

THE PRESIDENT.
A London correspondent of the New York Signal writes:
"I was one of the passengers on her last trip to New York, in which her sea-going qualities were amply tested in a severe gale of eight or ten days. She was slow, but all on board were amply satisfied that no ship afloat was better able to encounter rough weather; and I feel confident that nothing but some sudden and unexpected disaster, such as striking an iceberg, would endanger her ultimate safety. It will indeed be an awful calamity if this noble ship has perished at sea, with more than one hundred human beings, and none left to tell the tale."

A London paper of the 31, thus speculates:
"That this fine vessel can have foundered seems by all opinions to be out of the question. The next supposition which occurs is, that if she is lost, it must be by collision either with ice or with another vessel. The British Queen, which put into Halifax with damage, was said to have encountered ice; but this was afterwards contradicted. Then it is reported that the Caledonia fell in with a large field of ice in latitude 44, 54, longitude 57, 59 (just to the southward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence). Who ever heard of a field like that in direction in February or early in March? If a field of ice was really seen as reported, it was a most unusual circumstance."

As for icebergs (and fields of ice also) they are most commonly seen in May and June, having floated from Britain's Bay with the southerly current. The same ice never remains to a second year. A more likely conjecture, and one which it is devoutly hoped may prove correct, is, that in the heavy gale the President encountered, her steam machinery was damaged so as to become useless; the wind blowing hard at N. E., she bore up for Bermuda, perhaps missed the island, (not an unusual occurrence,) and made the best of her way to the West Indies. Should this, happily, be the case, there may scarcely be time yet to hear of her."

From the New York Sun.
It is evident that all hope of her safety must be abandoned. She undoubtedly foundered in the fearful storm that occurred two or three days after her departure from the port, or she was crushed beneath some of the gigantic icebergs which were seen in the Atlantic shortly after. How or when she went down with all the freighted souls within her will probably never be known. Had any one escaped to tell the story, we must have had some intelligence of it ere this, as ships have been constantly passing and arriving in port on both sides and from all directions.

The President sailed from this port on the 11th of March. She was to have sailed on the 10th, and most of her passengers went on board that day, but a severe snow storm compelled her to lie over. She was a huge ship in size. Her vast dimensions are too well known to need describing minutely. She was of 2,300 tons burthen, with engines of 40 horse power—the largest steamer ever built.

We have obtained from Messrs. Walworth & Smith, the consignees, a complete and accurate list of the passengers, 28 in number, whose names we subjoin. Besides these, the officers and crew amounted to 81 in number, whose names we could not ascertain, making together 109 souls, all of whom have beyond a doubt been for many weeks sleeping beneath the dark waves of the ocean. Among the passengers and officers of the ship we had several personal acquaintances of exalted worth. It is with sorrow unparalelled that we yield to the conviction that we must bid them all a long and final adieu.

Edward Barry; J. C. Roberts, New York; J. Leo Wolf; Master Molring; J. C. Pfeiffer; A. R. Warburg, New York; D. Fitzoy Lenox, M. Courtney, B. A.; T. Power and servant; C. H. D. Miesegars, Philadelphia; Samuel Mails, New York; Charles Cadet, Buenos Ayres; T. Palmer, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. M. Lomer, T. Blancher, Cuba; Jno. Fraser; H. Van Lohe, Jr. Amsterdam; A. S. Byrne, London; Mr. Thorndill, New York; W. W. Martin, England; E. B. Howell and Friend, A. Livingston, New York; Rev. G. G. Cookman, Washington City, D. C.; P. Deucher, Scotland; B. Morris and child.

Passengers,	28
Officers and crew,	81
Total,	109

American Seaman's Friend Society.
On Monday week, the Seaman's Friend Society held its annual meeting in New York, the President, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., being in the Chair. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, setting forth briefly the operation of the Society for the past year in various foreign and domestic ports. The Society has five direct auxiliaries, located at Boston, Portland, New Orleans, Mobile, and in this city.

The amount which has been received during the past year, was stated \$12,292.55; besides this, the Chapel at Havre has been built at an expense of \$10,000; \$5,200 have been expended for the purchase of the Society at Boston; \$600 in Maine, and \$500 by the New York Female Bethel Society; making a total of \$28,692.55 collected and expended by the Society and its direct auxiliaries. By these and auxiliaries, there has been raised and disbursed at New York \$3,500; Philadelphia \$1,500; Baltimore \$1,000; Charleston \$1,000; Savannah \$200; New Bedford \$1,000; Boston \$500; and Salem \$850; adding to this the sum appropriated by the American Bethel Society for the operations in the Western waters, stated at \$5,000, we have the total amount raised and expended in the United States during the year, \$44,242.55.

OFFICIAL INSURRECTION.—The Sheriff of the city and county of New York refused to obey the order of the Supreme Court, directing him to take McLeod into custody, thinking that he was the sovereign and not they. But the judges of the court gave him a gentle hint, to the effect that if he did not obey their order and immediately take charge of McLeod, they would take charge of him. This brought our sheriff to his senses—the nullifier was nullified. McLeod is now in the City Prison.

Literary Curiosity.
The author of a work recently published in Paris entitled *Le Livre des Singularites* gives the following ingenious study on the names of Napoleon and Robespierre.

With regard to the former, he has discovered that by reducing Napoleon letter by letter from the left, the following Greek words are produced, viz: Napoleon, apoleon, polcon, oleon, leon, con, on; And these words being arranged into a sentence, stand thus:

Napoleon, on, con, leon, oleon, polcon, apoleon. Napoleon, etant, le lion des peuples, adis, detruisant des rois.

Napoleon, being the lion of the people, went destroying kings.

On this, the writer remarks:
"Do not such results induce the belief that there is a reality in the mysterious influence formerly attributed to numbers and letters."

"But the following is still more remarkable. Shortly after the revolution of July, a memorable vote of 221 members against 181 established the new government. This number called to mind a great victory of the patriotic party under the Restoration, and it was therefore generally received as a propitious event. The legitimists, however, felt a little pardonable soreness on the occasion, for to them the 221 suggested the idea of *la queue de Robespierre* and the 181 that of *les honnetes gens*.

"Now, in one of the provinces ingenious Carlisle undertook a cabalistic study of the hated numbers; and after great labor discovered that by giving to each letter in the two phrases a numerical value corresponding to the rank it holds in the alphabet, and then taking the sum of such numerical value for each phrase respectively, the number 221 is produced as applicable to the name attributed by his party to the Liberals, viz: *la queue de Robespierre*; and the number 181 is made out of the term that the enemies of the constitutional government appropriated to themselves, viz: *les honnetes gens*."

It is thus demonstrated:

L	12	L	12
A	1	E	5
Q	17	S	19
U	21	H	8
E	5	O	15
U	21	N	14
E	5	N	14
D	4	E	5
E	5	T	20
R	18	E	5
O	15	S	19
O	2	G	7
E	5	E	5
S	19	N	14
P	16	S	19
I	9		
E	5		181
R	18		
R	18		
E	5		
221			

It may, perhaps, be necessary to explain that what is meant, by giving a "numerical value to the letters of the alphabet," is simply to number the letters in their alphabetical order—as A, 1, B, 2, C, 3, D, 4, E, 5, and so on—after which each letter, whether transposed from its alphabetical order or not, retains the number so affixed to it.

This *Livre des Singularites* is a very interesting and remarkable book, and might we believe, if well translated, prove a good speculation to some of our publishers.—N. Y. Signal.

Etymology of the Names of Countries.
The following countries were named by the Phoenicians, the greatest commercial people in the ancient world.—These names, in the Phoenician language, signify something characteristic of the places which they designate. Europe signifies a country of white complexion, so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa. Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that the geographers placed it between Europe and Africa. Africa signifies the land of corn or ears; it was celebrated for its abundance of corn and all sorts of grain. Siberia signifies thirty or dry—very characteristic of the country. Spain, a country of rabbits or cones. This country was once so infested with these animals, that they sued Augustus for an army to destroy them. Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black pitch; Calabria also, for the same reason. Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants. The English of Caledonia is a high hill. This was a rugged mountainous province in Scotland. Hibernia is utmost or last habitation; far beyond this, westward, the Phoenicians never extended their voyages. Britain, the country of tin—as there were great quantities of tin found in the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies, in the Phoenician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rock on the western coast. Corsica signifies a wooden place, Sardonia signifies the footsteps of man, which it resembles.

Interesting Statistics.
The standing armies of Europe bear a proportion to the population of their respective populations of the Kingdoms and States as follows, abstracted from a late work on the subject:

England,	1 soldier to every 140 of its pop.
France,	1 do do 110 do
Austria,	1 do do 100 do
Russia,	1 do do 90 do
Bavaria,	1 do do 69 do
Prussia,	1 do do 68 do
Poland,	1 do do 60 do
Wurtemberg,	1 do do 59 do
Sweden,	1 do do 53 do
Denmark,	1 do do 57 do
The Roman Sts.,	1 do do 300 do
Tuscany,	1 do do 300 do

It may be well to add, that the proportion of the United States army to its population is 1 to 1600. In China, according to the latest and most accurate accounts, the population exceeds 360 millions, and the army is rated at 700,000, making a ratio of 1 soldier to 514 persons.

Superiority of Anthracite.
The superiority of Anthracite Coal over Bituminous has received the attention of Professor Johnson, who in a late article in the National Gazette, takes occasion to state the great advantages which would result to navigation from substituting the Pennsylvania anthracite in steam-vessels for the bituminous coals of New Castle and other regions in Britain. He refers to the importance of seeking, for this purpose, those coals which are rich in Carbon, have a small proportion of earthy matter and give little or no volatile product while they possess a high specific gravity,—allowing of course the greater quantity to be stowed in a given space on ship-board.

The Editor of the National Gazette cites some interesting confirmations of these views of Professor Johnson, furnished by direct experiments on relative evaporative powers of bituminous, coals and anthracites. They were made by Dr. Andrew Fyfe, President of the Society of Arts for Scotland, and are contained in Jameson's Journal for April, 1841. He cites some of the Analyses of Professor Johnson on the Pennsylvania Anthracite, particularly of the middle coal field, and gives that of the foreign Anthracite, on which he himself experimented. From this comparison it appears that his trials were made on a fuel much inferior in quality to that of our best anthracite districts. For while the mean of Professor Johnson's results showed 86.56 per cent. of fixed carbon, Dr. Fyfe found only 71.4 per cent., of the same ingredient in that upon which he experimented. Notwithstanding this he found, on comparing it with Scotch bituminous coal, that the anthracite evaporated 87.3 lbs. of water for every pound of fuel consumed, while the bituminous coal gave but 6.66 lbs. of steam for the effect of a pound of fuel, showing the anthracite to be more than 30 per cent. superior to the bituminous coal.

Dr. Fyfe also compared the Scotch with the English bituminous coal, and found a difference of 31.5 per cent. in favor of the latter, proving that it is almost identical in evaporative efficiency with the inferior anthracite which he employed.

As the result of both his comparisons he arrives at the conclusion already advanced in this country, that the power of coal to generate steam depends mainly on the quantity of its fixed carbon.

Now on this principle, had he compared the Scotch bituminous coal with our Pennsylvania anthracite, he would have found the efficiency of the latter 71.3 per cent. greater than the former, and compared it with English coal the difference would still be 33.7 per cent. in favor of the Pennsylvania fuel. We hope our steam frigates are to be furnished with furnaces fit to consume anthracite. It has already been fully tested in some of the Eastern sea steam vessels, particularly between Boston and Portland.

Wonderful Cure.
We heard the following particulars, a few days since, of an almost miraculous transition from disease and infirmity to health and vigor, in the person of Mr. Isaac Newman, of Somerset county, Md. Mr. N. for several years had been confined to his house by severe affliction which disabled him from walking, and from the free use of his arms and neck. On Saturday night last he was expected to die, but in a few hours became better; and, on Monday evening, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, he fell to sleep, and to his utter amazement, found when he awoke that he had the entire use of all his limbs. He arose from his bed, dressed himself and walking about the house. Mr. N. remembers to have experienced a peculiar sensation in his whole system during his sleep, and from all the circumstances no other conclusion can be arrived at, but that the agent of this wonderful cure was electricity. It at least furnishes a subject for much scientific speculation.—*Eastern (Md.) Gaz.*

The Boston Farm School.
The Grand Jury have found three indictments against Jas. H. Locke, the late instructor in the Farm School, for his cruelty towards the boys placed under his charge. He was arrested on a civil suit, and taken to the city, where he put in bail to the amount of \$1300, and was liberated. He returned to the Island, but subsequently left, and has gone "elsewhere." The directors visited the Island, and examined into the condition of each boy, and the testimony elicited, proved that they had been brutally treated. The shipping with a cowskin commenced, and was pretty much confined to the time when a fortnight or ten days before, twelve boys went contrary to orders up to bed before the time. These twelve boys were undressed in their beds. They were all taken out and whipped as they were, in their shirts only, and then were told to stand up by their beds as they were, in their shirts. Those who obeyed, it appeared, were let off. Those who did not, but got into bed or sat down, were whipped again, and again called upon to stand up, some a longer and some a shorter time, to fulfill the sentence.—*Philadelphia Messenger.*

The editor of the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*, writing from Rochester, N. Y., says that Western New York, which has hitherto been the great wheat granary of the Union, and regulated and monopolized the grain and flour market,—must before the termination of five years, surrender the palm to Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. He adds—
Already the large surplus of Michigan and Illinois has troubled the market. What, then, must be expected hereafter, when the four Western States will send forward more flour and pork, than is now manufactured and raised in three-fourths of the whole Union besides? Industry here must seek new channels, and it must be left for the west to become what nature has fitted it for—the flour and pork granary of the country. Whether Western New York will consent to this or not, *this will be the result.* Nothing can prevent it. Every thing is now shaping itself for that end, and the present generation will not pass away, before it shall come to pass.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, May 29, 1841.

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

MR. VALLECHAMP will deliver a lecture on Temperance, at *Meller's Meeting House*, on the evening of Saturday the 29th inst., at early candle light.

The price of grain has slightly advanced in Philadelphia and Baltimore within the last week. We see by the Philadelphia papers, that Pennsylvania wheat had advanced on Tuesday last to 110 cts. We congratulate our farmers on their prospects of better prices.

The Banks are slowly and gradually coming to a determination whether or not to accept the provisions of the relief and revenue bill. Some of them have already accepted, and we think in a very short time the whole, or very nearly all of them, will come to the same determination. Some of the provisions undoubtedly bear hard upon the banks, but they will, we think, see the necessity of making some sacrifice, in order to settle and regulate the present deranged state of the currency, which must be equally injurious to the banks as to the community.

Mr. Wise, one of the most enterprising and successful aronauts of the day, will make an ascension with his balloon, the *Great Eastern*, at Danville, on Saturday the 5th of June next. Mr. Wise says he has paid some attention to the science of Ballooning, and feels confident from his own experience, that a successful voyage could be made to Europe, which he some day hopes and expects to accomplish. We say success to the experiment. Be sure you are right, then go ahead.

The fate of the steam ship President is still involved in doubt. She may possibly be safe, but it is a mere possibility. Nearly all hopes of her safety have been abandoned. The supposition is that she has been surrounded with mountains of ice and crushed to pieces.

Mr. FORNEY, the editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, proposes to publish, until the election, the *Plaindealer*. It will warmly and ably advocate the re-election of David R. Porter.

MITCHELL, the forger, was purged by constable Bowyer of New York 2600 miles before he was arrested. He was taken in Canada, and has been brought to New York for trial.

Dentistry.
We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Vallochamp, who is now in this place, ready to perform operations on the teeth. Mr. Vallochamp is said to be a skilful Dentist, and reasonable in his charges.

A Crash.
On Tuesday morning last about one hundred feet of the platform forming the Coal Wharf at the river gave way with a tremendous crash. Besides a quantity of loose coal, there were on it at the time, eleven cars loaded with coal and iron ore, most of which were precipitated into the river. Several of the cars were crushed to pieces, and others more or less injured. The shipping business will not be delayed more than a day or two, although the company will incur some expense and inconvenience, until the repairs are completed. The workmen engaged on the wharf had left not more than half an hour previous, on account of the rain. Damages, about \$200.

License Law.
A writer in the U. S. Gazette has written a long article in relation to the license law. He shows that the state has been defrauded to a considerable amount in Philadelphia city and county, in consequence of the shameless manner in which the merchants were classified. The writer seems to think that the case is the same throughout the state. In this country the case is just the reverse. Many of the merchants have been taxed more than the law requires, while not one is taxed less. Whether it is done with a view to make up in part the deficiency of the Philadelphia merchants, we do not pretend to say. The state, we know, will not lose any thing in this country in consequence of assessments and valuations.

SHORT SESSION.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has adjourned, after being in session two days and a half. As much important business was transacted in that time as was done by the Legislature of Pennsylvania during its protracted sitting of four months.

THE BANKS OF THE UNION.—The number of Banks in the United States is about 700—with 130 branches, and an aggregate capital of \$360,000,000.

COMFORTABLE PROSPECT.—In allusion to the abundance of icebergs, which are voyaging off the coast, and which are supposed to occasion the cold weather, the Richmond Whig says, that in 1836, when similar masses invaded our latitudes, there was frost in every month but one.

THE U. S. ARMY.—According to Mr. Poinsett, the army is in a high state of discipline, and is composed of 10,669 men. The expense for each person in the army in 1837, was \$490.13, and in 1840, \$376.96; showing a reduction of \$113.17, or more than 6 per cent.

Case of McLeod.
For the present this case is disposed of. The following is the order of the Supreme Court.
In SUPREME COURT, May, 20th, 1841.—The People vs. Alexander McLeod.—The defendant who stands charged by indictment with the crime of murder, having been brought into court by the Sheriff of the county of Niagara, by virtue of a writ of *habere corpus* and a motion having been made for his discharge, and it being improbable that the court will be able to render its judgement in the premises, at the present term, it is thereupon ordered that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, until the further order of the court. When the transfer has been made, the Sheriff of Niagara will be no longer chargeable with the custody of the defendant. (A copy) W. P. HALLETT, Clerk.

The U. S. Bank Case.
The suit of Kercher v. the Bank of the U. S. was tried on Wednesday last before Judge Stroud in the District Court. The plaintiff claimed the amount of a deposit with twelve per cent. interest from the time of its demand and failure of payment in specie.
The question involved was, whether the Bank by making an entry in a depositor's book that a deposit is to be paid in current bank notes, current funds, or any entry of a similar kind, can avoid its liability to pay in specie. Judge Stroud decided that the Bank had no right to receive deposits to be paid otherwise than in specie, and that such conditions annexed were void; he therefore directed the jury to find for the plaintiff, with 12 per cent. interest from the time that specie was demanded and refused.

J. M. Read for plaintiff. Cadwallader for defendant.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Our Banks and the Relief Bill.
The impression now prevails that most of the banks of this state, including a majority of those in the city and county of Philadelphia, will accept the Relief Bill. The only two, however, in this city that have yet acted formally upon the subject are the "Philadelphia Bank," which has rejected, and the "Farmers & Mechanics' Bank," which has accepted the Bill. The others will act in the course of a few days, after the stockholders meet and discuss the subject. It will be remembered that we last week gave it as the sentiment of the community that the banks of Philadelphia would reject the bill; this was the opinion at the time, but public sentiment has changed to a considerable extent, and the feeling at the time we write is more favorable to the bill. The only banks that have yet issued small notes, are the "Harrisburg Bank" and the "Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh." Very few of them have as yet reached Philadelphia.
Bicknell's Reporter.

The Lancaster County Bank.
Books for subscription to the stock of the new bank, incorporated under the above name by the last legislature, to be located in the city of Lancaster will be opened on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The capital of the Bank is \$300,000, divided into six thousand shares at \$50 per share. Every subscriber is required at the time of subscribing, to pay in on account of every share subscribed TWENTY FIVE per centum of the amount thereof in gold or silver, and to execute a mortgage on real estate situate in Lancaster county, having no previous liens or incumbrances existing thereon, equal in value to the whole amount of stock subscribed for, to the trustee, at the valuation made by the assessors for County rates and levies at the last triennial assessment.—*American Sentinel.*

A New Loan.
The Secretary of the Commonwealth has issued proposals for a loan of nine hundred and thirty thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the State Treasury, or at the Bank of Pennsylvania. The principal to be reimbursed within five years; certificates of stock for the said loan will be issued in the usual form, bearing interest and reimbursable as aforesaid.—*American Sentinel.*

Dr. Dyott.
The Globe has the following just remarks in relation to the recent pardon of this individual by Gov. PORTER, in all of which every honest man who is in favor of even-handed justice must fully concur:
"This unfortunate maker of shipplasters was prosecuted with terrible vengeance by that dignified class which has the privilege of a monopoly in this species of fraud, and making it respectable when conducted upon a large scale and in fashionable style. He was condemned to a term of imprisonment, equivalent at his age, to imprisonment for life. Gov. PORTER, blending mercy with justice, has deemed two years' suffering in confinement sufficient expiation for the crime of the poor apothecary banker, and society consents retirement to the grasper and gardens of Andalusia (Mr. Biddle's residence) as almost too great a penance for the millionaire financier, who dilled or biddled at the rate of a hundred thousand dollars, when Dr. DYOTT did it for a hundred! Gov. PORTER deserves praise for putting Dr. DYOTT on a more equal footing with his fellows. It is even-handed justice. It is some little clemency to him, and a little punishment to them."

JOHN S. & CUMMINGS
WHOLESALE SHOE, BONNET,
Cap and Palm Leaf Hat Store,
No. 10 SOUTH 4TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
WHERE AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of the articles are constantly kept on hand, for the most reasonable terms.
May 29, 1841.—ly.

HAYS, ELLIOT, LYON & GOS
Wholesale Dealers,
In Foreign, British and American Dry Goods,
No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY Merchants can be supplied with times with an extensive assortment of the Goods, on the most reasonable and satisfactory terms.
May 29, 1841.—ly.

"Good Intent Fire Company"
A STATELY MEETING of the Company will be held on Thursday evening next, at the House. Punctual attendance is requested.
S. B. PRICE
May 29, 1841. Sec'd

Revenue Bill of Pennsylvania.
It is estimated that taxes to the amount of not less than \$1,400,000 will be levied in Pennsylvania under the late revenue bill. The total amount of revenue from taxes under that act and from all other taxes imposed by previously existing laws, is estimated at about \$2,240,800.

The interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania will not exceed \$1,195,000. The state has therefore for the expenses of government about \$300,000 annually.

When one compares the taxes levied by the British Government upon all classes of its subjects with the amount drawn from the people of this country to supply the public Treasury, the heaviest burden imposed by any state of the Union upon its citizens seems like a mere feather's weight. There is this to be noted also—that when our people are taxed it is for a useful purpose—generally for works of improvement which return to the industrious citizen directly or indirectly a large increase of every cent which he pays in the way of tax. If by the construction of a canal or rail road the farmer is enabled to bring his produce more conveniently to market, and at a saving in the cost of transportation—if the city trader enjoys a larger business from the increased quantities of commodities coming in—if the mechanic finds a bristler demand for his articles and more frequent country orders for work—all this augmentation of trade, this enlargement of business adding to every man's wealth or comfort—what is it all but the ample increase to the tax payer for the small expenditure the state call on him to make. An Englishman—burdened with taxes to support an expensive government, abounding in sinecures for the benefit of the aristocracy—large military and naval armament—an established church with its exactions of tithes—and heavy than all, the pressure of a national debt of hundreds of millions contracted not for productive investments, but in wars of ambition or policy—a subject of such a government thus taxed may well reason complain. He may complain with the more reason because the burden of tax is unequally laid, pressing upon the poorer classes with undue severity. For a citizen of the United States to murmur against the light exactions which his government makes of him in the way of taxation, would be an act of querulousness that might be called *puerile* and *petulant*.
Baltimore American.

A Fearful Collision at Sea.
The packet ship Susquehanna, Capt. J. W. Micken, arrived at this port on Friday from Liverpool in a disabled condition. It appears that on the 8th instant, during a strong gale from the N. W. and while she was going at the rate of eight knots an hour, under reefed topsails, a vessel was observed immediately on the larboard bow. The helm was brought up in order to avoid a collision, and this act the Susquehanna was brought immediately in contact with another vessel on the other bow. One was discovered too late to avoid a crash, which took place under circumstances truly alarming. The stranger vessel, after the first shock, slew round, passed immediately by the side of the Susquehanna, and Captain M. states that he was unable to discover any person on board. He can say whether she went down or not. One of its hands says that he saw her masts fall. The Susquehanna was considerably injured. Capt. M. reports having seen several islands of ice, and having passed between two at the distance of about thirty hundred yards.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

COMMUNICATED.
DIED.—On Tuesday the 18th inst. WILLIAM only son of the late WILLIAM DEWEAR, of 1 place, in the 34th year of his age.
A friend may be permitted to pause a moment over this brief chronicle, and publicly pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed. Withdrawn in a great measure, by his conduct, from the busy arena of struggle and of which develop the sterner qualities of manhood and call forth the finer passions of humanity, deceased cultivated in domestic quiet the gentle affections of our nature. The only son of a dowered mother, he was a singular instance of an albino filial affection, and severely must feel the blow which has stricken down her last hope on earth. The seeds of piety were early in youth sown and deep into his soul, and luxuriantly adorned his life with those graces and virtues which the sure "fruit of the Spirit." Naturally kind, amiable, the religion of the cross refined and fixed his social affections, and gathered round him a large circle of admiring friends; and it may truly be said "that of him all men spoke well." Acting on the true principle of Christian philanthropy his unobtrusive benevolence disdained not the blinder walks of charity, or the more ordinary sanctioned ways of doing good.

That disease, whose progress is as silent and gradual as its effects are fatal and inevitable, had fastened itself upon his constitution, and he could not but be sensible of his last enemy with its fortitude and calm resignation of a true Christian. While his weeping relatives and sympathetic friends deeply felt and deplore his loss, they hope in his death.

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