

The body of the dead Tory was taken and buried by the sexton of the church, as he had no relations in that vicinity.

A few weeks ago, two hours or thereabouts, the negroes returned, having succeeded in capturing Finly and one of the strangers who were that night confined and the next morning, at the earnest solicitation of Judge T.—, liberated on the promise of surrendering their lives.

It was in the month of October of the same year that Catharine V. was sitting by an upper back-window of her father's house, knitting. Though autumn, the weather was mild, and the window was hoisted about three inches. In the rear of the house was the barn, a huge old-fashioned edifice, with upper and lower folding doors, the lower doors were closed, and accidentally casting her eyes towards the barn, she saw a small back door on a range with the front door, and the window at which she was sitting, open, and a number of men enter.

The occurrence of the summer immediately presented itself to her mind, and the fact that her father and the other males of the family were at work in a field some distance from the house, led her to suspect that opportunity had been improved, probably by some of Van Zandt's friends to plunder and revenge his death. Concealing herself, therefore, behind the curtains, she narrowly watched their movements. She saw a man's head slowly rising above the door, and apparently reconnoitering the premises—it was Finley's. Their object was now evident. Going to the "armory," she selected a well loaded musket, and resumed her place by the window. Kneeling upon the floor, she laid the muzzle of the weapon upon the window-sill between the curtains, and taking deliberate aim she fired.—What effect she had procured, she knew not, but she saw several men hurrying out of the barn, by the same door they had entered. The report again brought the father and his workmen to the house, and going into the barn, the dead body of Finley lay upon the floor.

Catharine V.— afterwards married a captain of the Continental army; and she still lives the honored mother of a numerous and respectable line of descendants.—The old house is also in the land of the living, and has been the scene of many a prank of the writer of this tale in the heyday of mischievous boyhood.

A Horned Woman.—A correspondent of the New York Star, in giving some account of Gottingen University, in Germany, states that in the cabinet of that institution the greatest curiosity consists of three horns, which were presented by Dr. Blumenbach.

"Two of the horns are short, thick, and nearly straight; the third is about ten inches long, and completely twisted, like a ram's horn. It is rough and round, half an inch in diameter at the root, and of a brownish hue. These horns are round and blunt at each extremity. By chemical analysis, it was ascertained that they were composed of a substance of a nature quite different from that of any other animal.—These three horns were once worn by a woman! She broke her head by a fall, and the longest horn sprouted from the wound. It kept growing for thirty years, and then she cast it. When it dropped off a second came, which did not grow to such a length, and also dropped off. On the same spot sprouted a third, and the woman died while it was growing. Blumenbach cut it from the skull after she had died. Uncommon as this tale may seem, I give it full credence. It is attested not only by Blumenbach's own statement, but by other evidence."

A Novel and Singular Case.—Quite an extraordinary case is detailed in letters and papers from Charleston. It has excited the curiosity of the citizens of that city, and puzzled both the learned and unlearned.—The principal facts may be thus condensed. A patient during a recent visit to a friend in the country, felt while in bed, an object of some kind fill upon the upper part of the cheek bone just below the left eye. She brushed it away, and after a restless night, awoke in the morning suffering its consequences in the form of acute pain, during which time she removed from the eye several fragments of the legs of a spider.

Returning to this city a few days afterwards, upon complaining to her mother of a similar sensation, an examination was made when a perfectly formed dead spider, of small size, was removed. A physician being called, all proper investigation was made in order, if possible, to discover the seat or nidus of the animals, but this proved fruitless. No enquiry has yet been able to detect their seat of empire, and yet they have continued to be removed from each eye alternately, sometimes from one alone, sometimes from both, for a space of six weeks, to an amount on an average of from two or three every other day. Portions of what is supposed to be the ovum, have been also discovered. Each exit of either animal or web, is preceded by acute pain in some portion of the organ, and attention being thus called, the object is easily removed by the attendant.

The eyes assume at times much inflammatory irritation and swelling of the lids, with an injected condition of the ball, and copious emission of tears.

By some, the spiders are supposed to be of different species; they are, certainly, as far as we can learn, at different stages of maturity.

POLITICAL.

MR. BUCHANAN AND MR. DAVIS.

We publish in this evening's Globe the remarks of Mr. Buchanan in the Senate on Tuesday last in relation to the misrepresentation of his speech in favor of the Independent Treasury bill, contained in the published speech of Mr. Davis against that measure. It will be perceived that the charge made was, that this gentleman had, throughout his remarks, alleged that Mr. Buchanan had supported the bill on the principle that it would destroy the banking system, and restore an exclusive gold and silver currency, and would, as a necessary consequence, check importations, suppress credit, and reduce the wages of labor and the value of property, to one-half their present prices. Such objections have heretofore been those chiefly urged by its enemies against the measure; but Mr. Davis, throughout his whole speech, they have been put into the mouth of Mr. Buchanan, as argument in its favor. Every one can perceive how political capital might be made by circulating throughout the country, that the unfounded objections made to the bill by its open enemies, were not only admitted to exist by so distinguished a friend of the measure as Mr. Buchanan, but had been actually urged by him as arguments in its favor.

So far from this being the fact, the speech of Mr. Buchanan, and we heard every word of it, not only did not contain any such arguments as had been attributed to him by Mr. Davis; but his arguments were all of a contrary character. He ridiculed the idea which had been formerly urged by the opponents of the bill, that "it was to devour all the banks, and establish a pure metallic currency for all the transactions of all the people of the United States;" and whilst he proved conclusively that it would be of incalculable advantage by separating the banks from the Government, he rendered it clear that it would not injuriously affect the banks or the business of the country. How Mr. Davis could have put such arguments into his mouth as he has done, we are utterly at a loss to conjecture.

A friend of Mr. Buchanan having called his attention to the published speech of Mr. Davis, the former brought the subject before the Senate on Tuesday last, in the remarks which we now publish. Mr. Buchanan conditionally applied the epithet "fugitious," which Mr. Davis had first used in his speech to characterize the proposition which he said had been advocated by Mr. Buchanan to the misrepresentations made by Mr. Davis of Mr. Buchanan's argument. This produced some altercation; but, after the gentle men had compared notes with each other, the subject seemed to have passed away without appearing to leave any unpleasant feeling behind. On the next morning (Wednesday) Mr. Davis appearing in the Senate said the remarks stood by his friends, and desired a further opportunity of addressing the Senate on the subject. This was delayed by Mr. Grundy's speech until Friday morning, when Mr. Davis rose and delivered a speech marked throughout with strong and personally offensive expressions in regard to Mr. Buchanan's previous remarks, and concluded with the declaration that "he repelled them with the scorn and contempt they deserved."

Mr. Buchanan, who is proverbially mild and courteous to his opponents, was left without any alternative but that of treating Mr. Davis with severity. He was perfectly calm and collected in his manner. He commenced with stating what we copy from the notes of our Reporter "That when he had addressed the Senate a few days ago, he had endeavored to state what he believed to be his grievance, in the mildest manner which the nature of the case admitted, and to treat the Senator from Massachusetts, so far as he could, with courtesy and respect. The remarks of that gentleman, to day, however absolved him from any such obligation, and he should proceed to treat his misrepresentations as they deserved." We have never heard a more just and conclusive reply, or one more severe in its character. The Senator appeared altogether in a new light. Mr. Davis rejoined; the altercation became quite personal on both sides; Mr. Buchanan, in conclusion, triumphantly declared that he had fixed the charge of grossly misrepresenting his remarks upon him, and there it should stick like the poisoned shaft of Nessus.

We have not met any candid and impartial man, who was present, who does not believe that Mr. Buchanan made out his case clearly and triumphantly. It would have been better, much better, for Mr. Davis at first to have admitted the representations charged, and stated that they were unintentional mistakes, if such were the fact. From the result of the controversy, we entertain not a doubt that he is now of the same opinion. When the entire debate shall be published, we have no doubt this will be the settled conviction of our readers.

QUO WARRANTO.

On Monday last F. W. HUGHES, Esq. Deputy Attorney General, filed a suggestion in the case of THE COMMONWEALTH vs. SAMUEL D. LEIB, heretofore one of our Associate Judges, stating in substance that by the amended constitution of 1838, and the decision of the Supreme court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Oristur Collins,

the then Governor [Joseph Ritner] had no authority to commission any Common Pleas Judge between the 9th of October, 1838, and the first of January, 1839, for a longer period than the first of January, 1839—that by an act of assembly passed March 7, 1840 the commission of the respondent at all events expired on the 27th of February, 1840,—that said Leib was commissioned an Associate Judge for this county on the 29th of December, 1838—that from first of January, 1839, up to the time of filing the suggestion, he had been a usurper—and he prayed that a writ of Quo Warranto might issue to show by what authority the said Samuel D. Leib claimed to exercise the office of Associate Judge for Schuylkill county. On a mutual agreement of counsel the court fixed upon Friday next for the hearing of parties concerned, and consequently we may anticipate a rich treat at the expense of one of Ex-Governor Ritner's commissioned partisans.—Pottsville Emporium.

A WHIG CATECHISM.

In his eloquent speech on the 8th of January, Gov. Carroll, one of the heroes of New Orleans, Enotchopen, Etnachaw &c., &c., after giving the character of Gen. Harrison, as coming within the pale of his own personal knowledge asked "who fought the battle of Thames?" I answer (said he) "Col. Johnson." "And who fought the battle of Tippecanoe?" I answer (said he) "Joe. Daviess and the Indians." "The Governor was so warmly applauded, that we have thought proper to annex a few other questions of a similar character which we find in an Ohio paper.—

Question.—What General encamped on ground chosen for him by his enemy and was afterwards caught napping in his encampment?

Answer.—Gen. Harrison.

Question.—Where was Gen. Harrison at the battle of the Thames?

A. In a reserve corps, and "out of harm's way."

Q. Who reconnoitered Fort Stephenson in person, and found it so commanded by the high ground in its neighborhood, as to be utterly indefensible against heavy artillery—and learning that his station was about to be assailed, thought it proper to withdraw the garrison of 6000?

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who, after he was arrested for disobeying Harrison's orders in respect to evacuating the fort and burying the provisions, convinced Gen. Harrison that he could as successfully defend the fort with 153 men, and did so?

A. Major Croghan.

Q. Who was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia, and was recalled for his meddling interference with the government of that country?

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who objected to the nomination of Gen. Harrison as Minister to Columbia, in consequence of the incompetency or unfitness of the nominee?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who received \$4.65 per day for living quietly at home on his own farm below Cincinnati and attending to his own business.

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. For how many days did he receive that sum while living on his farm, and neglecting the duties assigned him as Minister to Columbia?

A. One hundred and twenty-six.

Q. How much did Harrison's mission to Columbia cost the United States, for which he rendered no services?

Will the whigs be so good as to cypher it up?
A. \$25,000.

Q. Who became so obnoxious to the Government of Columbia and its citizens, that he came near being assassinated?

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was a supporter of the administration that passed the alien and sedition laws?

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Whose name was stricken out of a resolution in the United States Senate, voting honors to the officers of the late war?

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was denied a sword as a badge of generalship by the citizens of New York?

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for the legislature in Hamilton county and was beaten?

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for Governor of Ohio and only received 4000 votes out of 50,000.

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who prayed for war, pestilence and famine, in preference to a military chieftain being elevated to the Presidency?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who now supports Gen. Harrison for that office of account of his military achievements exclusively?

A. The same Henry Clay, and the whole whig party.

To whom may be added—
Q. Who voted for selling white men into slavery by the hands of the Sheriff, for the non-payment of "fines and costs, or both?"

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who has been defeated, with but one exception, wherever he has shown

himself in Pennsylvania, and has likewise met with a signal overthrow at home, in the person of his lieutenant, Bellamy Storer?

General Harrison.

From the Keystone.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1840.

The Senate for some days past, has been engaged in executive session on a treaty with the six nations of Indians. They did not sit to day. The House has made some progress, during this day and yesterday, in the disposition of private bills.

The chief topic of conversation here, is the correspondence which is going on between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and the Secretary of State, relative to the North Eastern Boundary question. The correspondence has, it seems, assumed a very serious complexion. Mr. Fox's communications are said to have been very pointed, and those of the Secretary not less so.—The correspondence will, no doubt, be now laid before congress.

It is agreed, on all sides, that this matter is approaching a crisis. Maine will not much longer be passive under the presence of an overbearing invader of her soil.—Congress, too, is pledged by a vote of unexampled unanimity to maintain the rights of the United States in this matter. There is no dispute and no question in Congress as to the facts in the case of the rights of the United State growing out of them.—Mr. BUCHANAN's very able report set those questions at rest. We must soon have the answer of England to the peremptory demand of the United States that the troops of Great Britain be removed from the Territory in dispute; and, upon that answer, if it be unfavorable, some action of Congress will be predicated. England has no longer any pretext for delaying an adjustment of the question for the report of her engineer, who lately explored the territory and traced the line, has been made.

The whigs still harp on the Jersey question vainly hoping to raise some little capital upon it. They have been woefully mistaken in the effect of their movement in this matter on the people. In New Jersey, the decision of the House, admitting the democratic members has been received with the warmest demonstrations of the popular approbation, and that the attempt of the whigs to palm upon Congress the Governor's candidates will, unquestionably, ensure the state for the democracy.

The course taken by the majority of the committee of elections in reporting under the instructions of the House, that the democratic candidates received the greatest number of legal votes, has been the subject of much misrepresentation and invective. Little has been said in reply to the whig orators on this subject, until the other day, when Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, a member of the majority of the committee, took the floor. Mr. Brown is a new member and came here with a high reputation. He is undoubtedly one of the ablest men in the democratic ranks in congress. His speech on this subject was very able and efficient and deserves to be circulated so extensively with those of Mr. Jenifer and the other whig speakers to which it is a full and satisfactory reply. Mr. Campbell stated, this morning, that the majority of committee were willing to rest the argument on Mr. Brown's speech and take the question—but the whigs will not let the matter rest here.

The Election.—NEW HAMPSHIRE TRUTH TO HER PRINCIPLES.—The election has resulted to the complete triumph of Democratic principles. Governor Page is re-elected by an increased majority. Four of the five councillors, and ten of the twelve Senators elected, are true Democrats, and the Democratic majority in the House has been greatly increased. The Opposition fought the battle here under the Harrison flag, keeping their gubernatorial candidate almost out of sight; but the result is, the Democratic majority has been increased some one or two thousand since Harrison was brought into the field. New Hampshire has given a glorious lead, and we doubt not her example will be followed, not only throughout New England but throughout the United States.

[Concord (N H.) Patriot.]

The Great Hurricane—Appalling Loss of Lives

We lament to the record that a tremendous hurricane, with an inundation of the sea, occurred on the 16th of November at Coringa, on the coast northward of Madras. Some particulars of the devastation committed were given in the Madras Spectator, on the authority of letters written on the spot. "The water from the sea rushed in with such violence, that the houses at Coringa, except E's, large house, and three or four other brick houses—all the rest they say have been carried away. I have had two and a half feet of water in my garden, and in my room, which is under my bungalow, one and a half foot. They say that more than 20,000 people have perished by this terrible hurricane, which lasted only five or six hours. There is nothing to be seen in every direction but dead bodies and drowned cattle. Sixty native vessels, which were in the roads loaded with paddy, disappeared; and they do not know what has become of them."

The Cincinnati Chronicle mentions that 30,000 barrels of flour had been received through the Miami canal, within 30 days.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 19.

Petitions, memorials, and remonstrances were presented by Messrs. Darsie, M'Clure, Filbert, S. Semar, Fied, Poits, Morgan, Swaye, Bailey, Church, Henry, M'Kinney and others.

Mr. M'ELWEE gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to compel a resumption of specie payments by the banks, and to provide for the more effectual suppression of foreign notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. FRANKLIN submitted a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of making the stockholders in all coal and iron, and coal and railroad companies individually liable for the debts of the company, which was considered and adopted.

Mr. WILSON submitted a resolution directing the committee on claims to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the late Judge Advocate in the case of Maj. Gen. Alexander; which was considered and adopted.

Mr. KERN submitted a joint resolution to authorize a subscription to the Stoney Creek bridge company; which was considered and adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Eagle fire company of the borough of Erie, was read a second and third time, and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Corey Institute, of Beaver county, was read a second and third time, and passed.

Mr. HENCHMAN submitted a resolution directing the committee on education to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of existing laws as require annual military trainings, and to provide for the collection of a fine of one dollar from each male citizen between the ages of 21 and 55, excepting members of volunteer companies, to be applied to the purpose of education; which was considered and adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON reported a bill to provide for laying out a certain state road.

The motion to print the report of the committee on certain petitions in relation to colonization, was taken up, and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Brodhead, M'Elwee, Bailey, Hage of Mercer, Herr and Snowden took part, the house directed the printing of 500 copies.

HONORS TO ANDREW JACKSON.

The house then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Brodhead in the chair, and took up the resolution inviting Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, to visit Pennsylvania, as the guest of the commonwealth, during the approaching summer or fall, when the committee rose and reported the resolution to the house.

Mr. BUTLER would inquire of the mover of this resolution, if it was contemplated that it should occasion any expense to the commonwealth; as that might be a question proper to be asked during these times of embarrassment.

Mr. PARKER replied, that the friends of the hero of New Orleans, intended to defray all expenditure to be incurred by this resolution, themselves, and it was not intended to appropriate a cent from the public treasury for the purpose.

Mr. HENCHMAN thought, as Ex-President Jackson was to be invited here as the guest of the commonwealth, it would follow as a matter of course; that some public expenditure must be incurred, he therefore moved that the expenses to be incurred by this resolution should not exceed two thousand dollars.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he had hoped that the observations made by the gentlemen from Washington, who has the mover of these resolutions, would have satisfied every gentleman, that the expenses incurred in carrying them into effect, would not be drawn from the State Treasury. Should the illustration individual named in the resolution, accept the invitation, every Pennsylvanian who properly appreciated distinguished services, and exalted patriotism, would esteem it an honor, to contribute in any manner to his comfort and happiness. The friends of Andrew Jackson will take pleasure in defraying this expense in endeavoring to honor him, in such manner as his extraordinary merits, his illustrious life, and distinguished services preeminently deserve.

Mr. S. said, it was not his intention to enlarge upon the life and character of this veteran sage and warrior. His fame needs no panegyric, for the recollection of his services to his country, warms the heart of every American. No man has filled a greater space in the public eye, and when events thickened around, which threatened the overthrow of our civil institutions, from foreign and domestic enemies, his hand and heart never quailed or shrunk from performances of the high duties which were assigned him by his country. The object of the resolutions is to exhibit the estimation in which the venerable Ex-President is held by this community, and that an opportunity may be presented by which the citizens of Pennsylvania may present personally to him this high estimation, and to negative the idea that Republics are ungrateful.

Mr. S. said he trusted the amendment would either been withdrawn or negatived, and that the resolutions will be adopted.

Mr. CRABB was opposed to the amendment. If Gen. Jackson was to be invited to this place, as the guest of the state, he