From the Louisville City Guzette.

White's Respectation, or Wonders of It is generally considered that White's execution yesterday, was not in the most approved style, for the mere pleasure of the operation. The kest by some maneouvre instead of being fixed by his ear, where it would have facilitated the breaking of his arck, happened to come in his face, by which means, the choking was of the most imperfect sort. He hung squirming and kicking a long time, before he surrendered, and occasionally gave forth blasts from his mouth and nestrile.

. After hanging about twenty-two minutes, he was cut down and conveyed away to be experimented upon by Philosophers and Anatomists. He was an excellent subject for experimenting upon, as the execution was such, that no disorganization had taken place. The face of the corpse did not look so and as they generally do, and, in fact, he was considered not much different from a man twenty misdontes drowned.

The poles of a powerful Galvanic pile, which had from prepared for the occasion, were immediately supplied to him, and to the unutterable joy of all precent, with the most perfect success. On the first application of the fluid to his body, which was quite warm and trembling, a universal tremor seemed to wass over his frame-and fancy, if fancy you can, the surprise, the astonishment of all, when of a "adden he grose upon his bench to a sitting posture, and with great eagerness and impatience rained his hands to his neck, trying to grasp the scar in his fingers and tear it from his throat !- He first wnatched at it with great rashness, as though the rope was yet around his neck, and then continued some moments picking at the scam with his fingers, ws though it was something that adhered to his throat, giving him great uneasiness. But this symptom was soon forgotten, for almost the next moment, he arose upon his feet, raised his arms lewel with his breast, and opening his blood shot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific screech. after which his chest worked as if in respiration, in a very violent manner. Every one at this minute was as mute as death, every breath was for a moment suspended, when Dr. D. exclaimed, "by heavens, he's alive!" Too great was the excitement, too intense and absorbing was the interest and wonder enjoyed and felt by all, to allow time or attention for a reply to the remark.

Every eye was rivited upon the agitated and shaking corpse. The operator continued to let upon it a full quantum of the galvanic fluid, till the action upon its nerves became so powerful that it rnade a tremendous bound, leaping by a sort of imperfect plunge, into a corner of the room, disengaging itself entirely from the wires which communianted the galvanism.

All immediately drew around the body. For a and dead. Dr. D. approached, and taking hold of his arm, announced that he thought he felt a slight though single beat of the pulse. The galvanic opevator was just going to arrange his machine to give him another charge, when Dr. D. sgmn cach "he is-he is alive! he sighs! he breathes!" And, true enough, he did sigh, he gave a long gasp, at the same time raising and gently waiving his right hand, his sighs continued for a couple of minutes, when they ceased entirely. His whole frame seemed to be somewhat agitated. His chest heaved, his negs trembled, and he occasionally raised his right arm. These effects were supposed to be caused by the powerful influence of the galvanic fluid upon the posed attributable to the action of life. It was con- he did not wish to take money from the good old sidered that the animating principle of nature had left his frame, and could never be again restored. Why not !- Are not people who have been longer deprived of life than he had been, often times resto-7ed !- Then why may be not be resuscitated ! were tome statement to ensure the minds of all. In the very height of anxiety and suspense, Dr. D. announced that he could feel feeble pulsations. A piece of broken looking glass was immediately held before his postrils, which was instantly covered with a cloud. "He breathes! he breathes!" was the unanimous shout. All was the most intense envi--ety for some seconds, when the motion of his chest, as in the act of respiration, became visible. "His pulse," said Dr. D., does now certainly beat-lo!" he at the same instant exclaimed, "he opens his eyes!"

And horrible, indeed, were those eyes to look upon! He rolled them wildly in their sockets, occasionally closing them, and giving most terrific scowls. In about five minutes his breathing became tolerably frequent-probably he would give one breath when a healthy man would give tour. His breathings, however, rapidly increased, in frequency and strength. Dr. D. began to speak to him, but he gave no indications that he heard a word. He looked upon the scene around him with the most deathlike indifference, seemingly alive to nothing. A pin was tried upon his foot. He moved his foot, though not very suddenly, and resented the act with a horrible frown, but a frown containing something of sadness. His action soon began to take on a more energetic character. He began again to feel of his neck and work his body, as though in the severest ageny. Young L., a medical student of Dr. S., approached him, and taking hold of his arm and shoulder, White rose upon his feet, took two steps being thus supported, and scated himself in an arm chair. On scating himself, he gave a slight groan, his muscles scenied to relax, and he appeared A bottle of hartshorn was immediately applied to his nose, which revised him much; but his life seemed to be that of a man much intoxicated, He seemed upon one occasion to try to give utterance to some feeling, but, from an unknown cause an insp diment, probably by an accumulation in the throat, occasioned by the execution, he was unable to give atterance to a word. We are satisfied that be made an effort of this kind, for immediately on the exertion, he gave a sorrowful shake of the head, which signified, if we rightly understood the language, that he meant something he could not ex-

he was pronounced to be perfectly clive, it was any o'clock, Peter Robinson was launched into eternity. Mr. Van Buren was a widower, Gen. Harrison died nounced by Dr. D. that he could live but a few His body hung for about thirty minutes, and was before his wife was ready to go to Washington, and minutes, for congration of the brain, which had not yet happ ned, was rapidly taking place. Every interment,-U.S. Car. method was adopted to equalize the circulation of the blood, and save the patient from the terrible consequence of so and a catastrophe, but in vain. The blood vessels of the head were enormously distended, and his eyes appeared to be balls of clotted blood. His system was immediately thrown into direful spasms, and he died in a few minutes, in the most excruciating agonies.

Other experiments were tried upon him, which ogether with the one I have here imperfectly sketched, will be put before the public in a few days in a more minute form. I have here suppressed the names of the operators, fearing I should not do the operation that justice that will be done it by the proper repoter, whose report will not be ready for The pillars are of hemlock, and the one nearest the

The following are the most prominent phrenoogical phenomena of the culprit White, as obseved

examination during his imprisonment. Perceptive faculties, remarkably small. Calculation, entirly missing.

Ideality, none. Very large Firmness,

Destructiveness. Secretiveness.

Acquisitiveness. His being ill at the time of our visit, allowed us to make but a very superficial examination.

From the N. Y. Courier.

Gen. Harrison's Last Letter. On Saturday, a hardy weather beaten, but very espetable looking scaman presented himself to the Collector, at the Custom House, and inquiring fo Mr. Curtis, said, "General Harrison told me to give this letter into your own hand. He told me to give his kind respects to Mr. Curtis, and said Mr. Curt's was his friend, and would be my friend." Mr. Curtis opened the letter, and found it to be from its date one of the last, if not the very last letter. written by General Harrison. It bears date of the day when his iliness commenced. The reader will see, from a perusil of it, that assidet all the cares and troubles of his high position, he was true to the humblest of his old friends. Tucker says the General made him come to the dinner table with the great folks, and when he hesitated and intimated that he had better go below for his dinner, the General said, "Tucker, you and I have been shipmates. and a long time together. You are an honest man; come and eat your dinner with me, and come here sgain to-morrow morning and get your breakfast

Tucker says the General invited him to stay in Washington, and told him he would take care of moment after its fail, it seemed perfectly motionless | him, but his wife and children being in New York, Tucker preferred to return. He says General H. followed him into the grounds on the east side of the White House, and then walked with him attoin arm—that the General had no hat on, and when Pucker edverted to his mining to take cond, to waived the remark by saying he was already unwell. Having received the letter from the General, Tucker says he followed him to the door and shook him by the hand, saying, "go to my friend Mr. Curtis, and after you have been to him don't forget to write to me that you und your wife and children are happy again."

Tucker says he had no money to come home by land, but he did not let the General know that, for nerves. None of these movements were yet sup- he knew he would give it to him in a minute, and man who had been so kind to him. And so Tucker went on board the schooner L. L. Sturgis, at Alexandria, and worked his passage home to New York. When he came to the custom house he had not been ashore thirty minutes, and having first heard the sad news of the death of this kind benefactor as he passed up the Old Slip dock, the abundant tears that fell down his hardy check testified that his is no ungrateful heart.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Curtis immediately appointed Mr. Tucker an inspector of the customs "Washington, March 26, 1841.

"Dear Sir-The bearer hereof, Thomas Tucker, veteran seaman, came with me from Carthagena, as the mate of the brig Montidia, in the year 1829. in an association of several weeks I imbibed a high opinion of his character-so much so that (expressing a desire to leave the sea) I invited him to come to North Bend to spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfertunes prevented his doing so, as he was desirous to bring some money with him to commence farming operations. His had fortune still continues, having been several times shipwrecked, within a few years. He says that himself and family are now in such a situation that the humblest employment would be acceptable to him, and I write this to reccommend him to your favorable notice. I am persuaded that no one posesses, in a higher degree, the virtues of fidelity honesty and indefatigable industry; and, I might add, of indomitable bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.

"Yours, very truly, "W. H. HARRISON. "Edward Curtis, Esq. "Collector, &c. New York."

Peter Robinson.

This ratserable being, yesterday, expirted by his death, the dreadful crime of which he was guilty .-

somewhat overcome with the exertion he had made. Like that of his poor victim, his death was hard and painful. The execution took place within a space relieve me, and send him to the Military Academy ed with a high and stout fence, which hindered the view of the thousands who were gathered outside. There were but about thirty persons in the enclosure. Between the hours of ten and eleven he was led out to the scalloid, but, before leaving | red by the regulation of the department. The plan his cell he prayed fervently. The religious exercises having been closed, the noose was adjusted, the drop fell, and the prisoner hung for a moment in the air, but to the horror of all, the slip knot parted and he fell heavily to the ground. While on the ground he exclaimed, "the Lord have mercy on my soul."

then cut down, and delivered over to his friends for Mr. Tyler is a widower.

A Crash.

Yesterday morning early, a great crash was heard in the neighborhood of Fourth and Market street. and a crowd of persons were soon drawn to the spot. which proved to be the large warehouse, recently erected by the Messrs. E. G. Dutilh & Co., as a forwarding and transportation wavehoure. It appears that, in the second story of the building at the front, about two or three hundred barrels of flour and salt were piled together, with a number of sacks of salt. The floor is supported by a heavy girder and pillars, running the length of the building, at the distance from each other of about sixteen feet. door had a large knot in it, and the wood was curled and weak. This post gave way, and the weight above brake the girder close off to the next pillar, and brought to the ground a portion of the floor, about forty feet square. A young man belonging to the establishment, was just under it, but observing to attend. the floor to be straining down, jumped into the counting house and was safe. Another men was at the front of the building sweeping, and he also oscaped. A fine new carriage, which was standing on the lower floor, was crushed into pieces by the superincumbent weight. The real damage done w, however, not very material, not extending beyond a few hundred dollars. The business of the esta-Hishment was not suspended for a moment by the accident. - U. S. Gaz.

Espy's Theory of Storms.

A Paris correspondent of the National Intellegencer states that the committee appointed in Mr. Espy's case, consisted of M. M. Arago, Buuillet, and Bahinet; and that Mr. Espy communicated with them often, jointly and severally, furnishing every explanation and fact which their curiosity or concientiousness required.

The committee declare that his memoir contains an immense number of well-observed and decisive facts," and new and ingenious views which put natural philosophy in the right way to understand and explain storms and meteors, and impose on the savans of Europe the necessary of reviewing their documents and opinions, and collating them with his observations and opinions. The committee moreover prenounce his theory to be admirably useful for physical geography, agriculture, pilotage, and meteorology; recommend him to the patronage of the American Government, so that he may be enabled to carry out his scientific ideas by further adequate observation and experiment; and they propose to the academy to accord its highest approbation to his labors and views. I have seen, besides, a letter from a member of the committee, dated 12th instant, declaring that the bases of Mr. Espy's theory are incontestable—his induction ample and conclusive; and that, by his exposition of the causes determining dered the most important service to science.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WASRINGTON, April 16, 1841. President Tyler removed from his late lodgings at Brown's Hotel, to the executive Mansion yesterday, and held the first Cabinet Council that had me there since the death of Gen. Harrison,

It is customary, on the occasion of a new Presi dent, to take an inventory of all the articles of furniture, all the appointments of the House, &c., &c. This seems to be equally due to the public, the President who has occupied the House, and him who succeds. Yesterday Mr. John Tyler, Jr., accompanied by the commissioners of Public Buildings, and by Col. Copeiand and Mr. B. Harrison, Jr. on the part of the late President's family, took this in-

Mrs. Harrison, and the ladies who have been with her here, leave here to morrow. It will be gratifying to the public to learn that the Secretary of war intends to place the two grandsons of Gen. Harrison-(both of whom are fatherless)-st West Point as soon as they are of the proper age. One of these is the son of the amiable and accomplished lady who presided at the White House during the General's brief term. The other is the son of the Genorel's eldest son-now dead-and his mother is the only child of General Pike. General Histrison had a peculiar attachment to this spirited boy, He spoke of him always with the greatest fondness and pride-The youth is eager to follow the profession of arms. He feels the blood of his illustrous grandfathers stirring at his heart. It was the wish of General Harrison that he should receive the advantages of a military education at West Point; and in connection with this object of the heart, I may mention the following enecdate, as idestrative, of the good nature which characterized the intercourse between General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, during the brief sojourn of the former here, previous to the Inauguration,

At their first interview, after a convensation tinguished by great good humor on the part of Mr. Van Buren, and more than his usual vivacity on the part of General Harrison, the latter said "Mr. President, I have a favor to ask you; there is a grand son of the galiant General Pike, who is desirous of being placed at West Point. He has nothing on earth left him, but his grandfather's sword. He is ulso a grandson of mine-and as I have never appointed any relative to any place-1 wish you to vourself."

Mr Van Buren promptly replied that it would give him peculiar pleasure to do so. But it was found that the youth lacked some months of the age requiwas therefore frustrated.

The public will rejoice to learn that Mr. Bell intends to carry out the wishes of the President in the

He was again placed upon the scaffold, the drop President's lady has done the honors of the White | though it has this year brought \$3 per gullon.

His system was critically examined, and though | adjusted securely, and at twenty minutes past ten | House. Gen. Jackson's wife died after his election.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 21, 1841.

Denocratic Candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

Notice. - A sermon will be delivered on the norning of Sunday next, the 25th in-t., in the Protestant Esiscopal Church in this place, upon the sudden and painful bereavement of our nation, in the death of its President. All persons are invited

C' Our package for Shamokin will bereafter be oft at Kram's Hotel, as the locomotives have now mmenced running, our subscribers will, we trust, eceive their papers regularly, and at the proper

The canals are again in navigable order. The water was let in on Saturday last, and a great number of boats are already wending their way to and from the markets. The Tide Water canal is, we presume, repaired by this time.

Tr Operations in the coal trade commenced on Tuesday last. A train of 25 cars, the first of this season, arrived on that day. It is the intention of the operators to get out and ship as much coal as possible this season. The demand for the coal of Shamekin has become so great all along the Susquehamna and the Baltimore market, that those engaged in the business will have as much as they can possibly attend to, in filling their orders.

We expect to announce in a short time the blowing in" of the fine anthracite furnace at Shamokin, which we believe is now nearly completed.

CT President Tyler has recommended the 14th day of May as a day of fasting and prayer, throughout the United States.

m'? In aliading to President Tyler's address last veck, we stated among other things, that he was in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public lands. It is proper to say, however, that this declamust have perceived; but in a letter addressed by Mr. Tyler a few months since, to a friend at Pittsburgh, which letter was published with the address. and having quoted from memory, the two were confounded. We publish in this week's paper the letter referred to. It will be seen that the President is as explicit upon that point as any one can desire. What his opinions may be in relation to a National Bank, it is difficult to say. He has had constitutional scruples on this point, which his friends say have of late years undergone some change. The tle, but noble patriotic Lables - ever ready to lend New York Express, an influential whig paper, a helping hand in time of danger and distress, turned ercise that power, save in the event the paper, says that the establishment of such a bank, at an early day, has already been determined upon.

The Bank Bill.

Mr. Johnston's Bank and Revenue bill, has passed the House, and we presume by this time has also been passed through the Senate. The Senate it is said will not materially alter the bill. Its fate will then depend on the Governor. Something must and should be done, to settle the state of the currency. The Govenor is well aware of the fact and will no doubt use every effort in his power to re-establish business and the credit of the state on a firm basis. The veto of the last bank bill, has not only received the approbation of his own partisans, but has been approved by the liberal portion of the whig party. It does seem somewhat singular that the legislature after being in session more than three months, could not pass a bill that would at least receive the commendations of their own party. They should endeavor to do something and adjourn forthwith.

Use of Salt.

Nature it seems, has most bountifully supplied every portion of the globe with this great necessary of life. Yet strange as it may appear the virtues of Salt are comparatively but little known. Farmers and others pay too little attention in salting their cattle, &c. It is seldom, indeed, they get half as much as they should have. Cattle, upon the salt marches, are said to be immeasurably superior to almost any other, in size. In England, where the breeding of fine cattle has been carried to a degree of perfection but little known to many of our farmers, they give their cattle as much salt as they may want. The salt is kept in the field, to which at any time they have ready access. Nothing we think is more conducive to health, than the free use of salt. As a connection of nausea and bad breath arising from a foul stomach, nothing can be better than a little salt taken before going to bed. If people could be induced to deal less in quack medicines and more in simples, they would have less occasion for doctors and their nostrums.

The Madisonian says President Tyler is fifty-one years of age. He is therefore younger than the late President Van Buren, and indeed the youngest President we have ever had.

WESTERN WINE,-Wine, resembling the purest Louisville, Ky. It is made of a native American grape, the Catawba, of which there are three vincyards covering six acres. It is mostly cultivated

Fire at Williamsport.

From the Freeman extra, of Monday last, we copy the following account of a most calamitous fire at Williamsport. Mr. Hall had but recently extended and improved his large and commodious Hotel, which was one of the best in the country. His loss must be severe, notwithstanding the insurance on his property. The loss will also be felt by the travelling community, and visitors to Williamsport, which we trust, however, will be but for a temporary period. The dwelling house of J. Grafius, Esq. was a handsome building, and nearly new. We sincerely sympathise with our friends upon this sudden calamity. It will probably be an inducement to others to effect an insurance upon valuable property. "On Saturday evening last, our town was visited

before occurred.—The fire was discovered about 10 be speedily restored. That in connection with o'clock in the stable of Thomas Hall, Esq. The this, I would take occasion to say that I was in fav. slarm was given, and the citizens repaired to the of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales spot immediately, and every exertion was made that human aid could resort to, to arrest the progress of the flames-but all was in vain. The stable and resort system of direct, taxation, as every way o the adjoinings buildings were consumed in a few erous to the people, unproductive to the treasur minutes, and three valuable horses and several fine and expensive in the collection. That in the hogs perished in the flames.- A light south-west wind carried the course of the fire in the direction of Mr. HALL's Brick Hotel, and in a short time the entire building was laid in ruins ! Adjoining Mr. that a permanent system be introduced in place Hall's house was the store room of J. Grafius & Son, the beautiful brick dwelling of J. Gnavius Esq. and the dwelling house of Mr. Joseen Gnarres, all of which were burned to the ground, together with their stabling, &c. The tannery belonging to Mr. in Charleston, belonging to the Van Buren par Taos, Urpennary, took fire also, but the buildings, in reply to several questions which they propothrough the indefatigable exertions of our citizens, to him on the great political questions of the were preserved, with one exception; the back house, In that letter, on the subject of the Tariff. together with about 100 cords of bark, was entirely onsumed. The only thing, in our opinion, that prevented the further distruction by fire, was the orudent course pursued by our citizens in pulling down several small frame buildings which were occupied as offices, and situated in a vacant space between Mr. Grafius and Mr. Wizson's large brick dwelling. The wind, however, had subsided a few minutes before the fire was checked, and a light rates, pro tunto, as a bounty on the production shower of rain fell, which helped in a very great | the same article at home, and it has been consi degree to extinguish the burning flames.

Mr. Hall succeeded in securing some part of his furniture, but a very large quantity was consumed with the building, Mr. Grafius & Son, also saved their household furniture, and the greater part of the merchandize. Mr. Joseph Grafius, we understand, lost the greater part of his furniture with the house. The property belonging to the different persons which has been saved, was very much soiled and damaged in the hurry and bustle to seration was not in the address, which our readers cure it. The whole smount of the loss sustained is estimated at from 30 to \$40,000. We are informed that the buildings of Mr. Hall and Jacob Grafius, Esq. are insured, but we do not know for

Great credit is due to the citizens of our borough, and those of its vicinity, for their unwearied exertions on this occasion. - Come labored until they were almost exhausted, while others-to their shame be it said-looked on with the utmost indifference. But the LADIES-the kind, the genout and assisted wherever they could find themselves useful. They deserve the highest credit for their indefatigable and patriotic exertions in assisting to quell the raging elements. While too much credit cannot be awarded to the ladies for their noble conduct, too much disgrace cannot be attached to, nor too much contempt entertained for, those lookers on' who occupied the square and Court house pavement with their umbrellas hoisted over them, without exhibiting the least apparent anxiety for the safety of the citizens or their property.

Not the least doubt exists as to the cause of this calamitous affair. But one opinion prevails, and that is that it is the work of an incendiary."

The following song we dedicate to the young ladies generally, for the benefit of a certain class of their admirers:

I knew by his Locks. Tunca-"I KNEW BY THE SMOKE." I knew by his focks all straight and uneurled, Above his green specs, that a dandy was near, And I said, "If soon should be found scarce in the

A heart that was humble might look for some there." Twas morn, and perfumes were strewed all around, languor, he stole to the glass, from his bed, Every hair was combed out, and I heard not a

world.

But the comb and the brush, on his shellow-brain'd

And there though alone in this world," he exclaimed, "With locks that are lovely to soul and to eye, I care not whether I am prais'd, or I am b'am'd-With my locks shall I live, and with them shall I

By the aid of you glass, which my image pourtrays, What a gush of pure joy, when with lustre they

To know that I've fellen on fashionable days, And that we soop locks are more exquisite than mine."

SHALL NOTES .- The Harrisburgh Telegraph states that up to the time the Bank bill vetoed by the governer passed the legi-lature, \$46 petitions were presented in favor of small notes, from every county in the state except four, and 121 remonstrances, of which more than 100 came from Philadelphia county alone, and the balance from but six other counties. No single gentleman, except Mr. Penniman, presented more remonstrances than petitions; from Perks, Westmoreland, Payette and Rhesish but destitute of much of its scidity, is made other counties, the petitions for nearly quadrupled in considerable quantities in the neighborhood of the remonstrances against the issue of small notes; and from no place except Philadelphia county, did the remenstrances outnumber the petitons.

The above facts says the Telegraph have been Consernance.—For the last twelve years no by Swiss, and can be produced at a shilling a bottle carefully collected from the received no relief, until using Dr. Hannen's Me

Mr. Tyler's Political Opinions.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed by Presi lent Tyler to a gentleman of Pittsburg. It was written in October last.

"My opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairsville and at Steubenville. At both places, in regard to the question, "What are your opinions as to the Tariff!" I answered that I was in favor of sustaining the compromise Bill. That it contained the principle of retreaction; the moment the daty attained its minimum, which forced up the protection co instanti to what was equivalent to 40 p. ct. Tha the change which it effected in the place of valua tion, and the mode of payment, was fully equal in my view to 15 or 20 per cent; and that with the cessation of the war upon the currency which he paralyzed the industry of the country, I was say with one of the most destructive fires that has ever | guine in the hope and belief, that prosperity would the public lands among the States, and in favor the revenue by duties on imports, in opposition to views I was pleased to believe that I concurred w Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, so that there exist a prospect, in the event of Gen. Harrison's electia fleeting and over varying system, which promis one thing to-day and produced another to-morrov

Mr. Tyler, about the same time as mentioned bove, addressed a fetter to a number of gentlem Tyler said :

"That Congress has a right to impose duties merchandise imported, none can deny. The of duties, you are well aware, is called a tariff of ties. The power to lay duties, is given by Constitution in express terms. The right to lect the articles of import on which to levy the ties, is unquestionable. Every duty imposed, ed a wise policy on the part of ALL Admini tions so to impose the duties as to advance the duction of such articles as were of national intance. I certainly do not doubt the policy or e diency of such a course.-The duties, howshould be laid with reference to revenue, exwhere they are faid to counteract the policy foreign government, and with a view to the retion of trade. I have no hesitation in saying I regard the compromise law as obligatory or country, and that I am resolved so far as dep

On the subject of a National Bank we up stand Mr. Trues to occupy a position simi that which was held by Gen. HARRISON an-Mr. Manison, We quote again from the referred to above :

"In reply to the first branch of your inqu quote and adopt the language of Gen. Harris his speech delivered at Dayton :- There is n the constitution any express grant of power for purpose, and it could never be constitutional t granted to congress could not be carried without resorting to such an institution.' T ter branch of your inquiry is fully answered answer to the first part. The constitution con on Congress, in express terms, 'all powers wh are necessary and proper' to carry into effect granted powers. Now, if the powers grantcould not be carried into effect without incorpoting a Bank, then it becomes 'necessary and propand of course expedient-a conclusion which I; sume no one would deny who desired to see existence of the Government preserved, and k beneficially in operation."

Fire at North Bend.

The following letter, published in the Natio Intelligencer, furnishes a correct statement of pa culars relative to the recent fire at North Bend : CINCINNATI, April 13

The belief was general vesterday morning t Gen. HARRISON's residence had been burned. 'I house caught on fire at 3 P. M., in the west wing, and baffled all exertions to subdue it. It v only the pulling down the connecting hall with main building, that that was saved. The west. wing is now a heap of ashes, and the hall entir

The family of Gen. Harrison feel deeply indeb to our Irish friends who first gave the alarm, a who succeeded in putting the fire out. They their work on the canal, and labored as if the howere their own. But for the generous exertion indeed, of these noble hearted Irahmen, the wh building must have been destroyed; and they have not alone the thanks of the widow and the orph but the warm applause of all our citizens, for th prompt and efficient aid.

Col. Taxton writes: "We are indebted to t active and noble exertions of Irishmen for the pr servation of the house. They not only gave t alarm, but worked as I never saw men work before They deserve the highest praise, as they have warmest gratitude of the family and myself, a their generous aid."

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Cured by the use of Dr. Hanticu's Compou STENGTHENING AND APERIENT PILLS.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, Pittsburgh, Pa., c tirely cured of the above distressing disease: I symtoms were, pain and weight in the left siloss of appetite, vomiting, acid eructations, dista tion of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongu countenance changed to a citron color, difficulty breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a coug great debility, with other symtoms indicating gre derangement of the functions of the liver. A RICHARDS had the advice of several physicians, b icine, which terminated in effecting a perfect curs