In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 9th, 1841



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, April 17

THE U.S. BANK AND MR. NICHOLAS BIDDLE -We have been not a little astonished, amused and perplexed in reading what is termed the "Stockholdera' Report" of the present state of affairs of the U. 8. Bank. Astonished at the "awful disclosures" contained in the Report; amused at the attempt to shift the odium of responsibility from the shoulders of the Board of Directors to the shoulders of the executive officers of the Bank; and perplexed at the singular and unintelligible statements which are so tion was evinced by a portion of the friends of Mr. profusely scattered through the Report. At the commencement of the Report, the reader is led to anticipate the most deplorable and fatal results. He is told that millions have been loaned to a few individuals or firms—that advances have been made on friends of Gen. Harrison pressed Mr. Tyler to acstocks that are, comparatively speaking, worthlessthat many debtors of the bank have liquidated their liabilities by the transfer of stock of similar intrinsic value-and that thousands have been lost by the famous cotton operations, &c., &c. After heightening | Cause : whereupon on the first ballot the unanimous the color of the picture, by additional touches of a vote in Committee of every State was cast in his fasombre hue, the Report concludes by assuring all those interested in the United States Bank that there quently worth about \$46.

An attempt apparently is made in the Report to executive officers. We do not know who is to blame in the premises; but we do know that the Directors of a Bank are the representatives of its stockholders. They are elected to watch over and protect their interests. The officers of the institution, from the president to the porter, are appointed by the Directors, and they are responsible for their acts. It is therefore absurd to say that the officers of a bank could transact the most extensive business in exchange, discounts, loans, &c., requiring millions of the funds of the institution, without the consent or even knowledge of the Board of Directors. And yet we are gravely told in the report that such was the case in reference to the U. S. Bank.

The authors of this Report have attempted to prejudice the public mind against Mr. Nicholas Biddle. We know that it has been for months past, and still is, the fashion to decry the financial abilities of this gentleman; and we know that very many persons in this state believe him to be one of the authors of the present difficulties into which Pennsylvania has been plunged. Out of this state, Mr. Biddle has fared worse, and curses, "not loud, but deep." have been heaped upon him. He has been pronounced a emagnificent humbug and swindler" in his financial operations. In knowledge of roonetary affairs, he has been compared to Levi Woodbury; in integrity of purpose, to the notorious Dr Dyott. Thus ruthlessly assailed on all sides, he has until the present time pursued the even tenor of his way, without attempting to vindicate his character from the aspersions of his enemies. But this last attack has fully aroused bim; and he is now determined to place the true issue between the U. S. Bank and himself before the public.

Two letters have been published by Mr. Biddle. in answer to the charges which were indirectly preferred against him in the Stockholders' Report above mentioned. The first letter relates to the much talked of cotton transactions of the U. S. Bank. The American Sentinel justly remarks that it must be admitted "Mr. Biddle has put a very different face upon this transaction from that which is presented in the report; and, if sustained by the facts, has succeeded in relieving himself from the imputations which would otherwise rest on his character." The second and most interesting letter relates to the official connection of Mr. Biddle with the U. S. Bank up to the time of his resignation, in April, 1839 .-If Mr. B's statements are admissible—and we see no cause to reject them-he has proved all that he wanted, viz: that when he left the Bank, two years ago, it was in a safe and prosperous condition; and that whatever misfortunes have since come upon it it cannot be charged to him.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not enter the lists as the applogists or eulogists of Mr. Nicholas Biddle. Certain charges have been brought against this gentleman, affecting both his public and private character, to which he has made a full reply; and we think it is the duty of our citizens to examine both sides of this question before they venture to decide upon its ments.

We would call the attention of our readers to an account of the proceedings of the meeting held at Pennsylvania Hall, on Thursday evening last, which will be found in another column. Would it not be well for the Committee to invite the teachers of the various Sunday Schools of our borough together with their scholars, to join the Procession ! For the information of the members of the Inde pendent Order of Odd Fellows, residing at a distance, we would state that there will be a procession of the different Lodges of that Order on the occasion

The weither during the last week has been singularly inciement and unseasonable. Since Saturday last, we have been visited with no less than four regular snow storms.

referred to.

Since the lamented death of President Harris

all eyes are turned toward his successor—John Tyworld of a Government deriving its powers from the ler, of Virginia, and every thing relating to his pabconsent of the governed, and having imparted to it lie or private character, is sought after with the greatest avidity by all classes of our citizens. The locos ful operation. Those who are charged with its ad- affect to claim him as the champion of their destructive doctrines, and the democrate dispute the claim, to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the but not with their usual confidence on such occaseveral departments of the Gevernment, other than sions. This apparent doubt as to the soundness of by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest President Tyler's political principles strikes us as peculiarly absurd.

Mr. Tyler has been before the people for years past as a public servant, and his actions speak for hemselves. His admiration for the virtues and the oute, sterling patriotism of the late President is well tnown; and our citizens may rest assured that the great measures of reform which Gen. Harrison inended to carry into effect, will be fully and faithfully carried out, until the republic is purged of the mnistions of locofocuism.

The following sketch of Mr. Tyler's political life. since 1824, we copy from that excellent paper, Horace Greeley's "New Yorker."

Mr. Tyler was elected Governor of Virginia, if we mistake not, in 1824. In 1827-8, he was elected to the United States Senate over and in place of the celebrated John Randolph, by a vote in the Legislature of 115 to 110. The canvaas was one of the most excited that Virginia had known. In politics both candidates were supported as State Rights Republicans of the Jeffersonian school, so that the issue turned exclusively on personal conin the Senate, Goy. Tyler-gave for five years

decided though independent support to Gen. Jack son's Administration. He voted against the recharter of the late United States Bank, and sustained the Veto of Gen Jackson upon that institution But when the President removed the Deposits from that into sundry State Banks, Mr. Tyler, in common with many others of his school of politics, condemned the act and arrayed himself in opposition to its author. Thus he continued, and remained in the Senate until 1835, when he was instructed by a vote of the Virginia Legislature to support and vote for the Expunging Resolution moved by Col. Benton. This mandate he declared that he could not cunscientiously obey, and, recognizing, the validity and force of legislative instructions, he resigned his scat in the Senate, and retired to private life.

1838 he, was elected without opposition to the House Delegates, and was supported tor U. S. Senator by the whige on several ballots; but they had not a majority in the Legislature, and no choice was effected. Mr. Tyler declined to vote for Mr. Rives, entirely, we believe, on account of Mr. R.'s participation in the Expunging process. Mr. T.

declined a re-election as Delegate.
In December, 1839, Mr. Tyler was a Delegate from the Whigs of Virginia to the Harrisburg National Convention, and chosen a Vice President of that body. He was an ardent and efficient advocate of the nomination of Mr. Clay for Presiden When a majority of the Convention ultimately deeided to take up Gen. Harrison, much dissatisfac-Clay, who believed that no other man could unite the Whig party and call out its strength. The Southern delegates were especially tearful that their constituents would not heartily respond to the choice of the Convention. In this critical juncture, the cept the nomination for Vice President, notwith-standing the delicacy of his position, as a means of ensuring accord and harmony. Mr. Tyler, on hearing that his acquiesence was generally deemed escential, declared himself the servant of the Whig pect to her honored son. The nomination was immediately communicated to the Convention, and is upwards of \$15,000,000 left of the original capit ratified with an enthusiaem which in many instantal of that institution, and that each share is coase ces found vent in tears. From that moment, all lears of disaffection or divison in the Whig ranks were cast to the winds.

shield the Directors of the Bank from all censure, on the score of mismanagement, at the expense of the In person, Mr. Tyler is a plain, unpretending, afyears of age, his dark hair shows no symp toms of the frost of age. Physically and mentally speaking, it may be truly said that he is in the prime of life. At an early period of his life, he married a lady of the Old Dominion; but, we believe, she died some years since leaving a family of two sons. One of the sons married a daughter of Mr. Cooper, the celebrated tragedian. She is said to be highly accomplished and to possess more then an ordinary share of personal attractions. It is likely that she will preside as the mistress of the President's Man-

> PRESIDENT TYLER'S ADDRESS .- On the first page will be found the commencement of President Tyler's address to the People of the United States. on his assuming the reins of Government. It is a document calculated to afford the highest degree of gratification to all who have the honor or the welfare of the country at heart. The style of the address is plain, simple and manly; and its brevity and the air of truth and sincerity which pervades every line are among its chief recommendati me. President Tyler expressly states his decided of nosition to the Sub-Treasury Scheme; and urges in the strongest longuage the necessity of separating the "purse from the sword." He says that his sanc tion will be promptly given to any constitutional currency must cease. His views in relation to removals from office-interference of office-holders in Federal or State elections-retrenchment in public expenditures -- exercise of the vito power, &c. are precisely similar to those of the lamented Harri- day last, Mr. Spackman reported a Bank Bill which son. Indeed we have the assurance, indirectly from himself, that he considers himself the executor of the last will and testament of his illustrious predecessor.

THE VETO MESSAGE .-- As we predicted last week. Governor Porter has vetoed the Bank Bill. The Veto Message occupies five columns of the Harrisbu g Telegraph. The Governor says plainly that there are many things in the bill which he would gladly approve; but he is opposed to small bills and to the removal of the necessary penalties imposed on the Banks. He also intimates that the Bank Bill bears too hard upon the banks themselves; and he doubts, if the bill should become a law, whether er not one-tenth of the banks of the Commonwealth would accept of its provisions. This is a most singuisr mode of reasoning for the Governor. The locoloco party of this State for the last eight years have contended for a thorough reformation in our banking system. They wished to see the interests of the people protected as well as the interests of the banks. The Bank Bill which the Governor has vetoed is precisely such a bill as they have long wished for; but it would seem that the Governor cares more for the Banks than the dear people-his professions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Taz Farn.-Our fair friends of Schuylkill Haven have not only won golden opinions from all sorts of people for the manner in which they got up their Pair, but they have received very substantial proofs that their labors have not been in vain. The Fair closed on Wednesday evening, and the sum of \$500 it is expected will be realized. The incidental expenses are little or nothing, as the ladies went ouls-generously contributed the articles which were sold. They deserve all praise for the liberality and industry which they have displayed on this occasion. Five hundred dollars is a snug sum to realze during these hard times, and it is but fair to presume that the personal attractions of the ladies. together with the elegance of their weres, have been the causes which produced so magical an effect on the pockets of the purchasers.

of it is rumored that Ex-theoremor Ritner has received the appointment of Treasurer of the Mina a short visit to Kentucky.

ME. Trees's Political Opinions. The folowing is an extract of a letter addressed by President Tyler to a gen lemen of Pittsburg. It was written in October lant.

uMy opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairs ville and at Stephenville. At both places, in regard to the question, What are your opinions as to the the House now is entitled the "Revenue, Bank, Tax Tariff! I answered that I was in favor of sustain- and Appropriation Bill." The following synopsis ing the Compromise Bill. That it contained the of it is copied from the U. S. Gezette: principle of retroaction; the moment the duty attained its minimum, which forced up the protection minstanti to what was equivalent to 40 per cent. That the charge which it effected in the place of viluation, and the mode of payment, was fully equal in my view to 15 or 20 per cent; and that with the Governor, and deposited with the Banks, should cessation of the war upon the currency which had they subscribe for the same. The stock to bear an paralyzed the industry of the country, I was a inguine in the hope and belief, that prosperity would be specdily restored. That in connection with this, I would take occasion to say that I was in favor of the distrioution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and in favor of raising the of which they are to be exonerated from the taxes revenue by duties on imports, in opposition to a reonerous to the people, unproductive to the treasury, and expensive in the collection. That in these views was pleased to believe that I concurred with Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, so that there existed a a fleeting and ever varying system, which promised one thing to day, and produced another to morrow."

Mr. Tyler, about the same time as mentioned above, addressed a letter to a number of influential gentlemen in Charleston, belonging to the Van Buren party, in reply to several questions which they proposed to him on the great political questions of the day. In that letter, on the subject of the Tariff,

Mr. Tyler said : "That Congress has a right to impose duties on nerchandise imported, none can deny. The rate of duties, you are well aware, is called a tariff of duties. The power to day duties' is given by the Constitution in express terms. The right to select the articles of import on which to levy the duties, is unquestionable. Every duty imposed, operates, pro tunto, as a bounty on the production of the same article at nome, and it has been considered a wise policy on the part of ALL Administrations so to impose the lutics as to advance the production of such articles as were of national importance. I certainly do not doubt the policy or expediency ef such a course. The duties, however, should be laid with reference to evenue, except where they are laid to counteract the policy of a foreign government, and with a view to the regulation of trade. I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the compromise law as obligatory on the country, and that I am resolved so far as depends on myself, to carry out its provisions in good

On the subject of a National Bank we understand Mr. Trees to occupy a position similar to that which was held by Gen. HARRISON and by Mr. Manison. We quote sgain from the letter referred to above:

"In reply to the first branch of your enquiry, I quote and adopt the language of General Harrison in the Constitution any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could nenes be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution." The latanswer to the first part. The constitution confers on Congress, in express terms, "all powers which granted powers. Now, if "the powers granted," could not be carried into effect without incorporating Bank, then it becomes " necessary and proper, and of course expedient-a conclusion which I preistence of the Government preserved, and kept beneficially in operation."

CAST IROX RAILS .- Our readers are aware that last year an experiment was made of laying Cast Railroad would be injured by frost. The winter may be said to be fairly over, and yet, we are pleas- his own lips:ed to say, the rail road in question has not suffered

the least injury. While on this subject we would state that Messra Marshall & Co., the proprie ors of the Furnace in this borough, are prepared to furnish Cast Anthracite Iron Rails, which combine the advantages of being light and durable. Although the weight of the Rails is only 34 lbs. to the yard, two ton cars can be used on a road constructed with these rails. We learn that the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company. have ordered a number of tons of these Rails-the cost per ton we believe is from \$40 to \$45.

But a short time will elapse before the Cast Iron rails will become in general use in this region by our Colliers for their drift and lateral roads. The first cost of laying a road constructed of this materimeasure originating in Congress which has for its al is but a trifle more than one made of wood and object the restoration of a sound circulating medium | faced with wrought iron. The wooden road requires -all war, he says, between the government and the to he repaired or renewed every three years; whereas the cast iron road is expected to last a great number of years.

> ANOTHER BANK BILL, In the Senate, on Monwe think will meet with general approval. The first section authorizes the suspension of specie payments for the period of five years, and removes the present penalties imposed upon the Banks. The Banks to be permitted to issue small bills, and to discount notes, &cc., as if there were no suspension of specie payments.

SCHUTLETLE CANAL - We have taken particular pains to accertain the progress of repairs on the Schuylkill Canal, and we are now enabled to state that the repairs cannot be completed before the 15th of May ensuing-and may be delayed to the 25thconsequently very little coal can be shipped from this egion before the let of June.

NEW YORK .- The Funeral procession in New York last Saturday, in honor of the late President, is pronounced to be the most thrilling and imposing spectacle ever witnessed on the continent of America. On that day the Empire City was indeed a city of mourning.

The duty paid last year on American Tobac. co imported into Great Britain, amounted to shout thireen millions of dollars. Does this sound like reciprocal duties between the two countries! The Hon. Henry Clay has arrived at his res

is completely restored. Many elequent sermons were presched in

bereavement. The line ship Pennsylvania is now receiving

her armament on board at Norfolk. She is to carry

138.guns. During the last week. Philadelphia and New York have been visited with several severe snow

We notice the dea h of Judge T. B. Dallas at Pittsburg, on the 7th inst.

HARRISBURG-TEE LEGISLATURE.-It is almost superfluous to publish the proceedings of our Legislature. Our task has hitherto been to report the passage of Bank and other bills one week and the next week to announce that the Governor had vetoed the said bills. The most important bill before

"This bill authorizes the Banks to issue one, two, and three dollar notes, in all, to the amount of \$3,000,000—the said notes to be paid into the State Treasury, and redeemable in State stock, which is authorized to be issued to a similar amount by the interest of one per cent, per annum, when on deposite in the said Banks, and five per cent. as soon as transferred by the Banks in redemption of their notes as above. The Banks are to assume the payment of the interest on the transferred stock, in consideration on their dividends, and the difference between the sort to a system of direct taxation, as every way amount of interest so paid by the Banks, is to be either paid to, or received from, the Commonwealth as the case may be.

"It further authorizes additional taxes on salaries and emoluments of office, whether accruing under prospect, in the event of Gen. Harrison's election, the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth, or that a permanent system be introduced in place of under a corporation; also, on lineal estates of descent, either by will, or under the intestate laws, and on retailers of merchandize of every species, according to the amount of their transactions.

" It also makes specific appropriations to pay debts due on the public improvements, &c., for repairs, and to keep the wheels of government in motion; and relieves the Banks, which agree to take their portion of the above loan, from the penalties of the them on the same footing as natural persons or individuals are in relation to their debts and liabilities.

" The Bank of the United States is not permitted to issue small notes, or subscribe to the above loan. "The actis to continue in force five years."

The entire session on Tuesday last was occupied in the consideration of this Bill. The first section passed by a vote of 55 to 39; the second section, (small notes) 53 to 39.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S FUNERAL.—We copy the following brief particulars of the funeral of the lamented Harrison from the Washington Globe of last week-The funeral of President Harrison was conducted with great propriety-with pomp and colemnity. A vast multitude attended. Uniform companies from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia mited with those of the District, and these, added to several bodies of United States Troops drawn in from neighboring posts, made a very imposing military display. Several bands of music led different sections of the military array, and, with melancholy strains, blended the sympathies of the people. The whole procession, including a large concourse of citizens from the neighboring States, filled the Pennsylvania Avenue to a very great extent. The houses immediately on the Avenue were for the most part in his speech delivered at Dayton :--- There is not, hung with black drapery, and the vindows were crowded with fair laces. The day was soft and beautiful, enabling the immense throng (a great many of whom were on foot) to attend the remains they honored to the place of sepulture, some two or three miles from the President's Mansion. There, ter branch of your enquiry is fully answered by my the last rites being paid, and the body deposited in the ton,b, the scene was closed by the firing of cannon and volleys of small arms. Throughout the are necessary and proper" to carry into effect the day minute guns were fired, and during the procession the bells of the city tolled."

GEN. JACKSON IN DISTRESS .- We copy the folowing paragraph from a late number of the Louisville sume no one would deny who desired to see the ex- Journal. It is not our wish nor intention to exult in the distresses of our fellow creatures—particularly those of an ex-President of the United States-but Gen. Jackson should remember that thousands of families have been beggared by the ruinous measures and doctrines which he inculcated and enforc-Anthracite Iron Rails in our immediate neighbor- ed when the helm of State was confided to his hands; hood. Some persons were apprehensive that the and it is but an act of retributive justice that the "poisoned chalice" should now be commended to

"A few weeks ago, we saw a very long letter from General Jackson to a gentleman, who had drawn on him for one hundred doll ors. He acknowledged that the money was due; but stated that he was so miserably embarrassed by his security debts as to be utterly unable to raise even the small sum necessary to meet the draft. He said he had some blooded stock which he was willing to give up to the drawer of the draft, but that \$100 in money was out of the question,"

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT .- The seventeen millians of folks, or thereaway, who inhabit these Unit ed States are likely to be put to the sword by the nullifying chivalry of South Carolina. Hold on to your hair when you read the following from the Charleston Mercury-Mr. Calhoun's organ :-

" Let the Legislature meet, PUT THE STATE UN DER COMPLETE MILITARY ORGANIZATION, and instruct the Governor, in case of a National Bank or Potective Tariff is enacted by Congress, to summon forthwith a Convention of the People of South Carolina to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken in defence of their liberties. There should be no hesitation-no delay. Every thing depends or this bold, uncompromising decision.

Ob, dear! oh, dear! We surrender : but snare -oh, spare-the lives of our wives and children.-We will admit that our present hard money currency is the best that can be devised; and we will furthermore scree to shut up our manufactories and admit foreign goods into this country free of duty. Is that enough !

A SAD MISTAKE.-A parograph is going the rounds, the purport of which is, that the Marquis of Hertford, of England, is a heavy loser by the stoppage of the United States Bank. It is said, that fearful of a war between England and France, he sold out from the English funds not less than five hundred thousand pounds, and transferred it for better security to the United States Bank : and has become minus to this large amount.

GENERAL HARRISON'S EXECUTOR.—We understand, from good authority, that Mr. Tyler has frequently stated that he looks upon himself as the Excutor of the last Will and Testament of General Harrison. Mr. Tyler's address to the People of the United States gives evidence that the dying charge of his patriotic predecessor has not nor will not be forgotten :- Sir,-I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them cardence, Ashland, Kentucky. His health, it is said, ried out. I ask nothing more,"

" WE ARE ALL AMERICANS,"-The New York Trampet justly observes-" There is no evil without Philadelphia last Sunday in reference to the National | its attendant good. We firmly believe that the death of Gen. Harrison will have a greater tendency to soften the asperities of party feeling than could have ever been affected by mortal efforts."

> TI is generally conceded by both democrats and locofocus that Mr. Van Buren is auxious to be candidate for the Presidence in 1844. His ulterior views cannot be mistaken in his address to "the lion-bearted democracy of New York."

The proposed State Convention of Business Men, is received very favorably throughout the whole State. Dun't furget the meeting to elect Delegates this day at 4 o'clock.

BUSINESS CONVENTION .- At the request of the Harrisburg Intelligencer we publish the following call for the Business Convention of 25th May. It will be seen that the call is signed by some of the most respectable busivess men and firms of this

Our friends will please recollect that the propos meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill county, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to this Convention, will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at the Pennsylvs. nia Hall, in this borough. Let the meeting be well attended, for it is highly important that the great interests of Schuylkill county should be properly represented in this Convention. Party feeling should and must be cust aside, and a desire to promote the welfare of our county—the welfare of the Commonwealth should animate all.

Business Convention.

The period has arrived when by reason of the re peated revolutions which have been experienced in business affairs, public attention is being forcibly directed towards the adoption of a permanent policy, which shall prevent their recurrence, and establish the great and leading interests of the country upon such a basis, that they may fully develope themselves without fear, in spite of foreign influence, competition and legislation. Pennsylvania, more especially than any other State in the Union, has an enormous stake dependent on the adjustment of that policy.-Her vast agricultural, manufacturing and other re sources, have already been measurably developed but of late years certainly not in the ratio that might have been reasonably anticipated. She is now among the foremost of all the States, and in all the great elements of prosperity, and those who are familiar with her statistics, confidently pronounce that she would soon be the very foremost, if due encourageceveral acts of Assembly for suspension, and places ment were extended to the industry and enterprise of her citizens. To consider the present condition of the various branches of industry pursued within the limits of the State; -examine their immediate and prospective resources-inquire into the measures most suitable for their relief from pressing embarrassments, and for their future protection, and lay the result before the people for their consideration, are all objects of primary importance, before final action. To effect these purposes, it is proposed to hold a CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG, ON THE 25th DAY OF MAY NEXT, in which the eguicultural, mechanical and mining interests of the Commonwealth, be represented. As a profound anxiety for the general welfare, a belief that it cannot in any way be so well promoted, as by consulting among those who are individually interested, dictates this call, it is hoped it will be warmly responded to.

Joseph Higgens & Co. Union Furnace, Huntingdon County.

Chester County.

Ner Middleswarth, Union County. Tho. C. Miller, Cumberland County. Samuel A. Smith, Bucks county. John Huddleson, Delaware county. W. Hiester, Lancaster county. W. K. Corry, Jno. D. Steele,

Geo. Chrisman, Sen. Chas. Brooker Wm. A. Crabb, Philadelphia city. Jno. Edwards, Delaware city. Orrick, Grubb & Packer. Eastwick & Jamison. Pleis, Fæning & Thudium.

Baldwin, Vail & Hufty.

James Brooks. Alfred Jenks. E. P. Irwin & Co., Clinton county. Isaac Lightner, Allegheny county. Gaylord Church, Meadville. Jno. B. Chrisman, Springton Forge, Chester co.

Valentine, Harris & Co., Howard Iron Works, Centre county. Geo. N. Eckert, Schuylkill county.

W. L. Fisher & G. W. Morgan, Duncan Iron Works.

E. B. & C. Grubb, Mount Hope Furnace. John Weidman, Lebanon. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS. COLLECTORS.

James Perrine, Mobile, Alabama, in the place of John B. Hogen. Edward Brooks. Detroit, Michigan, in the place of John McDonell.

Jonathan Roberts, Philadelphia, vice Calvin SURVEYOR.

J. Washington Tyson, Philadelphia, in the place of George W. Riter. NAVAL OFFICER

Bela Badger, Philadelphia, in the place of John

THE RIGHT WAY OF REFORM .- The Pittsburg Gazette of April 3, contains the following :- We publish the following for general information. About one thousand dollars a year was we believe, paid to an individual who held an office which is now declared to be "entirely unnecessary."

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 29th, 1841.

Sin :- As you have applied for the appointment of Military Storekeeper in the Quar er Master's Department at Pittsburg. I deem it proper to infor n you that finding the office to be entirely u inecessary, and a just regard to the public interests requiring its discontinuance, it has been abolished. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL. Samuel Hubley, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.

CONNECTICUT .- Our victory in Connecticut is complete, decided, and by increased majorities. It may be thus summed up :- A Democratic Whig Governor-Lieutenant Governor-Treasurer-Secretary-Comptroller-the entire delegation to Congress-all the State Senators but one !- and twothirds of the House of Representatives. This is in-

deed a clean sweep.

NEW YORK CITT ELECTIONS .- The New York city elections were held on Tuesday. As was expected, the locofoco candidate for Mayor was elected. It is thought that the democrats have carried t majority of the Common Council. The returns are not complete.

A leading friend of David R. Porter declared the other day that "the Bank Bill was bad enough, but the veto was ten times worse." There appears to be a very strong disposition among the people to veto the Governor next October.

The Porter Ticket for Borough officers has been defeated in the Borough of Huntingdon, (Porter's residence) by a very handsome majority. This is the first time the democrate have triumphed in that Borough for a great many years.

The people now designate our Governor as

At Wheeling, a few days since, the Ohio river had 15 teet in the channel. The municipal election of Brooklyn, N. Y.

shows a decided gain for the democrats. ERIE CANAL -- It is expected that the Erie Canal of New York will be opened for navigation next

HONOR TO THE CARC STOLETRULE

Public Meeting. At a meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill county. at the Pennsylvania Hall, on Thursday evening. April 15, 1841, FRANCIS B. NICHOLS, Esq. was appointed President.-Hon, SANUEL D. Lma. Hon STRANGE N. PALMER, Col. T. J. Band. JOSEPH COATSWORTH, JACON SHEAFS, P. J. PAR-VIN and G. H. Powrs, Vice Presidents, and Andrew Russel and B. W. Cumming, Secretaries.

The President stated the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for a suitable expression of our sense of the national calamity, occasioned by the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the U. S.

On motion, Resolved, that a committee of 7 beappointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and that the President anpoint the Committe, which he did accordingly, viz: Benjamin Bannan, John M. Crosland, W. C. Leib. J. T. Werner, George Mortimer, Thomas Mills and E. Q. Henderson.

In the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by J. C. Neville and B. W. Comming.

Esq's. The committee after being absent a short time returned and reported the following preamble and res-

olutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz: WHEREAS, it has pleased the great Disposer of Events to remove from this world the venerable and venerated Harrison, our late beloved and lamented Chief Magistrate, the citizens of Schuylkill county have assembled together to adopt such measures as are necessary and becoming to give expression to their feeling at this mournful event—this national

calamity. Resolved, That we now but fully realize the loss of our late honored President. His services in the field seem to gather a new lustre-and his career in the public councils of his country seems to add an

additional claim on our gratitude. Resolved, That we most sincerely condole with the bereaved family who now deplote their own and

a nation's luss. Resolved, In testimony of respect for the illustrious dead that the citizens be requested to wear the usual badge of morning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a civic and military procession commemorative of the death of William Henry Harrison. And that said Committee be requested to invite the different Military Companies. and all other associations in the county to join in with the citizens on said occasion, with the usual badges of mourning.

On motion, Resolved, that a committee of 26 be appointed to carry the foregoing resolution into effect. On motion, Resolved, that the officers of this meeting be a committee to appoint said committee of

26; they accordingly appointed, viz: Jacob Seitzinger. John M. Crosland, Wm. Haggerty, Edward O'Connor, Charles Gillingham, Wm. H. Mann, U. Shillaber, John Sites, Robert B. Neligh, George Broom, James Cleary, James Sillyman, jr. J. M. Bickel, Jno. T. Hazzard, George Medlar, John Bannan. George Reifsneider. John Bond, George Dougherty, A. Bolton, Joseph Jeans, E. A. Kutzner, John Strimphler, J. C. Oliver. Edward Huntzinger. L. Chapman,

On motion, Resolved, that the procession take place on Monday the 26th inst. On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the papers

(Signed by the officers.)

NOTICE. The above named committee of arrangements are requested to meet in the basement story of the Pennsylvania Hall, this evening, at half past seven o'clock. They are also requested to meet at the same time and place, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, for the purpose of carrying out the views of the people on this solemn occasion. in a manner that shall do honor to the memory of the il-

lustrious dead. The military of Schuylkill county, and all other associations of her citizens, are requested to report their intention to join in the procession to the committee on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Gov. Simon Snyder, declared, " The blessings of thousands of women and children rest upon Harrison and his gallant army!" The committee would therefore be pleased to learn that the fair daughters of Columbia, residing in our county, are disposed to manifest this truth, by their readiness to join in the

J. M. CROSLAND, Chairman of Com.

A LITTLE SINGULAR .- On the afternoon of the 23d of last month, the large tavern, kept for years past by Mr. Harry Lumpkin, in the village of Port Byron, was destroyed by fire—loss said to be about \$1,500, mostly insured. Arrangements had been made, we learn, for selling the premises—the wriings drawn, and all things prepared for the signatures; but just as these were to be attached, it was found that the pen was poor, and while this was undergoing the renovating process, the alarm of "fire" was heard, which was seen bursting through the roof of the building about to be sold, and thus the amount of insurance is placed beyond the reach of cavil. The Auburn Journal considers this circumstance a very important hint for all manner of persons never to sign's paper excepting with a good

Les & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, have in press a new Romance, from the pen of Cooper,-What an impression on the novel reading public would such an announcement have made but a few

The Governor of Canada, Lord Sydenham. was alarmingly ill on the 5th inst. with gout, which had exhibited symptoms of reaching the heart, but he was considerably better on the 8th.

Judging of the tone of the newspapers, men of all parties will unite in voting the family of Gen. Harrison the full year's salary-\$25,000. This will be but an act of strict justice.

Col. Todd has retired from the editorial chair of the Cincinnati Republican. It was the intention of the late President to have appointed him Minister to the Court of Austria.

MORE SUSPENSIONS .- The Banks of Virginia have suspended specie payments. What are we coming to I

The British Queen did not leave New York intil Sunday morning, in consequence of the snow storm. She took out President Tyler's address.

The funeral solemnities in Baltimore last week, in honor of the illustrious dead," were imposing in the extreme. BANK OF SUSPERSANA COURTS.-Wm. L.

Post, has been elected President, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of James C. Biddle. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton was present at

the Funeral of Gen. Harrison. The family of General Harrison have left be