

From the New York Sun and Herald—Extra.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.
Twelve Days Later from England.

IMPORTANT NEWS—THE CHINA DIFFICULTIES SETTLED—THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT NOT ARRIVED—GREAT FALL IN TEAS.
The Steamship Britannia, Capt. R. B. Cleland, sailed at Boston on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. Arriving intelligence from England up to the 19th ult. She left Liverpool on the 20th at 1 o'clock, P. M., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 4th inst., at six o'clock, A. M., and left at 2 P. M. the same day; making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in 15½ days. She brings papers from London to the 19th ult., and Liverpool to the 20th. She brought 50 passengers to Halifax, and 20 to Boston, and took in at Halifax, for Boston, ten.

The Cotton market at Liverpool on the 17th and 20th was dull, and sales small, at a decline of ½d. The steamer President had not arrived out, and great excitement prevailed in Liverpool and London in consequence. Nearly all hopes of her safety were given up, and insurance could scarcely be effected on her at any rate.

SETTLEMENT WITH CHINA.
By the overland mail, which arrived at Marseille on the 4th ultimo, and reached London on the 10th, intelligence has been received of the settlement of the dispute with the Chinese authorities at Canton.—This was not effected until two of the forts at the passage of the Bogue had been stormed by the British forces, the fleet of war junks destroyed, and the batteries higher up the river bombarded by the fleet. Then the Governor of Canton, seeing that the time for procrastination was passed, sent to beg for a suspension of hostilities, and commenced the negotiation, which speedily led to a settlement of the dispute, at least, so far as he had the power of effecting it.

The details of the settlement of the China Question are not fully given, but so far as they were understood, it appears they are not satisfactory to the English merchants. A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, under date Bombay, March 1, says: "As will be supposed, the terms of arrangement agreed upon by Captain Elliot and the Imperial Commissioner have been made the subject already of a great deal of discussion. The prevailing feeling is decidedly that of dissatisfaction, but this may be in some degree attributable to the dislike so generally entertained of Captain Elliot."

From the London Morning Chronicle.
We received last night an extraordinary express from Paris, of Wednesday evening, bringing our Marcellis correspondent's summary of the news brought by the India Mail.

Our dates are from Chusan on the 20th December, from Macao on the 27th of January, from Singapore to the 25th of January, from Calcutta to the 18th of Feb., from Madras to the 20th Feb., from Seioide to the 22d Feb., from Bombay to the 1st of March, and from Alexandria to the 25th of March.

In consequence of the insincerity and tardiness displayed by the Imperial Commissioner, an attack was made on the morning of the 9th of Jan. on the outposts of the Dogue forts. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only 3 killed and 23 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700. Many were killed in the attempt to escape by jumping down from their embasures, a depth of 20 feet, to the rocks below. The ships and crews escaped unhurt, altho' the fort mounted 35 guns.

At the same time the fort of Tycocktow was attacked by another squadron. A heavy fire was opened on the fort, and promptly returned, but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled, and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese make a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered and the fort captured. The first lieutenant of the Samarang was wounded in the attack.

The steam-vessel then attacked the fleet of junks lying in Anson's Bay, but owing to the shallowness of the water, only the Nemesis could approach them, towing 12 armed boats from her Majesty's ships.—Her first rocket set fire to the powder magazine of one junk; 18 others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters.

Next morning her Majesty's ship Blenheim began to throw shells into the batteries at Wantong, and was preparing to attack the chief fort of Anunghoy, when the Chinese Commander-in-Chief made a communication to Captain Elliot, who thereupon desisted from further hostilities.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FORCES FROM THE BOQUE.—On the night of the 22d of January, His Excellency Commodore S. Gordon Bremer arrived in the Roads, accompanied by several ships of war and steamers. The English colors were removed from, and Chinese planted in their stead, on Cheung-poo. On Thursday last the ships of war were, we learn, all left the Bogue, and part of them will proceed to Hong Kong immediately, to take possession of that island in the name of Her Majesty.

The London papers of the 17th state that insurances were done upon the President at Lloyd's at fifty guineas per cent. The underwriters at Liverpool on Friday refused to do business on her at a premium of eighty per cent. Despair is beginning to take possession of the public mind respecting her, and there is too much reason to apprehend that the worst fears will be realized.

The American news taken to England by the Caledonia, appears to have given general satisfaction.

Accounts from Trebisende, received at Constantinople, state that all differences between Great Britain and Persia are arranged.

United States Bank shares sold at London on the 16th ult., at about £5 10s.

No less than 15 steam frigates are ordered to be immediately built at the different dock yards in England.

McLEOD.—We find nothing of importance in the English papers in relation to the case of McLeod. The course of the British Government appears to be too pacific to suit some of the radical Tory prints. The London Morning Herald of the 17th ult., in a fiery article on the McLeod affair, says—

"England inverts at the present day the great maxim, 'Parere subjectis et debellare superbo.' She exercises a patient endurance of insults towards such states as Russia and America, who are somewhat acquainted with the art of war, but lavishes her thunders upon Chinese and Egyptians, who are infants when opposed to the array of European battle, with all its vast and varied means of scientific destruction."

THE TEA TRADE.—London, April 12.—The Tea trade has received a severe shock by the intelligence brought to hand since this day week from China, and the expectation that prices may yet go lower has temporarily checked the consumption of the country. The deliveries in London last week having fallen off to 330,000 lbs., or upwards of 30,000 lbs less than they were the preceding week, and 140,000 lbs. below the quantity taken in the first week of March last. Privately there is scarcely any business doing, even at the decline of Company's congou to 1s 4d per lb., but the public sales to-morrow will probably establish some certain rates.

THE DIET OF WORMS.
Luther's appearance there on the 17th of April, 1521, may be considered as the greatest scene in Modern European history; the point, indeed, from which the whole subsequent history of civilization takes its rise.—After multiplied negotiations and disputations, it had come to this. The young Emperor, Charles Fifth, with all the Princes of Germany, Papal nuncios, dignitaries, spiritual and temporal, are assembled there. Luther is to appear and answer for himself, whether he will recant or not. The world's pomp and power sits there on this hand: on that stands up for God's truth, one man, Hans Luther the poor miner's son. Friends had remedied him of Huss, advised him not to go; he would not be advised. A large company of friends rode out to meet him, with still more earnest warnings; he answered "Were there as many devils in Worms as there are roof-tiles, I would go on." The people, on the morning, as he went to the hall of the Diet, crowded the windows and the housetops, some of them calling out in solemn words not to recant: "Whosoever denieth me before men!" as in a kind of solemn petition and adjuration. Was it not in reality our petition too, the petition of the whole world, lying in dark bondage of soul, paralyzed under a black spectral nightmare and triple hatted chimera, calling itself Father in God, and what not: "Free us: it rests with thee; desert us not!"—Luther did not desert us. His speech, of two hours, distinguished itself by its respectful, wise and honest tone; submissive to whatsoever could lawfully claim submission, nor submissive to any more than that. His writings he said were partly his own, partly derived from the word of God. As to what were his own, human infirmity entered into it; unguarded anger, blindness, many things doubtless which it were a blessing for him could he abolish altogether.—But as to what stood on sound truth and the word of God, he could not recant. How could he! "Confute me," he concluded, "by proofs of Scripture, or else by plain, just argument: I cannot recant otherwise. For it is neither safe nor prudent to do aught against conscience." Here stand I; I can do no other; God assist me! It is, as we say, the greatest moment in the modern history of men. English Puritanism, England and its Parliaments, America, and the vast world of these two centuries; French Revolution, Europe and its work every where at present: the germ of it lay there: had Luther in that moment done other, it had all been otherwise!

Of Luther I will add now, in reference to all these wars and bloodshed, the noticeable fact that none of them began so long as he continued living. The controversy did not get to fighting so long as he was there. To merit is a proof of his greatness in all senses, this fact. How seldom do we find a man that stirred up some vast commotion, who does not himself perish, swept away in it. Such is usual course of revolutionists. Luther continued, in a good degree, sovereign of this greatest revolution: all Protestants of what rank or function sooner looking much to him for guidance: and he held it peaceable, continued firm at the centre of it. A man to do this must have a kingly faculty; he must have the gift to discern at all turns where the true heart of the matter lies, and to plant himself courageously on that as a strong true man, that other true men may rally round him there. He will not continue leader of men otherwise. Luther's clear deep force of judgment, his force of all sorts, of silence, of tolerance and moderation, among others, are very notable in these circumstances.

Tolerance, I say; a very genuine kind of tolerance: He distinguished what is essential and what is not; the essential may go as it will. A complaint comes that such and such a Reformed Preacher "will not preach without a cassock." Well answers Luther what harm will a cassock do the man? Let him have a cassock to preach in; let him have three cassocks, if he find benefit in them! His conduct in the matter of Karlstadt's wild image breaking: of the Peasants' War, shows a noble strength, very different from spasmodic violence. With sure prompt insight, he discriminates what is what: a strong just man speaks forth what is the wise course, and all men follow him in that.—*Carlyle's Heroes and Hero Worship.*

ALUMINOUS SALT.
The body of Gen. Wayne, who died 30 or 40 years ago, at Erie, Pa., and was buried near the lake, was recently disinterred and removed by his son, and was found to be in a very perfect state of preservation. Those who had known General Wayne, recognised his features at once. This extraordinary preservation is accounted for in Silliman's Journal, by the fact, that the body had been buried in argillaceous soil, strongly impregnated with a solution of Alum.

DR. DYOTT PARDONED.
A pardon was received in this city, yesterday for Thomas W. Dyott, sentenced on the thirty-first of August, 1839, by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, to three years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. He has, therefore, been in prison within a short space of two years.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the St. Louis Republic, May 1.
THE TRAGEDY OF THE NIGHT OF THE 17TH.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

For some days past the city authorities have been engaged in investigating some recent developments connected with the murder of Messrs. Baker and Weaver, and the burning of the store of Messrs. Collier & Pettus, and we have refrained from giving any of the particulars, lest our doing so might impede their operations. The objects of secrecy being over, in the opinion of the officers, we feel at liberty to state the particulars, so far as they have been developed.

A negro man named Edward H. Ennis, who has been for some months past in the employ of a barber named Johnson, on Market street, opposite the National Hotel, made the disclosure. The communications it seems, were made to Ennis, by one of the parties, that Ennis being uneasy about it and yet afraid, because of the excitement, and also of the particulars, in the opinion of the officers, we feel at liberty to state the particulars, so far as they have been developed.

The circumstances of this horrible affair, as detailed by Ennis, are as follows: About ten o'clock on Saturday night, Ennis went from the barber shop to his boarding house, kept by Leah, a free yellow woman, and Peter Charleville, a free man, on Third between Market and Walnut streets. Shortly after he had gone to bed, a negro slave named Madison, came to the door, knocked and was admitted. Soon after being admitted, Madison exclaimed, "G—d—d—d—the lock," and on the inquiry why, he stated "I have done more murder to night than I ever did before, and have not been paid for it;" and after remarking, that there would be an alarm of fire shortly, he stated in substance, that he and three yellow men, viz: James Seward, alias Sewell, Warwick and Brown, had gone on that night to Mr. Pettus' counting room, that the door was unlocked; Madison entered alone; Mr. Baker was sitting down with his boots off, reading a newspaper, Madison walked up and presented a bank bill to him, and asked him if it was good, and as Baker turned to look at the bill, he struck him over the head with a short bar of iron which he had concealed under his arm: the others then came in; and they repeated the blows until he was quite dead, his skull and one side of the head completely mashed. After searching the body, for the keys, they rolled it up in the bed clothes, and placed it in the bed.

They secured the door and went to work on the vault to open it. Whilst at this work, Mr. Weaver came to the door and knocked, and called to Jesse, (Mr. Baker,) to let him in. Some dispute ensued between Brown and Madison, which should kill Weaver; and it was insisted that Madison should, as he had killed Baker, but he refused, saying that he had done his share and would do no more. Brown opened the door and placed himself behind it, and as Weaver passed into the room, struck him over the head with the bar of iron; on the second blow he fell, and attempting to rise Brown thrust a sharp iron bar through his head. Ennis in his statement, does not confirm the report of the firing of the pistols, but says, that having heard that Weaver was shot, he asked Madison about it, and he told him that no pistol had been fired, and that they had no weapons but the bar of iron mentioned. From the statement it would seem that all of them had beaten Weaver.

After some further effort at the vault, finding they could not get into it, Madison left. Warwick, Sewell and Brown remained a short time, then fired the door in five different places, came out, locked the house and went up the alley, north from the house, and threw the keys away. Brown took with him a gold watch and a blue cloak, which he said he had thrown away for fear of detection.

It seems from the statements, that Ennis, on the morning following, was in company with all of them and many of the facts he got from others besides Madison. Warwick and Sewell said but little about it. Madison had with him on the morning following the bar of iron with which the deed was executed, and Ennis having learned the office it had performed, took it and threw it into a privy in the rear of Leah's house. The vault was yesterday searched and the bar found. We understand it proves to be an instrument used in opening dry goods boxes; a chisel on one end and claws on the other, one of the claws partly broken, agreeing fully with Ennis's description.

There are many other minor statements, but the above is the substance. The communication of Madison appears to have been made without solicitation, and without any injunction to secrecy.

Leah and her husband confirm Ennis's statement as to the time he came home, and the time Madison came in. They heard the conversation, but not sufficiently distinct to understand it. It may be well, however, to remark, as a further confirmation of Ennis's statement, that yesterday Madison's coat was found in the left of Leah's house, besmeared with blood. From all that we can gather, it does not appear that the scheme had been long concocted, or that they had very well matured their plan of operations.

ARREST OF THE HON. CHARLES F. MITCHELL.
The Montreal Herald of the 6th inst., states that MITCHELL, the American Forger and member of Congress, has at last been captured by Captain COMEAU, of the Montreal police.—MITCHELL was taken at Longue Pointe, a few miles from that city, and was foolish enough to attempt to throw above twenty thousand dollars into the St. Lawrence—a circumstance which could not have benefited him.

The New York Enquirer of this morning says: A letter received from one of our police officers, who went in pursuit of the honorable absquatulator, dated Montreal, May 6, 1841, states that he has positively arrested MITCHELL, has him now in custody, and is about to start for New York, with him in charge.

Silk Culture in New-York.
A bill has been reported in the New York Legislature, proposing a bounty of fifteen cents for every pound of cocoons, and fifty cents for every pound of Silk produced in that state until June 1st, 1848. The report states that Silk can be raised at a much greater profit than wool, because three pounds of Silk can be produced from the same land that would produce but one pound of wool, and the raw silk will sell for eighteen dollars, while the wool will sell but for fifty cents. The labor of taking care of and feeding sheep lasts all the year, while that of raising Silk is performed in six weeks, and a man who has but little land, can employ his family at home in its production, as almost any one can attend to the labor, which is very light.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.
FLORIDA, May 1, 1841.
As I expected, the rumor relative to the disappearance of Coaststuneggee, and 80 warriors from Tampa, proves to be without foundation. The General has about 200 of the enemy ready for emigration. I have not learned when he purposes to embark them. You are aware that Canechoche (Wild Cat) consented to emigrate, and had permission to be absent until the 5th of May, for the purpose of collecting his people. He has sent in eight of his warriors to the General, to be retained as hostages, saying that circumstances have occurred to prevent his returning by the specified day; but that he will return, and in company with his people. We have (notwithstanding the favorable train that events are now in) every prospect of an active summer campaign. It is rumored, that in consequence of the Indian difficulties in the West between the Choctaws and Kickapoo, that the 21st Regiment of Dragoons will be ordered West of the Mississippi.

An act of most infamous wickedness is noticed in the Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday. That paper states that the guns which were fired at the Navy Yard after the launch of the steam frigate on Wednesday, were examined by order of Com. STEWART previous to firing, and found to contain several grape shot, supposed to have been deposited there by some malignant villain subsequent to the loading. Had it not been found out in time, there is no telling the number of human beings that would have been "blasted" into eternity.—*Balt. Amer.*

BANK AT NEW BRUNSWICK.—All claims against the defunct Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., must be presented within six months from the 21st inst., or they will not be allowed. So say the Receivers.—*Spirit of the Times.*

PERSISTENCE.
Let any who are disheartened at the obstacles which they imagine lie in the way of their improvement, read the following, and see what patient persevering industry can accomplish:

"I learned grammar," said Wm. Cobbett, "when I was a private soldier at sixteen a year. The edge of my berth or my guard bed was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my book case, and a bit of board laying on my lap my writing table. I had no money to purchase candles or oil; in winter time it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or sheet of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of food, though in a state of starvation. I had no moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and write amid talking, laughing, singing, whistling, and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men; and that too, in the hours of freedom from all control. And I say, if I, under circumstances like these, could encounter and overcome the task, is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance?"

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 bag 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 dog, feeling his inability to supply the deficiency, denotes his anxiety by barking and howling. With this exception the animal performs all the duties of a letter carrier for his master "with punctuality and despatch."—*English Paper.*

In making this world, God did not mean to supercede by any arrangement the necessity of activity. If men would know any thing, they must think; if they would have any thing, they must work. But, if they will do either, all things are so arranged that they may receive rich rewards. As on the one hand, the great truths of science are not made into books, or written on the rocks or sands that the idle man and fool may know, without thinking; so on the other, they are not planted so deep, as to elude patient thought. In the same way, God has stored the earth with treasures, not for the lazy man, but for the industrious. If any one thinks that the soil is stored with spontaneously growing products, let him fence in his land, and reap that which he did not sow, and what will his crop be? Solomon told him long ago. "I went by the field of the slothful, and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof." A poor crop to winter upon.—*Becker's Address.*

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday, a suit was tried for a breach of the marriage promise, brought by Miss Jane Hartley against Mr. Joseph Henry. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the fair plaintiff of \$1500.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, May 15, 1841.

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

A MEETING will be held at Price's Hotel this evening, upon the subject of the Mail.
By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. B. L. Thomas proposes teaching the art of writing well. We think from the specimens of the improvement of his former pupils, exhibited to us, that he is competent to the task. We advise our citizens who are desirous of perfecting themselves in this necessary and useful accomplishment, to avail themselves of this opportunity.

THE BILL, to meet the demands upon the Treasury and relieve the Community.—We invite the attention of our readers to the reasons of the Democratic members for their vote in favor of this bill, which we publish in another column. Let every democrat give them his candid consideration before he pronounces judgment upon them.

McLEOD was brought before the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on Thursday, the 6th inst., upon a Habeas Corpus, and when his case was called on, his counsel, Mr. Spencer, informed the court that it was intended to move for the prisoner's discharge, on several grounds, one of the most prominent of which was, that if the prisoner had committed any offence at all, it was a public or national offence against the United States government, the British government having authorized the attack upon the Caroline. The further hearing of the case was postponed until the next Friday week.

FIRE.—An extensive fire occurred in New York last week, by which five stores with part of their contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$355,000, of which \$258,000 were insured.

The National Steam Ship Mississippi was launched at Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 5th inst. She is a fine vessel, and is said to be ten feet longer than the Pennsylvania. She will consume about 25 tons of coal per day. Her engines are of six hundred horse power.

Render unto Cesar, &c.
We observe that the Saturday Evening Post has copied from this paper, "I knew by his Locks," without the usual credit. It is not often that our country editors lay claim to any thing in that line, and we hope therefore that the city corps will hereafter give us credit when we deserve it.

Balloon Ascension.
Mr. Wise, the celebrated Aeronaut, who has already made twenty successful aerial voyages, is now at Danville, and proposes to ascend in his balloon from that place, provided the citizens will agree to take 400 tickets at 50 cents each, to compensate him for his expenses and trouble. A meeting of the citizens has been called upon the subject, and the thing will most likely be accomplished. Our neighbors are so used to puffing, that they doubtless are anxious to witness the process of inflation on a larger scale.

Towards Bank.
The U. S. Gazette says, "we learn from the cashier of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, that extensive arrangements have been made to insure the regular redemption of the issues of the Towanda Bank, at the former bank, and he expressed to us his confident belief, that the arrangements were so made that there would be no interruption."

Shameless Perversion of the License Law.
We have been more than once surprised that Philadelphia city and county, with her vast number of stores, did not yield a greater amount of revenue under the license law, until we observed the classification of the merchants, as published in the city papers. The law divides the merchants into eight classes. Those selling \$50,000 worth of foreign merchandise to constitute the first class, and to pay \$50. The second class to pay \$40—and so on to the eighth class, whose sales do not exceed \$2,500, who are to pay \$10. Now we can point out from our own knowledge, more than two hundred on that list who are placed in the 7th and 8th classes, paying but 10 and 12½ dollars license, whose sales of foreign merchandise amount to more than 100,000 dollars, and in some instances exceed half a million per annum. By this gross and palpable neglect, the state is defrauded out of at least \$50,000 of revenue, while in many instances in the country, merchants pay more than the law requires. In this country there are merchants whose sales of foreign merchandise do not exceed \$3,000 who pay a greater license than many of the Philadelphia merchants whose sales in some instances exceed half a million of dollars. This is gross injustice, not only to the state, but to individuals who are made to bear unequal burdens in taxation.

Money Matters.
The Philadelphia Inquirer of May 7th says:—"We state with pleasure that the feeling in our money and business circles was decidedly better yesterday. United States Bank sold as high as 18, and \$20,000 of U. S. Bank notes, sold at a depreciation of 14 per cent., being an improvement of 3 or 4 within the last day or two. Our capitalists seem disposed to regard the Relief Bill with favor, and although not exactly what it should be, we trust that the Banks and the community generally, will endeavor to render it as available as possible, for the purpose of business and trade."

M. M. NOAN, Esq., formerly editor of the New York Star, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Sessions in the city of New York.

REASONS
Of the Democratic Members, for their Vote on the Revenue and Improvement Bill.
Extract from the Journals of the House of Representatives, Tuesday, May 4, 1841.

Having voted in the affirmative on the final passage of the act entitled "an act to provide revenues to meet the demands on the Treasury, and for other purposes," we respectfully ask leave to enter on the Journals of the House the reasons for having so voted.

It has been our anxious desire throughout the session, to obtain the passage of such a bill, to meet the public exigencies, as would accord with the views of our immediate constituents, and carry out the policy which has for many years been contended for by the party to which we belong.—The Journals of the House will bear evidence that such has been our course of conduct on every bill which has been presented this session to provide the ways and means to maintain the honor and credit of Pennsylvania. But being in a minority, our views and wishes have been frustrated by the power of a majority, entertaining different opinions of public policy from those which we have always cherished. In this emergency no other alternative was presented to us, than to permit the legislature to adjourn without the passage of any measure to sustain the plighted faith of the commonwealth, and to prevent a portion of her citizens, to whom she is indebted from being reduced to a state of beggary, or to vote for the bill which has just become a law. In adopting this latter alternative, we have not abandoned any of the principles upon which we were elected. We have been governed solely by our solemn convictions of public duty. We have been willing in a patriotic spirit of conciliation to make such a compromise with our opponents on this floor as were justified by the deplorable state of the public Treasury. The executive with whom it is our pride to act, had pointed out in his most excellent veto message, the ground upon which he was willing to meet the majority of the legislature. But that majority having the power in their own hands, were unwilling to relinquish it, and exhibited their determination to reject any modification of the bill which would give it even the coloring of a compromise; and the evidence was too clear to be resisted, that the question was narrowed down either to pass the bill for which we voted, or to have the Treasury bankrupt, the credit of the state tarnished, and a large portion of our meritorious fellow-citizens, who had relied upon her solemn faith for the liquidation of their demands to utter ruin. In this emergency, without the numerical strength to adapt the bill to our views, or to the views of those whom we more immediately represent, we felt it to be our duty as representatives of a people who have felt proud of the character which they have hitherto borne for private and public integrity, to make a temporary sacrifice of many of our preconceived opinions. From the commencement of the present session, we have been strenuously opposing the objectionable features of this bill—we have used all our energies to obtain one more in consonance with our own opinions—we have entreated the majority to meet us upon terms of a fair compromise—but on opposition and our entreaties have been of no avail. Our opponents, knowing their strength, seemed determined to exercise it. We thus, within a few hours of the final adjournment, saw that the public credit of the state must be dishonored—the public creditors, both foreign and domestic, deprived of every prospect of receiving their just claims, unless this objectionable bill should become a law. Under these circumstances, the path of public duty we plain to us. Sooner than see our Treasury bankrupt—sooner than see the credit of our beloved Pennsylvania dishonored—sooner than witness the utter ruin which would inevitably visit the fireside of so many of our domestic creditors—sooner than permit the war-worn veterans of the revolution to beg their daily bread for the want of the pension which had been granted them as a small recompense for their glorious deeds—sooner than see our enlightened common school system crippled for want of funds—sooner than hear the wailings of the widows and orphans who look either to the justice or the bounty of the state for their subsistence—sooner, in short, than behold the commonwealth become a by-word and reproach among the nations of the earth, we reluctantly waived our objections to the bill and voted for it. Having done so, we have to look to the rectitude of our intention to the immediate, nay, the permanent consequences of the act, and to the, as yet, unfulfilled honor of Pennsylvania, as justification to those whom we had the honor to represent.

H. B. WRIGHT,
JAMES L. GILLIS,
JAMES GAMBLE,
JOHN WEAVER,
JOHN MAY,
ALEX. HOLEMAN,
J. C. HORTON,
GEORGE BOAL,
JOSEPH DOUGLASS,
ANDREW CORTRIGHT,
DANIEL SNYDER,
F. LUSK,
GAYLORD CHURCH,
Harrisburg, May 4, 1841.

Iowa.—This interesting young Territory is increasing in wealth, population and importance, with a rapidity truly astonishing. Settled, as it was in 1833—it now contains a population of about 50,000 souls, with a soil unrivalled for its agricultural productions, and no less rich in its mineral resources.

THE CENSUS.—The Madisonian gives the census for 1840, compiled from the records at Washington. The population of New York is 2,482,921—Pennsylvania 1,721,022—Ohio 1,519,467—Virginia 1,239,707. No other state exceeds a million. The total population exceeds 17,100,572.

Of six deceased Presidents, four have died on the 4th of the month; Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe on the 4th of July, and Harrison on the 4th of April.