PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON THE DEATH OF GEN. JACKSON—We see, says the Baltimore Sun, by the New York Journals, that the Historical Society of that city have had a meeting and discussion relative to the funeral obsequies of Gen. Jackson. The Society did itself the honor to pass resolutions, appointing a committee to co-operate with the Common councils and other public bodies in their arrangements for suitable observances. But there were some spirits in that body who showed their illiberality and vindictiveness, by opposing the masure. One individual, named Fessenden, even indulged in a gross attack upon the character of the deceased patriot, and made some indecent allusion to his sins and his repentance. The hisses and other marks of disapprobation which interrupted his remarks, were a just and deserved rebuke. Mr. Charles King also opposed the resolution. How different was the conduct of a really great man—that of Daniel Webster—the following remarks will show:

*Mr. Webster's Remarks.*—Nothing could be more natural or proper than that this society should take a respectful notice of the decease of so distinguished a member of its body. Accustomed occasionally to meet the society, and to enjoy the communications that are made to it, and proceed from it, illustrative of the history of the country and its Government, I have pleasure in being present at this time also, and on this occasion, on which an element so mournful mingles itself. Gen. Andrew Jackson has been from an early period conspicuous in the service and in the councils of the country, though not without long intervals, so far as respects his connection with the General Government. It is fifty years, I think, since he was a member of the Congress of the United States, and at the instant, sir, I do not know whether there be living an associate of Gen. Jackson in the House of Representatives of the U. States at that day, with the exception of the distinguished and venerable gentleman who is now president of this society. I recollect only of the Congress of '96, at this moment now living, but one, (Mr. Gallatin) though I may be mistaken. Gen. Jackson, Mr. President, while he lived, and his memory and character, now that he has deceased, are presented to his country and the world in different views and relations. He was a soldier—a general officer—and acted no unimportant part in that capacity. He was raised by repeated elections, to the highest station in the civil government of his country, and acted a part certainly not obscure nor unimportant in that character and capacity. In regard to his military services, I participate in the general sentiment of the whole country, and I believe of the world: That he was a soldier of dauntless courage, great daring and perseverance—an officer of skill and arrangement and foresight, are truths universally admitted. During the period in which he administered the general government of the country, it was my fortune, during the whole period of it, to be a member of the Congress of the United States, and, as is well known, it was my misfortune not to be able to concur with many of the most important measures of his administration.

Entertaining himself his own views, and with a power of impressing his own views to a remarkable degree upon the convictions and approbation of others, he pursued such a course as he thought expedient in the circumstances in which he was placed.—Entertaining on many questions of great importance different opinions, it was of course my misfortune to differ from him, and that difference gave me great pain, because, in the whole course of my public life, it has been far more agreeable to me to support the measures of the government than to be called upon by my judgment and sense of what was best to be done to oppose them. I desire to see the government acting with an unity of spirit in all things relating to its foreign relations, especially and generally in all great measures of its domestic policy, as far as is consistent with the exercise of perfect independence amongst its members. But if it was my misfortune to differ from General Jackson on many or most of the great measures of his administration, there were occasions, and those not unimportant, in which I felt it my duty, and according to the highest sense of that duty, to conform to his opinions, and support his measures. There were junctures in his administration—periods which I thought important and critical—in which the views that he felt it to be his duty to adopt corresponded entirely with my sentiments in regard to the protection of the best interests of the country, and the institutions under which we live; and it was my humble endeavor on these occasions to yield to his opinions and measures the same cordial support as if I had never differed from him before, and expected never to differ from him again. That General Jackson was a marked character—a strong character—that he had a very remarkable influence over other men's opinions—that he had great perseverance and resolution in civil as well as military administration, all admit. Nor do I think that the candid amongst mankind will ever doubt that it was his desire—mingled with whatsoever portion of a disposition to be himself instrumental in that exaltation—to elevate his country to the highest prosperity and honor. There is one sentiment, particularly, to which I recur always with a feeling of approbation and gratitude. From an early period of his undertaking to administer the affairs of the government, he uttered a sentiment dear to me—expressive of a truth of which I am most profoundly convinced—a sentiment setting forth the necessity, the duty, and the patriotism of maintaining the union of these States. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I am old enough to recollect the deaths of the Presidents of the United States, who have departed this life, from Washington down. There is no doubt that the death of an individual, who has been so much the favorite of his country, and partaken so largely of its regard as to fill that high office, always produces—has produced hitherto a strong impression upon the public mind. That is right. It is right that such should be the impression upon the whole community, embracing those who particularly approved, and those who did not particularly approve the political course of the deceased. All these distinguished men have been the chosen of their country. They have fulfilled their station and duties upon the whole, in the series that have gone before us, in a manner reputable and distinguished. Under their administration, in the course of fifty or sixty years, the government, generally speaking, has prospered, and under the government the people have prospered. It becomes, then, all to pay respect when men thus honored are called to another world. Mr. President, we may well indulge the hope and belief that it was the feeling of the distinguished person who is the subject of these resolutions, in the solemn days and hours of closing life, that it was his wish that if he had committed few or more errors in the administration of the government, their influence might cease with him; and that whatever of good he had done, might be perpetuated. Let us cherish the same sentiment. Let us act upon the same feeling; and whatever of true honor and glory he acquired, let us all hope that it will be his inheritance forever! And whatever of good example, or good principle, or good administration he has established, let us hope that the benefit of it may also be perpetual.

Mr. Webster then resumed his seat amid general but subdued expressions of applause.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The funeral of Ex-President Jackson took place on the 10th inst. at the Hermitage. The Nashville Banner of the 11th says:

"Yesterday every place of business was closed, and our citizens, for the most part, went up to the Hermitage to pay the last solemn rites to the distinguished dead. A very large concourse assembled from the town and country, and a most impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Edgar. The body was borne to the grave by the pall-bearers appointed by the meeting on Tuesday, and, without ostentation and parade, but in the midst of silence and tears, was placed by the side of her, whom in life he had loved so well.

The Banner in some very effective remarks in reference to the deceased, says:

Few men excelled him in personal address, and he impressed all who approached him with the opinion that they were in the presence of a being of no ordinary character. We well remembered to have heard a distinguished diplomatist assert that, in his carriage and bearing as President of the United States, he seemed to possess intuitively, and to display, without an effort, qualities which other individuals did not exhibit whose whole lives had been passed in the most refined courts of Europe. He had the power beyond most men of infusing his own spirit and opinions into those who came near him, and of arousing their personal attachment.

Many of his companions in arms, who endured privations with him on the plains of Alabama and Florida, and shared in his glory and success at New Orleans, however much they may have afterwards differed with him in political opinion, have never forgotten the charm and dignity of his manners, his readiness to divide with them the last morsel of bread in his knapsack or the last drop of water in his canteen, and the cheerfulness, with which, under whatever disadvantages or troubles they may have been laboring for the time, he directed their thoughts to a day of final triumph and victory, and once more revived their drooping spirits by bright pictures of their distant homes and of future happiness. And in whatever part of the country these old soldiers may be, when they hear of the death of their General, tears will involuntarily spring into their eyes, and their busy thoughts will conjure up the stirring scenes through which, under his guidance, they have passed.

REMARKABLE.—In 1768 a man named Gillet, of Patchogue, (L. I.) cut his name on the shell of a Tortoise and let it go; and in 1844 the Tortoise so marked was found crawling over Gillet's grave.


# PORT TOBACCO TIMES.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1845.

Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. His office in New York is 160 Nassau-street; Philadelphia, 59 Pine-street; Baltimore, S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert-streets; Boston, 16 State-street.


On the morning of the Fourth of July there will be an oration, in commemoration of the day, delivered by JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq., the Declaration of Independence will be read by RICHARD H. ALVEY, Esq.

In the evening a Party will be given by the proprietor of the Farmers and Planters' Hotel. It is but right and proper we should celebrate this day with festivity and gladness, attended as it is, to all of us, by associations which cause the heart to vibrate with emotions of pride and joy.

We have received the first No. of a paper printed at Leonardtown, called the St. Mary's Beacon, edited by GEORGE HAYDN, Esq., and neutral in politics. From the first No. of the Beacon we are induced to believe that it will shine with brilliancy. May it not be found like the "foolish virgins," but always keep a good supply of oil and light.

NEW WHEAT.—Lyford's Journal of last week says: On Thursday there was a small lot of *new* Wheat in market from Talbot county, in this State, (the first this season) denominated the "May Wheat," which sold at 95 cents, although not in the best order; and yesterday, another similar lot, from the same county, represented as being in rather better condition, sold at 90 cents. The first *new* Wheat in this market last year was received on 22d June, and grew in N. Carolina.

The following named gentlemen are spoken of by the Whigs as candidates to represent the First Congressional District in the next Congress:

Gen. JOHN G. Chapman, Rich'd I. Bowie, Thomas Duckett, John Johnson, Wm. Lingan Gaither.

CECIL COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of Cecil county have nominated for State Senate, George Ross Veazy. For Delegates, Dr. David B. Trimble, Oliver W. Lund, Jesse S. Mitchell, James Hogg.

The Democrats of the same county have nominated for State Senate, Hiram McCullough. For House of Delegates, Andrew Orr, Wm. R. Maffit, Richard C. Holliday, Noble Pennington.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—The agent or receiver of the State taxes of Worcester county has paid into the State treasury $26,000, which is within some five or six thousand dollars of the whole amount of the direct tax for the years 1841, '42, '43 and '44, due from that county. This amount, we are informed, was received by Mr. Harper within three months, the tax payers voluntarily coming forward and paying taxes.

IMPORTANT FROM LIBERIA.—A letter from Governor Roberts, dated April 17, and published in the New York Sun, says that the colonial schooner John Seys has been captured by an English man-of-war—apparently in retaliation for a seizure of goods on which the owner refused to pay the colonial duties at Grand Bassa.

DEAD.—The Hon. William R. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, died recently, aged 82. Mr. Van R. was for many years prominently and honorably connected with public affairs. He for a period of ten years represented Albany city and county in Congress.

FASHION AND PEYTONA.—The N. York Spirit of the Times says that Fashion and Peytona will doubtless meet "to fight their battles o'er again" next October, both having been temporarily turned out—Fashion at Madison, N. J., Peytona at Mr. Hare's stables, at the New Market course, Petersburg, Va.

TENNESSEE.—The election in Tennessee takes place on the first Thursday of August next. A Governor, eleven members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature, are to be chosen. The latter will have the election of a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Foster.

IN A LUMP.—A whole fire company, in full uniform, and standing by their engine, were daguerreotyped in Hartford a day or two ago.

AN INKLING OF WAR.—The New York Tribune publishes the following, as an inkling of war with Mexico:

Gen. Scott came down from West Point on Tuesday evening, and stopped at the American, appearing to be quite at his leisure. The night train brought an officer from Washington, in quest of Gen. Scott, who, after a brief interview, left post haste for Washington. These facts, as related to us, strengthen the report that a Mexican force is on the Nueces, and that Mr. Polk is about to undertake the serious responsibility of driving them over the Rio del Norte. We have, says the Tribune, private, but most reliable advices, that agents of Mexico have recently been among the Cherokees, seeking to engage the Indians as allies of Mexico in expectation of a war with the United States.

A MURDER TRIAL.—The Memphis Eagle, in noticing the fact of the acquittal of Snyder for the murder of Gibbon, says: Gibbon was the printer and editor of the Smithland Bee; a mild, honest, and industrious gentleman. Snyder, the murderer took offence at a political article published in the Bee, for which he deliberately and cravenheartedly shot down Gibbon in the street, whilst the latter wes walking along with his little daughter by the hand, his acquital is not the *first* monstrous enormity that partizan politics has perpetrated against law and justice.

The FOOT RACE was run over the Cambridge Trotting Course on the 17th, according to advertisement. Of the numerous entries only three did the ten miles within the hour—namely:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Gildersleeve, of N. Y., | 57m. | 19s. |
| Michael Cavanaugh, of Conn., | 59 | 19 |
| C. Desmond, of Boston, | 59 | 56 |

The first took the purse, $500; the next best, Cavanaugh, won $100, and Desmond $50. The spectators were very numerous, perhaps 5000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Mr. Jared Wells, of Bath, Ohio, has a cow which has given birth to seven calves in one year—three the first year of April, 1844, and four the 29th of March, 1845. Five of these calves are alive and thriving finely. This cow has had nine calves and is about five years old.

A COMPLIMENT.—We learn from the Frederick town Herald that the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson received a compliment to his abilities in the shape of $100,000 fee, for settling an extensive land claim.

GIGANTIC ROSE.—Judge Banks, of Philadelphia, has a rose tree in his garden that has attained the extraordinary height of 30 feet. It extends 25 feet in width.

THE BIG CHINESE LETTER.—This singular document, says the Washington Union of Saturday, which perhaps surpasses in its dimensions, and in particulars of composition, any state paper which was ever addressed to our government, arrived at the Department on Friday. We have had an opportunity of seing the extraordinary missive, and have been favored with the following copy of a translation, which was made from the Chinese by Mr. Parker, and transmitted with the original document. The whole accompaniment is almost as unique as the document itself. It will be deposited with the archives of our government, to gratify the curiosity of *virtuosos*. Accompanying this letter, is one addressed to Mr. Cushing, our late commissioner to China—of which we furnish also a translation.

The letter to the President consists of a roll 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The writing is on a field of plain yellow silk, with a margin of silk of the same color embroidered in gold thread.—The letter is in two languages, (Chinese and Manchu Tartar,) in characters of large size, and in perpendicular columns, which are separated in the middle by the imperial seal—which is composed of Chinese characters, enclosed in a *cartouche* about 3 inches square. This roll is enclosed in a wrapper of yellow silk, (yellow being the imperial color,) which again is enclosed in a round box covered with yellow silk, and closed by two fastenings of *jade* stone; and finally is enclosed in an oblong square box of rose-wood, and padded and lined with yellow silk.

[COPY.]

The GREAT EMPEROR presents his regards to the PRESIDENT, and trusts HE is well.

The EMPEROR having looked up and received the manifest *will* of HEAVEN, hold the reins of *government* over, and soothe and tranquilize the *Central Flowery Kingdom*, regarding all within and beyond the border seas as one and the same family.

Early in the spring, *the ambassador of your honorable nation, Caleb Cushing*, having received *your letter*, arrived from afar at my *province of Yue*. He having passed over the vast oceans with unspeakable toil and fatigue, I, the EMPEROR, not bearing to him further inconvenience of travelling by land and water, to dispense with his coming to *Peking* to be presented at *court*, specially appointed *Ke Ying*, of the IMPERIAL HOUSE, *minister* and *commissioner extraordinary*, to repair thither, and to treat *him* with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and settled all things proper, the said *minister* took the *letter*, and presented it for MY INSPECTION; and YOUR sincerity and friendship being in the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and perusing it, my pleasure and delight were exceedingly profound.

All and every thing they had settled regarding the *regulations of commerce*, I the EMPEROR further examined with utmost scrutiny, and found they are all perspicuous, and entirely and perfectly judicious, and forever worthy of adherence.

To *Kwang Chow, Hen Mun, Fuh Chow, Ning-Po*, and *Shang Hae*,* it is alike permitted the citizens of the *United States* to proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, bound by perpetual *amity* and *concord*, advantage will accrue to the *citizens* of both *nations*, which, I trust, must certainly cause the PRESIDENT also to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taon Kwang, 24th yr. 11th m. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1844.)

Great seal of the empire in Chinese and Tartar. { Signet of the imperial will

(Signed) PETER PARKER,
Late Chinese Secretary to the Legation.

* The five ports in the Chinese empire which the treaty opens to the commerce of the United States. —EDITOR.

[COPY.]

Tsi Ying, of the Imperial House, Governor general of Kwang Tang and Kwang Se, a director of the board of war, a vice-guardian of the heir apparent, minister, and commissioner extraordinary of the Tsi Tsing empire, makes this communication, &c.:

*Whereas*, on a former occasion, I, with the honorable envoy, negotiated and settled a treaty of amity and commerce, and fortunately received the august Emperor's injunctions to the operative boards, who have ratified the same, a due notice whereof has been given by me, the minister. This is on record.

I have now received the august Emperor's reply to the presidential letter of your honorable nation's august President; and, as behooveth me, I, the minister, appoint two high officers, (Hwang,) the provincial treasurer, and (Chow) the commissary, to take it and deliver it to (Dr.) Parker, the officer whom your excellency deputed to receive and transmit it.

After your excellency shall have received it, I request you will, without delay, respectfully present it to the President, in order to manifest "perpetual amity and concord;" on this account, I make this communication, and take the opportunity of presenting my regards for your daily increasing happiness. As is requisite, I make this communication.

The foregoing communication is to Caleb Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China.

Taon Kwang, 24th year, 12th month, 16th day, (23d January, 1845.)

(Signed,) PETER PARKER,
Late Chinese Secretary of the Legation.

REMEDY FOR THE SUMMER COMPLAINT. Put three-fourths of a tea-spoonful of powdered rhubarb, and one tea-spoonful of magnesia into a tea-cup, and pour it full of boiling water, let it stand till it is cool, and then pour the liquid off, to which add two tea-spoonfuls of good brandy, and sweeten well with loaf sugar; give a child of from one to three years old a tea-spoonful five or six times a day. For food, take a double handful of flour, tie it up in a cloth and boil it three hours; when cold, take off the outer covering of paste, and grate the hard white substance in a sufficient quantity to thicken with milk, boil it a minute or two, stir it with a stick of cinnamon and sweeten it.—Both the medicine and food are quite palatable, and together, rarely fail of a perfect cure.


STRAW MATTING—Just received a lot of superior 4-4 and 6-4 straw matting by
ANDERSON & HUTTON.
je 19.

COZADORA CIGARS—A lot of superior just received by
ANDERSON & HUTTON.
je 19.

SADDLE AND HARNESS-MAKING.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the citizens of Charles County and the public generally, that he is continuing the SADDLE and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS, IN PORT TOBACCO, IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, superintended by Mr. MILLER, who can be found at the establishment at any time during business hours. From the acquaintance I have with Mr. Miller, I can most confidently recommend him as every way calculated to give satisfaction to all who may favor me (as I hope they will) with their patronage.

P. DAVIS.
je 12—tf.