

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP BRITISH QUEEN. SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship British Queen arrived at New York on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, after a most tempestuous passage of 24 1/2 days.

The Queen brings sixty-one adult passengers, besides several children and servants. The storm that struck her lasted 10 consecutive days.

The Queen put into Halifax last Wednesday, repaired her wheels, took in some coal and left on Thursday.

The news she brings is of a most interesting and highly important character. There is a terrible commotion in England, occasioned jointly by the failure of the Chinese Expedition, and the McLeod affair.

The packet ship Westchester arrived out on the 8th with Mr. Pickens Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and this occasioned a greater excitement than the news of the failure of the United States Bank.

The "London Times" printed the whole of the report, with most abusive comments. The news had an important effect on stocks of all kinds.

A letter from Paris states that a great fall took place in French funds in consequence of the late news from America.

The news from China is of the most gloomy character possible, and very perplexing to England. And the news from Egypt is scarcely less so.

There is a rumor that Lord Palmerston is to be called to the House of Lords.

Dr. Bowring brought over that bottle of water from the River Jordan with which Victoria's baby was baptised.

The Bishops have made a great noise because there has been two masquerades given at Drurylane theatre.

All the markets were affected by the news from America; and on the 8th of March, a report was circulated that a fleet of 10 sails of the line is ordered to assemble at Gibraltar, in consequence of the trial of Mr. McLeod.

It also stated that Lord Palmerston has sent out orders to the Ambassador at Washington to demand the immediate release of McLeod.

The Earl of Bosse is dead. Sir David Wilkie after painting a portrait of the Sultan of Turkey, has returned to England.

The Electress of Hesse is dead. We find it utterly impossible in our limited space, to give at this moment even a synopsis of the contents of the press upon this intelligence, but upon Mr. Pickens' Report which seems to have created the greatest shock, the Globe says—"The painful effect which this intemperate party document must otherwise produce on the strongly cherished hopes of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the Report."

The Times says:—"We shall not quote from this offensive and unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it in extenso for themselves, and then judge themselves what chance exists of fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated."

The Dispatch says, "the stoppage of the U. S. Bank will cause a great deal of misery here as well as in America. Shares which brought two years ago £24, are now anxiously sold at £14 10s."

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE! A SQUADRON ORDERED TO AMERICA!

The Times and other papers state as a positive fact that some of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sails of the line, which had been engaged on the Coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off the Coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, against the judicial murder of McLeod."

Infantry for Halifax!—The Times also stated that "three battalions had been put sudden under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God knows how the home service of the realm could be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says, "War with America must and will as surely follow upon the murder of McLeod, as the light of morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for any injury which cannot be atoned."

The news from the Continent we find of very little interest.

In France every thing is as quiet as at our former dates.

Turkey, Egypt, and Syria.—The Austrian Observer of the 28th ult. states that intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th ult. informs us that the Sultan's firman granting to Mehemet Ali and his family the Pashalik of Egypt hereditarily, has just been prepared.

It would appear, says the London Times,

that the Turkish government anticipate a refusal on the part of Mehemet Ali to accept the terms with which his recognition by the Sultan was accompanied.

The Ottoman Porte had addressed a circular to the ambassadors, announcing to them that the Egyptian affair being concluded, the blockade of the coast of Egypt was raised, and the liberty of commerce re-established.

China, India and Egypt.—By an extraordinary express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the over land mail from India, late intelligence from China, from the several presidencies of India, from Alexandria, and from most of the ports in the Mediterranean was received in London on the morning of the 10th.

The great object of interest in the intelligence received by this express is the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government. The negotiations up to the 15th of December, which is the latest date of the news from Macao, appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seem desirous of shuffling any delay.

On the 6th of November, Admiral Elliott issued a notice at Chusan, to the British there, stating that a truce had been concluded with the Chinese, binding them within certain limits, the British boundaries being Chusan and the small islands adjacent. This notice was accompanied with a recommendation to endeavor to conciliate the Chinese. The other Plenipotentiary, Captain Elliott, issued a circular declaring that the interests of the British at Chusan should be attended to during the negotiations. In the meantime, a dreadful mortality diminished the troops there.

Tranquility prevailed in India, and the intelligence by the express brought nothing of importance from any of the presidencies.

DEMOCRAT. "TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR" BLOOMSBURG: SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841. DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID R. PORTER.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

For the first time, since the adoption of our Constitution, fifty two years ago, we are called upon to announce the death of an acting President of the United States. It will be seen by reference to another column that he died on Sunday morning last, at half past 12 o'clock. This is no time for idle remarks—we can only look upon the deceased as the chief magistrate of our nation, and as such deplore his demise, and suggest, in the spirit of republicanism, that something should be done by our citizens generally, without distinction of party, to manifest their respect, not to General Harrison, but to the President of the United States.—Much speculation is afloat as to how long the Vice-President is to act as President.—We think the following extracts from the Constitution and acts of Congress settle the question conclusively.

THE PRESENT PRESIDENT.

By the following extract from the Constitution of the United States, it will be seen that JOHN TYLER is now President of the United States. In case of his death, the law of Congress providing for the case of death of "both the President and Vice President," will take effect:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall then act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

In addition to this section, we answer some inquiries which have been made of us by publishing the 9th and 10th sections of the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1792, which designate who shall perform the duties of President in case of a vacancy in the offices of President and Vice President, and provide for the election of a President and Vice President in such an event. JOHN TYLER, if he lives will be the President until the 4th of March 1845, unless incapacitated by impeachment or inability to perform the duties.

SECT. 9. In case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the U. States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

SECT. 10. Whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forth-

with cause a notification to be made to the executive of every State, and published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President and of Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December next ensuing, if there shall be the space of two months between such date and such Wednesday, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, he shall specify in the notifications that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall be appointed or chosen; and they shall meet and give their votes on such Wednesday.

DEATH OF GEN. HARRISON. The following official announcement of the death of Gen. HARRISON was received at Harrisburg on Sunday evening. CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's house, in this city, this 4th day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at 30 minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of its Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

- DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury. JOHN BELL, Secretary of War. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General. FRANCIS GRANGER, Post Master General.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE the following message from the Governor was presented: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Intelligence has been received that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, has paid the debt of nature. He departed this life at the President's House in the city of Washington, on yesterday morning.

The public services and private worth of the distinguished citizen who had been just elevated to the highest station in the Republic, call upon the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, on behalf of our common constituents, for the appropriate testimonials of public feeling which are inspired by the melancholy event.

DAVID R. PORTER. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, April 5, 1841.

When the message was read, Mr. REED rose and addressed the chair as follows:

MR. SPEAKER—The Senate no doubt anticipates the object of the motion I am about to make. It is to place among its archives the recorded expression of the deep sorrow with which the intelligence of the death of the President of the United States has been received amongst us. A long life of public service has been suddenly terminated, and at the outset of a new career, which every American patriot hoped would be a career of usefulness, the power to render further and greater services has been arrested, and the mysterious dispensations of Providence have interposed to disappoint the nation's hopes. At these dispensations we must not repine. Under this disappointment we should not mourn. But it is entirely consistent with submission, to testify our respect for the memory of the dead—our sincere sympathy with the sorrows of the living. The public services of General HARRISON are now part of the unquestioned history of the country. They are placed by the hand of death beyond all party controversy which might exaggerate or depreciate them—and to his virtues a grateful people may now without dissent do disinterested justice. His was a long—an active—and an honored life. He lived without reproach. He died without an enemy to speak a word of unkindness or of disparagement over his grave.

Fifty years ago, the late President of the United States passed through the village where we are now sitting, on his way to his first campaign. The ancient building where the young soldier then lodged, is yet standing. At that period the institutions of our country were immature—their permanence uncertain—their efficacy untried. He has lived to see those institutions survive their hours of trial, and in those hours of trial he has always stood faithfully by them. He has lived to receive the highest honors of his country; but no honor did he ever in life receive more worthy of his virtues, than that spontaneous tribute which, now

that he has neither power nor patronage to bestow, the whole people pay to his memory.

Mr. REED then submitted the following resolutions, which after a few approbatory remarks by Mr. BROWN, were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved—That the Senate of Pennsylvania having been informed of the death of the President of the United States, considers it a duty to the memory of the dead, his public services, unsullied character, and the station which he occupied, and to the deep sorrow which will pervade the Nation, to express the mournful sentiment with which the intelligence has been received.

Resolved—That a committee of four Senators be appointed, to act with a committee of the House, should the House appoint such committee, to report what measures should be adopted to testify the sense of the Legislature on this mournful occasion; and that the message received this morning from the Executive be referred to the committee.

Resolved—That the Senate do now adjourn.

The Speaker named Messrs. REED, BROWN, PEARSON and GIBBS as the committee, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, when called to order, the message (given in the Senate report) was presented, after which Mr. LAW rose and addressed the chair as follows:

MR. SPEAKER:—The event just announced in the communication from the Executive, is one of the most solemn nature, and calls for the respectful consideration of the House. It is an event unprecedented in the history of our country. Other Presidents have paid the debt of nature, but it was after their career of usefulness had terminated. We have now announced to us for the first time, the death of one, who as we all hoped, was about to set out on a career of glory and usefulness. Sir, it is an event which appeals to the sympathies of all of us, and before which all party considerations sink and dwindle into insignificance. It is an occasion on which all of us feel only as American citizens, and not as members of this sect or that party, but as common children of our common country. Over the grave of departed excellence, envy, ambition, the prejudices of party, sectional feelings, and the animosities of faction are hushed into silence, and leave us time to look back upon a long life of illustrious services.

This is not the time or the place to speak of the late President as he deserves. Sir, I do not mean to enter upon his eulogy. I believe we all unite in this most profound regard for his virtues. As a brave soldier—as an honest man, he is entitled to the admiration of this age, as he will obtain that of posterity. I hope the House on the present occasion will adopt without delay some mode of testifying their respect for this illustrious man. There can be no doubt in regard to the present rumor. It is the offspring of truth and it comes in such a shape that it cannot be questioned. It demands the immediate action of the House.

Mr. Lusk of Susquehanna, then submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the melancholy information has reached this body by official announcement that an All wise Providence has suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States. And whereas, the members of this House feeling deeply impressed with the solemnity of this unexpected and painful intelligence, as a testimonial of suitable respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased, be it

Resolved—That a committee of four be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate (should the Senate appoint such committee) to report what further measures should be adopted to signify the sense of this Legislature under so afflicting a bereavement, and that this House do now adjourn.

The Speaker named Messrs. Lusk, SNYDER, FLENNIKEN and Cox the Committee, when the House adjourned. The joint committee appointed to report suitable proceedings upon the death of the President, recommended the appointment of a committee of both houses, to proceed to Washington, to attend the funeral, which took place on Wednesday. The committee of the Senate were, Messrs. Pearson, Kingsbury, Headley and Strom,—of the House, Messrs. Cox, Broadhead of Northampton, Christian, Lusk, Snyder, and Hill.—Thomas Williams, of the senate, was selected to pronounce an eulogy upon the character and public services of the President.

The following circular was directed to the several Departments by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the public offices were all closed during the day. To the Heads of Departments, and Canal Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Intelligence has been received that William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, has paid the debt of nature. He departed this life at the President's House, in the city of Washington, on yesterday morning. As a testimony of the deep feelings of sorrow, inspired by this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence by which a distinguished citizen who had just been elevated by a free people to the highest station in the republic

has been removed from time to eternity, I am directed by the Governor to request you to close the public offices and suspend the transactions of public business for the day.

The event has been communicated to the General Assembly, where arrangements have been made for an appropriate expression of public feeling on this melancholy occasion.

I am respectfully, FRAS. R. SHUNK, Secretary of the Commonwealth, April 5, 1841.

The Funeral Solemnities.—The following circular has been issued by the members of the Cabinet, by which it will be seen that the funeral was solemnized on Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock. Washington City, April 4, 1841.

The circumstances in which we are placed by the death of the President, render it indispensable for us, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President, to make arrangements for the Funeral Solemnities. Having consulted with the family and personal friends of the deceased, we have concluded that the funeral be solemnized on Wednesday, the 7th inst, at 12 o'clock. The religious services to be performed according to the usage of the Episcopal Church, in which church the deceased most usually worshipped. The body to be taken from the President's House to the Congress burying ground, accompanied by a military and civic procession, and deposited in the Receiving Tomb.

The military arrangements to be under the direction of Major General Macomb, the General Commanding in Chief of the Army of the United States; and Major General Walter Jones, of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Commodore Morris, the senior Captain in the Navy now in the city, to have the direction of the naval arrangements.

The Marshal of the District to have the direction of the civic procession, assisted by the Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other citizens as they may see fit to call to their aid.

John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, members of Congress now in the city or in its neighborhood, all the members of the Diplomatic body resident in Washington, and all officers of Government, and citizens generally are invited to attend.

And it is respectfully recommended to the officers of Government that they wear the usual badge of mourning.

Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury. John Bell, Secretary of War. J. J. Crittenden, Attorney General. Francis Granger, Postmaster General.

On Saturday last the tavern license bill was so amended as to suspend its operations until July. It is therefore unnecessary to publish the notices left with us for that purpose.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses, amending the Constitution, to limit the eligibility of the Governor to one term. It must pass another Legislature and then be submitted to the people, before it can have effect.

A bill has passed the Senate requiring the Canal Commissioners to be elected by the people.

The last accounts from Harrisburg, brought us no account of the veto of the Bank bill, though it was expected by every one, not however as "an act of deliberate cruelty and fiendish tyranny," but as an act prayed for by all the country banks, and the people generally, to protect them from the rapacious grasping of the city banks.

Federal Liberty.—Upon inquiry at the Capital, we find that no Democrat is retained in any of the public offices in any capacity whatever. The "reform" has swept out all the Democratic clerks, and has even reached the person engaged in carrying wood into the offices.

Nothing in the way of proscription, at all equal to this, has ever been witnessed here before, and will never be again, we trust. Augusta (Me.) Age.

The North American, of Saturday has the following item of intelligence relative to the non-office-seeking party in this city, who never think of the spoils, and are opposed to changes on party grounds. Pennsylvanian.

"What a rush!"—There are forty situations in the post office, in this city, to be supplied by the new postmaster. We understand that not less than 1,200 applications have already been made for these forty offices. How disgraceful this fact when there are so many avenues to honest industry still left unoccupied."

Slaves in Texas, according to a late law of that Republic, cannot be taken in execution, except when the owner is a defaulter to the Government. This will, no doubt, elevate the "salubrity of the climate," &c. in the estimation of Southern Planters wonderfully.