

HONOR TO GENERAL JACKSON

On Saturday last, the day set apart to render funeral honors to the late Ex-President Jackson, in this city, a very large and imposing procession was formed at 10 o'clock...

After the close of the exercises at the church, the military marched into Union Square, and went through the funeral exercise of firing over the car and coffin.

The stores and houses of business were closed during the exercises, and party distinctions so far as was proper on such an occasion, appeared to be laid aside.

The Baltimore American of the 2nd inst. says: "Yesterday was the day specially set apart by the people of Baltimore for the observance of the Funeral Obituary of the late departed Ex-President Jackson."

The funeral oration was delivered by the Hon. B. C. Howard. The Funeral Car was an object which from its magnitude and imposing character attracted the notice of every spectator.

NEW AND FEARFUL MODE OF EXECUTION.

It appears from the journal of a European traveller, that a new and fearful mode of execution has recently been adopted by the Great Mogul. The instrument and the process are thus described: "A box, each side of which is fifteen feet square, is structured of solid timber, about eighteen inches thick, dovetailed together, and braced with iron rods."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says, there is something peculiarly pleasant and agreeable in the sensation one feels on putting on a pair of India Rubber Pants. They yield so readily to every motion of the body and legs, and then they are so cool that you feel almost as if your extremities were denuded.

A SHE ABOLITIONIST RUNNING AWAY WITH A MULATTO FELLOW. The Norfolk Herald gives the following amusing account of a runaway match: "A young woman from the North said to be about 18 years of age, came to our city about a year ago, and obtained employment in a respectable family as a 'help' or housekeeper, in which capacity she was found to be very useful, particularly as a nurse for the sick."

She soon, however, exchanged this situation for a more lucrative one in a hotel, as ladies' waiting maid, in which she continued for six months, when she eloped with a likely young mulatto fellow a waiter in the same hotel and a slave of the proprietor.

At the appointed time the 'lady' made her appearance at the captain's 'office,' and had herself booked as Miss 'and servant' and paid the passage money for both. The 'servant,' it is not necessary to inform the reader, was her paramour at the hotel, for her commerce with whom she had been discharged from her situation the day before.

John Randolph Clay has been selected by Mr. McLane as his Secretary of Legislation. Mr. Clay has the advantage of experience, having already filled the post of Secretary under Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan in Russia, and Muhlenberg and Jennifer in Austria.

A coal heaver and wife quarrelled and parted forever more than twenty times!

MR. BANOCROFT'S ORATION.

The Alexandria Gazette thus criticises this production of the Secretary of the Navy: "Mr. Bancroft's oration, on the life and character of General Jackson, has been published, is prefaced with a 'rejoinder' on the part of The Union, 'how the orator could have found time to pour forth so long and admirably a production.'"

A meeting of the New York Historical Society was held on Thursday evening, at which resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Webster being present by invitation, rose and made the following remarks on the resolutions.

It is proper and natural that the Historical Society should take notice of the death of one of its members, who has filled exalted stations in the country, and been distinguished by successive elections to the Presidency of the United States.

The character of Gen. Jackson while he lived, was presented in two relations to his country. He was a soldier, and had commanded the armies of the Republic, and he has filled the office of Chief Magistrate.

During the whole of his civil administration, it happened that I was a member of the Senate of the United States, and it was my misfortune to be obliged to differ with him, in regard to most of his leading measures. To me this was painful because it much better suited my temper and feelings to be able to support the measures of government, than to find myself called upon by duty to oppose them.

There were occasions, however, in the course of his administration in which no duty of opposition devolved upon me. Some of these were not unimportant. There were times which appeared to me to be critical, calling for wisdom and energy on the part of the government and in which measures proposed and opinions expressed by him seemed highly suitable to the exigency.

Trust him little who praises all—him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent about all.

giving to the Country a sound and uniform Currency, suddenly overthrown, involving in its downfall, the Widow and the Orphan, and thousands of our fellow-citizens; we have seen by withholding the surplus Revenue of the Public Lands many of our States driven into repudiation thereby incurring the scorn and contempt of the World.

Mr. Webster said:— It is proper and natural that the Historical Society should take notice of the death of one of its members, who has filled exalted stations in the country, and been distinguished by successive elections to the Presidency of the United States.

Fellow Citizens, our ancestors sought a home from oppression in the wilds of the New-World but even here they were followed by a cruel and relentless system of taxation; yet fired by a noble cause, and that ardent and sacred love of liberty which induced them to seek these inhospitable shores; they determined and resolved to resist this tyrannical exercise of power, and after seven years of unparalleled hardships and toils that Spartan band succeeded in achieving a glorious independence, which has been bequeathed as a rich inheritance to their posterity.

And now Fellow Citizens I must conclude in the language of that gallant champion under whose banner, we so proudly marched in 1844. And under that glorious standard I would rather march to defeat, than to victory under any other banner.

Upon the subject of the Tariff I can refer with much pleasure to the course I have pursued. Since my entrance into political life, I early advocated the doctrine of Free Trade. I made up my opinions of political economy, from the writings of Adam Smith, Mr. Say, Condy Rague, the South Carolina politicians and other advocates of that doctrine, so fascinating to youthful minds; these opinions were matured when there was an overflowing Treasury; I then regarded John C. Calhoun as the Magnas Apollo of the age; I felt a reverence and respect for all that emanated from his great and distinguished mind; But when he fell from his high estate, when he lost that position to which his Country called him, and to which his great abilities entitled him, I could but feel when he sunk into the arms of Van Burenism, it was Venus fallen into the arms of Vulcan.

To which the Chief Justice replied: The confidence reposed by his countrymen in the eminent ability and devoted patriotism of Gen. Jackson, the exalted stations which by their choice he so long occupied, and the reverence cherished by them for his memory, require that the Court should unite with our fellow-citizens in honoring his name, by adopting the proposed mea-

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th day of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

A CARD.

To the freemen of Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville, Orange, and Person.

Fellow-Citizens: Having consented to the urgent solicitations of friends in many parts of the District, to become a Candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States, and as it will be out of my power, owing to professional engagements, to canvass the District, and admitting as I do, the right of the people, to demand of him, who solicits the suffrage, an exposition of his political creed; I have thought it best to place before you, my opinions upon some of the most important questions which divide the two great parties of the Country, & which for many years past have excited such intense feeling throughout the land.

The Texan Convention which was to meet 4th of July there was no doubt would adopt a Constitution for the government of the State of Texas, as a member of the United States.

President Jones in his message to Congress, referred to the fact of a treaty with Mexico for the independence of Texas, and submitted it to the Senate, along with the resolutions for annexation.

He also says: "The executive has much satisfaction in observing—what, no doubt, will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress—that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States towards Texas, and the promises made through the representatives of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consents to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been."

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby received the consent of the existing government of Texas.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

The Texas Congress has agreed, by a unanimous vote, to the annexation resolutions of our Congress. The news was brought by the U. S. steamer Princeton, which arrived at Annapolis on Thursday, in nine days from Galveston, and with advices from Washington, (Texas,) to the 21st of June.

The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolutions of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by an unanimous vote. Capt Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence.

The Texan Convention which was to meet 4th of July there was no doubt would adopt a Constitution for the government of the State of Texas, as a member of the United States.

President Jones in his message to Congress, referred to the fact of a treaty with Mexico for the independence of Texas, and submitted it to the Senate, along with the resolutions for annexation.

He also says: "The executive has much satisfaction in observing—what, no doubt, will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress—that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States towards Texas, and the promises made through the representatives of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consents to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been."

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas in Congress assembled, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby received the consent of the existing government of Texas.