ADVERTISEMENTS BY THE YEAR. One Column, \$20.00 | Two Squares. \$10.00
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Hill, do. 12.00 | Business cards, 5 lines 3.00
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All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out. unless the time for which they are to be continued is The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum.

The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum.

They will have the privilege of keeping I advertisement, not exceeding one square; standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra.

All prives for specified and protectings of meetings.

All notices for meetings, and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratuifously, with the exception of Marriages and Deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which it, v tations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise no attention will be paid to them. otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

IF Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Hillsof Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Officeal the lowest cash prices

#### Theological Worksfor Sale. AN EXPOSITION AND DEFENCE OF UNIVERSALISM,

By the Rev. I. D. Williamson of Baltimore, embra cing the Unity of God as held by Universalists,—
the Attonoment—Death of Christ—Punishment and duration of Punishment-Forgiveness of Sins-Judgement-Nature of Salvation-Repentence-Ressurrection and Destruction of death. This work is intended to disabuse the public mind, in regard to the many misrepresentations and industriously circulated against this body of Christians. Price 50

Also for Sale, "THE PLAIN GUIDE TO UNIVERSALISM." by the Rev. Thomas Whittemore of Boston, a work designed to lead enquirers to the truth of that doctrine by Bible testimony; and believers to the practice of its benevolent principles The following matter is contained in this work

Who are Universalists? What do Universalists believe?

What evidences do Universalists adduce from the Scriptures in support of their belief in the eventual holiness and happiness of all mankind?
Passages from the Old and New Testament, ex plained, which are adduced to disprove their senti

Popular objections to Universalism explained; and the evidences of revealed Religion presented. Price For sale at the Stores of Samuel Hartz and S.J. Morris & Brothers.

## Groceries, Oil, Ale, &c., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at the lowest rate for cash or coal, the following articles : ,

200 Barrels superior Albany Ale, 20 Bags Rio Coffee,

10 do Laguira Coffee, 300 Gallons Sigar House Molasses. 500 do New Orleans

6 Barrels Currants,

20 Barrels Sugar, 500 Gallons Sperm and Common Oil,

50 Boxes Digby Herring, 50 Reams Straw Paper,

20 Boxes Raisins, and 23 Casks Cheese.

The above articles are of a superior quality, and well worthy the attention of merchants and others. They will be sold at Philadelphia prices, freight ad ded. Apply to Clemens & Parvin, or the subscri-JAMES DOWNEY.

February, 6

## Moffat's Life Pills, and Phænix Bitters.

THE perfectly safe, unerring, and successful treat ment of almost every species of disease by the use of MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, is no longer a matter of doubt, as a reference to the exper ience of many thousand patients will satisfactorily prove. During the present month alone, nearly one hundred cases have come to the knowledge of Mr. Moffat, where the patient has, to all appearance, effected a permaneat cure by the exclusive and judicious use of the Life Medicines—some eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical attendants. Such happy results are a source of great pleasure to Mr. M. and inspire him with new confidence to recommend

the use of his medicines to his fellow-citizens. the use of his medicines to his fellow-citizens.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and at the same time thorough—acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—carrying off all acrimonious humors, and assimilating with and purifying the blood. For this reason, in aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, the Life Medicines will give relief in a shor ter space of time than any other prescription. In fever and-Ague, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Fevers of every description, Sick Headache, Heart-burn, Dizziness in the head, Pairs in the Chest, Flatulency, impaired appetite, and in every disease arising from an impurity of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach, the use of these Medicines has always proved to be beyond doubt, greatly superior to any other mode of treat-

All that Mr. Moffat asks of his patients is to be particular in taking them strictly according to the directions.

It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. Is the reader an invalid, and does he wish to know whether the Life Medicines will suit his own case? If so, let him call or send to Mr. Moffat's agent in this place, and procure a copy of the medical Manual, designed as a Do-mestic Guide to Health, published gratuitously. He will there find enumerated very many extraordinary cases of cure; and perhaps some exactly similar to his own. Moffat's Medical Office in New York, 375 Broadway. This Medicine can also be obtained of MILLER & HAGGERTY,

Agents for Schuylkill County.
Pottsville, September 26, 1340.
39—tf

## BRADY'S HOTEL, Danville, Columbia Co., Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully, informs the public that he has removed from the town of Cattawissa to Danville, and that he has purchased in that place the large and commodious

# BRICK HOUSE

situate on the corner of Mill and Water streets, opposite the court house, which he has fit-ted up by the crection of additional Buildings and extensive stabling, for the entertainment of travel-Jers and visitors. He is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, and he would state that nothing in his power shall be left undone to render his customers comfortable and happy while under his care. His accommodations are ample, and his rooms furnished in modern style and the proprietor is determined that his establish. ment shall austain and keep up with the growing reputation and importance of the town in which it

is located. HIS TABLE will be supplied with every luxury of the season, and the best and choicest variety the market can afford.

HIS BAR will be stored with all the best articles that can be furnished by our cities, and the whole will be such as to give satisfaction to every one. Well knowing that an enlightened public will always judge for themselves, he teels confident that

they will tavor him with his patronage.
SAMUEL A. BRADY. Danville, Feb'y, 6,

Muslin De Lanes. DLAIN and Figured Muslin De Lanes," just receive and for sale low, by T & J. BEATTY.

October 3,

Crackers. RESH Water, Sugar, Soda and Bran Crackers for sale by E. Q. & A. HENDERSON.

**BOOK-BINDERY** BANNAN hancommenceda Book Binder is connection with his Book Store, where all kinds of Books will be bound at the shortest

# AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER

"I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverns of Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Natureto our use and pleasure. - DR' Jourson."

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY MORNING. APRIL 17. 1841.

beautiful lines on the death of General Harrison were written by George S. Morris Esq., the accomplished editor of the N. Y. Mirror :-

Weep-for a spirit fled !-The solemn word is spoken! Weep-for the silver thread And golden bowl are broken! A warrior lived-a christian died ! Sorrow should slumber in our pride!

Go-bring his battle blade! His helmet and his plume ! And be his trophies laid Beside him in the tomb! Where files of time-marked veterans come With martial tramp and muffled drum.

Give to the earth his frame! 'Twas born but to decay :--Not so his deathless name! That cannot pass away! In wouth, in manhood, and in age, He dignified his country's page. Green be the willow-bough Above the swelling mound, Where sleeps the hero now

In consecrated ground,

His epitaph-a nation's tears.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

is monument his fame endears-

TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES RONALDSON. Beloved friend, supremely blest, Whose life was tranquil, and whose end was rest: Tis not for thee our general tears shall flow— Our loss is selfish, selfish is our woe: We mourn the tender, sympathising heart, So prompt to aid and share the sufferer's part ; The liberal hand, the kindly patient ear, Pity's soft sigh and ever ready tear: The reace inspiring eye's benignant ray— The lip of tenderness that soothed the sad, And loved to bid the drooping heart be glad: The gently softening, reconciling word, The ever cheerful, hospitable board: The unassuming wisdom, pious prayers, The still renew'd, prolong'd, paternal cares: All, all are lost, of thee, blest friend, bereft, We mourn, to whom impoverished life is left Mourn for ourselves : secure thy lot must be With those who pure in heart their God shall see

ADVENTURE NEAR GRANVILLE.

BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN. I landed at Granville, with the intention of making France my place of abode for many years. At first, therefore, I set up my rest at an inn, that I might have leisure to look about me, and find a permanent dwelling suited to my narrow income, and as far as might be consistently with that essential condition, agreeable to my taste and habits. Fortunately before I had been in the town three days, I heard of house to be sold, that, from the description, I thought would suit me. It was small, cheap, not better things, I hope I am speaking to an English more than two English miles from Granville, and with no other fault, according to my informant, than its extreme loneimess. This fault, however, was to me rather a recommendation. I lost no time in seektailor though as I learnt by the way, he was shrewdly suspected of carrying on a more lucrative trade

with our Guernsey and Jersey smugglers. I had no reason to complain of him when we came to talk of business. His demands were extremely reasonable, and delivered in few words, with the plain frank manner of one who knows he is offering a bargain, and does not think it worth his while to tempt a purchaser by specious language. We soon, therefore, settled preliminaries. If I liked the house upon seeing it, I was to purchase it for my life only. a mode of sale not very common in France, I believe, any more than in England; but it suited me well enough, the price was proportionably low, a matter of the first importance with me, and I had no great wish to acquire property in a foreign land, even had

I possessed the means. Upon the recommendation of the tailor, I had taken into my service a girl from Granville, who, like Scrub, was every thing to her master-cook, house maid, valet, and even gardener. Nay, had I wanted a groom or coachman, I have no doubt she would have been both willing and able to officiate in either character.-Madelon, for such was her name, was about twenty years old, and no less strange tomy eyes, at least, in her costume than in her manner.

Madelon was a rogue, that was clear; I read it in her eyes and face, the first of which was remarkably handsome, and the latter would have been equally so had it been less exposed to the weather; for beauty, after all, is a hot-house plant, and requires no little nursing to its perfection. But then the tailor gave her an excellent character, and she confirmed his account after a manner, than in any one else would have been downright impudence, but in her by some strange alchymy, was converted into humor and

The month was June, the day fine; an unusual fit of cheerfulness seized me, and I felt in my dark study much as a school-boy feels over his task, when the sun is shining through the window, and the young blood is boiling in his veins. I flung down my book-it was Goethe's Faust-and walked into the fields that skirted my little domain.

Before the fervor of those feelings had exhausted itself, I met a poor French sailor. His manner induced me to enter into conversation with him, and when in the course of it, he learnt that I was the owner of the near house, he testified his pity or surprise, I know not which-by a shrug of the shoulders. and a long drawn "Ah!" inimitable by any save a Frenchman. I was astonished in my turn.

"You don't seem to admire my house, friend what fault do you see in it 1" It should be observed that this conversation was

carried on in French-indifferently enough, I dare say, on my part-but still we could contrive to understand each other.

. What fault ? Does Monsieur say what fault !? Ay, what fault ?' I replied, The house is stout enough to last my time; is it not?" Another long-drawn Ah!' with a corresponding

shrug of the shoulders and elevation of the eye-brows, was the only answer.

· If you have any thing to say, I exclaimed, say out at once plainly, that I may understand you. He had nothing to say-nothing in the world. This of course did not satisfy me. I pressed him

yet more closely, and at last brought him to confess that he looked upon the house as unlucky. At first I thought he was laughing at me; but he protested again, with great earnestness, that the house was truly notoriously unlucky. In three years it had ers it was plain were already within the walls, so been possessed by four different proprietors, who had that it was fruitless to think of escaping. The slightall come to an untimely end. So Monsieur may see est symptoms on my part that they were discovered, I had some reason for calling his house unlucky. If | would only precipitate matters; whereas, by waiting t were mine, I would sell it before the day was quietly the tardy aid of the Prefect, I had some chance

'And who is to become the purchaser?' I asked, for I had little doubt that the rescal was employed by things considered—to examine my chamber, I was cid to buy the furniture.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.—The following some greater rescal who expected, by alarming my startled by a low whisper—so low, indeed, that no fears, to get a good barguin of the house-perhaps | ears but those sharpened by a deep sense of danger the tailor himself; he was like enough to do such a thing if he at all repented of the sale. Had I been a jot less angry I should have laughed in the fellow's face for his excessive impudence.

. Who is to become the purchaser?' I repeated. Not I, for one, replied the seamen, Monsieur may be sure of that.

And so saying, he set off on the road for Granville, just as the punctual Madelon came to summon me in to dinner, which, to her great annoyance, I had already kept waiting nearly a quarter of an hour; that in a short time the police would come to my as-

But Madelon's disappointment was not to end here. Just as I sat down to table, in come an agent of the as I possibly could without awaking suspicion: and police, at sight of whom the poor girl turned as pale as ashes, and I myself did not feel too comfortable, though I could not imagine what I had done in my retirement to draw upon me the attention of the authorities at Granville. Nor would the officer vouchsafe me a single syllable in answer. Without bestowing a single look upon the terrified Madelon, he peremptorily bade me follow him, assuring me that he had at hands the means of compelling obedience if I were so unwise as not yield it voluntarily. This was true enough. Without were three sturdy fellows in waiting; and I had, therefore nothing left to me but to do as I was ordered.

From the marked incivility of the subaltern, I argued little good of my meeting with his superior. But herein I was agreeably disappointed. The refect (or rather Sous refect,) a tall, dark man, with a keen but yet by no means unpleasant expression of features, received me with great politeness. His first words were to apologise for any uneasiness he might have given me, and the next to beg that I would be under no apprehensions. 'His conduct,' he said, thed its origin in motives which he at present could not explain; but any thing rather than evil was intended to me personally.'

· Youglife will be attempted to night .- You seem surprised; but there is nothing more certain. Are you in the habit of keeping any weapons in your bedroom! pistols, for instance!

'Undoubtedly, I never go to rest or travel, without having a brace of pistols at my side.' · Whatever you may see or hear, you must not make use of them on the present occasion-if, in-

deed, this has not already been provided against.' · How ! 'I exclaimed, 'not defend myself, if I see fellow in my bed-room, ready, to cut my throat? 'No,' replied the Prefect, cooly. 'You must not even speak, or move, or take any sort of notice at all, see what you will. Have you sufficient firmness for this! If not, say so, plainly: yet I hope

gentleman. I bowed-what else could I do?

· We understand each other, then ?' contined the Prefect; you trust yourself to my vigilance, and ing out the proprietor, who proved to be estensibly a promise to be perfectly passive, let what will hap forms yet plainer. I could see that one of them car-

· Certainly-though I should have been much better pleased not to have played so secondary a part in a matter where, as it seems to me, I ought to have been the principal.' I trust, in the end, you will have reason to think

otherwise. At all events, I have your word that you will be passive? · Most assuredly.'

one thing more. You will be good enough not to breathe a syllable to any one of what has passed beween us. Should your servant be curious --- ' · I will be silent,' I said, interrupting him, though

have not the slightest reason to doubt her fidelity. Nor do I doubt it : but she might chatter, or she night be alarmed; and in either case she would equally defeat my projects.

· The first,' I replied, 'is impossible, as she has no one in the house except myself to talk to; the second, I grant, is likely enough, though I should not think Madelon was a woman to start at trifles either. I will however do as you wish me, and the rather as I cannot be supposed to be a competent judge of measures which I am utterly unable to divine the mo-

With this understanding I was dismissed, and reurned home, not well knowing what to think of my first introduction to French justice. There was a degree of mystery in the whole proceeding that I might have laughed at, had it involved less serious personal consequences. As it was, I set down gravely enough to my half spoilt dinner, Madelon besieging me all the time with a thousand questions in the style of familiarity so common among French servants.

Ah! I suppose he fancy Mousieur come to cut de heads off to all the Bourbons.' That would indeed be doing business on a grand

scale; but the Sous Profect has not half your fan-. The fault was your's Madelon.'

Mine!' said, or almost shricked, Madelon, turning deadly pale-Mine! Seeing the poor girl so seriously slarmed, I was angry with myself and told her, truly enough, I had

spoken in jest only. In jest!' said Madelon, rapidly repeating my words, Monsieur was in jest! No more, Madelon-and that to punish you fo

our idle curiosity. As the evening advanced, I began to feel, not alarmed—I should wrong myself if I said so-but certainly anxious and restless. I protracted my supper as long as possible, to the visible annoyance of Madelon, who was at no time a friend to late hours, and when at length I retired to my bed room, it was

with feelings that I should in vain attempt to de-

My first care was of course to lock and doublelock the door, and see to the fastenings of the windows; my promise to the Prefect did not prohibit me from this necessary act of self-defence. I next proceeded to examine my pistols; the charge was drawn and upon further inquiry, I found my powder flask had been emptied. The villians, then, were already in the house! They had begun their work by disarming me previously to the intended act! For the first time, a suspicion flashed across my mind that Madelon, for as honest as she seemed, might be in the plot against my life. But what was to be done ? I was alone and unarmed; and the murder-

Just as I was preparing-not very wisely, all

for life.

could have distinguished it. The sound evidently came from under the bed. My first impulse, since ! was unarmed, was flight; but a moment's reflection -and moments are hours in such situations-convinced me that to attempt leaving the room was the surest way to rouse my assassins, whose scheme it probably was to wait till I should be asleep. I took my measure accordingly, and with a calmness that now seems even to myself surprising.

My plan proceeded upon two suppositions-first enough, as she said, to spoil any thing but English sistance—and secondly that while I remained awake the attempt upon my life would not be made. I therefore protracted my preparations for rest as long when, after having spent full half an hour at the toilette, I at last went to bed, I took a book with me, and left the lamp burning on the table by my side. To convince my enemies that I was watching, I read aloud, though I must frankly confess I hardly knew what I was reading.

On such occasions we count time by minutes, and think and feel more in a single pulsation than in a day of common life. Half an hour had elapsed, and still there was no symptoms of the police. Oh, how in my heart I cursed the dilatory Prefect! It was not to be expected that the assassins would wait much longer for my sleeping. I was afraid to leave off reading, lest my silence even for a moment, should bring on the catastrophe: and yet I would have given any thing to be able to listen freely, that I mig't catch the meaning of the whispers, that began again low as before, but quick and impatient. The crisis was evidently at hand. It was a terrible moment! I do not hesitate to say so—a terrible moment! Had I been armed, it had been something: the conscious ness of having the means to make a struggle must stir the blood, whatever be the odds; but to be locked up in the same room with a band of midnight nurderers, desenceless, such a moment is terrible!

The whispering grew more and more frequent Had instant death been the consequence, I could not have read a moment longer. The book might be said almost to drop from my hand, and scarcely allowing myself to breathe, lest I should lose a single syllable. I listened to the almost inaudible whispers till my ears tingled with the intenseness of the application. I heard the cocking of the pistol, and knew the time was come,-when to my infinite surprise, the door was gently lift 'off its hinges, the screws having evidently been drawn and left loose for that purpose. Whether it was the effect of the air upon the door being opened or my moving, or only chance, I know not; but just then the curtain on that side of in one of the bays of Madagascar. the bed, which I had tucked back when I first began reading, now fell forwards, and I could only see through it the shadows of two figures, without being able to distinguish the persons. As I lay with my eyes fixed in that direction, the light, which one of them held as if examining the room rendered their red a weapon of some sort in his hand, and that both were creeping stealthily towards my bed. Then there was a pause. I thought from the action of the hand, that the man who carried the drawn knife or dagger gave a sign to those under the bed; at all events: they were in motion. I heard a slight rustling, and, turning my eyes to the right, saw through than six men rising successively from under the bed. I am obliged to you for this confidence. Yet The natural instinct of self defence would have prompted me to spring into the midst of them, and make struggle for my life. But before I could move, the shidows on my right flitted rapidly round my bed-a loud shrick followed-and, on throwing back the curtains, I saw Madelon and the tailor struggling in the hands of the police.

I now learned that the sudden deaths of my four predecessors in possession of the house had long excited suspicion, and the rather as the property was always sold for the life time of the occupant. This had led the sub-prefect to imagine, as indeed was afterwards confessed by Madelon, that the tailor tempted purchasers by the cheapness of his house, and having pocketed the money, he then made away with them as soon as possible, that he might resume the property, and have the benefit of a fresh sale on the same conditions. But however strong might be the Prefect's suspicions, the tailor managed his affairs too cunningly for him to get any thing like certainty on the subject; and I might have perished as my predecessors had done, to make room for another tenant, had not a little girl over-heard the tailor settling with Madelon the time and manner of the murder. The child, naturally enough, lost no time in communicating what she had just heard to her parents; and they as a matter of course, carried the tale to the police. But, besides that she was very young-she was scarcely seven years old-she had, partly from fright, and partly perhaps from a deficient understanding, contradicted herself so often in her story that the Prefect had deemed it prudent to get more certain evidence by seizing them in the very attempt to murder. With this view, he had taken the opportunity of Madelon's being absent in the afternoon, to introduce his people into my bed-room. . In the midst of my inquiries, the Prefect himself made his appearance on the scene, with another party of his gens-d'armes, in a high state of exultation, as it seemed, at the success of his schemes.

A modern Philosopher says :- I always listened with great pleasure to the remarks made by country people on the habits of animals. A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the pigs. 'To be sure,' said he, 'they be deadly like pigs, but there is one fault : nobody ever saw three pigs feeding together, but that one en'em had a foot n the trough.

THE DEAD ALIVE -- A man at Lewiston, it is staled in the Pittsburg American, was supposed to have died from over eating. In attempting to put him in his coffin, the attendants let him fall. The shock had the effect to knock life into him, for he mmediately rose to inquire what they were about He has refused to pay the funeral expenses, and the coffin maker and others have brought suits against him for their bills.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS. - We are informed that the receipts on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Bal-timore Railroad, for the months of February and March last, were near one hundred thousand lars! The receipts for March alone exceeded fifty. five thousand collars. This looks like making div-

" I shall only be idle a minute." A minute! in which time the idea of Hamlet's soliloguy flashed upon Shakespeare's mind. A minute ! in which Napoleon gained the summit of the Alps. A minute! in which a tear reached the eye of the repen tent prodigal.

A man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half as hard to get merried as he

## NO. 16.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Ship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 7th inst, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th of March, thus completing her passage in less than n ineteen days. She encountered, as in the case of weather. When she reached Halifax her supply of coal was exhausted.

The news by the Acadia may be considered important, inasmuch as it shows that the aspect of affairs is pacific. The excitement caused in London by the reception of Mr. Pickens' Report was great. ly allayed by the Congressional debates which followed its introduction, carried out by the steam-ship Columbia. No allusions to the case McLeod have been made in Parliament. A London journal repeats the statement quoted from the Times, that the British Government have taken measures to despatch fresh troops and a naval squadron to this country. The news, however, gains little confirmation from this.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, after the arrival of the Columbia, was very dull; the prices, however, had not materially varied. The Grain markets were more firm at old prices. The trade in Tea was not brisk; during the week ending the 15th, the sales amounted to 421,300 lbs. There has been a slight advance in American and English Securities, but no late quotations of State stocks are given.

France appears to be highly delighted at the thought of a war between this country and England. Our old ally is crowing too soon.

The news from China is fully confirmed. Syria has been evacuated by Ibrahim Pacha and the Egyptian army; the London Herald of the 15th says that the protocol agreed by the conference of London, for regulating the affairs of the East, has been accepted by the French Government, and that France, Austria, and Prussia are expected in conse-

disarming. Queen Victoria is not in an "interesting" situation. Sorry to hear it, for we have a great respect

quence to proceed to a gradual, if not an immediate

A large number of the Americans in Paris, it is stated in an English paper, had taken alarm at the demonstrations of war between England and America, and many of them are seciously preparing for their departure.

The English papers state, that a French brig of war bound for France, put into St. Helena for mater 26th January, with a piratical vessel carrying eighteen guns and 73 men, which she had captured

The King of Hanover is carrying on his suit against Queen Victoria for the Crown Jewels and other valuable property.

The Chamber of Peers, Paris, has condemned the editor of the National to imprisonment of one month, and a fine of 400% for calling the Peers superanuated, and fitter for the tomb than legislation.

It is said that the Russian government is deeply in debt, owing to her recent wars; and to make matters worse her credit is whittled down "horrid close." The Emperor Nicholas is now trying to make a raise out of the Hollanders.

the curtains on that side, the shadows of no less ace. What can the young varmint be "arter." The London Globe of the 17th ult., gives the fol-

lowing particulars: THE POY JONES IN THE PALACE AGAIN .- Yesterday evening the boy Edward Jones, who about three months ago found his way in Buckingham Palace. and had the satisfaction of inspecting the Queen's apartments, and hearing the Princess Royal cry, naid another visit to the Palace, but, luckily for the peace of its inmates, he was soon discovered and taken into custody. He had effected an entrance unobserved by the guards and police stationed in the Palace and its vicinity : but before he had time to intrude far, his progress was arrested by a sergeant of police. He was instantly conveyed to the station-house, where he remained all night and to ay was brought to Bow street by two inspectors the A division. Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate f that court, having communicated with the Home Office, ordered the prisoner to be taken there, where the charge will be gone into, as on the late occa-

The prisoner only came out of Tuthill Fields House of Correction this day fortnight, and it was supposed from the punishment he had undergone, that he would not repeat his offence. His father says that offers have lately been made to him on part of the government, and that they have propod to place him in a ship of war, to keep out of trouble, and afterward to get him some site ation in the colonies. This, however, his mother disapproved of, stating she did not like the idea of her son being borne away from her. The boy him-self appeared to exhibit no unwillingness to leave the country; he did not seem to have any wish to commence active employment.

IRELAND AND WAR .- The English papers, for the last month or six weeks, have talked as if they would eat the Yankees without salt. Even Saltpetre wouldn'nt save them, if a hair of McLeod's head was touched. We copy the following from the Dublin Pilot, in order to show the state of public feeling on the "war question," on the other side | ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such of the Irish Channel.

War-England versus Ireland. The time approaches when England must be hu

niliated or just, and Ireland may be free. England may declare war, but who will war for England? Ireland? What! pay taxes, and shed our blood! And for what? . . . Why should Ireland war against France? There is no Irish feeling to be gratified, no Irish interest to be pro-moted, by such a war: What has Ircland done to France, or France to Ireland, that we should shed each other's blood? . . . France invades-Iro-land-well, where in her complicated embarrass ments will England find troops to defend Ireland, and preserve her province? Will Ireland defend herself, or leave the battle to the belligerents, and make no choice between masters? It is plain that England does not calculate on Irish co-operation.

A war ogainst America is a war against friends. Were England never our tyrant, nor Ireland never her slave, we would war with re powerless. We cannot swell the ranks of such battle—and for what? For love of England?

GOING IT WITH A LOOSNESS .- Dr. Sweezy, the ly Rollers," has been arrested and imprisoned in Bath, Steuben county, on a charge of an attempted ples rioted in promiscuous intercourse.

The Evening Post has received from the loco fuco Corporation of New York, for advertising during the last year, upwards of fifteen thousand dollars, and drawn from their sage views of our system of Gove has also had a large amount of patronage from the ernment, and the light of their ever glorious examgeneral government.

### PRESIDENT TYLER'S ADDRESS, To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,-Before my arrival at the scat of government, the poinful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffragre for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all wise Providence, been removed from amongst us. and by the provisions of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and and ficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Contitotion, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opthe British Queen, the most rough and tempestuous proed to the spirit of a lofty patrictism, may find in this occasion for assault upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to re-ponsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affaire, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wire and allpowerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am e lied to the high office of P. etilent of this confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is aff rded to a Chief Magistrate, upon his induction to office, of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his admini tration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have be ught me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a litel expositon of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myrelf as to you.-In regard to foreign na ions, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, sul mitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of prace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the bonor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our miletary defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact well vouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause. I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of as pointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the A my and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronago incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of effice-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to p rpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employe ent of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to ren ove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching serviliv with the official corps, which, in order to uphold. The Boy Jones has been in Queen Victoria's pal- the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State Legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and sopreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action. of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which. are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incombert from office wi o has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases; where such officer has been guilty of an act ve par-tizonship, or by secret means—the less monly, andi therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the government in conflict with, the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a: profound sense what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment.-Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no further." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action,

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its, z suits to public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarress the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which mov arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriation a should be direct and expicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character-now having the sanction of legal enactment-shall be faithfully enforced, until repealed nor Ireland never her slave, we would war with re-luctance; but as it is—no, we cannot war with America; our hearts forbid it—our hands would be self to declare that I regard existing enacuments es unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Conhead of the new sect called " Sweezvites," or " Ho- gress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to seoutrage on a woman, and of keeping a house of ill cure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and fame—the conventicle of the sect, where the disci- to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be