

CONGRESS.

Thursday, August 11.

IN SENATE.

The Bill from the House regulating a Police in the City with a view of protecting the Property, was taken from the table and passed by a vote of 21 to 20. The Bill was amended as to give the appointment of Captain of the Watch to the Mayor, instead of the President.

A Bill to raise two new rifle and dragoon regiments, one of each, was presented by Mr. Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer said that the Bill provided for the manner in which the Rifle regiment should be equipped. It designed that the regiment should be armed with Colt's many chambered rifle, of which the Indians had a great dread. It had also proposed that one of the regiments should be armed with long rifles, which the Indians called long knives, of which they also had a great dread.

Mr. Sawyer having briefly explained his Bill, moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bill for the augmentation of the Marine Corps. The Bill was the subject of continued discussion, and an extended debate was kept up of little importance except in its conclusion.

The two treaties were received at the Senate between one and two o'clock. The Senate immediately went into Executive session, and the treaties were read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings having been read, the Select Committee upon the Veto Message ordered to be appointed by the Speaker, was announced as follows: John Quincy Adams, of Mass. Chairman; Jera. Morrow, of Ohio; Francis Granger, of New York; Thomas Smith, of Connecticut; John M. Botts, of Virginia; James A. Pearce, of Maryland; Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina; J. Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Jefferson Campbell, of Tenn. Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia; Wm. W. Irwin, of Pennsylvania; James J. Roosevelt, of New York; C. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.

THE VETO BILL. Mr. Profit of Indiana moved to take up the Bill from the table with a view of voting upon it. The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the motion was rejected 104 to 82.

PORTIFICATION BILL.

After various efforts to proceed to other business, Mr. Fillmore, of N. Y., moved to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to take up the Bill providing for Fortifications.

The bill was debated at length upon the several provisions. The items having been read, Mr. Graham of N. C. moved that the Bill be reported with a recommendation that it should not pass.

Mr. Graham supported his motion in a speech of some length, in the course of which he commented upon the present condition of the Treasury as a reason why the Bill should not pass.

His speech was unconsciously the ground work of an extended debate upon public matters.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. regarded the motion as calculated to do infinite mischief. He thought that the \$250,000 appropriated would be in amount doubly lost if the Bill was not passed.

Mr. Holmes made some allusion to the Veto of the Revenue Bill, which gave license to more extended remarks from Mr. Cooper of Geo. Mr. Holmes in reply again, and from Mr. Cushing of Mass. who seemed to think it as good a time as any to reply to the remarks of his colleague, Mr. Adams, made yesterday in the House upon the subject of Executive Power.

Mr. Veto of Ky. made a set speech upon the Veto Power and its recent exercise. He expressed the hope, however, that something would be done before Congress broke up to relieve the country of its present embarrassments.

The debate was continued by Mr. Arnold of Tenn. in a speech about retrenchment, and by Mr. Giddings of Ohio.

Friday, August 12.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Baltimore, asking that some encouragement might be extended to the newly discovered science of Phonography. Mr. Merrick seconded the prayer of the memorialists in a very handsome manner, contending that the science was a great improvement upon Phonography. If Congress could afford encouragement to this science, it would be one of vast benefit to society. Phonography would enable different and distant people to communicate their ideas. Like music it would be a universal language, speaking to all ears, and winning all hearts, even the most savage. The memorial was laid upon the table.

The Senate then took up the Bills upon the Private calendar.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Bill providing for the payment of the Claims of the State of Alabama for the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1836, was called for, and was the subject of a protracted debate. Mr. Lewis of Alabama and Mr. Shields of Ala. defended the Bill.

Mr. McKay of N. C. and Mr. Stanly of N. C. opposed the passage of the Bill. Mr. McKay moved to lay the bill upon the table. The motion was lost 91 to 69. The Bill was then passed by a vote of Yeas and Nays 91 to 69.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. Fillmore of N. Y. presented a Resolution proposing that the debate should close upon the Fortification Bill after it had been further considered for the space of one hour in Committee.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the Resolution was adopted by a handsome vote.

The Bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and the time occupied by

Mr. Wise and Mr. W. W. Irving. The latter gentleman spoke first, and exhorted the House to pass a Revenue Bill without delay. Mr. Wise did precisely much the same, but spoke in a taunting, partisan and personal manner.

There was an apparent effort to have something done, but sustained by a spirit sure to accomplish nothing. Henry Clay was the burden of the closing remarks, and Mr. Wise was disposed to make Henry Clay responsible for all that was done. The name of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams were both discussed as though both gentlemen were under trial instead of the Fortification Bill. At a quarter to four the debate ended, and the Bill was reported to the House.

Saturday, August 13.

IN SENATE.

The bill to provide an auxiliary guard for the city of Washington was put on its third reading, when—

Mr. Calhoun said this was the first attempt at combining the public proceedings with the proceedings of the municipal authorities of Washington. He believed such a union would, in the end, result injuriously. He had as kind feelings towards the city of Washington as any Senator could have; but he could not give his sanction to the Bill. It was because he entertained these kind feelings (even if he had no other reasons) that he did not wish to see such a union. He believed it would, in the end, make the Corporation utterly worthless. He therefore demanded the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the vote for the bill stood as follows: Yeas 21, Nays 15.

The bill to amend the acts of July, 1836 and 1838, allowing pensions to certain widows, came up in its order, and was debated by Messrs. Bates, Graham, Wright, Calhoun, Phelps, Buchanan, and others.

After which it was reported to the Senate. Mr. Calhoun called for the Yeas and Nays on the third reading of the bill, being convinced that it would still have a tendency to enlarge the Pension system to an improper extent. The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and resulted as follows: Yeas 24, Nays 14.

The bill now reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marriage of the widow, after the death of her husband, for whose services she claims a pension under the act of the 7th of July, 1838, shall be no bar to the claim of such widow to the benefit of that act, she being a widow at the time she makes application for a pension.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, the House passed to the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning hour, being the following Resolutions heretofore offered by him, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has a right to demand from the Executive such information as may be in his possession, relating to subjects of the deliberations of the House, and within the sphere of its legitimate powers.

Resolved, That the reports and facts called for by the House of Representatives, by its resolution of the 18th ultimo, relating to subjects of its deliberations, and were within the sphere of its legitimate powers, and should have been communicated. Thereafter—

Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 1st of June, for declining to comply with the resolutions of this House of the 19th of May last, are not satisfactory to this House.

And Mr. Caruthers had moved to amend the first of the third resolutions, by inserting after the words "the Executive" the words and "Heads of Departments;" and by a corresponding amendment making the resolution read, "his or their."

When the subject was last under consideration the previous question was moved and seconded. And on the main question (being on the amendments and the resolutions) the Yeas and Nays had been ordered. But pending the question, the morning hour having expired, the House had passed to the orders of the day.

The question recurring, "Shall the main question be now taken?"

Mr. W. W. Irwin moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, and asked the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 61, Nays 105.

So the subject was not laid on the table. The question again recurring, "Shall the main question be now taken?"

The Yeas and Nays were taken, and the vote stood: Yeas 96, Nays 69.

So the House determined that the main question should now be taken.

And the question was taken first on the amendment of Mr. Caruthers, and it was agreed to.

The question recurring on the motion to strike out the third Resolution of the Committee, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 1st of June, for declining to comply with the resolutions of this House of the 19th of May last, are not satisfactory to this House.

Mr. Pope said, that as this amendment presented the only question which, in his view, arose, he would ask the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 82, Nays 104.

So the amendment of Mr. Everett was rejected.

And the question recurring on the adoption of the Resolutions of the Committee—

Mr. Profit asked a separate question on each, which was ordered.

And the vote stood, 143 to 8.

So the first resolution was adopted.

And the question recurring on the second, the vote stood, 94 to 84.

So the second resolution was adopted.

And the question recurring on the third resolution, the vote stood 83 to 59.

So the third resolution was adopted.

Sir Robert Peel's father was an apprentice at Gray's Inn. A fellow apprentice declared that Peel and himself had frequently sold skimmed milk together at a penny a quart in the streets of Crayford.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Tariff Bill which was prepared with so much labor, and underwent so much debate in Congress before it was sent to the President, and was then returned to Congress with the President's refusal to permit it to become a law, is yet lying on the table of the House of Representatives.

The Message accompanying it having been referred to a Select Committee of which Mr. Adams is chairman, a Report is expected to be made by that committee on Monday next; soon after which the bill will be taken up and acted upon. In this proceeding on the part of the House our readers will perceive dignity and deliberation suitable to the gravity and magnitude of the questions at issue.

The report of the committee will be looked for with great interest. That such a report, though not heretofore the usage in Congress on such occasions, should be made, and, if approved, spread before the People, must be considered as no more than due from the House of Representatives to its own character and motives. The President in returning the bill, has laid his argument against it before Congress and the People in the most imposing form of which it is susceptible. It is right and proper that he should do so. It is at least equally right and proper, however, that the hundred and forty or fifty Representatives of the People whom he has by his single will prevented from exercising the Legislative functions entrusted to them should place before the People their argument in reply. Certainly, by such a proceeding, the merits of the Veto power will come to be better understood, now and hereafter forever, than they have ever been before.

That the bill returned to the House of Representatives can re-pass that body by the requisite majority of two-thirds of the House, every one knows is impossible. It will therefore of course be rejected, whenever the question shall be taken upon it. What will next be done passes our power of divination. The course for Congress is indeed difficult to choose. With the Veto power, fatal to the attempts made by them to discharge efficiently their legislative duties, again brandished before their eyes, the Members of Congress feel no confidence that the President will permit any law to pass, such as they can approve, having for its object the establishment of a stable revenue, so indispensable to the public service. They do not know that any further attempt to legislate on this subject will not be labor in vain; that is to say, any further attempt which is at all compatible either with their public duty or their personal honor.

Every body must see the difficulty, with which the course of the majority in Congress is beset. But so much the greater will be the praise and credit due to them, should they, still persevering in the path of duty, be able, before they adjourn, to compass any measure which shall relieve the Government from its present deplorable condition; by providing a revenue, required as well to meet the daily wants of the Government and to sustain the public credit, as to prevent every branch of domestic industry from being prostrated and overwhelmed by the flood of competition of free foreign labor.

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AN OASIS IN THE DESERT.

The following account of a Sabbath in the solitude is taken from the remarks of the Rev. John Todd, at one of the late benevolent celebrations at Boston:

"In the northern part of the State of New York, he said, between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and between the Mohawk and the Hudson, there is a wilderness one hundred and fifty miles long and one hundred miles wide. I had no conception that there was such a wilderness this side of the Mississippi. This wilderness is filled with lofty mountains, little inferior to the White Mountains of New Hampshire. On the tops of these mountains, clouds gather and pour down their rains and scatter their snows, so that large reservoirs are needed to hold the superabundant waters. The hand of God has hollowed out a number of beautiful lakes in the bosom of these rivers, which flow in various directions to the sea.

In the course of the last summer, in company with a learned friend, I entered that wilderness, and penetrated to the centre, where is a beautiful lake of twenty or thirty miles in length, and several miles wide, interspersed with little islands. Here we found seven families that lived alone. They had a little foot-path through the wilderness, so that when they wanted to step into a store to buy any necessities, they could do so by following this foot path only forty-three miles; or if a man wants bread for his family, he has only to take his grain on his back, and go the same distance and get it ground, and then bring it back in the same way. These people were keen at hunting and fishing, but children at every thing else. But death had entered even there, and taken a beautiful girl of seventeen, who had just died, with no one to administer the consolations of religion, or to perform religious services at her funeral.

It was Saturday night. The sun was an hour high. When it was known that we were ministers of the Gospel, two young ladies jumped into a little boat, and rowed four or five miles to tell the neighbors. The next morning was still. There was no hunting or fishing. The coons screamed unmoled after their prey. It was the first Sabbath that was ever kept there, and I was to preach. We met in a little hut covered with bark. All were there. We could not sing, for no one knew how to raise a tune. In the afternoon, to accommodate a mother that had a young child, the meeting was appointed seven miles up the lake. We found them all there. One of our boats was rowed up by the father, and the other by the two sisters. One old hunter came down from forty miles further up; and he was able to raise a tune—a half hunter's and half psalm tune.

What a meeting was that! There were only thirty three souls, but they came round me, and said if I would come and live among them, they would give me fish enough to eat, and stop bunting on the Sabbath. When we separated, as we got out a little way from them there was a pause—they raised the tune and began to sing.

"People of the living God," &c.

Was I weak because I wept! There are the sheep which have strayed from our fold—the poor ones of the family, whom we are to send after."

PRINTERS.—No man labor harder than printers—no man are more scantily paid in proportion to the wear and tear of mental and physical constitution—no man in this community are quite certain, are called upon for so large an amount, in proportion to their means, of gratuitous services—and we believe that no man perform those unpaid services with more cheerful alacrity.—The boldness or indifference with which some people lay an assessment upon newspaper proprietors would justify the inference that they supposed types and press to cost nothing; journeymen and apprentices to labor and live without food or clothing, and paper makers to furnish a costly material without ever asking for payment. We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of the daily papers of this city, give enough annually in the way of advertising for persons and societies who are able and ought to pay, and in newspapers for which he gets neither credit or thanks, to defray the expenses of educating his children, even though he might have a son or two in college. If some rich fellow who inherited his money without earning it, were to give away half as much, he would be lauded sky high, as the prince of philanthropists, and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed from the Rocky Mountains, as a benefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars given in a lump is something to tell of; sixpence a time, a dozen times a day, is never thought of.—Boston Courier.

The talk at the White House is to the effect, that Mr. Tyler is to be President for 8 years after March, 1845. The present term goes for nothing.

In order, that Mr. Tyler may have an opportunity of seeing with his own eyes the high estimation in which he is held by the people, his keepers propose to take him through Virginia to the Springs, soon. The people, it is expected, will quit their work, in all directions, and flock to see him and do him honor! We should be pleased to see the experiment made. His greeting from gentlemen of Virginia, of all parties, would doubtless be very cordial.

Richmond Whig.

WHIG PROMISES.

Before the election of 1845, it was the standing complaint of the Loco Focos that the Whigs concealed their intentions, and would not declare the principles on which they intended to conduct the Government, but uttered all inquiries in a burrah for Log Cabins, Coonskins, Hard Cider and Tippecanoe. Now, these same Whig gentlemen assert that the Whigs promised every thing, possible and impossible, in that very contest of 1841. Do not these two falsehoods save us the trouble of refuting either 1—N. Y. Tribune.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

NAVAL GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, ON BOARD THE NORTH CAROLINA.

Accusation of Lieut. R. E. Johnson.—Upon the opening of the Court, Lieut. R. E. Johnson, who had been tried before the Court upon certain charges, appeared and reported that he had received the following letter from the Department, which was handed to the President and the several members of the Court:

Any Department, 24th August, 1842. Sir—The Court Martial before which you were lately tried at New York, upon charges of disobedience of orders and wanting the public necessary in your capacity, preferred on the testimony of Lieut. Abner Wilkes, acquitted you of the same. This sentence has been approved. You are therefore relieved from arrest and will regard yourself as at large. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Signed, E. JOHNSON, A. P. UPHUR, To Lieut. ROBERT E. JOHNSON, U. S. Navy, New York.

GLASS WAISTCOATS.—The very ingenious discovery of working glass into a substance resembling the richest silk, is now being brought into very general operation, and in various ways, such as gentlemen's waistcoats and stocks, ladies' dresses, and many other articles of decoration, in the most splendid patterns. It is superior even to silk in flexibility and softness, and the durability of it (as a point, however, of no consideration with the hax-ton, among whom at present it exclusively is), as a matter of course, vastly superior. In process of time, when the manufacture has arrived at a more perfect state, and all its little defects remedied, and all its wastings discovered, it will, in all probability, come within the reach of most classes of society, but at present, its cost is its only drawback. The magnificence of its appearance is quite remarkable, and when used in any considerable quantity, such as window curtains, &c., it should be soon before a just appreciation of its richness and elegance can be entertained.

RHODE ISLAND.

We are happy in stating that the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, by a Proclamation dated on the 6th inst. has suspended the operation of the Act of the General Assembly of the 25th of June last establishing martial law in the State. In exercising this discretionary power conferred to him by the act aforesaid, the Governor congratulates the citizens of the State upon the fortunate termination of the late dangerous crisis, and returns to them his sincere thanks for the prompt and noble manner in which they assembled in arms to defend the laws and Government of the State. "To their gallant conduct in the field," says he, "they owe the safety of their institutions, and the preservation of the State from disgrace."

Their numbers and their zeal at once looked down all hostile opposition to the laws, and frustrated the wicked and unjust attempts, heretofore unknown among our North American Republics, to subvert the Government of a free State by lawless force." National Intelligencer.

A young sprig from New York visited the Shakers at Lebanon the other day, and, as he was wandering through the village, encountered a stout heavy specimen of the sect and thus accosted him: "Well, broad brim, are you much of a Shaker?" "Nay," said the other, "not overmuch, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished Gothamide by the collar and nearly shook him out of his boots.

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Mr. Profit asked a separate question on each, which was ordered.

And the vote stood, 143 to 8.

ROYAL WIFE OF AIDOOLOCK.

Harry Clay of Old Kentucky, Harry Clay of Old Kentucky, There's no a man in all the land Like Harry Clay of Old Kentucky.

When I was young my rights denied, Whose voice around our martial banner? And when we lowered old England's pride, Who will'd the storm that swept her under! 'Twas Harry Clay of Old Kentucky, &c.

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When I was young my rights denied, Whose voice around our martial banner? And when we lowered old England's pride, Who will'd the storm that swept her under! 'Twas Harry Clay of Old Kentucky, &c.

Who all his fond desires repeat, To save his country from pollution! When I was young my rights denied, Whose voice around our martial banner? And when we lowered old England's pride, Who will'd the storm that swept her under! 'Twas Harry Clay of Old Kentucky, &c.

The industrious workman's constant friend, He would etah his low condition; Protect his labor and defend Him 'gainst all foreign competition, Harry Clay of Old Kentucky, &c.

True principles he will defend, Despite of all who dare oppose them; No cob-web abstraction fills his head, No cob-web conscience fills his bosom, Harry Clay of Old Kentucky, &c.

Though treason's blight o'erspread'd the land, And Tyrant Vixen rules the hour, He's but a snip, a flash in the pan, So pick your flints and try your power, For Harry Clay of Old Kentucky, There's no a man in all the land, Can match our Clay of Old Kentucky.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING. A CAMP MEETING SCENE. At no time, since our connection with the Press, has it fallen to our lot, to record an occurrence of such appalling interest, as that which we now hasten to pen.

On Sabbath night last, at about 10 o'clock while religious exercises were going on under the shelter, at Nelson's Camp Ground, seven miles east of this, an amiable young lady, Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of the late James P. Taylor, of Carter county, and a young gentleman, John C. Miller, a Student of Washington College, whose parents reside in Rutherford co. N. C. were struck dead by lightning; so perfectly dead, that no spark of the natural or animal life remained. Meanwhile, David Gillespie, another Student, whose parents reside on the Tennessee River, below Kingston, was struck dead, apparently, and it is believed was only saved by the application of cold water in great quantities. While Miss Elizabeth Ross, of this county, was equally paralyzed, and yet, together with Mr. Gillespie, is not regarded as out of danger. Besides these, there were some five gentlemen, and four ladies, in the same camp—the camp occupied by James H. Jones, of this place, most of whom were struck to the ground, and for a time at least were wholly unconscious of what had occurred. In the camp occupied by the Preachers, adjoining Mr. Jones' on the North, were two Clergymen, and three other gentlemen, who were severely shocked, and some of them even prostrated. In the camp occupied by Mr. Piper's family, on the South, there were five gentlemen and four ladies, three of whom fell to the ground, while the rest were sensibly affected. The reader will bear in mind, that these are half-faced camps, all three under one roof almost directly in the rear of the pulpit, and separated, the one from the other; by thin plank partitions—some 20, 30, and 40 feet from the pulpit.

There were supposed to be some five or six hundred persons under the shelter, most of whom were engaged in the exercises, then going on, while others, perhaps had taken shelter from the rain. Nearly the entire assembly felt sensibly the shock and so very much so indeed, that no sooner had the report of the thunder-stroke died away in the distance, than one long, loud, continued scream, was heard in every direction. Perhaps a score of more thrilling interest, mingled with such gloom and terror, we never witnessed in this section of country! Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Whig

Sermons.—Dr. Robert H. Beatty, a