

Temperance Department.

Notices.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society have meetings appointed as follows: Jan. 26. Evening—M'Allister's School House. Jan. 30. Log Church in Dickinson township. Feb. 6. Hogestown. Feb. 22. Pine-School House, in Dickinson township. N. B.—A delegation from the Committee will visit the Society at Mechanicsburg, on Feb 7th, if informed that a meeting can be had on that day. M. CALDWELL, Chairman. Jan. 22, 1841.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society have obtained a manuscript copy of the Address of the late State Temperance Convention assembled at Harrisburg, to the people of this Commonwealth, which, with the approbation of the publishing Committee, we hasten to lay before your readers. We hope it will be published in every paper in the State. It refers to matters of great public interest. M. CALDWELL, Chairman.

ADDRESS

OF THE State Temperance Convention To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Assembled from various parts of our commonwealth, for the purpose of deliberating on the best means of combating the evils of intemperance, this convention is unwilling to adjourn until it has prepared a frank and earnest address to you, asking your immediate and active cooperation. It is our wish, if possible, not to address ourselves exclusively, or specially to the avowed and enrolled friends of temperance, but to each citizen in our state.—We do this with the more confidence, because we are convinced that there is not a single family in the commonwealth that has not a member of the family who is a drunkard, or whose property, by this common evil. It is not our intention to press upon your notice the magnitude of the evil considered separately, nor the amount of private misery and infamy which it produces. These have been the burden of former appeals, and their existence has been so clearly demonstrated that no one doubts any longer. The individual and public mind is satisfied of the great magnitude and universal diffusion of the evil. The question now is; can any thing further be done to suppress or arrest it? And if so, what is it? We have strong hope, that if it can be clearly shown, what further is necessary, the community will be brought to general action. The unanimity of opinion as to what further measures are requisite, is very remarkable and very encouraging. The friends of Temperance throughout the State are satisfied that the time has come to invoke legislative action. This clear conclusion has followed from patient investigation, and warm protracted discussion, in temperance meetings, in public prints, and in successive conventions. Two principal difficulties were at first supposed to be in the way. An impression, perhaps an opinion, was abroad that the Legislature had no power over the question. This ground is now abandoned even by the opposition. Wherever the question has come before the judicial tribunals of the country, the constitutionality of the prohibitory laws has been affirmed. It is now well understood that the license laws were established for the purpose of regulating what was acknowledged to be a dangerous traffic. But if the Legislature may pass laws restraining, by the intervention of the courts the retail of intoxicating liquors to a few, say ten or twenty in a borough or county; it may restrict to one, or prohibit altogether. We do not advise legislative action inconsistent in principle with what has existed from the first. This is now so well understood that the opposition has ceased from this direction.

But another difficulty was in the way; and is not entirely removed yet. There was an apprehension abroad, (in some instances real, but in most feigned), that the friends of temperance desired the Legislature to extend the prohibition to the family circle, and thus invade the sanctity of domestic society. The friends of temperance never desired such legislative action. The habits and wishes of each family within its own private circle are to be held sacred, and not to be forcibly entered, even under cover of law. What has been asked, and is again prayed for by this convention, will not interfere with the internal arrangements or private habits of any family.

What, then, is the legislative measure upon which there is such unanimity of opinion among the friends of temperance? It is this: the immediate passage of a law "that shall put it in the power of a majority of the qualified voters in each ward, borough or township to say, in a manner that shall not interfere with the strictures of party politics, whether there shall be any person or persons licensed in such ward, borough or township, to sell intoxicating drinks, or not." Such a legislative disposition of the question would most obviously be in strict accordance with the principles of our Government.

The passage of such a law would place the issue fairly before the people in every township and ward. Its provisions would keep this issue apart from all other questions, so that the public judgment would be fairly pronounced. If this can be obtained we do not fear the result. If the friends of temperance are found in the minority on this issue in any township or ward, they will submit quietly to the will of the majority. But it is firmly believed this would rarely be the case. There are but few townships where the people would not pronounce against the evil if they were called upon to decide this simple question by ballot. This then is the grand measure to be carried out, and to this end the friends of the best and holiest cause of humanity must be active and unwearied in their exertions. In the first place, if it be possible, let every qualified voter in the commonwealth be called on immediately to sign a petition to the legislature, asking the passage of such a law at

their present session: let all females who have attained to a suitable age send up their earnest petitions; and let there be no cessation until our prayer is granted. In the language of the last convention, "we want a law which shall bring the issue fairly and fully before every qualified voter in the commonwealth. We want to have the opportunity of pressing his conscience with all the responsibility to his family, his country and his God, which will rest upon him in giving a vote that may determine such an issue. And we fear not the result. Truth is mighty and will prevail."

In pursuance of this great measure, and for the preservation of the law, we have obtained, we wish strongly to urge the friends of temperance to attend the primary meetings of their several political parties, and use their influence to have temperance men put in nomination for the Legislature. We do not advise or desire to make a political temperance party; but simply urge you to use your influence with the political party with which you severally act, to have temperance men put in nomination for the Legislature. The convention deem this an important measure.

Another, (and in the present state of the temperance reformation,) very important measure is to obtain access to the columns of the various political papers, for the purpose of placing valuable and correct information before the people. These are the only channels through which the whole people can be reached. If the different political papers in your respective counties will not establish a Temperance Department of a column or two a week for their love of the cause, and the interest it would impart to their papers, then let the friends of temperance purchase the privilege and use it discreetly and diligently, and it will be an effectual weapon. By this means light will be poured into the dark places where it is most needed, and the entire public mind will be put in motion. This convention is gratified to learn that there are various political papers in this commonwealth which have a Temperance Department at the service of judicious committees, and ask no other reward than the conscious pleasure of doing good.

The only remaining topic which the convention wish to press upon your attention is, the petition to the legislature to pass a law, authorizing the courts to retail intoxicating drinks, to give notice of said intention in at least one paper published in the county where the applicant may reside, for six weeks previous to such application, accompanied with the names of those who recommend said applicant. The convention consider a law embodying the above provisions of vast importance to the community and the cause of temperance. How often are we startled upon the adjournment of court, to find our neighborhood infested with many grog shops of which no one dreamed till the mischief was done. There was no opportunity for the community to examine the applications for license, nor the characters and circumstances of the recommenders. A dozen men may wish licenses to sell and they may recommend each other; or other interested parties, as the manufacturers or owners of the property, may recommend them. We know how easy it is to procure signatures when the parties are not to be publicly known, as is the practice under the present law. The parties are very rarely questioned; and there can be no doubt, but if their names were required to be published, and thus an opportunity were given to subject their statement to the test of an examination, or themselves to an oath, there would be much more care and circumspection in recommending individuals to retail intoxicating drinks.

Thus, fellow citizens, have we suggested to you what ought to be done, and done quickly. We have not endeavored to stir your blood by portraying the enormity of the evil. This you long since have seen and felt. But we have desired to produce immediate action for the purpose of abating and suppressing the evil. If all the friends of the cause will quickly exert themselves in procuring and forwarding petitions to the legislature, as this convention has earnestly recommended, our prayer will be granted this winter, and then the contest will be in every ward and township between temperance and intemperance, between vice and virtue, poverty and prosperity, and none can doubt the issue. There are elements in the community which will arrange themselves on the side of temperance and virtue, of which we now little dream. The victory will be triumphant and glorious; and the fruits of it will be wide spread contentment, prosperity and peace.

[Signed] J. H. EWING, President. S. ELLIOTT, W. C. POULSON, Secretaries.

From the Pennsylvania. Eleven days later from England.

The steam packet Columbia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, in 15 1/2 days from Liverpool, with Liverpool papers to the 5th, London to the 4th, and Paris to the 2d January. We extract the following summary of the news brought by her, from the Boston Advertiser, Extra, and the New York Journal of Commerce. The news of the greatest interest is from Turkey and Egypt. Admiral Stopford refused to ratify the convention with Mehmet Ali, made by Commodore Napier, but he immediately proposed other terms, not very materially different, which the Pacha immediately acceded to, and the pacification was likely to be consummated. The Pacha agreed to make his submission to the Porte—to give up the Turkish fleet—and to evacuate Syria.

It appears from the Paris accounts that the recall of Marshal Vallee from Algiers was determined on, and he was to be succeeded by Gen. Bugeaud. The charge against Gen. Vallee is that he has extended his operations too far, occupying distant cities and posts, requiring a great expenditure of life and money to maintain the system. In the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of Dec. 30, M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, presented the budget for the year. He went into a very full statement of the condition of the finance—the debt—the expenditures—and the resources of the country. The amount of the budget of ex-

penses for the ensuing year is 1,316,000,000 francs. That of revenue is 1,162,000,000, presenting a deficiency of 154,000,000.

On the 1st of January, King Louis Philippe received a great number of complimentary addresses from the Corps Diplomatique, Presidents of the Chambers and the public bodies, the answers to which gave general satisfaction.

The quarrel between Spain and Portugal has so far subsided, that the Spanish Regency has consented to wait until the Portuguese Government could lay the treaty of 1835 before the Cortes, for its sanction or rejection, in the course of January. The Portuguese Government offered to submit the question between the two countries to the mediation of Great Britain. It is said that Espartero is raising an army of 50 or 60,000 infantry and 4 or 5,000 cavalry to enforce the pretension of Spain to the free navigation of the Douro. It is said that Espartero has expressed his readiness to accept the mediation of England.

There was a very violent thunder storm in London, Greenwich, and the vicinity, on the morning of January 3. Spitalfield church was struck by lightning and the spire and roof were considerably injured. Streaton church was also struck and set on fire, and the whole of the steeple was destroyed. The storm was quite extensive along the shores, from Windsor downward. It was felt also at Brighton.

There was no later news from China or India. There had been a report said to have been received overland by way of St. Petersburg, that the British troops in China had advanced to Peking, but it does not appear to have been entitled to the least credit.

Further plots against Louis Philippe's life are again spoken of as having been found in the pocket of the driver of a Paris omnibus, who committed suicide; a paper is said to have been found, setting forth that being a member of a secret society, his turn had come by lot to kill the King; but, finding himself unable to commit the crime, he had determined to hang himself.

The King has remitted that part of Madame Laffarge's sentence which condemns her to exposition publique.

During three days ending Dec. 28th, there were 22 fires in London, some of which occasioned considerable destruction of property.

The chartists had been making new demonstrations in Wales, but were effectually held in check by the military.

General Bugeaud has been appointed Governor of Algeria, in place of Marshal Vallee.

Letters by the Columbia confirm the news of loans negotiated by the agents of the U. S. Bank, with various parties, to the extent in all of one million and sixty thousand pounds sterling, or fully five millions of dollars.

Money was rather scarce, but getting easier, the rates in market for prime mercantile paper were 5 or 6 per cent. per annum. The money letters from London report sales of Indiana sterling fives at 76 and N. York State fives at 86. Mexican dollars are quoted at 58 1/2-80. per oz. Bills on Paris 25, 52 1/2-2 55. Amsterdam, 12, 2 1/4 1-2. Hamburg, 13, 6 3/4 7 1/4.

The import of Cotton into Liverpool in the year 1840, was 1,416,163 bales—which is an increase of 411,296 bales over the import of 1839; and 85,194 over that of 1838.

The Cotton market was animated; sales of Uplands 5 1/4 7—Orleans 5 1/4 7—Mobile 5 1/4 7—Alabama 5 1/4 6—Sea Island 13 1/2 22.

Liverpool, January 4.—American flour in bond, is 25 6d a 22s, but these prices could not be relied upon in the face of large importations. Turpentine has rather improved. Last sale was 12s. 6d. cwt. The stock in this port is 10,000 bales. American Wheat in bond 5s. 3d. a 5s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Tobacco continues in steady demand.

Jan. 2.—The price of company's tea today was firm, at 2s. 1 1/2d. to 2s. 2 1/2d. per lb.

From the Harrisburg Reporter. Hostility of the Federalists to Foreigners.

MESSES. BUCHANAN, CLAY AND CRITTENDEN.

The hostility of the federal party against foreigners, who have fled from oppression at home, to seek an asylum in this land of freedom, is so deeply rooted that it breaks out upon all occasions. The same spirit which gave birth to the Alien Law, during the reign of terror, in the days of the elder Adams, has recently manifested itself in a striking manner in the Senate of the United States. Whilst the pre-emption land bill was before that body, on the 5th of January—and the recent transactions in the State House here, bring the inconsistency of that party more forcibly to view in our minds, Mr. Mangum, Senator from North Carolina, and a federalist, made a motion to exclude from its benefit all persons who were not citizens of the United States. On this question a debate arose of great interest. Messrs. Clay of Kentucky, and Mr. Crittenden in favor, and Mr. Buchanan, our Senator, against it—the latter contending, that it would be unjust and against the settled policy of our government to make such an odious distinction against foreigners.

We give our readers some extracts from his remarks, not only to show the true nature of the pre-emption bill, but to convince them of the injustice and consistency of the federal party in relation to their conduct towards foreigners.

In reply to Mr. Clay, Mr. Buchanan remarked:—

What, after all, was this privilege of pre-emption about which he had heard so much? Was it a gift of the land? No. Was it a sale of the land below the ordinary price fixed upon it by the Government? Certainly not. What then was it?

We had ascertained by long experience that the public lands, from some cause or other, do not command at public sale an average more than two or three cents per acre more than the minimum price. The reason of this, we may easily conjecture. The bands of speculators who attend these sales, combine for the purpose of keeping

down the price to the minimum standard.—They are thus enabled to obtain the choice tracts at but one or two cents above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Now what is the great privilege which we confer by this bill? It is nothing more than this: that the man who goes into the wilderness—selects a quarter section of land—erects his log cabin upon it, and brings it into a state of cultivation, shall not be turned out of home and home by any greedy speculator who may have cast his longing eyes upon it. This spot of land is not offered at public sale, but is reserved for the actual settler, provided he pays for it in cash at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.—The Government may thus, by possibility, lose one, two or three cents, on each acre, in securing to this poor man his selected home.—This is the sum total of the benefit to him and the loss to the Treasury; without bringing into the account the advantage which the country derives from having its vacant lands settled and cultivated by a brave and hardy population.

Now, in regard to aliens. The Senator has admitted that, from the origin of the Government until the present day, they have been permitted to purchase the public lands of the West, either at public sale or by private entry. This fact is incontrovertible. Then why make an odious distinction against foreigners in this particular? If you permit them to purchase in every other form, why deny them the privilege of purchasing as pre-emptors. The alien who flies from oppression at home, and makes his way into the West, and there fixes his habitation, at the same time places his body as a barrier against the attacks of the savage foe which your policy has collected on that frontier. Such aliens thus furnish stronger evidence of their fidelity to the country, and of their intention to become citizens, than they could do by a mere declaration to this effect, under the naturalization laws, though, he presumed, such a declaration was made by them in almost every instance. A man who merely does this, may change his intention before he becomes a citizen; but the man who makes a settlement on the public land, and purchases it from the Government, thus identifies his own fate and that of his family, for weal or for woe, without Government. From such men we have nothing to apprehend. And shall we suffer even the alien coming citizen, to purchase the humble dwelling of this poor man, and drive him out of possession? Such might often be the case, if it were not for your pre-emption laws. For my own part, I shall always most cheerfully, as long as I shall be honored with a seat in the Senate, grant this trifling privilege to the actual settler, whether he has emigrated from the old to the new States, to improve his condition, or has fled from oppression in the old world, to live under the protection of our Republican institutions.

Mr. Crittenden on the next day, January 6th, came to the assistance of his colleague and he and Mr. Buchanan, occupied the greater part of the day, in the discussion.—We have only room for a few extracts.

He (Mr. B.) could not understand the objection which had been manifested in certain quarters to foreigners, who had sought a refuge and a home in our country. Had they not materially assisted in achieving our independence? In the days of the Revolution no such jealousy was felt towards the brave Irishmen, Frenchmen and Germans, who side by side with our native citizens, had fought the battles of liberty. On the contrary, he had no doubt, it was from a grateful sense of these services, that it had ever been the settled policy of the Government to allow them to purchase our vacant lands upon the same terms with American citizens.

And again Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Crittenden—speaking of the privilege of pre-emption, asked:—

To what does it amount? What is its intrinsic value? It is merely a contest between the speculator and the actual settler, as to whether the former shall be permitted to purchase the spot of land improved and rendered valuable by the toil of the latter. Our experience has demonstrated that the average excess of the price of the public lands advertised and sold at public sale, is not more than two or three cents per acre above the fixed price of the Government at private sale.

Why, then, is the privilege granted to the settler who goes into the wilderness, clears away the forest, and there establishes his home? Does this bill offer such a man a donation? Not at all. Does it give him the land as a bounty? No such thing. The privilege it confers is that he shall not be driven from his humble home by the speculator. This mighty privilege is that he shall pay for his land the price fixed by law, which may be less, by two or three cents per acre, than it would command at public sale; and that after he has paid for it, he shall hold it. And why, at this late day, for the first time in your history, should you make an odious distinction, in this small matter, between the settler, who has drawn his first breath on the other side of the Atlantic, and the American citizen? No such distinction has ever existed heretofore, and no complaint had ever been uttered by those directly interested, that this trifling privilege has been conferred upon foreigners. If the Senator had carefully read the history of his country—I mean on this particular point—I myself have not, but the fact has been furnished to me by one who has—what would he have found in relation to these now despised foreigners?

[Here Mr. Crittenden denied that he had spoken of them as "despised foreigners."] Mr. Buchanan said I know he has not; but if he had understood the honorable Senator correctly he had spoken with indignation against using the bodies of foreigners as a barrier on our frontiers against the incursions of the savage foe, and considered it a degradation to our own citizens to invoke the aid of such defenders. If the Senator had read the history of his country, he would have found that the Revolutionary Congress, "in the times that tried men's souls," had invited those foreigners to enlist under our banners, and had offered them not a mere pre-emption right, but a bounty in lands, with the privilege of once becoming American citizens. Here Mr. B. read the acts of Congress of August 14th, and Au-

gust 27, 1776, from the first volume and first page of the land laws. These acts manifested the estimation in which foreigners, who are willing to fight in the cause of independence, were at that day held by the Revolutionary Congress. He could not be mistaken in believing that it was far different from the estimate now placed upon them by the Senator from Kentucky. Now, said Mr. B. I desire to make no political capital out of any question of this nature. I wish only to act towards these foreigners who may have settled or shall settle upon our public lands, upon the principles of eternal and immutable justice. Nothing more.

From the beginning it has been our policy to permit foreigners to purchase and settle upon the public lands, and I shall not now, for the first time, establish an odious distinction against them, in a pre-emption bill. I will not now, at this late day, repeal the established policy of the country, but in this particular shall pursue the system adopted by the wisdom of our predecessors. But the Senator has asked me why I am so willing to accord these privileges, and yet am "so jealous of foreigners holding a little stock in a petty little bank." This question I shall endeavor to answer. Sir, said Mr. B. this is the class of foreigners who produce alarm in my mind,—they excite my terror. (Mr. BENTON: "Yes, the millionaires.") These are not the men who fly from poverty and oppression abroad, and settle in our country to share in its toils as well as its advantages. They are not the poor pre-emptors of the West, who have indissolubly fixed their fate with ours, and have no other human hope but to live and die upon our soil. No, sir, no. Very far from it. The foreign stockholders in our banks have no intention of becoming American citizens. Their object is to increase their own fortune by the spoils of our land, to suck our young life blood for the purpose of strengthening and invigorating the decaying institutions of other countries. They seek to acquire a political influence over us, that they may turn it to their own advantage and our destruction. Of such a foreign influence I confess that I am jealous. I firmly believe that the day on which you shall establish a new National Bank in this country, with a capital of one hundred millions of dollars, and with the power of spending its branches over every portion of the Union, and that every citizen of you shall permit foreigners to hold the stock, will be the darkest and most portentous which has ever shone upon the Republic. From that day we shall most probably forfeit not only our liberty, but our independence. You will then concentrate and fortify a central money power, foreign and domestic, in this country, which will exercise a controlling, an overwhelming influence over its destinies.—Senators themselves may live to rue the day when they call such a vast, such an irresponsible power, into existence. It is such a foreign influence that I dread; and not that of the "log cabin men" of the far west, whose fortune and whose fate are necessarily identified with that of the country. It is the foreign millionaire, who seeks to control the politics of the country for the purpose of promoting his own interest and increasing his own fortune, of whom Republicans here and every where ought to be jealous.

From the Uniontown Genius of Liberty. MORE OF THE MAIL ROBBERY.

The four persons committed to our county prison, last week, charged with robbing the mails, failed in their efforts to obtain bail, and were delivered over to the custody of William Crawford, Esq. one of the assistants of the Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Crawford, with Sheriff Meason, and a posse, left town with three of them (Braddee, Pirnell and Strayer) for Pittsburg. They travelled to Brownsville in coaches, and there took a steamboat for the city. Corman, the Stage Driver, is still in our county jail. On Tuesday, an excavation was made of a few feet of ground, on a new street, which was formerly a privy and part of the lot on which Dr. Braddee's dwelling house is situated, when another mail bag was found, containing letters dated January, 1840. Crucibles and a bar of metal were also found in the same place. The Democrat of Tuesday contains the subjoined account of the arrest and confession of Corman. It corresponds with the facts as we have gathered them before putting our last paper to press, but which we did not then feel authorized to publish.

"For good reason, the agent of the department suspected wrong at this place, and accordingly plied themselves towards detecting the robbers. It was further suspected that whoever had a hand in the business, they could not well effect their purpose without the aid or connivance of the driver, and to avoid the danger of giving his accomplices time and notice to escape, a warrant was procured from Judge Ewing and placed in the hands of Mr. William Freeman, a police officer of Hagerstown who with the warrant in his pocket, mounted the stage box, and rode side by side of the suspected driver to Washington, where Mr. F. procured his arrest on Thursday morning. The name of this driver is William Corman. He was taken before a justice, and acknowledged his guilt, implicating as his accomplices, Dr. John F. Braddee, William Pirnell, (Braddee's clerk,) and P. M. Straer, all of this place. Corman was brought here on Thursday evening, and before Judge Ewing gave a detailed account of the whole affair.

Corman states that the plan to rob the mail was entered into as far back as November 1839; at which time, pre-concerted arrangement, Straer, one of the company, followed him in a sleigh several miles into the mountain, where he (Corman) handed Straer a mail bag; which he brought or was to bring back to Braddee's. From some cause, not explained by Corman, or if explained, not in possession of the public, the further robbery of the mails was not repeated until about the first of November, 1840, from which time, extending to the first week in December, no less than eight or nine of the New York bags were successively abstracted, by Braddee and his men, with the aid and connivance of Corman. He states that his practice was to hand over all the bags to the next coach except the one they intended to rifle, which was left in the coach, driven to the yard, which adjoins Braddee's dwelling, and there taken out by one of the others. He denies having shared to any extent in the booty thus obtained, and pro-

posed to be ignorant of the amount of money taken. If his statement be true, it would seem that Braddee kept him thus ignorant to prevent him from getting a full share of the spoil. They still held out the idea to Corman, that they got but little, until towards the close, when they encouraged him with the information that the mails were getting better. The number of mails missing, the time they were taken, as detailed by Corman, corresponds with the information of the facts in possession of the agent of the Department.

Horrible Suicides of a Husband and his Wife.—Yesterday afternoon between one and two o'clock, two frightful suicides were perpetrated in the rear attic of the house No. 193 Mulberry street, the parallels of which we have happily seldom or ever had to record. In that place resided an Irishman named Thomas Hogan, aged about 50, a master pavior by trade, with his wife, Honora, aged about 35, both sober and industrious people. Mrs. Hogan was a widow named Hays, when she married Hogan, who was also a widower. He having two sons by his first wife, one grown to manhood, and the other a boy of about 14 years of age, the female having no children, either by her former or latter husband. As is too often the case, the demon of jealousy entered to mar their happiness, and frequent disputes and serious quarrels occurred to poison their cup of life. They were both persons of excitable temperaments, and the woman was rather fond of irritating and rousing the angry passions of her husband. Yesterday morning they had a serious quarrel, when he walked out with a friend to avoid the further strife of tongues, and when he returned, she taunted him afresh. Stung almost to madness by the tartness of her tongue, he instantly ran into the front room of the attic, snatched his musket, loaded with ball, from a closet, cocked it, placed the breach on the floor, and the muzzle against his left side, near the eighth rib, and pulling the trigger, as was supposed, with his toe, discharged the contents of the piece into his side. The ball, in its entrance, passed through the left ventricle of the heart, which was torn to pieces, and coursing obliquely upwards, greatly lacerated the lungs,—and passed out at the right shoulder. It then struck the frame of the window and escaped through a pane of the glass thereof. He fell on the floor and poured forth a torrent of blood and expired.

The wife, who was in the adjoining bed room, hearing the report of the musket, ran in and seeing her husband weltering in his gore and drawing his last gasp, rushed back to her chamber, snatched up a bottle of corrosive sublimate, and amid the frenzy of her feelings, drank the most of it down. She was almost instantly seized with torturing pains and filled the apartment with her cries, which with the noise of the discharge brought the neighbors to the chamber, and in half an hour or more she died, amidst the most frightful agonies,—her tongue burnt and swollen to three times its wonted size, protruded largely from her mouth at death.—Crowds soon assembled to gaze upon the horrid spectacles presented to their view, and to lament over the victims of ungovernable passions. The Coroner was called, a jury assembled and a post mortem examination was executed by Drs. J. B. Kissam, Stephenson, and J. S. Houston, who confirmed by their investigations the facts above stated,—and the jury found verdicts of suicide in the cases of both the husband and the wife,—the former by shooting himself, and the latter by poison, by taking corrosive sublimate.—[N. Y. Express.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper. WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the Treasury Note Bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, the question being on the motion of Mr. Barnard to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., made a speech of some length in favor of the bill. He replied to the constitutional objections raised against the issue of Treasury notes by the previous speakers, and maintained that neither a loan nor a new tariff was requisite. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, followed, and in a speech which kept the house in continued laughter, contended the bill as a mere pretext to hide the emptiness of a bankrupt treasury.

Without taking any question, the committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Senate has been again engaged the whole day on the everlasting pre-emption bill.

The question pending being on the motion of Mr. Crittenden to recommit the bill with instructions to report an amendment embodying the distribution principle.

Mr. Calhoun made a vigorous attack upon that system; and contended that it was impolitic and unconstitutional.

Mr. Webster denied that such was the fact, and entered into a long argument to show that a distribution of the proceeds from the public lands, was in strict conformity with the provisions of the constitution.

Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.—The debate will probably be extended throughout the whole of next week. The remains of the late lamented Commodore Stevens were this morning interred at the Congressional burying ground. Upwards of two thousand persons followed the body to the grave. The Marines, the Light Infantry, and the various officers of the Army and Navy in the city joined the procession. It was an imposing sight. It is said that the widow of the Commodore has been deranged ever since his death.

The following are the yeas and nays in the House of Representatives, on the final passage of the Distribution resolution:

Yeas—Messrs. Banks, Bard, Boll, Brunner, Christian, Church, Clark, Corry, Cox, Cummins, Darius, Dillworth, Denney, Eyle, Foreman, Funk, Furbey, Gratz, Hanna, Higgins, Hinchman, Holman, Johnson, (Armstrong) Kennedy, Kerr, Law, Lotherman, Lightner, Livingston, M'Clure, M'Curdy, Middleswarth, Miles, Montgomery, Hissner, Myer, Pearson, Pennell, Big, Carleton, Bush, Shinnick, Smith, Smyser, Snively, Spratt, Steele, Titus, Van Neida, Washbaugh, Crab, Spoker—51. Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Apple, Barr, Bean, Beal, Bessall, Brodhead, Brodhead, Cortright, Crosslaid, Douglass, Ebaugh, Felton, Fenton, Big, Carleton, Bush, Shinnick, Smith, Smyser, Snively, Spratt, Steele, Titus, Van Neida, Washbaugh, Crab, Spoker—51.