respect for the memory and regret for the death of ANDREW JACKSON, be published forthwith for the information of those absent.

On motion of Col. Miller.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in both of the Town papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN McRAE, Chairman.

DAVID FULTON, Secretary.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The Washington Union says: "The following interesting account of the last ceremonies upon 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 trees in front of the Hermitage yard, literally filled with the woods. At 11 o'clock, a. m., the 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 next chanted, 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.' 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."

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 inst. The meeting was called to order by Col. McNair, of Kentucky, and, upon his motion, Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was unanimously chosen president.

After he was conducted to the chair by Col. 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 the most distinguished of our country's sons, General Andrew Jackson, who died a very 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. McNair, 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 happy hand of fiction 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, John I. Mumford, of New York, R. P. Flenniken, of Pennsylvania, E. A. Dunscombe, of New York, G. B. Wallace, of Virginia, John 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 his contemporaneous warnings of the public press, have time and again admonished us to prepare for the melancholy issue of an unmitigated stricken invalid himself have appeared at frequent intervals, betraying amidst their intonations of patriotism, a similar foreboding. Yet has an infatuated popular affection, as testified in its faith as the heroic principle of life in the victim, disregarded admonition, and triumphed over apprehensions. A vital and exciting claim in public affairs, fostered

into life by his dauntless patriotism, and absorbing the energies of his expiring existence, was at hand to extend the measure of his days until the fulfilment of those national destinies he so ardently for, and labored to accomplish. An inscrutable to human comprehension, he died otherwise; and we bow submissively to his 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 garb of grief; and from the strand of the Atlantic to the tip 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 sympathize 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 progress 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 his 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 this 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 insubjugated lair of the wild beast of the forest. When the ravings and incendiary invader turned his victorious prowess from this humiliated shore, and palpitating America shuddered with new apprehension for her southern metropolis, his eye of national faith grew bright, and his 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 severe 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 guarantees 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 sensitiveness and unflinching 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 irreplaceable 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 hearts of his country's glory."

Be it resolved, In testimony of our regret for the death of General Andrew Jackson, the members of this meeting will wear crepe on their arms for six months.

An unanimous concurrence with the foregoing sentiments of the District of Columbia have since 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, visitors 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 arrangements therefor, and make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That, while we sympathize 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 dispensations 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 objects 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 the secretary.

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

R. M. JOHNSON, President.

Geo. PLITT, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

June 16, 1845.

TEXAS MAIL.

Ordered, To establish a weekly mail communication (to be made, if practicable, semi-weekly) between New Orleans and Galveston, in Texas, by steamboat, under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, authorizing the establishment of mails in the Gulf of Mexico. Authority is given to the postmaster of New Orleans to make the contract for this purpose. The rates of Postage will be ten cents for every letter not exceeding a half ounce in weight, twenty cents on each letter exceeding a half ounce, but not exceeding one ounce in weight, and five cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of an ounce; and three cents for each newspaper, pamphlet, or price current sent or received by this route.

The inland postage between New Orleans and the place in the United States from or to which the letter, &c., is despatched or received, is to be charged in addition to the foregoing rates. Postage on letters, &c., to Texas is to be pre-paid; and all postage on letters, &c., from Texas is to be unpaid till received at New Orleans, or other place of destination in the United States.

Fourteen days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA.

Decline in Cotton.

The Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on one o'clock Thursday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 4th instant, and brings London and Liverpool papers to that date.

The cotton market was more depressed, and prices had fallen off 1/4 for some qualities. The money market was in a healthy state, and good paper readily discounted at 2 1/2 per cent.

The protracted winter and the unseasonable spring had caused the corn trade to "look up."

In West India staples of sugar, coffee and cocoa, there has been a good deal of business doing, and prices have revived.

The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th of May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, 21st. The supporters of the measure mustered 319, its opponents 156—majority 163.

There was a great repeal Levee at Dublin on the 30th May, at which were present O'Connell, Steele, and all the leading repealers.

The steamship Great Britain is expected in the Mersey on the 3d of July, and will leave Liverpool for New York on the 26th. She continues as heretofore, to excite great interest in the Thames.

The American Provision market continues in a healthy state. The demand was fully equal to the import, and every day increases the popularity of the provisions from the Western World.

The abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son, is the most striking event in continental news which has transpired since the sailing of the Cambria.

There is a "sew loose" between France and her new ally, the Emperor of Morocco.—The latter has repudiated the treaty which was negotiated, on the part of his Government, by Gen. Delarue; and statements are current that the French officially endeavored to overreach his Moorish Majesty by the surreptitious introduction of a clause which gave better terms to France than the basis of the treaty warranted.

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