Among the most elequent tributes to the memory of the late venerated President, may be reconed the becourse of Bishop Doane, before the citizens of florlington. We extract the opening portion.

It is a durk December day. A deep snow clother the ground. A charp and cutting sicet drives with the wind. Against the blinding storm, and through the deepening drifts, a youthful soldier with his suspeach on his back, pursues his steadfast way. A stripling of nincteen, slender frame, and feeble health, he is no Ensign to the army of America, with Washington's commission, and he marches with his small detachment, on his first service. It was a patriotic and christian duty. There are those before me who remember well, what, in my young days, was yet a nursery word, at which the mother pressed her infant to her bosom, and children gathred closer to the fire-St. Clair's Defeat. It was to that battle field, to inter the bones of six hundred stain, that our young Ensign hastened with his 160op. And though it was a patriot and a christian duty, how much more sternly than the flercest onset of the heady fight, must that still forcest field, the lowering sky, the howling wind those gallant teen butchered by savage hands, and all the recollections and forebodings of that most disastrous day, have the spirit of a youthful soldier, on his first campaign.

It was a chill November night, when a small army of Americans encamped themselves upon a point of land, between the Wabash and a tributary stream. They were the gentlemen and yeomen of the coun-127, who had enrolled themselves under the teritorial Governor, to defend their homes against the inroads of the hostile Indian tribes, and to chastise their insolence. A long and tedious march. through a most dreary wilderness, brings them at last where their wily focs await them; and on their proposition for a conference and treaty, hostrities are intermitted for a day. Slowly and cheerleasly the night wears off, within that guarded camp, with clouds and rain. But weary men will sleep, whatever may betide them; and now, for hours, no sound has stirred the stillness of the scene save the lone sentry's guarded step. But what is that, which through "the misty moon beam's scruzaling light," is seen, not heard, as it glides through the prairie grass? Is it a snake that winds his stealthy way ? No, but subtler Indian : and in one instant he is dead! Another: and the savage vell starts every sleeper from his cold damp couch, and death begins his work-And was this sleeping camp deceived, surprised betrayed? Was teeir Commander faithless to his trust? Not every man had slept were he must fight, his clothes on, and his gun loaded. And he, while yet the night was young, sat by his tent fire, till the hour should come to rouse his weary comrades. In a moment he was mounted. Where the fight was hottest, there was be. A ball with no commission for his life, flies through his hair. In vain his officers remonstrate with him for his fearless hazard of himself. He thinks of brave St. Clair, and the gallant victims of that fatal field. He thinks of wasted towns, and blazing homes, and mothers slaughtered with their infants. And the morning dawns not till the victo-

Along the banks of the Ohio, spreads a smiling form. A plain and modest mansion rises from a sloping lawn. Its owner, having filled with credit to himself and honor to his country, almost every station but the first-fought its battles, governed its territories, served it in both houses of Congress, and represented it abroad-wears out, in frugal industry, his green old age, a plain Ohio farmer; his house, the very home of hospitality; his name, the refuge and solace of the poor, the strapper, and the orphans; his title, the noblest that is known to nature's heraldry, a patriot and a patriarch.

It is a gosty day in March. Before the morning dawns the Federal City is alive with men. It seems now full overflowing; and yet every hour brings hundreds, thousands more. A cavalcade is formed, bells ring, and cannons roar. Fair women, and brave men, throng every window of that noble Avenue. Not a state of the whole twenty six that is not represented in that long drawn line. It is the nation's Jubilee. All classes, all conditions, both sexes, every age, partake the general joy. A grave plain man, arrayed in modest black, that rides, uncovered, on the steed, more concious than himslf of the occasion, is the magnet that attracts ull eyes, and touches every heart. He reaches the Capitol. He ascends the steps. He stands majestic in his meckness and simplicity, before the immeasurable multitude who have brought with them the homage of the nation. The highest officer of Justice administers to him the most magnificent oath that ever rises to heaven. And the youthful ensign, the gallant general, the laborious farmer, is President of the United States,

"One little month" has passed. It is a fitful April day. Again, the Federal city is astir. Cannons are heard : but these are minute guns. The bells peal out but 'tis the funeral knell. The streets are thronged: but every face is end, and every voice is still. Once more, a long procession passes down that noble Avenue; but yew and express take the place of nodding plumes, and muffled drums beat time to sching hearts. Again, that grave, plain man is there: no more erect and tall "the piliar of the State," but in his grave clothes, stretched upon the funeral Car. He enters not the gate, as when we last beheld him, to that glorious Capitol; but turns aside, to the still spot where sleep the honored dead; and " earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," concludes the story and the scene. Never had man a funeral so sublime. Never, for a Chieftain fallen. did a whole notion so pour out its heart. Was it not beautiful-and just us it was beautiful-that he, who, on that sleety day, began his public life, with picus rites for St. Clair's butchered host, should find himself such sepulchre?

A Monancu.-The late Sultan of Turkey died The present Sultan, his son, on his accession to the wine to be thrown into the Bosphorus, Athenaum. | dospatch." - English Paper.

The Cropp cured by Cold Water.

The Yankee Farmer (Boston) mentions several ases of croup having been cured by the application of cold water, and publishes an account of two instances in that city in which the experiment was tried with complete success. In the former of these cases the patient was a boy three years old, had been subject to to attacks of the disease from infancy. The process of the first experiment of the aind with this child is thus related by the father:

About four o'clock, in the night of day before esterday, we were awakened from our sleep by his distress. He was laboring under a severe attack of the croup. He breathed with great difficulty, and seemed almost suffocated. His cough was extremely hourse and croupy, and he could hardly speak in a whisper, and all the symtoms grow worse rapidly.

We rose immediately, and took him from his bed and stript him, and began to bathe him all over with cold water, but most freely about the throat, head and chest; and his mother took a vessel of and thus we continued to bathe him till he became quite chilly. We rubed him off briskly till his skin was dry and somewhat excited. But as there was considerable heat in the throat, we took a napkin, doubled six or eight times, and wet it in cold water. him into bed between his parents.

Almost immediately, when we began to apply the cold water, the symtoms began to subside very fast, and he said, with a grateful tone, that he felt better in the morning, when he arose; no croupy symtoms emained: and, after being bathed and clothed, he went out, as usual to take his airing before breakfast. Yesterday and to-day, he has showed some well as before the attack, but he has played about the house, and been out as usual, and has been incomparably better than he was after any former attack; and on neither of these occasions, did the means used afford him any thing I ke as speedy relief as the cold water did upon this occasion.

E. ALLEN, 46 Elliot st. Boston, April 2, 1838.

The foregoing statement being published in Boston paper, led to the following experiment, and also the cure made in Rochester, the account of which was published last week :

Sin :- In October, 1838, myself wife and little daughter, then nearly three years old, took a journey of about thirty miles, to spend a week in the country. From exposure or improper diet, or both the little girl was attacked with the croup, the third night from home. She aroused her mother from sleep by hugging her around the neck. She could not speak, and it was with extreme difficulty that she could breathe. I sprang from the bed, and hastened for a tub, and pail of cold water. I strpped her, and placed her in the tub, and poured the water on her freely. We then took her into bed, and commenced rubbing her briskly with flannels, and gave her cold water to drink. She became better rapidly, and within one hour we were quietly asleep. again. In the morning, our little girl received her usual bath, and has continued well to the present

Burglary and Murder. character were perpetrated at St. Louis on the 17th ult. A letter from there gives the following account of the catastrophe: "On the 16th of April there was deposited in the warehouse of Collier & Pettus, near \$60,000 in specie-one young man and a middle aged one slept in the store. In the middle of the night the store was entered by burglars, who murdered two clerks, Weaver and Jesse Baker and set fire to the house, after having, as it is supposed, plundered the vaults, in which, it is said, there were at the time about two hundred thousand dollars. The building was consumed, also the roof of an adoining house. The goods in the latter were much injured by water from the engines. When the fire was discovered, the first who entered, found the elder clerk murdered near the front door, cut up in the most horrid manner with knife and pistol; owing to which, it is presumed he made violent resistance. The other was murdered in his bed asleep. His remains were not found. Colfier & Pettus have saved scarcely any thing, their papers and all their books, it is feared, are consumed, and the second and part of a third warehouse are entirely

"No clue has yet been discovered as to the murderers. In addition to the above two men, another was killed by the falling of a wall. One of the inmates was seen near the door of the store at cleven o'clock, and it is presumed the villians rushed into the store past him. They did not succeed in geting any money it is thought; as soon as they can get to the fireproof it will be ascertained for certain, The excitement here is very great. The populace would hang any one they could ascertain was engaged in this horrid affair.

A Canine Postbearer.

The Derby mail is met every morning, at ten o' clock, by a dog from an extensive ironworks at Worksop, waiting to be the bearer of the letter bug for his master, which is regularly dropped by the guard without waiting. If, however, the canine messenger is not somewhere about at ten the horn is sounded, and the dog is immediately observed in the distance coming along the road to meet the mail at the lane end; but this is very seldom the case, as the dog usually seats himself upon the wall adjoining the works, listening for the approach of the mail. When the bag is thrown down the faithful creature, without delay, invariably takes the nearest way home through the hedge and over the fields. Later in the day the empty bag is brought back by the dog to meet the mail to Derby, but in consequence of the guard not getting off his seat, it is necessary to send a person with the bag, who can throw it upon the mail while it is going. The of delicium tremens, the result of vinous indulgence. dog, feeling his inability to supply the deficiency, denotes his anxiety by barking and howling, With throne, is ved a proclamation against the use of this exception the animal performs all the duties of wine, and cound one million of piasters' worth of a letter carrier for his master "with punctuality and British Tyranny.

The Rev. J. Piermont gives the following des cription of the horrid tyrranny of the British Gov-

The sanguinary wars by which Great British has subjugated the hundred millions of India, and stern despotism with which she rules and starves them, that her merchant princes may roll in splendor and lep themselves in voluptousness, have a voice which the whole thickness of the globe cannot keep out of our ears. "A more beautiful coun try," says a brother clergyman recently of this city "than that from Cuddalone to Tanjore (in Madras) cannot possibly be imagined. The dense population and rich soil give their energies to each other and produce a scene of surpassing loveliness. But the taxes and other causes keep down the laborers to a state below our Southern slaves." "Turn your eyes backward," says a speaker of their own, no longer ago than last September,\* "turn your eyes backward upon the scenes of last year. Go with me cold water and poured it upon the back of his neck; into the northwest provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and I will show you the bleaching skeletons of five hundred thousand human beings, who perished for hunger in the space of a few short months. Yes; died for hunger in what has been justly called the granary of the world. The air and then covered this with a dry cloth, and took for miles was poisoned with the effluvia emitted from the putrifying bodies of the dead. The rivers were choked with the corpses thrown into their channels. Mothers cast their little ones beneath the rolling waves, because they would not see them draw their last gasp, and feel them stiffen in their arms. Jackalls and vultures approached and fattened upon the bodies of men, women, and mildren before life was extinct. Madness, disease, and desremaining symtoms of a cold, and has not been so pair stalked abroad, no human power present to arrest their progress. And this occurred in British Inish, in the reign of Victoria the First. Nor was the event extraordinary unforseen. Far from it. 1835 witnessed a famine in the northern province. 1833 beheld one in the eastern. 1822 saw one in the Deccan. They have continued to increase in frequency and extent under our sway, for more than half a century." Under the Administration of Lord Clive, a famine in the Bengal provinces swept off three millions; and at that time the British speculators in India had their granaries filled to repletion with corn. Horrid monopoly of the necessaries of life! Three millions died, while there was food enough, and to spare, locked up in the storehouse together. To add to the horror with which he had been called upon to regard the last dreadful famine, (that of the last year,) we are made acquainted by the returns of the custom-house, with the fact that as much grain was exported from the lower per of Bengal, as would have fed the half midion who perished, for a whole year. Yet this awful oppression and these desolating famines must go on that England may extort a hundred millions of dollars every year, from her hundred millions of Hindoos; and poppies must grow instead of wheat, that, at her cannon's mouth, she may force her opium upon the three hundred millions of the Chinese, while some one soldary Marshman, perhaps s translating the Bible of the Christians, to bring these countless millions to accept the religiou of a nation that stands ready at this moment to destroy one half of them by war, that it may destroy the other half by poison."+

\* Rev. H. Halcolm.

† See Thomson's lectures at Manchester, pp. 58

Circumstantial Evidence. A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of cirsumstantial evidence occurred at Gibraltar last February. A wealthy English merchant of that place, samed James Boxwell, was convicted upon that kind of testimony, of the murder of his own daughter.-On proceeding to the place of execution, he ecognized an Englishman named John Keats, who had been active in procuring his conviction, whom he forgave for his hostility, as he desired to die in peace with all the world. Keats seemed much affected by this, and just as the sentence of the law was about to be executed, cried out, "It is I that am guilty, and not the convict." A great sensation was produced by this exclamation, when Keats came forward and fully confessed his guilt. The rope was immediately taken from the neck of his victim, and the cap from his face, but it was all too late. The wretched father was a corpse-having died of grief and terror! Keats was taken to jail amid the execration of the multitude, who were with difficulty restrained from tearing him to pieces.

The Great Forgeries.

The New Orleans Advertiser has the following paragraph which goes to explain the mode in which the recent impositions on the Banks were practised, A fellow by the name of Matthew Draper, deposited four several amounts in the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, between a hundred and seven, and a hundred and twenty dollars, each, on or about the 20th of March, and received certificates of deposite therefor. With this anchor to windward, the scoundrel obliterated the figures and the words, and inserted "twenty-one thousand Mexican dollars," in the body of the certificate; and at the bottom, in the left hand corner; are the figures \$21,000.

The alteration is not a perfect fac simile of the original filling op, though it is near enough to de-

The check was sold to the Girard Bank, in Philadelphia, is now sent here for payment, endorsed by W. D. Lewis, the cashier of that institution.

There can be no doubt that there are three other such checks affoat.

McLeod's Trial.

The Judiciary committee of the New York Legislature reported, this day week, a bill, to provide for a Special Circuit Court for the trial of McLeod. The bill provides that the Court may be held in such county as the Chief Justice shall deem most expedient. If this is carried into effect, and Mc-Lead acquitted-as now appears to be most probable -difficulties on this score between the U. States

and Great Britain, will be at an end. Saturday Evening Post.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, May 8, 1841.

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

Wollee .- There will be divine service in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this place, on Sunday next the 9th inst, in the merning and at

TABJOURNMENT. -The Session of the Legislature closed on Tuesday, having been in session precisely four months.

The United States Bank has made an assignment, of upwards of seven millions of her effects, in trust for some of the City Banks, which hold her post notes for that amount.

or A correspondent of the Baltimore American. under date of May 3d, says that six boats had arrived at Havre-de-Grace that morning, by the Tide Water Canal. They report the whole line of canal in good order. From the best authority received there, there must have been upwards of seventy boats on their way downward.

Bicknells Reporter says, a man named Eliiah Field was arrested in Philadelpgia a few days ago, for passing counterfeit one dollar notes on the Salem (N. J.) Banking Company.

Borongh Election.

At an election held on last Monday, the follow ing persons were elected officers for the ensuing

Burgesses-Frederick Lazarus, J. H. Husted. Assistant Burgesses-John Young, Geo. Young Joseph Eisely, John B. Price.

Common Council-Henry Youtheimer, Eli Die mer, C. D. Wharton, Peter Kerlin, Jacob Rhawn, George P. Buyers, Wm. M. Gray, Henry Petery. High Constable-John H. Purdy.

Clerk-John Eisely.

A Drowned Man.

On Saturday last, the body of a man was found in the North Branch of the Susquehanna, about 6 miles above this place, which had evidently been in the water for many days. The body was recognised as that of Mr. Stuart, who was drowned at Nanticoke, in attempting to leap from the shore to a raft that was rapidly descending the river near the dam.

Steam Ship President.

The anxiety which has for some days pervaded the community respecting the fate of this vessel, is still unabated. The report that she had put into Faval seems to have been totally destitue of foundation. The barque Fame sailed from Fayal on the 3d of April, and when she left, no intelligence of the President had reached that port. The President 11th of March.

Shamokin Coal and Iron Company.

The enterprizing managers of this company bave landed at their wharves in this borough, two stationary engines, each of eighty horse power, to be used in propelling their extensive furnaces at Sha-

Each engine has five boilers thirty inches in diameter, and thirty feet in length, and two steam cylenders twenty-two inches in diameter, with a six feet stroke. The blowing cylenders are of the vertical description, beautifully moulded, sixty-two inches in dismeter, with a six feet stroke, and connect-

ed together by a lever beam twenty feet in length. The whole machinery necessary for complete action, constructed according to the most approved model of stationary engines in England, and corresponding with those now used in the most extensive iron manufactories in that country, is now ready to be transported on the rail road from this place to Shamokin, where it will be soon deposited in its appropriate place for action, and contribute its mighty aid in driving the prosperous business of that stirring region. The furnaces will be put in operation as soon as these immense agents can be Higher institutions, properly adjusted.

The same company has extended a branch from the main rail road, to the edge of the basin in the river at this place, forming a gentle inclined plane, for the purpose of facilitating the extensive operations which are to be carried on, during the present season, between the anthracite region at Shamokin and the iron region at Danville. We understand that arrangements have been made to keep up an uninterrupted interchange of those valuable minerals, anthracite and iron ore, during the whole

Business Convention.

The proposition to hold a business convention at Harrisburg, on the 25th of the present month, seems to have elicited a very general, indeed, we may say, an universal approbation. We have not heard a voice unfavorable to the project, and may reasonably anticipate a fall representation of the business men of the state on that important occasion.

The farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the miner, and all who are in any degree engaged in developing the resources of Pennsylvania, are intensely interested in ascertaining the mode in which their respective operations can be most readily conducted, and the products of their labor or their art, most advantageously disposed of. An interchange of the views of experienced men

upon the momentous subject of the business of the country, is emphatically called for by the peculiar and embarrassing condition of our financial concerns, as well those of the commonwealth, as of a majority of the individuals engaged in the general business of the country. We have been suffering,

heavily, from temporary resorts to doubtful expedients, in the vain hope that a change would spontaneously come over the spirit of our trade, and allay the revulsions which have been so sorely felt by the business community, crippling the energies of the substantial capitalist, and prostrating or blighting the hopes of the less steady, but equally meritorious adventurer, who founded his operations on an unsullied credit, golden integrity and a never broken ing Bank of U.S. from operation of the law.

To enquire into the real state of the multifarious branches of commerce within the boundaries of the commonwealth, and their relations with each other, the resources which a bountiful Providence has so abundantly and peculiarly implanted in the bosom of our own territory, with the best means of developement, and the consideration of a plan for future | the passage of the act. permanent operation, will be among the most prominent subjects presented to the proposed assem-

No community in the state is more deeply interested in the establishment of a firm basis for trade, in every branch of industry, than our own. The elements of wealth have been sown in our immediate vicinity with a broad cast and bountiful hand, and the luxuriant growth of business requires only the fostering and systematic attention of its votaries to produce the highest reward to individual and combined industry.

The county of Northumberland should be fully represented: not only by a strong delegation of enterprising proprietors and intelligent operatives, but her statistics should be there. Her vallies, than which none richer are spread beneath the sun, bearing upon their surfaces the rich recompense of the husbandman's toil, should be represented by her respectable farmers; her bills, replete with the kindred elements of anthracite coal and iron ore, groaning to display their ponderous and glittering contents to the glare of day, and subject their well tested worth to the light of science, should be represented by the mechanic, the miner, and the merchant; and all, for all are interested in its great results, should remember the power of manufacturing and transporting the varied products of the land, which its waters, "broad and deep," furnish to all who desire their aid. We have unity of interest,-let us have unity of action. Meetings for the appointment of delegates and the collection of information, we hope, will be immediately held, that our country may not be tardy in contributing her mite to the accomplishment of an object of such universal inte-

## The Bank or Revenue Bill.

This bill contains twenty-nine sections, and as it has not yet become a law we do not publish it entire, but merely give its prominent features, that our readers may know how to appreciate the excellent views of the Governor, contained in his recent message to the legislature, returning the bill with his objections. There are two provisions in the bill to which the Governor had insuperable objections, but he is willing to forego his own opinion with respect to many other matters, for the sake of the public good. The choice of two evils is presented, and he is obliged to make a selection.

The following are the principal features of this bill, which we take from the Pennsylvania Repor-

SEC. 1. Authorises the Governor to pegotiate a

loan for \$3,100,000, in certificates of \$100. 2. Banks to subscribe to it, and then issue \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes to the amount of subscription.

3. When a holder has \$100, he may present it, and obtain a certificate. 4. Banks to receive an interest of one per cent.

or their trouble.

5. Banks complying with the law, to be cleared from paying tax on dividends.

6. Bank charters to be forfeited, if they do not comply with the law.

7. Bank issues graduated in proportion to capital. 8. Banks may receive and re-issue these notes.

9. 10. Levies further taxes on occupations and on storekeepers by classes.

11. Banks may fund debt, except United States

12. Banks may issue small notes, on complyng with the provisions of the section.

13. Banks, when they leave notes in the hands of Auditor General, shall not pay interestor receive

14. Appropriations. \$330,000 00 Common Schools. 45,000 60,000 Pensions. Repairs on public works. 400,000

[\$8,500 for repairing dam across West Branch at Lewisburg.]

Debts for repairs before Nov. 1840, 268,003 Orphan's Asylum and House of Re-7,000 16,400

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Bald Eagle Navigation guarantee, 10,000 Danville and Pottsville 15,000 Monongahela Navigation Co. 70,000 529 42 State Library debts, Damage Fund, 50,000 Premiums on Silk, 6,000 Militia, 20,000 Expenses of Government. 350,000 Lock-keepers, collectors, &c. 60,000 Temporary Loan, 15,000 Nicholson Court. 1,500 250,011 83 Debts on Shenango line, 261,386 05 Conneaut line, 513,714 92 North Branch, 94,837 28 Wisconisco, 6,660

Inclined plane, Columbia, 50,000 Reservoirs. Ropes for Portage Road, 17,854 Superintendent of public grounds, Debts on Sinnamahoning, 60,000 Repairs on Delaware, Locomotives, Canal Commissioners and new work, 25'000 10,200 Geological survey, Ralaying N. track Col. R. R., 52,130

600

1,206

7,500

\$2,775,522 50

Engineer corps hereafter not to cost annually over \$20,000. 19. Money may not be diverted from its special

object of appropriation, 16. Governor to provide for carrying law into

effect.

17. Banks not to pay over 6 per cent, interest and law of last year repealed, and provisions except

18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, Provisions respecting the mode of winding up Bank of U. States. 25. Proxies of 60 days standing may vote.

26. 27. Banks not accepting to be under law of April, 1840.

28, 29. Banks accepting to notify Governor of it. Secretary of Commonwealth to notify banks of

The bill having been returned with the objections of the Governor, which related principally to the 17th section, it passed the senate by a constitutional majority, but failed in the house. After its rejection Mr. Titus moved a reconsideration, on which he was seconded by Mr. Weaver. The motion was agreed to, and the whole subject pestponed till tomorrow. Another bill being before the house, Mr. Lusk moved to amend it, by inserting the Revenue Bill which had been vetoed, with a modification of the 17th section, obviating the objectionable features in the bill. Mr. Lusk's amendment was so amended, as to repeal all the penalties against the banks (excepting as to the United States Bank) until the 15th May, 1814.

The bill as amended passed the house, 49 to 41, and was sent to the senate for concurrence, where it will no doubt pass.

Passage of the Bank and Revenue Bill.

Since the above was in type we have direct information from the seat of government, that the Bank and Revenue Bill, which was under re-consideration on the 4th inst., had passed the House of Representatives by the constitutional majority. As it had previously passed the Senate by a similar majority, the bill of course has become a law without the signature of the Governor.

By the list of year and nays below it will be seen that thirteen of the democratic members voted for the bill. The enlightened constituents of these gentlemen ought not to pronounce judgment upor them hastily, but laying aside party prejudice, in form themselves well of, and colmly consider all the circumstances under which they acted. We have not room for further remarks at present, but will hereafter allude to the subject more in detail.

YLAS-Messrs. Andrews, Banks, Bard, Bel Boal, Brunner, Chrisman, Church, Clark, Correy Cortright, Cox, Cummins, Darsie, Dilworth, Doug las, Donlap, Eyre, Fauss, Foreman, Funk, Futhey Gamble, Gillis, Gratz, Hanna, Higgins, Hinchman Holeman, Horton, Johnston, of Armstrong, Kenne dy, Kerr, Kieffer, Law, Letherman, Livingstor Lusk, May, M'Clure, M'Curdy, Middleswart! Miles, Montgomery, Musser, Myer, Pearson, Per nel, Pumroy, Rush, Skinner, Smith, Smyser, Sniv ly, Snyder, Sprott, Steele, Titus, Von Neida, Weaer, Wright, Crabb, Speaker-62,

NAYS-Messrs, Anderson, Apple, Barr, Bea Bonsall, Brodhead, of North'p, Croussillat, Ebaug Felton, Flannery, Flenniken, Flick, Fogel, Garre son, Haas, Hahn, Hill, of West'd, Kutz, Leid M'Cully, M'Kinney, Moore, Painter, Pennim Pollock, Scott, Wilkinson -28.

More Indian Troubles.

Advices from Wisconsin, under date of April 1 are, that large bodies of Sioux were gathering the neighborhood of Fort Snelling, with intent, was supposed, of making an attack upon it. One the tribe, it seems, being drunk and disorderly wit in the limits of the garrison, and resisting an tempt to remove him, was shot down; hence hostile aspect of the tribe. Two companies fr. Winnebago and Crawford had been ordered Fort Snelling.

THE War QUESTION .- The Liverpool Albion a late date says :- "We hope soon to learn, th in the East, no ships will be required but those our merchants; and we anticipate nothing ! than a speedy and satisfactory termination of vexatious differences with the United States. S it is prudent to keep an eye upon our defences order that we may have as accurate a measure possible of the extent of our own means, as co pared with those which might, at the worst, brought against us."

THE GAMBLERS AT VICKSBURG are SO BUT ous that they talk of vengeance against that c for the lynching of their comrades some years; Trouble is expected with them, as they are alreso bold and audacious as to defy the civil laws outrage moral principles.

E. Littell of Philadelphia, wishes a specicopy of every newspaper in the United States, a library. In return he will send the "Publish Circular," edited by him. Editors will pl notice.

A MEAN TRIEF .- During a recent fire at Louis, some individual went into a cabinet malshop and stole a coffin. Such a man should be ried alive.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE "GOOD WILL FIRE COMPAN John Landaw, John Randalls, Jacob Re George Lyon, Henry Landaw, William Ho-John Arnold, Samuel J. Fry, J. H. Zimmers Caleb Fisher, Charles Waters, Harris Awl, S. Montz, B. Krohn, E. Brosius, M. Bucher Hileman, G. Harrison, C. Bucher, H. Simpson Harrison, P. Freed, G. Wialls, P. Shindel, F. I er, J. J. Fisher, A. Shipman, J. M. Bastian, J. E. F. Merrill, W. Searles, H. M. Bossert,

List of Expelled Members. Joseph Bonnell, Jacob S. Christ, Amos Schr. F. A. Clark, Geo. Clark, N. Kratzer. Sunbury, May 8, 1841,

Shingles.

BETWEEN 800 and 1000 Shingles I been taken up adrift in the Susquehanna the subscribers. The owner is requested to c forward, prove property, pay charges, and take away. SEBASTIAN HOUP CHARLES WATERS

Sunbury, May 8, 1841 .- 3t.