

THE BRITISH QUEEN. AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN RELATION TO THE McLEOD AFFAIR—NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

We are indebted to the New York Sun and the New York Herald for extras containing late and highly important news from Europe, received by the BRITISH QUEEN. She arrived at New York at 3 A. M. on Sunday morning, having experienced a rough and disagreeable passage, and on the 30th ult. having then been out 20 days, found herself obliged to put into Halifax for fuel. She left Halifax on the 1st, and made to New York in three days.

The people of England appear to have been panic-struck at the intelligence which reached that country by the packets George Washington, United States and Westchester, from New York. The first named vessel took out the news of the stoppage of the United States Bank—the second that of the indictment of McLeod, and the Westchester Mr. Pickens' report in Congress on the McLeod affair. These three causes combined, created a sudden panic among all classes of persons, and the funds at the Stock Exchange were materially lowered in consequence.

We find it utterly impossible in our limited space to give at this moment even a synopsis of the comments of the press upon the intelligence put 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 hope of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principle speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the Report.

The Times says:—We shall not quote from this offensive unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study 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.

From the Money articles in the same papers, we find that the American news caused a panic in the markets.

The Despatch says, "the stoppage of the United States 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 £10."

City, 12 o'clock.—The effect of the unfavorable news received from America is wearing off here, but we perceive that it is viewed in a serious light in Lancashire, where people have begun to purchase cotton largely, under the impression that some interruption to the trade with America may possibly take place, and that article has consequently advanced in price.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!
A Squadron ordered to America.—The Times and other papers state as a positive fact, that some part of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, which had been engaged on the coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off the coast of America, to support the remonstrances of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, against the judicial murder of McLeod.

INFANTRY FOR HALIFAX.
The Times also states, that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God knows how the home service of the realms 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 an injury which cannot be atoned."

We cannot occupy any more space with this exciting subject, at this time, but we promise to refer to it again hereafter.

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

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

The Bank of the United States.
The adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders, and the Report of the Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States took place yesterday, for the purpose of hearing the report of a Committee appointed at a former meeting, to investigate the affairs of the institution. SAMUEL BAKER, Esq. presided. The report was quite voluminous, and consisted of a history of the policy of the Bank for a number of years past. It exhibited the conduct of Messrs. Biddle, Copworthite, Jaudon, and those who acted with them in the most culpable light—showed that they had all borrowed large sums from the institution, and had settled their accounts with Texas bonds, Vicksburg stock, Reading Railroad stock, and similar depreciated securities. Indeed, the picture presented was of the most discreditable kind, and unless it shall be refuted, or in some measure softened or explained, the gentleman named will occupy any but an enviable station before the public. The Cotton transactions were also explained, and many other improper transactions, showing that a few persons had obtained loans to the extent of millions, while the business classes of the community had in a great measure been neglected. Still the committee arrive at the report that more than fifteen millions of the capital is left, even making fair allowances for the present depreciated condition of the securities. The Report was ordered to be printed, and a committee was appointed to suggest to an adjourned Meeting, to be held on Thursday next, the best measures which should be adopted for the restoration of the institution. Upwards of five hundred stockholders were in attendance.—16.

A great many anecdotes are related of personal bravery. We should like to see that man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her child.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 10, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

Our acknowledgements are due to E. E. Law, Esq., and others for legislative documents.

We have been informed by Mr. Waford the principal Engineer of the North and West Branch and Susquehanna division of the Penna. canal, that the injury done by the late freshet, is much less than we had reason to expect. The whole damage on the lines under his superintendence, amounting to about 230 miles, will not exceed five thousand dollars. The canal will be in navigable order on or about the 15th of the present month.

The Governor has vetoed the Bank Bill published in our last. We have not yet seen the message. Nothing else of importance has been transacted since our last letter.

Mr. Wm. Boyd, Superintendent of the Tilt Water Canal, was drowned in the Basin at Havre de Grace. He was riding in company with a young lady on a visit to his family, when the horse took fright and threw him into the Basin. He was not in the water more than seven minutes, but the vital spark had fled.

The Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal contains sixty-five notices for Tavern licenses. Friend Forney no doubt is in favor of the late license law, that part at least which encourages the printer.—The law was a little too late for us. Our licenses were granted this week.

A National Bereavement.

Death of the President.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Harrison reached this place on Monday last, and excited, as might be expected, a deep and painful sensation among all classes. Such an event had never before occurred since the organization of our Government. Gen. Harrison owed much of his popularity and his subsequent elevation to the high station he occupied at his death, to that stern integrity, honesty of purpose and devoted patriotism, which liberal minded men of all parties must cheerfully accord to him. The last words he spoke were "Sir, I want you to understand the true principles of government. I want them carried out. I ask no more." Gen. Harrison at the time of his death, was upwards of 68 years of age. John Tyler the Vice President, has now by the result of accident become President of the United States, which office he will hold until March 4th 1845.—He has already taken the oath of office. He promises to carry out the principles of Gen. Harrison, and will retain the present Cabinet in office. Mr. Tyler was a few years since a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson, but left him when he opposed the nullifiers, and has since been a conservative whig.

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 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; 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 act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."
Mr. Tyler arrived at Washington on the 6th of April, and took the oath of office.

Associate Judges of Lycoming.

The nomination of Thomas Taggart and John Thomas, as Associate Judges of Lycoming co. has been confirmed by the Senate of Pennsylvania.

General Hugh Brady.

This distinguished war veteran arrived in this place on Tuesday last. His friends and fellow citizens, as will be seen by the following correspondence, tendered to him a public dinner, which he has been compelled to decline in consequence of his limited stay with us; his presence on the frontier being necessary during the present exciting times. Gen. Brady is now nearly 73 years of age. In stature he is about six feet high and well proportioned. His step is yet firm and elastic and in appearance the inroads of old age seem to have made but little impression during the last ten years of his life.

Gen. Brady was in several engagements and bore an honorable and distinguished part in the battle of Bridgewater, the severest and most bloody conflict during the last war. He received two wounds in that battle, and in consequence of the last was carried off the field, the ball having entered his left side near the hip, and came out of his back near the right. Such was the dreadful carnage that every officer of the regiment, of which he was then Colonel, fell either killed or wounded during the engagement, excepting his nephew Captain Samuel Brady. Gen. Brady served in the army under Gen. Wayne in his expedition against the Indians, in company with General Harrison, who as well as himself, was a lieutenant at that time. Gen. Harrison, who entertained for him the highest regard, but a few days since received him with a most cordial welcome—the welcome of a fellow soldier.

Gen. Brady remained with us but a few days before going on a visit to his friends and relatives in this place, where he himself formerly resided.

Dinner to General Brady.

The undersigned citizens of Sunbury, and others of Northumberland county, desirous of testifying their respect and regard for their highly esteemed and venerable fellow citizen, Gen. HUGH BRADY, and to evince their deep sense of his excellent conduct and character as a citizen, and a distinguished officer, long in the service of his country, hereby appoint Samuel Heplurn, Hugh Bellas and Charles W. Hegins, a committee to wait on Gen. Brady, and invite him to accept of a public dinner, at such time as may best consist with his convenience.

Sunbury, April 7th, 1841.

- H. B. Masser, Daniel Levy, Lewis Dewart, Charles W. Hegins, Jacob Painter, J. H. Purdy, James Reel, E. G. Markley, Jacob Young, Samuel Hunter, George Bright, James F. Murray, Wm. M. Gray.

The committee called upon General Brady, and tendered the invitation in suitable terms, to which the General returned the following reply:

SUNBURY, April 8, 1841.
To Samuel Heplurn, Hugh Bellas, and Charles W. Hegins, Esqrs.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor of acknowledging the flattering invitation of yourselves and other gentlemen, to partake of a public dinner, at such time as might be most convenient to me. Proud as I am of the honor done me, and gratified as I would be in complying with your request, I am under the painful necessity, for the want of time alone, of declining the acceptance of the invitation. Please gentlemen, to accept for yourselves, and those associated with you, my best wishes for your health and happiness.

I am, Respectfully,
Your friend and humble servant,
H. BRADY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

A Walk to an Old Church,

OR,
Early Impressions and Reminiscences renewed, and Moral Reflections suggested.

No. 3.—THE COW-BOY.

The Old Swedes' Church brings before my mind the period when it was my duty to take the cow in the morning, and bring her back in the evening from pasture in the beautiful and well-drained marsh just below it, and continues until it is arrested by the embrace of the Christiana and Brandywine creeks.
Perhaps some younger man may turn up his nose when he reads the name of cow-boy. But let him know, that in letter days, at least in some respects, the sons of gentlemen were respectable at least as his Father, and who were quite his equals in manners, and would have maintained the race in school, and disputed the palm with him, did not disdain the employment. Often, while the sun was yet lingering beneath the horizon, with his hand in hand they would step along with agile pace, conning their lessons in the track of their charge, amid the inspiration of the tracing air, and the wakening birds carolling their matin song in many a varied note, swelling into a full, grand, natural chorus.

Then too, it was thought no disgrace to go bare-foot, and wear a wool hat, and a suit of clothes of cold velvet and harsh corduroy was considered quite fine; and a smoothly ironed rind for the shirt collar, and a fur hat for the Sabbath and holidays in addition, together with shoes and stockings in cold weather, fitted out the best attire of boys. But alas! how changed the times! Now a boy scarcely reaches his teens, and, in many instances, has hardly well escaped from the nursery, until he is made to conceit himself a young gentleman, and mouse figure away, in his every day dress, in fur and silk, and fine shoes and stockings, and will grumble if any of his companions chance to exceed him in the costliness and fashion of their clothes. It is really often necessary for old folks and the ladies to be on the lookout, as they pass along the pavement, lest these lumps of self-importance, swelling into magnificent dimensions, should give them a polite jolt if not such a blow as to send them into the gutter.

But there is a set of larger boys, of whom they should be particularly on their guard. These are well in their teens, and some of them out of them. But they are very subject to sore eyes, and between looking through and over their green or blue spectacles, their vision of objects is not very distinct, and then, their rickety frame needs the aid of a cane to give it stability. I would advise you, when you see such a looking lipped, to hurry out of the way as fast as possible, for the whole side walk will not more than accommodate his crooked steps, and swinging sticks.

As to the employment in which boys once engaged, Oh! they are absolutely vulgar! Why you could hardly get a boy now to carry his mother's foot stove to church, or to mend the garden fence on the outside, where he would be exposed to public view; and the spade, the axe, the hoe, the barrow, they are such symbols of ungentility that he should avoid the very idea of them; and, if he should chance to touch a dung-fork instead of his cane, it might send him to bed for a whole day, and make him imagine that he had lost caste, and forever disgraced himself.

As this is the age of improvement, I suppose we must account for the change in the feelings and manners of the young gentlemen, from the discovery or invention of a new science, which has exploded the antiquated doctrines by which the young were formerly trained. Without making any great pretensions to learning, or being particularly careful to treasure up in the memory the isms of the age, I have nevertheless, heard people talk a great deal about dandyism. So I imagine that must be the new science which is working such a wonderful re-

volution among the young folks. I'll not contend the matter, but as I have discovered much precision in various points about certain young men, it ought I think, to take its place among the exact sciences. Immortal honor to the inventor! May he never want an oyster-man, or a chimney-sweep to bawl his praise. Having searched my brain and the dictionaries in vain for the etymology of the word, I have come to the conclusion, that it has no particular positive meaning, and I will therefore call it nonsense—Dandyism, alias the exact science of nonsense. Does't that sound well! This then is the science which is studied so much now-a-days in a certain quarter. As I have intimated that I am not much conversant with it, I cannot tell what is the scale of knowledge which it possesses, or what is the primary lesson, and so on up to the most accomplished lessons. But mixing them up, as I used to do my mush and milk in the brown porringer, I will furnish a whole dose at once, in rather a compound form. Well, then, this said most learned science contains profound observations about green and blue spectacles, and the most genteel forms and appendages of canes, how to make and cure soxeyes at convenience, and about belles and beaux, theatres, feasts and amusements, wine parties, the last meeting with all its frivolities and gossip, the latest fashions, and the newest mode of a bow, and how to smile, and talk, and walk, most gracefully. But to crown the excellencies of a modern exquisite, it is essentially necessary that he should be able to swear most profanely, and to use other interjections and phrases which outrage morality and decency and suffice the cheek of modesty with the crimson blush. Now when I was a boy, we had not the aid of dandy learning, and it cannot be wondered at that we lacked the accomplishments which adorn many of the present headless youth—I mean they want native beads, unless, indeed, in their aspirations for premature manhood, they are shot forth by some hot-house forcing process; but more generally the head and other hideous hairy accompaniments of the face are borrowed—from what animals I know not, but often, it is likely, from the calf of the ass.

Neither had boys then so many real advantages in the way of study as now, but they often used better what they had, and made up the deficiency by intense application. In comparison with that class of self-jubbed gentlemen, who have little more than pertness and presumption to recommend them and who, if not brainless, are ignorant and trifling and many vulgar and irreligious, almost to contempt and beyond pity, they were as greatly their superiors as simplicity, modesty, knowledge, morality and religion are exalted above the attributes which compose their characters.

Though the follies and extravagancies of the age are legitimate subjects for satire, which may be used against them to advantage, still they demand a more serious notice, as they involve most pernicious principles and results. After all that may be said, it will be found, that they proceed chiefly from a defective education. The cure then is to be found in a proper culture of the mind. On parents rests the blame to a great degree, of the absurdities and false pride, and wretched follies which prevail. If they set the example, they must expect that their children will improve upon their model; or, if they do not restrain them, and inculcate higher and nobler principles of action, they will probably meet every tide of nonsense, and fashion, and folly which sets in around them, and float on to their injury and ruin. It is absolutely necessary to train children under the direct precepts of religion and morality, if they shall be kept from the eddies and whirlpools of vanity and vice, which are continually in motion around them, and which invite, and tempt, and urge them to enter within their dangerous influence. It is, besides, highly proper to guard children by repeated lessons, against the extravagancies and hollow show of the world, and to discriminate to them the true and false appearances of life. The veil should be lifted that they may see beneath the covering of seriousness, the fountain of moral life deep with piety and virtuous principles, with perennial flow, and refreshing the soul under its conscious integrity, its useful excellencies, its fitness for communion with the works and ways of God, and its precious hope of ascending to heaven, where it will expand its energies ceaselessly in a sphere suited to its exalted character. On the other hand, the curtain should be raised which conceals from the eye of inexperienced childhood and youth the vanity and wickedness, enmity and misery which dwell in the souls of a multitude, who seem to be the beau ideal of gentility, and the very personification of happiness. Let them be taught to judge, not by appearances, but by correct sentiments. Besides, it is highly important that they should be instructed to despise none on account of rank and condition, and to cultivate a proper sympathy with all classes of society, that they may be prepared for universal usefulness as opportunities may occur.

It is truly wonderful that so many parents take a first wrong step—that they cannot see the folly of starting their children at once, in chase of the vague characters of gentlemen and ladies, which has so injurious an influence on the understandings and hearts; prevents them from being wise, or good, or truly respectable, and makes them, frequently, little more useful than the lap-dog, while their conduct, in turn, exercises a similar power over their own children. If the sight of such spoiled ones, with the expense lavished on them, and the often resulting prodigality, vice and misery, will not cure parents of their delusion, and cause others to avoid the same false principles of education, then they must bear the guilt and regret of their conduct, condemned by the wise and good, and with the curse of the Republic on their heads.

Fanny Ellsler's second performance in New Orleans, took place on Sunday night. In the forenoon of the same day, the tickets were sold at auction, many of them at \$6 each.

The experiment of smelting native New Jersey iron ore with anthracite coal, has been successfully practiced at the Stanhope iron works, in Sussex county, N. J.—Amer. Sentinel.

Melancholy Intelligence.

DEATH OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The following official announcement of the Death of Gen. HARRISON.

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 afflictive bereavement known to the country by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's house in this city his 4th day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, 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 the 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 Treasury
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General
FRANCIS GRANGER, Post Master General

The Governor, Head of Departments, and Legislature evinced a proper sense of the distressing occurrence.

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 just been elevated to the highest station in the Republic, call upon the General Assembly of the 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.

FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The following notice in reference to the Funeral of the President, was issued at Washington:

WASHINGTON, 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 instant, 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 a 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 its neighborhood, all the members of the Diplomatic body resident in Washington, and all the 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, Sec'y of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, P. M. General.

Report of the Physicians.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THO. MILLER, Attending Physician.
To the Hon. D. Webster, Sec'y of State.

to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

THO. MILLER, M. D., Attending Physician.
FRED. MAY, M. D., N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D., J. C. HALL, M. D., ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D., Consulting Physicians.

From the Miner's Journal.

Mr. BARNAS:—It may be interesting to many of your readers to know the extent of the Anthracite Coal measures in acres. In preparing the following table I have excluded all the conglomerate ridges which surround the different deposits of Coal. Not being acquainted with the boundaries of the third great or Wilkesbarre Basin, and some of the small deposits north of Hazleton, I leave them to be supplied by others.

The First Great or Schuylkill Coal Basin, contains 67,500 acres, having the outlets to market as follows:

- By the Lehigh Canal, 2,750 acres.
- By the Little Schuylkill Rail Road to Post Clinton, thence to Schuylkill Canal on Reading Rail Road, 6,325 "
- By Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven, thence by Schuylkill Canal or Reading Rail Road, 31,965 "
- A Rail Road six and a half miles in length will connect the Goodspring Creek with the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Rail Road, seven miles from Schuylkill Haven, and will make an outlet to market either by the Schuylkill or the Union Canal for 6,250 "

By Pinegrove and thence by the Union Canal, 13,500 "

By Wisconsin Rail Road and Canal, 5,800 "

The Second Great, or Shamokin and Mahan Coal Field contains 59,450 acres, having the following outlets to market:

By the Lehigh canal or by the Schuylkill, via the Little Schuylkill, 4,700 acres

By the Schuylkill, via the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road, or by the same Rail Road to Sunbury and the Susquehanna, 21,000 "

By the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road to Sunbury, (the Shamokin part of the Basin), 38,750 "

The Beaver Meadow Coal Basin, 11,350 "

The Hazleton Basin, 12,500 "

Having their outlet to market by the Lehigh Canal.

The Broad Mountain Coal Basin, north of the Mine Hill, generally considered a part of the Schuylkill Basin, 8,450 "

The Broad Mountain Summit Basin, 2,225 "

Having their outlet to market by the Schuylkill Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven.

SAMUEL B. FISHER

From this communication we glean the following: The above mentioned Basins contain in aggregate 155,220 acres of Anthracite Coal which have their natural outlets as follows:

By the Schuylkill, including the 6,220 acres on Goodspring Creek, 7,000 "

By the Lehigh, 2,750 "

Shamokin via Sunbury, 3,325 "

Pinegrove, by Union Canal, 13,500 "

Wisconsin Feeder and Rail Road, 5,800 "

Danville Steam Factory.

Amongst the improvements made and making in Danville, and its vicinity, the Woolen Factory now approaching completion, will be one of great utility and advantage to the public. The building is forty by thirty-three feet, three stories high, a basement built of stone, and the other stories brick. It is calculated for four carding machines, four power looms for settinets, and three looms for cloth, blanketing and flannel, together with fulling apparatus, &c. complete. We are indebted to the enterprising spirit of the Hon. David Petkin for this valuable addition to our improvements. Operations at the Factory will now soon commence, and the business will be conducted by Messrs. Forsyth, Petkin & B. F. Petkin.

Lewis H. Maus is making the engine for the Factory, and Mr. Maus has employed the Messrs. Ollis to make the boilers. The engine is to be eight horse power.—Danville Intelligencer.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. R. A. Fisher, M. J. Moxon to Miss ELIZABETH WOODRUP, Augusta.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN KIRK to Miss LYDIA MAIZE of Shamokin.

DIED.

On the 6th inst. WILLIAM CLYDE of Northumberland, aged about 60 years.

On the 8th inst. JOHN D. ROSS of Northumberland.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shamokin, on the 1st day of April, 1841.

Samuel Thornton, Dolly Andreg, John Boy, Jacob Smith, Nicholas Krazer, Samuel M. Gardner, George Slappig, Jeremiah Wetzell, Thomas Morrow, Daniel Lator, Peter Persinger, Samuel I. Wood, S. WILLIAM FAGELY, P. M.

Cheap Tin-ware.

MANUFACTURED and sold by the subscriber in Sunbury, of the best Tin, and work warranted, which he offers for sale at reduced cash prices, now as low at retail as formerly sold wholesale.—Good Watering Pots, formerly sold at \$7, now at 75 cents; Large Buckets, formerly sold at 75 and 65, now at 62 and 50; Gallon Coffee Pots, formerly sold at 50, and three quart at 50, now at 45 and 35 cents, and other articles of Tin-ware in proportion. Stove pipes and stoves made and sold cheap for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber and who wish to save costs, are requested to call and make satisfaction, without delay, either with cash or by giving their notes.

Sunbury, April 10. HENRY MASSER.