

From the Louisville City Gazette.

White's Resuscitation, or Wonders of Hygiene. It is generally considered that White's resuscitation...

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...

The poles of a powerful Galvanic pile, which had been prepared for the occasion, were immediately applied to him, and to the utter joy of all present...

Every eye was riveted upon the agitated and shivering corpse. The operator continued to let upon it a full quantum of the galvanic fluid...

All immediately drew around the body. For a moment after its fall, it seemed perfectly motionless and dead. Dr. D. approached, and taking hold of his arm...

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 operator was just going to arrange his machine to give him another charge...

A piece of broken looking glass was immediately held before his nostrils, which was instantly covered with a cloud. "He breathes! he breathes!" was the unanimous shout. All was the most intense anxiety for some seconds...

And horrible, indeed, were those eyes to look upon! He rolled them wildly in their sockets, occasionally closing them, and giving most terrific screams. In about five minutes his breathing became tolerably frequent...

Dr. S. approached him, and taking hold of his arm and shoulder, White rose upon his feet, took two steps being thus supported, and seated himself in an arm chair.

This miserable being, yesterday, expiated by his death, the dreadful crime of which he was guilty—like that of poor victim, his death was hard and painful. The execution took place within a space enclosed with a high and stout fence...

His system was critically examined, and though he was pronounced to be perfectly alive, it was announced by Dr. D. that he could live but a few minutes...

Other experiments were tried upon him, which, together with the one I have here imperfectly sketched, will be put before the public in a few days in a more minute form.

The following are the most prominent chronological phenomena of the culprit White, as observed on examination during his imprisonment.

- Perceptive faculties, remarkably small. Calculation, entirely missing. Ideality, none. Very large Firmness. do Destructiveness. do Secretiveness. do 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 respectable looking seaman presented himself to the Collector, at the Custom House, and inquiring for Mr. Curtis, said, "General Harrison told me to give this letter into your own hand."

Tucker says the General invited him to stay in Washington, and told him he would take care of him, but his wife and children being in New York, Tucker preferred to return.

Tucker says he had no money to come home by land, but he did not let the General know that, for he knew he would give it to him in a minute, and he did not wish to take money from the good old man who had been so kind to him.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Curtis immediately appointed Mr. Tucker an inspector of the customs.

"Dear Sir—The letter hereof, Thomas Tucker, a veteran seaman, came with me from Cathagenia, as the mate of the brig Montida, in the year 1829.

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

Peter Robinson. This miserable being, yesterday, expiated by his death, the dreadful crime of which he was guilty—like that of poor victim, his death was hard and painful.

The execution took place within a space enclosed 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.

adjusted securely, and at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, Peter Robinson was launched into eternity. His body hung for about thirty minutes, and was then cut down, and delivered over to his friends for interment.—U. S. Gaz.

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. Dutth & Co., as a forwarding and transportation warehouse.

A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence states that the committee appointed in Mr. Espy's case, consisted of M. M. Arago, Bouillet, and Babinet; and that Mr. Espy communicated with them often, jointly and severally, furnishing every explanation and fact which their curiosity or conscientiousness 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 necessity of reviewing their documents and opinions, and collating them with his observations and opinions.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, 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 met there since the death of Gen. Harrison.

It is customary, on the occasion of a new President, 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 succeeds.

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)—at West Point as soon as they are of the proper age.

At their first interview, after a conversation distinguished 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 grandson of the gallant 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 also a grandson of mine—and as I have never appointed any relative to any place—I wish you to relieve me, and send him to the Military Academy yourself."

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

COINCIDENCE.—For the last twelve years no President's lady has done the honors of the White

House. Gen. Jackson's wife died after his election, Mr. Van Buren was a widower, Gen. Harrison died before his wife was ready to go to Washington, and Mr. Tyler is a widower.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, April 24, 1841.

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

Notice.—A sermon will be delivered on the morning of Sunday next, the 25th inst., in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this place, upon the sudden and painful bereavement of our nation, in the death of its President.

Our package for Shamokin will hereafter be left at Kram's Hotel, as the locomotives have now commenced running, our subscribers will, we trust, receive their papers regularly, and at the proper time.

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.

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.

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.

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

In alluding to President Tyler's address last week, 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 declaration was not in the address, which our readers must 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.

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.

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.

Use of Salt.

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 Rheinish but destitute of much of its acidity, is made in considerable quantities in the neighborhood of Louisville, Ky. It is made of a native American grape, the Catawba, of which there are three vineyards covering six acres.

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.

On Saturday evening last, our town was visited with one of the most destructive fires that has ever before occurred.—The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock in the stable of THOMAS HALL, Esq.

Mr. Hall succeeded in securing some part of his furniture, but a very large quantity was consumed with the building, Mr. Grafus & Son, also saved their household furniture, and the greater part of the merchandise.

Great credit is due to the citizens of our borough, and those of its vicinity, for their unwearied exertions on this occasion.—Some labored until they were almost exhausted, while others—to their shame be it said—looked on with the utmost indifference.

The following song we dedicate to the young ladies generally, for the benefit of a certain class of their admirers: I KNEW BY HIS LOOKS. "I KNEW BY THE SMOKE."

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

The belief was general yesterday morning that Gen. HARRISON'S residence had been burned. The house caught on fire at 3 P. M., in the west wing, the pulling down the connecting hall with main building, that that was saved.

The family of Gen. Harrison feel deeply indebted to our Irish friends who first gave the alarm, and who succeeded in putting the fire out. They do their work on the canal, and labored as if the house were their own.

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

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Cured by the use of Dr. HARRISON'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING AND PURIFYING PILLS. Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, Pittsburgh, Pa., is firmly cured of the above distressing disease: Symptoms were, pain and weight in the left side of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenance changed to a citron color, difficulty breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a cough great debility, with other symptoms indicating derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mr. Tyler's Political Opinions.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed by President Tyler to a gentleman of Pittsburgh. 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 retraction; the moment the duty attained its minimum, which forced up the protection to what was equivalent to 40 p. ct. This the change which it effected in the place of valuation, and the mode of payment, was fully equal to my view to 15 or 20 per cent; and that with the cessation of the war upon the currency which has paralyzed the industry of the country, I was sanguine in the hope and belief, that prosperity would be speedily restored.

Mr. Tyler, about the same time as mentioned above, addressed a letter to a number of gentlemen in Charleston, belonging to the Van Buren party in reply to several questions which they proposed to him on the great political questions of the day. In that letter, on the subject of the Tariff, Tyler said:

"That Congress has a right to impose duties merchandise imported, none can deny. The duties, you are well aware, is called a tariff of duties. The power to lay duties, is given by Constitution in express terms. The right to let the articles of import on which to levy the duties, is unquestionable. Every duty imposed, rates, pro tanto, as a bounty on the production of the same article at home, and it has been considered a wise policy on the part of ALL Administrations so to impose the duties as to advance the production of such articles as were of national importance. It certainly do not doubt the policy or expediency of such a course.—The duties, however, should be laid with reference to revenue, except where they are laid to counteract the policy of foreign government, and with a view to the regulation of trade. I have no hesitation in saying I regard the compromise law as obligatory on country, and that I am resolved so far as depends on myself, to carry out its provisions in good faith.

On the subject of a National Bank we understand Mr. TYLER to occupy a position similar to that which was held by Gen. HARRISON and Mr. MADISON. We quote again from the referred to above:

"In reply to the first branch of your inquiry quote and adopt the language of Gen. Harrison his speech delivered at Dayton:—There is in the constitution any express grant of power for purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the power granted to congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution. The latter branch of your inquiry is fully answered by answer to the first part. The constitution confers on Congress, in express terms, all powers which are necessary and proper to carry into effect granted powers. Now, if the powers granted could not be carried into effect without incorporating a Bank, then it becomes necessary and proper of course expedient—a conclusion which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the Government preserved, and beneficially in operation."

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