

From Bentley's Miscellany for March.
ONE HOUR WITH DEATH.
Suggested by a Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the Dulwich Gallery.
"The sun has gone in from this world of sin,
The gaunt wolf roams the fell—
Now whither dost speed on thy tall white steed!
"Strangle rider, pause and tell."
"Mount, mount with me, and thou shalt see
A boon to thee I give:
The terrible power for a single hour,
To ride with me—and LIVE!"
By the thrilling tones, and the eye of stone,
And the blue and vapory breath,
By the hard cold brow, I know thee now,
Dread rider, thou art DEATH!
"Oh! might I refuse—but I dare not choose—
My spirit is not free;
Thy gift is a doom, and, though not to the tomb,
I feel I must go with thee!"
Away! Away! through mire and clay
The riders two are sped.
Death first drew rein on a battle plain,
His hoofs of foaming death.
He gazed all around, and no longer he frowned,
But he laughed with fiendlike glee—
The fires of hell burn wondrous well,
When man does my work for me!"
And on and on, o'er cloud and stone,
Are sped those riders twain,
Towards a glimmering light through the darkness
Which beamed through a cottage pane.
And a lovely sight did that glimmering light
Show to the gazers there;
In the twilight gloom of a lonely room
Sat a lady pale and fair.
"I have unrest on her gentle breast,
His young brow knit with pain,
Lay the fevered cheek of an infant weak,
Too feeble to complain.
"The tear-drop was dry in the mother's eye,
Her cold lips spoke no word;
Her will she had given to the will of Heaven—
She was waiting on the Lord!
"Yet ever a glance she cast askance
Of strange distrust and fear,
Through the doubtful gloom of that silent room,
As she felt that Death was near,
"He has passed the door, he treads the floor,
His arm is raised to slay,
But a bright form seen to rush between,
And a stern voice cried 'Away!
"Destroyer flee! Oh, not to thee,
Through many a peaceful year,
I found to split the bonds which knit
That fond and faithful pair.
"And in thy brief hour of impotent power,
When I may not bid thee fly;
Not to them shalt thou bring or terror or sting,
Nor to thee shall be victory!
"Back, wretch! O'erpowered the grim shape covered,
And winced like a childen boy,
"Then again on his course he urged his pale horse,
Still eager to destroy.
"A lordly hall was his next stern call,
Where 'neath silken canopy,
Aid to pray, a rich man lay,
Who knew that he must die;
"His falling ear, it could not hear
One blessing from the poor;
But he knew whose steed had slackened its speed,
Whose hand was on the door.
"His straining eye could naught descry
O'er his couch of sculptured gold,
Save the glowing stare of some eager heir,
Or the glance of some mental cold.
"Oh! he would have given for one lope of Heaven,
And one of Love's true tears,
All his wealth, and his lands, and have toiled with
For bread through a thousand years.
"But he turned his face from the Spirit of Grace,
He scoffed at the orphan's cry—
"Is God it was self, his Love it was self,
He must grieve, loveless, die!
"That groan was his last—But the hour is past,
The chartered space is o'er,
"Last thou hadst spoken," said the rider rough,
"I can grant thee a mile or two more.
"What! at once away! pale trembler stay,
There's a parting word to tell,
When next thou shalt ride with Death by thy side,
Thou wilt not come off so well."
S. N. H.
* For the following eight stanzas, see Room II. o. 143, Dulwich Gallery.

From the Canada Times.
The late President of the United States.
The unexpected demise of General Harrison has drawn from all parties, and from all classes, in the United States, fervent tributes of respect to his memory. All the American journals, of whatever shade of party politics, admit the honor—the devoted patriotism—and the sterling integrity—which marked his character.
That much of public virtue has departed with General Harrison, cannot be denied—that much is left behind, for the honor and the safety of the American Union, we firmly believe.
The political combat, which resulted in the election of General Harrison, was as strenuously fought as was the memorable conflict between the elder Adams and Jefferson. Three million of men recorded their suffrages—yet there was neither riot nor sacrifice of human life—and when the result was made known, the unsuccessful party in the contest—a party hardly less numerous and powerful than their antagonists—fell back tranquilly upon their various avocations in life, and returned peacefully to the performance of their duties, as citizens and as subjects. That a struggle of this description should be so conducted, and so terminated, is alike honorable to American character, and American institutions. It augurs favorably for the permanence of their present form of government.
An Englishman who was at the Bunker Hill whig celebration, in September last, gives the following account of the scene, in a letter to the Liverpool Mercury.
Organized and unorganized, the whole number of people out on this occasion must have amounted to 100,000, yet a more perfect order could not have existed in the tranquility of a drawing room. Must it not have been that the great mass were above the sordid wants of life, enlightened on the whole, content with their institution; or of dissatisfied, confident of a remedy in their power, free from the oppression that drives men to madness, and from the poverty that deadens them to despair? where was that riot, that disorder, that turbulence which, it is said, are the necessary concomitants of democratic government? Not a limb was hurt, not a child was bruised, not even a lady's robe was soiled. Compare this with the mobs of monarchies. Compare it with any election mob in our country. Compare it with an assemblage of Manchester working men, meeting together under a vague instinct of common distress, and separating to find their distress as far as ever from a remedy. What a contrast! And the contrast is equal in its moral physical aspects. There you saw men with the erect stature and strength of manhood, independent and energetic, men whose very looks told you of good feeding, and the absence of titles and orn laws; told you that they came from homes fit for civilized beings. Our popular meetings are generally composed of crowds squalid in attire and weakened with want. Throughout the whole of that day I did not observe one intoxicated man, but from morning until night, I could see evidence upon evidence of liberty, education, industry and virtue.—In America the Government work for the people, in England the people work for the Government.
I shall here glance at one other scene, of which you may perhaps tell your ladies. And first, I must state a preliminary circumstance. Fifteen years ago a monument was founded on Bunker's Hill, to commemorate the heroes and heroic deeds of the revolution. It was carried up half way and so it has since remained. The ladies at last have put their hands to work, and now, through their exertions, the funds are raised for its completion. They established a fair in a public building called Quincy Hall, and thither came the beautiful saleswomen of the surrounding towns, or sent the productions of their industry and taste. The hall had a most interesting appearance, not only from its ornaments and articles, but also from the elegant beings who presided at its tables. There you might have the nicest thing your heart could covet, from the gentlest dealer; mild, however, as she seems, she has the spirit of a heroine, and you must first give your money for the monument. You might from one purchase a watch guard and receive with it the most winning smile, and another, would hand you an ice or a custard with the grace of a Hebe. Nay, you could have a daily newspaper; and while buying it see the lady at her printing press. It was an interesting evidence of what enthusiasm can prompt and accomplish, to see those delicate women for whom one would think the breeze of heaven too rough, to be admitted till night, and from Monday to Saturday, with the constancy and effort of shop-women, all for a sentiment, a principle, a consecrated memory.—Daughters of the brave, they reverse the liberty which so many purchased with their lives. When the last stone is laid on the monument of Bunker's Hill, proudly may they regard it, piously their children after them, and should Bunker's Hill again need heroes, they are worthy to be their mothers or their wives.
Steam Navigation.
The New York Journal of Commerce says:
Four steam ships are to be built forthwith in this port, to be employed in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and to be each of the capacity of two thousand five hundred tons. Persons who understand the plan have no doubt that in speed and every good quality, these ships will be found quite superior to any of the vessels hitherto employed in this service. The cost will be about three millions of dollars.—The projectors of the plan proposed to the late and present administration to confer on the government the right to take these ships in case of war, at a fair valuation, if only the administration would procure such a modification of the present post office law, as to allow the owners to collect an inward postage on letters. The law now requires all letters brought by vessels to be deposited in the post office at two cents each. This most important proposition, upon a plan which would furnish a Navy without cost in peace, and of the greatest possible efficiency in time of war, we are sorry to say, neither the past or the present administration has found time to determine.

The Paixhan Bomb.
The invention of this terrible engine of destruction is likely to cause a complete revolution in the modes of naval warfare. The Paixhan bomb is thrown horizontally and with as much certainty as a solid shot from a thirty-two pounder. The destructive effects of these bombs are described with a fearful minuteness of detail, which leaves the impression on the mind that nothing is told which has not been done and witnessed, when thrown horizontally they will crush, strike to pieces and tear open the side of a vessel, with a terrible shock. "If they remain in the side," says the account, "their explosion, acting like a mine, will open large breaches, the irregular fractures of which, extending below the water line, will make a passage through which the water will rush in, as though a dyke were suddenly broken. If a bomb should enter a mast, it will overturn it, together with its yards, top and rigging. Should the bombs pass entirely through the ship's side, then they will produce their effect between decks, in the midst of the combatants, the artillery and munitions; they will scatter around showers of iron, and insupportable volumes of smoke and flame; they will completely destroy a fabric of wood, much more easily than that of stone; they will tip up the deck, set every thing on fire, and cause dreadful ravages every where."
Some of these bombs are of one hundred and fifty and two hundred pounds weight. In addition to their explosive terrors, they are charged also with a certain composition, which, upon bursting, gives forth such a noisome and even poisonous smell, as to render a ship uninhabitable.
In the British and French navies the Paixhan bomb has been for some time in use. Its powerful efficacy was displayed at St. Juan de Ulloa, Beyrout, and at St. Jean d'Acree. The new ships in the British navy include, as a permanent portion of their armament, a number of bomb cannons adapted to this new and destructive missile. A few of our national ships, we believe, have been provided with a Paixhan bomb—but the use of it has not yet become so general in our navy as it is desirable.
Bull. American.
A Question of Veracity.
It may be remembered (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) that Lord Palmerston, some time ago, on the floor of the House of Commons, declared that the assumption of responsibility for the attack upon the Caroline, had been officially made known to the Government of the United States, through Mr. Stevenson, the United States Minister at the Court of St. James. In reference to this declaration the London Times makes the following statement:
"We are anxious to enforce the expediency of getting at the truth of a rumor which has been accredited in the best informed circles, and of which we see no reason to doubt the truth—namely, that within a day or two after Lord Palmerston assured the House of Commons that he had, three years ago informed Mr. Stevenson of the British Government having sanctioned the destruction of the Caroline, the American Minister, Mr. Stevenson, addressed himself by note or words, to the British Foreign Secretary, positively alleging that his Lordship had stated what was not the fact, for that the American Government had never yet had such a communication from any official functionary of Great Britain. The whole corps diplomatique now in London have, we understand, been fully apprised of this matter, which reflects gravely upon the character of a British Secretary of State."
A Dark Picture.
A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, on the 1st of Jan. last, commenced keeping a record of the murders and suicides chronicled in the newspapers which he was accustomed to read, and the result is as follows:
From that date to the first of April, there have been 74 murders and 63 suicides. Of these, 19 came to sudden death by interpenetration; 12 by taking laudanum, and other poisons; 8 by drowning, and 5 by shooting themselves.
Of the murders, 6 were in New York, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Georgia, 4 in N. Orleans, 2 in Vermont, 2 in New Jersey, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Arkansas.
Of suicides, 32 were in New York, 8 in Pennsylvania, 7 in Massachusetts, 6 in New Orleans, 2 in Connecticut, 1 in Maine, 1 in Kentucky, 1 in S. Carolina, 1 in Wisconsin, 1 in Rhode Island, 3 in Virginia.
[It is remarked that this melancholy list is far from being complete.]
Honorable.
It will be recollected that some months ago, four of our packet ships saved each the crew of a British vessel in distress. They were the Rhone, Captain Walton; Stephen Whitney, Captain Thomson; Columbus, Captain Cropper; and Sheridan, Captain De Peyster. Yesterday, Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, addressed to these commanders the following extract of a letter—"I am directed by Lord Palmerston to desire you to express to the commanders of these vessels, the thanks of her Majesty's Government, for their praiseworthy conduct, and for the assistance which they rendered on the same occasions, and you will state to these commanders that her Majesty's Government intends to show its sense of their services, by sending to each of them a gold medal, so soon as the die, which is now in preparation, shall be finished."—N. Y. Post.
Richard Cecil made the following observation, before his mind was influenced by religion—"I see two unquestionable facts, 1st, my mother is greatly afflicted in circumstances, body and mind, and she bears up under all, by the support she derives by constantly retiring to her closet, and her Bible. My mother has a secret spring of comfort, of which I know nothing; while I who give an unbounded loose to my appetites, and seek pleasure by every means, seldom or never find it. If however there is any such secret in religion, why may I not attain it as well as my mother? I will immediately seek it from God."

THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, May 1, 1841.
Democratic Candidate for Governor.
Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.
The canals appear to be doing a fine business thus far. The expenses for repairs will of course grow less every year, while at the same time the revenues will be greatly increased. In a few years more, the coal and iron of this region, will produce an amount of tonnage and trade on the canals, that will surprise some of the croakers upon the subject of our internal improvements.
The news from Europe by the late arrivals, is altogether of a pacific character. The threatened war in relation to the capture of the Caroline, and the arrest of M-Leod, has nearly subsided. Money has become more abundant, and American stocks have slightly advanced. The President steam ship had not arrived, and great apprehensions were entertained for her safety.
The notes of the Towanda Bank, are again at a heavy discount in Philadelphia.
Col. Stone of New York, has published a new history of Wyoming, entitled "The Poetry & History of Wyoming." It contains Campbell's Poem "Gertrude," with a biographical sketch of the author, by Washington Irving. Mr. Stone defends the character of Brant the warrior, against the poetic epithet "The Monster Brant."
The statement that President Tyler was a widower, turns out to be incorrect. The president's wife is living, but in an infirm state of health.
Oil extracted from corn is highly spoken of in some of the Western papers, as an excellent article for burning in lamps.
PEACH TREE WORM.—Tudsey and Wormwood, planted nearly in contact with peach trees, will most effectually preserve them from the worm.
The Governor has signed the joint resolution suspending the operation of the provisions of the license law, recently passed, until July next.
The Revenue and Relief Bill.
"It will be seen by reference to our Legislative proceedings, that this important bill is now in the hands of a Committee of Conference, who have control not only over the matters in dispute, but over the entire bill. The committee of the two Houses composing the conference are all selected—able and judicious men; and we have a hope that in the shortest time practicable, such a compromise will be effected by them as will meet with the sanction of a majority of both Houses, and become a law. The report of this conference is of the utmost importance, as it will only remain for the two Houses either to reject or adopt, in toto, and without amendment, whatever they shall agree to report to their respective Houses. If their report be agreed to, the bill is passed—if not agreed to, the whole bill is lost. The committee will probably be ready to report to-morrow, and the time of the final adjournment of the Legislature may be regarded as nearly at hand."
The above is from the Harrisburg Daily Chronicle. The bill we presume was acted on yesterday, and is therefore by this time in the hands of the Governor. What he will do it is difficult to say. The truth is, the Governor and Legislature are both surrounded with difficulties, political as well as financial, and that the two bodies should harmonize, was hardly to be expected. In the meanwhile the country must suffer.
New Mode of Electing President.
In order to obviate the strife and excitement attending the election of a chief magistrate every four years, various plans have been suggested. An amendment to the constitution was offered about ten years since by Mr. Hillhouse, then a member of the U. S. Senate from Connecticut, with a view to effect such a change. The amendment was substantially as follows:
"Each Senator, belonging to the class whose term of service will first expire, shall, in the alphabetical order of their names, draw an ivory ball from a box containing as many balls as there are Senators of that class, one of which to be colored, the others white; the Senator drawing the colored ball to be the President for a term of two years, and the drawing to be superintended by a committee of the House of Representatives."
Wm. H. Crawford and Judge Marshall, both gave their opinions not wholly unfavorable to such a change, in letters which have been published. Judge Marshall seems to think that the President would be substantially chosen by the people. The people, however, never would sanction such a mode. There are not unfrequently elected Senators by caucusing in the legislature, who never could receive the suffrages of the majority of the people. Such has been the case more than once in Pennsylvania, and we presume in other states.
The Louisville Journal of the 7th says, that the rumor of Ex-President Jackson's pecuniary embarrassments is not incorrect.
"A few weeks ago," says the Journal, "we saw a very long letter from Gen. Jackson to a gentleman who had drawn on him for \$100. He acknowledged that the money was due, but stated that he was so miserably embarrassed by his security debts, as to be utterly unable to raise even the small sum necessary to meet the draft. He said he had some blooded stock which he was willing to give up to the drawer of the draft, but that \$100 in money was out of the question. We have not, for a long time, read a letter that more deeply excited our sympathies."
John Tyler, father of President Tyler, succeeded Benjamin Harrison, father of the late President Harrison, in 1781, as Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. John Tyler, the son of the former Speaker Tyler, succeeds W. H. Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison, as President of the United States.
GREAT LOSSES.—The Towanda Banner says.—We presume \$50,000 would not cover the losses sustained by the lumbermen, by running on a bar a short distance below this village, thereby "staving" their crafts to pieces.
A BANK ROBBER.—In the Savannah papers of a late date, it is announced by the Cashier, that the Planter's Bank of Georgia, located in Savannah, has been robbed of \$37,000. The money was abstracted from the vaults, and consisted entirely of the notes of the Planter's Bank of the State of Georgia, of various denominations, but principally of notes of Fifty and Twenty Dollars.
OUR RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.
The Cost, Revenue and Expenditures.
A very valuable table has been prepared at Harrisburg, by Dr. John W. Hammond, bookkeeper in the Treasury Department. It furnishes accurate information as to the cost, revenue and expenditures of the several finished lines of the Canals and Rail Roads of the Commonwealth. The cost embraces the original construction, such as work done, repairs before completion, damages engineering expenses, &c., and the new work up to the 1st of November, 1840. The revenue is made up of canal tolls, rail road tolls, and motive power. The expenditures consist of repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, salaries of agents, motive power, locomotives, ropes, implements, &c.,—in short, all expenses necessarily attendant upon the operation of the works. The revenue and expenditures are arranged for each financial year, from the 1st of November, 1829, to the 31st October, 1840. The whole table has been prepared from the official records.
Thus we learn that the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extending from Columbia to Duncan's Island—a distance of 43 miles—cost \$1,734,958. The aggregate revenue is \$1,047,826. The aggregate expenditures, \$122,805. In the year 1839—40, the revenue was \$142,671; and the expenditure, \$65,681.
The Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal, extends from Duncan's Island to Hollidaysburg, a distance of 130 miles. Cost, \$3,427,334. Aggregate revenue, \$491,104. Expenses \$592,180.
The Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Johnstown to Pittsburg, 105 miles. Cost \$2,964,882. Whole revenue, \$887,013. Expenditures, \$889,834.
The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Bristol to Easton, 60 miles. Cost \$1,374,774. Revenue \$586,515 Expenses \$638,861.
The Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Duncan's Island to Northumberland, 39 miles. Cost \$867,874. Revenue \$1,417,300. Expenses \$814,253.
The North Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Northumberland to Lackawannock, 73 miles. Cost \$1,491,894. Revenue, \$63,559. Expenses \$390,624.
The West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Northumberland to Dunnsburg, 72 miles. Cost \$1,708,579. Revenue, \$60,859. Expenses \$333,738.
The French Creek Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Franklin to Connetts Lake, 45 miles. Cost \$784,754. Revenue \$4,767. Expenditures \$133,979.
The Beaver Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Beaver to Newcaste, 25 miles. Cost \$522,258. The gross revenue \$10,924. Expenses, \$139,982.
The Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road extends from Columbia to Philadelphia, 82 miles. Cost \$3,983,302. Gross Revenue, \$2,030,329. Gross Expenditure \$1,583,998.
The Alleghany Portage Railway extends from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, a distance of 36 miles. Cost \$1,783,176. Gross revenue, \$856,455. Expenditure \$954,879.
The gross cost of all finished improvements, as above specified, is \$20,653,791.—Gross revenue, \$5,181,624. Gross expenditures, \$6,694,206.
It will thus be seen that the State is in debt on the receipt and expenditures, to say nothing of the interest on the cost of these works. The State Debt has been increased beyond the twenty millions above specified by the sums invested in unfinished improvements, in appropriations for benevolent objects, &c. In a financial point of view, our condition is wretched indeed, and the sooner the people know the whole truth, the better will it be for the present generation, as well as for posterity.
Bicknell's Reporter.

New Counterfeits.
COMMERCIAL BANK, BUFFALO, N. Y.—3s, letter B, dated June 4, 1840. W. Marshall, cashier; R. Conant, president. Vignette—ship under sail; general appearance bad; engravers, Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, N. Y.
UNION BANK, DOVER, N. J.—Notes struck from the true plates are in circulation, signed with fictitious names. The genuine bills are signed T. B. Segur, cashier; Jno. Scott, president.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA—6s altered from Commercial Bank of Millington, a broken institution. Signed George Wharton, cashier; C. Spickman, president.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—10s spurious, letter A, pay W. Wells, dated April 14, 1840, altered from Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Burlington, W. T. Vignette, a female leaning on a sheaf of wheat, and holding in her right hand a sickle. The signatures of W. Patten, Jr., cashier; J. Tagert, president, badly done. The words "State of Pennsylvania" and "Philadelphia" much paler than any other part of the bill. The genuine notes read, "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank promises to pay, &c.; the counterfeit, "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank will pay, etc. Engraved by Burton and Gurley. Bicknell's Reporter.

The United States Bank.
It was very current rumoured on Saturday night, and as we believe with some foundation, that the United States Bank had determined to place a portion of its assets in the hands of Trustees, for the benefit of the Philadelphia City Banks, which hold five millions of dollars of its Post Notes. The names of the following highly respected gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the Trusteeship:—James Dundas, Esq.; Robert Howell, Esq.; M. D. Lewis Esq.; Samuel James Esq.; Robert Pittfield, Esq.
We learn also, that Thomas S. Taylor, Esq. has been elected Cashier, in the place of A. Lardener, Esq. resigned.—Bicknell's Reporter.
CURRENCY, No. 5.
The cost of Bank note paper is Twenty five dollars per thousand sheets. The cost of printing is 2 cents per half sheet of four notes. Steel plates of the most exquisite workmanship would cost \$500 for a sheet of four notes. A capital of one hundred millions could be furnished on the best bank note paper, printed in the very best style, by plates of the most approved patterns, for about twenty thousand dollars; admitting that the destruction of Bank notes is 2 1/2 per cent. of 20,000 dollars, it becomes mere moonshine when deducted from a capital of one hundred millions could be furnished on the best bank note paper printed in the very best style by plates of the most approved patterns for about Twenty thousand dollars; admitting that the destruction of Bank notes is 2 1/2 per cent. of 20,000 dollars, it becomes mere moonshine when deducted from a capital of 100,000,000 dollars. If we admit that the public lose the 2 1/2 per cent on the whole capital, then the loss would be severe, but it is not so, for if the bank notes were lost in the sea or burnt in the fire, the loss to the community would be only 2 1/2 per cent. of 20,000 dollars. The loss to individuals would be great if such was the fact, but when we come to examine the evidences connected with this statement, it will readily occur to every one that such a loss to individuals is not likely to take place. First, if a note becomes mutilated, it can be returned to the Banks of issue and another given in exchange, there is therefore no necessity of loss to individuals for wear or tear. A bank note is not liable to leave the pocket in stooping down, gold and silver coins take leave of absence on those occasions and often in situations where recovery is impossible, again, if a man fall into the river, is drowned, and grappled up by his lower extremities, the gold and silver leave his pocket, creep into Jones' locker, never to be recovered by the hands of man; not so with Bank notes, they in the pocket book or wallet, stick fast to the pocket, and come up with the body. So tempting are coins to all persons called human beings, that they are never safe if accompanied by them; when our sailors visit the China shores and get into a row with the inhabitants, several of the Chinese rowdies will catch hold of a sailor, turn him topsy turvy, shake all the coin out of his pocket, and then let him go, but should our sailors have recourse to state securities, the Chinaman will be foiled, and instead of fooling away his money, the sailor will bring it home to his wife and family.
E. J. PIERCE.
Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston.
The New York Evening Post thus explains a matter which has created considerable attention on both sides the water:
"An impression having been generally produced by Lord Palmerston's late remarks in parliament that he had communicated to the American minister, at an early period, the determination of the British government to assume the responsibility of destroying the Caroline, Mr. Stevenson wrote a note to Lord Palmerston, inquiring of him when the communication had been made.
To this inquiry Lord Palmerston answered by a note that he alluded to a conversation which had taken place between him and Mr. Stevenson, in February, 1838, when the news of the destruction of the steamer was received through the newspapers. He then left Mr. Stevenson to infer, as he thought what would be the course of the British Government in the event of a demand made upon it by the United States, but he did not intend to intimate that he considered this as an answer to the American claim for reparation.
We have the account of this matter from a perfect authentic source. The conversation between the American minister and the British peer was altogether informal, and took place on the arrival of the first newspaper account of the affair. If any such meaning was conveyed by Lord Palmerston's words as that expressed in his note, Mr. Stevenson had no right to regard it as expressing the decision of the British government. Indeed Lord Palmerston himself admits in his note that he did not intend that it should be so understood. Whatever therefore, might be the terms of the conversation, it was a matter of no moment, inasmuch as the demand of the American government for reparation was not presented until May following. To this demand the British ministry have never given any answer, and, indeed, Lord Palmerston seems to pique himself upon having studiously avoided giving any."
LOST.
ON Wednesday, the 21st ult., by Mrs. DORCAS GRANT, within the Borough, \$20 in Bank notes—two five and one ten. Any one who may find it, and deliver it, shall be reasonably rewarded. Sunbury, May 1, 1841.
"Good Intent Fire Company."
A STATED MEETING of the Company will be held on Thursday evening next, at the Court House. Punctual attendance is requested.
S. B. PRICE, Secretary.
May 1, 1841.