

From the Anti Slavery Reporter.

Dear friend Mr. Adams, I want to write a letter to you because you love...

New Haven, Jan. 4, 1841.

I want to write a letter to you because you love...

Dear friend Mr. Adams, you have children, you have friends, you love them, you feel very sorry if...

If America people give us free we are glad, if they...

Dear friend Mr. Adams, you have children, you have friends, you love them, you feel very sorry if...

Your friend KA-LE.

Florida War.

The following extract of a letter from a young gallant officer in the army, from this state, who is now on his second campaign in Florida, gives...

Fort No. 4, East Florida, Feb. 4, 1841.

I will tell you a story—a tragic one. That of the unfortunate Miss McCrea of revolutionary fame bears no comparison to it, and I have yet to hear its parallel.

The Thames Tunnel, which is to unite London, is completed to within 12 yards of the shore. This is the most stupendous undertaking in the world.

The future residence of Mr. Van Buren is to be at Kinderhook, in the old mansion of the late Judge William P. Van Ness.

Mr. Van Buren arrived in New York on Tuesday, the 23d ult., and was welcomed with the greatest demonstrations of admiration.

The Charleston Patriot, published in the hot-bed of nullification, at the South, holds the following language, in relation to a tariff and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

The two leading measures which appear to divide parties in Congress, are duties on certain imported articles of luxury, and the distribution among the States of the revenue raised by the sale of the public lands.

The remains of the beautiful bride of a month were brought to this post and interred a few days since, with a view to their removal home, and pre-

terday her uncle, a Mr. Thomas, of Cincinnati, arrived with a leaden coffin for that purpose.

Is not that a horrid tale. I know all the parties well, and assure you of its truth, without embellishment or exaggeration.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, April 3, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor, GEN. DAVID R. PORTER.

The late freshet in the Susquehanna, we fear, has done considerable injury, but not so much as had been anticipated. The embankments made after the great freshet of 1836, above and below town, was just sufficient to protect us from inundation.

Towards Bank-notes are redeemed at a discount of 1 percent, at Philadelphia.

The President has appointed John C. Montgomery, Esq. Postmaster, and J. W. Tyson collector, at Philadelphia.

There is a man in this neighborhood, whose mouth is so large, that he is unable to speak the truth. Whenever he opens it to speak, he necessarily gives utterance to twice as much as he should say.

Judge Burnside's nomination has been confirmed by the Senate, by a vote of 18 to 11.

Mr. Ingram, editor of the Pottsville Emporium has disposed of his interest in that paper, to Robert Palmer. It will, in future be conducted by Boyer & Palmer.

Governor Gilmer of Virginia has resigned, in consequence of the legislature of that state having, by a vote, disapproved of his conduct in refusing to deliver up several fugitives from justice, from the State of New York.

Dr. Johnson, in his late work on marriage, has been misunderstood. He says that females should not get married until after 21 instead of 28, as has been stated.

The Thames Tunnel, which is to unite London, is completed to within 12 yards of the shore. This is the most stupendous undertaking in the world.

The future residence of Mr. Van Buren is to be at Kinderhook, in the old mansion of the late Judge William P. Van Ness.

Mr. Van Buren arrived in New York on Tuesday, the 23d ult., and was welcomed with the greatest demonstrations of admiration.

The Charleston Patriot, published in the hot-bed of nullification, at the South, holds the following language, in relation to a tariff and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

The two leading measures which appear to divide parties in Congress, are duties on certain imported articles of luxury, and the distribution among the States of the revenue raised by the sale of the public lands.

The remains of the beautiful bride of a month were brought to this post and interred a few days since, with a view to their removal home, and pre-

but while the revenue is deficient, its rectification should not be for a moment delayed.

Another measure of importance which has been largely debated in Congress, is the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. It would appear on a superficial view of this measure, to be injudicious, if not contradictory in policy, to divert that portion of the public revenue derived from the public domain for its ordinary purposes, while the government income is not equal to the expenditure.

The Bank Bill, which I informed you in my last had passed the Senate, passed through the House on Friday, after several days had been spent in debating it, with a great many alterations and amendments. On Saturday the Senate concurred in the amendments made by the House.

Below I give you an abstract of the bill as it passed.

- BANK BILL. Section 1. Provides that the Banks of the Commonwealth shall be liable for the payment of their debts as individuals are now by law liable, and that the extraordinary penalties shall be repealed. Section 2. Gives the Banks the privilege of issuing small notes to the amount of fifteen per cent. on their capital stocks, for a period of five years. Section 3. The total amount of debts and liabilities, exclusive of deposits, not to exceed double the amount of capital stock. Section 4. The stocks owned by the Banks, (except by this Commonwealth,) not to exceed 10 per cent. of the amount of their capitals respectively; provided, that no investments already made, shall be compelled to be reduced more rapidly than 1 1/2 per cent. every ninety days. Section 5. No President, Cashier, or other officer of a Bank to be permitted to loan its funds. Also, fixes a limit to the loans of directors, proportioned to the capitals of the Banks. Section 6. No loan to be made to the cashiers, tellers, clerks, &c., of the banks respectively. Section 7. Abolishes the proxy system of voting for officers. Section 8. Persons to be eligible as directors to own amounts of stock proportioned to the capital of the banks respectively. No person to be a director in more than one bank at the same time. Section 9. Frauds by directors and officers provided against. Section 10. No dividend allowed greater than seven per cent., and the excess to form a contingent fund, one half of which is to be paid into the treasury. Section 11. Dividend of five per cent. allowed during a suspension. Section 12. Returns of the condition of the banks provided for. Section 13. Provides penalties in case said reports be not properly made. Section 14. Makes it the duty of the secretary to forward a copy of the act to the banks for their acceptance, and the Governor to issue a proclamation upon receiving their answer. Section 15. Repeals former acts, inconsistent with this one. Section 16. Authorizes the capital of the U. States Bank, if the stockholders desire it, to be reduced to 14 millions, and the bank to be released from part of her bonus. Of the principal of the State debt of Pennsylvania, \$930,000 falls due in June, and the interest on her whole debt for half a year, payable in July, is \$800,000. The total estimates for the year 1841—2, for the support of the British Navy, amount to \$5,514,157, exceeding those of the last year, by \$766,641. The appropriations for the American Navy, for the coming year, amount to \$5,926,337, or about one-fifth of the above. The CALLEDONIAN brought 25,000 letters, being near 5000 more than any former packet brought. The postage on the letters for New York city amounted to one thousand nine hundred and sixty two dollars. The Rev Baron Stowe, now in Europe, states that from 75 to 80 infants are received per week at the Foundling Hospital at Paris. These are all infants that are abandoned by their parents, and left to the tender mercy of strangers. GERMAN UNIVERSITIES. The University of Berlin contains 1,678 students; Munich 1,371; Leipzig 934; Turpingen 739; Göttingen 704; Halle 682; Breslaw 631; Heidelberg 614; Bonn 494; Giessen 407; Königsberg 390; Würzburg 843; Erlangen 311; Friburg 301; Marburg 285

FOR THE AMERICAN.

A Walk in an Old Church, OR, EARLY IMPRESSIONS AND REMINISCENCES RECALLED, AND MORAL REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED. No. 2.—THE OLD SWEDISH CHURCH.

It was not altogether because I delight to rove amidst the lovely scenes of nature, that I began to be charmed with my walk, for my pleasure was increased by the thought of arriving at the Old Church; and, indeed, it was the fact that it terminated at such a building, that determined me to choose the way that I was pursuing. The name of a church, and, especially, if it be an old one, has the same influence, by association, as scenery has in leading my thoughts to the home of my youth, as imagination at once brings into distinct vision the venerable, rude, gothic structure, just one hundred years older than myself, which is situated half a mile from the city, and was called in former days, by the elderly people, the Old Swedes' Church.

In this respect it is to be feared that the present generation fall behind their old fashioned ancestors, caring too much for their own convenience, and for show, and too little for the noble deeds that minister to their ease and profit, which may melt in the sun or shiver in the cold, so that they can be comfortable, and pamper their pride and vanity. The fact is, that there is not the same interest felt for the comfort of the horses around the church as in former days. Selfishness seems to grow with luxury, and cruelty with avarice and self-worship, and man-worship to have usurped the throne of God, and of reason, to which independence of character, benevolence and moral worth are too frequently sacrificed, without scarcely a restraint, or a struggle. Various causes confirmed my interest in the time worn edifice. It was a frequent resort with little companions, where we would knock and crack the big walnut. Its grave-yard is the resting place of the last of many of my maternal relatives, and I frequently heard my mother dwell on the name of the Rev. Gerellus, the last minister to the Church, from Sweden, who returned to his native land some fifty or more years ago.

Want of reverence of God not only shows the absence of a pious spirit, but removes the strongest restraint from the depraved heart, and yields it to the indulgence of the worst principles and passions which dwell there. What evil feelings will be not a man cherish, and what wicked actions will he not do, who has no fear of God before his eyes? There is no foundation in such a man for confidence. The forms of society and the rod of the law, and the meanness selfishness may constrain him to put on the semblance of virtue, but its principles being absent, there is no barrier which can effectually resist the excitement of his passions, and the schemes of his lawless spirit, and there is, therefore, no security in his hands, for reputation, property or life. A man must be well schooled in vicious feelings, before he can arrive at that pitch of depravity, where deliberate and habitual profanity sits to defy God, and to despise, and trifle with sacred things. We would most solemnly warn those who are in progress, or who are only taking the initiate lessons in the vulgar and wicked vocabulary of profane swearing, to pause before they farther insult God, and cast off all regard to his presence, and find their selves lost to virtue, ruined in character, the sport of every evil passion and lust, and miserable wrecks of moral being, fitting themselves for that vengeance which they have so often invoked on their own and others' heads.

Dutch Peter (he always went by that name) was the very essence of ignorance, as well as highly profane. I never did hear, and I'll venture the assertion that no human being ever heard from him one whole idea. Knows and talks, and well and so, with numerous impious, stereotyped expressions, was nearly the amount of his vocabulary. But poor Peter was superstitiously attached to the Church, and its premises. Age, but more particularly, complete listlessness had rendered him weary of life; and though he had only religion enough to say amen, parrot like, in certain parts of the service, and very emphatically after each of the following expressions in the form of a burial: earth to earth, dust to dust, and ashes to ashes—still he longed to be buried in his favorite grave-yard. That he might obtain his wish, as he supposed, having determined to take away his life, he dressed himself clean, took a rope from the tool-house of the church, and proceeded to

a place known as the Rocks, on the Christians creek, not far from the church, fastened one end of it around his waist, and tied the other end to a strong thorn bush on a point of the rocks, emptied into his throat a pint of whiskey, and deliberately laid himself under the water and drowned, and was discovered on the recession of the tide. After some demur as to the propriety of burying him in the church-yard, it was finally agreed to, and so there rest the bones of old Dutch Peter, according to the last, and the strongest desire of his heart.

What was rather singular, the very next sexton, or his successor, had been in his office but a short time, until, through accident, or a fit, he fell into the spring, a short distance from the church, and shared old Peter's fate. In the case of Peter, the power of superstition in deluding the soul, is strikingly manifest. No one who knew him, ever, for a moment, thought that he was a religious man, and yet he supposed himself to be as good as any member of the church, on the ground of his reverence to the huge pile of stones which compose the church edifice, and his devoted interest in keeping it clean, and for the order and security of its enclosure. Thus he transferred the sanctity which he regarded the building and premises, to himself, and became the substantive spirit of the most remote indications of holy reverence and interest. Neither knowing nor feeling the nature of true piety, he was not able to distinguish between its reality and its most distant associations, and he naturally blended them into one and the same spirit.

Though it is probable that there are few who would associate religious character with suicide, (though the act is encouraged by false benevolence, and insanity is made the excuse instead of depravity, which is probably the guilty source, remotely or presently, of nine out of ten suicidal deeds,) or who are as ignorant or superstitious as Peter; yet it is to be feared, that many deceive themselves under the influence of the same feelings, mistaking solemn impressions for holy affections, and the awe, which is excited by contact with the material sanctuary, and the rites and circumstances of religion, for the spiritual power of the truths connected with them. In connection with these serious associations, if they are punctilious in observing the externals which they have adopted as the ceremonial of their worship, they are confirmed in the belief of their piety, and resign themselves to its sufficiency without regard to the state of their hearts, and in ignorance and destitution of the true spirit of godliness. Thus persons will entertain a solemn regard for the temple of the Lord, who have no reverence for God himself, be punctual in observance of the seasons and forms of worship, and yet be uninterested in its duties—think it almost an unpardonable offence if there should be any delay as to the baptism of their children, and yet have no serious sense of their baptismal vows, and utterly forget and neglect them—consider the communion a sacred feast, and yet rise up to eat and drink, cherish the most vain and worldly feelings, if indeed they do not view it in the light of an indulgence, dispensing them from all religious feelings and conduct, and giving them a license to sin, until its next return. Such take the shell for the kernel, the casket for the jewel, the dry bones of formality for the living, powerful spirit of the gospel. They have a name to live while dead, the form without the power of godliness, and are characterized by the Saviour as those who cry Lord, Lord, but obey not the will of God. The heart purified is the seat of all true devotion, and acceptable duty. The kingdom of God is within you. Cleanse the heart, and the outside will be clean also.

There is another reminiscence connected with the Old Church, to which it is pleasant to turn, because of its exhibition of a truly pious spirit, and its illustration of the principle of christian sympathy. Good old Captain Dawson, of the Methodist denomination, almost daily visited it. I often met him going or returning, or on his favorite seat, which was a narrow bench at the end of the platform from which the gallery is entered, and beneath a broad arch which covers a paved entrance into the body of the church, and the stairs on the outside of the gallery. There he would sit for hour almost motionless, with eyes shut, and a soul evidently absorbed in devotion and holy contemplations, and under gentle influence, which the calmness of his countenance indicated. I often wondered how the old man could sit there alone so long; nor was the mystery unravelled, until, in after years, it afforded me pleasure to take the New Testament in my hand, or a religious book, and read on the tombstones, or on the bench on which the captain had delighted to sit and meditate. Then I could claim kindred with the spirit that had influenced him, and enter into the reasons which led the pious veteran to choose that lonely and solemn spot to hold communion with his God, and the spirit of a better world. The only difference was in the graver spirit, and more intense interest, with which the aged christian would dwell on the narrow space of time allotted to him, the approaching hour of death, and eternal scenes, while he would stimulate his hope and urge his affections upward, and feel that he could adopt the language of Simeon's joyful request, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

The Toronto (U. C.) Patriot states that upwards of 15,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, the very élite of the British army, are now stationed in the United Canada.

NAVAL REQUEST. The influx of strangers is so great into Kingston, the new capital of Canada, that request was about to be made to the owner of the steamboat Great Britain, soliciting the appropriation of that vessel as a "floating hotel."

The New York Sun says:—"It is rumoured that the Cashier of Towards Bank appropriated \$25,000 of the funds of that institution to the purchase of stocks of the United States Bank while it was selling at fifty dollars per share.

Robinson Convicted.

On Wednesday night, a little after 9 o'clock, the jury returned into court at New Brunswick with a verdict of "Guilty" against Peter Robinson, for the murder of the late Mr. Suydam, President of the farmers, and Mechanics' Bank of that place. During the whole evening, the prisoner appeared pale and agitated, foreseeing, doubtless, the inevitable result.—Bicknell's Reporter.

Sentence of Death.

On Thursday morning, Sentence of Death" was passed at New Brunswick, N. J., on Peter Robinson, for the murder of the late Mr. Suydam. He is to be executed in the New Brunswick county jail, on the 16th of April. All accounts agree that the prisoner, after the verdict of the jury, evinced a careless and hardened indifference; and after the sentence was passed, he actually wished the Sheriff "to divide the execution fees" with him—on the ground, as he said, that—having the severest part to perform in the ceremony, he ought to share the profits. While the sentence was being passed, he was apparently unmoved, though the Chief Justice was much affected.—ib.

SHOES AND BOOTS. The females in the town of Staughton, Mass., noted for ladies shoes, perform much labor, finishing entirely the upper part of the boot. In the year 1827, there were 174,900 pair of boots, and 53,240 pair of shoes manufactured in Staughton—valued at \$47,390 dollars.

The New Orleans Advertiser mentions it as a city rumor, that some French gentlemen threw Fanny Ellsler a wreath, a few evenings ago in which were involved \$2000 worth of diamonds & pearls. It would be deemed a serious business to pay that amount to a city missionary for a year's service.

POISON.—The Natchez Courier states, that a very interesting little girl, the daughter of Mrs. E. Swearington, died a few days since in Grand Gulch from eating sugar plums prepared by a confectioner there. Dr. Wharton, who analysed the candy found white lead to have been used in manufacturing it.

COST OF RAISING PORK.—In an agricultural address at Boston, Mr. Coleman stated that pork at cents a pound, will pay for corn consumed by hog at 70 cents a bushel. Besides this, each hog, supplied with material, will make ten loads of manure.

We learn that a hundred thousand bibles printed in Spanish have been circulated in Spain, by English agents, since the month of September.

We understand that John C. Montgomery, Esq. received last evening from Washington, his commission as Postmaster of this city.—U. S. Gaz.

Four Shad, the first of the season, which were taken at Staten Island, were sold in the Fulton market, in New York city, on Tuesday last, at the moderate price of \$4 each.—U. S. Gaz.

THE OLD ROMAN.—The Boston Post relates the following anecdote of General Jackson: He was a Hickory yet, and will never let the whigs alone. A few days ago he visited Jackson county, Tennessee. While he was there, a large number of ladies called to pay their respects to him. "Girls," said the old Roman, "I have an important piece of advice to give you; be sure to marry whig husbands, and then, if they do not renounce their party, kick them out of bed!"

A splendid fete on the Birth day of Washington was given by General Cass, our minister to France. About one thousand persons attended, including all the Americans in Paris. The prime minister of France, M. Guizot, M. Thiers, Count Mole, the Ambassadors of the various Courts of Europe, except Lord Grenville, of England, (who was represented by his Secretary, Henry Lyton Bulwer,) and many other distinguished persons.

LABOR PAIN.—Mr. Frederick Perry of Southbury recently slaughtered two pigs, one of which weighed 756 lbs., and the other 600 lbs.; both of which were fattened without the aid of rohan pots, toes, or China tree corn.—New Haven Palladium.

SICK HEADACHE.

Is a very common affection. Its attacks are very severe, and characterized by spasmodic pains, shifting from one part of the head to the other, frequently commencing in the morning, attended with sickness of the stomach, nausea, faintings, and sometimes vomiting, giddiness, and confusion of sight, &c. &c. This disease is produced from various causes, perhaps the most common, is a derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. FEMALES are most subject to this affection, particularly those who lead a sedentary life. Dr. Harlick's Compound Strengthening Tonic and German Aperient Pills, are warranted to arrest this troublesome disease: first by cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and removing all diseased and excrementitious humors from the liver and intestines. By the use, first, of a few doses of the Aperient German Pills, afterwards two or three doses of the Strengthening Tonic Pills, which are used to strengthen and invigorate the nervous system, give tone to the stomach and organs of digestion, thus imparting to their subtile fluid its pristine vigor, this afflicting disease may be entirely removed. This is the only mode of treating this annoying complaint, and has been attended with success in thousands of cases.

Pamphlets giving general directions, may be obtained gratis, at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. The last variety in England have succeeded in grafting any species of lice on the common gnat.