

From the N. Y. Scottish Journal.

THE McLEOD CASE.

We feel much pleasure in giving place to the following communication from Mr. Alexander McLeod, intended to refute the false allegations invented and circulated by thoughtless individuals. We trust, as his sufferings as an innocent person have already been great, no further statement will be necessary to stop "the busy tongue of slander."

DEAR SIR:—My attention has often been called to several false allegations relative to me, that have become part of the history of the McLeod Case; one, that I had boasted at Lockport that I was at the burning of the Caroline, and was the actual murderer of Durfee, and that the indictment had been found, and ulterior proceedings predicated on said boast.

The absurdity of the allegation was so apparent, I thought it unworthy of notice. Even a Lockport jury would not indict a man upon any such assertion.

I never said I was at the destruction of the boat, or any thing of the sort; nor does any witness against me say that he ever said that I said such a thing, till after they heard I was arrested.

I was indicted at Lockport a few days after the burning of the boat along with several others; and I am the only person that was directly sworn to on that occasion, as having been recognized at the boat, which can be seen by reference to the evidence taken before the Grand Jury in January, in 1838, in the Secretary of State's Office, Washington.

I was arrested on the 24th day of September last. Kept two days and nights a prisoner as a felon on that indictment. I applied to a judge on a writ of habeas corpus, and after an examination held in Lockport on the 26th of September, I was discharged, as there was a mistake in the indictment, the Christian name being Angus, in the place of Alexander McLeod. I then said to Mr. Woods, the prosecuting attorney, before the Judge and a number of people, "Sir, I believe this indictment was intended for me; and although I am now discharged in consequence of the mistake, yet as I have business of importance to me, in this and the adjoining county to settle, I am anxious to refute the charge of murder and arson that has been brought against me by the patriots, of which I am in no way guilty; and if you or they will bring an indictment to maturity against me at your Court next month, and write to me the day of trial, I will attend with my witnesses, and clearly prove I had no participation in the destruction of the Caroline."

The Circuit Court at Lockport passed over, and having received no notice, I thought I might fairly return to settle my business, without fear of further molestation. I was two days and nights publicly in Buffalo. I remained one night in the Eagle Tavern, at the Falls, and came, on the 12th of November, to Lewistown—was just about to cross to Canada, when I was arrested by a constable with a crowd as his heels. I then found Major General Hardy, of the patriot army, and all his staff, and a large number of patriots, were assembled against me. The investigation continued until the 18th, when I was committed. There was no lack of evidence against me, and they could have had as much more to order as they required. I proved an *alibi* certainly, but that was no use. Seeing the hands I had got into, I was determined to use every means to get free. I was brought up again on the 12th of December, before a Judge, by writ of habeas corpus, and the examination continued until the 21st of December. I again proved an *alibi*, but it would not do.

However, the Judge, with the consent of the patriots, consented to admit me to bail myself in \$5,000 and two sureties in \$5000. After great trouble I found bail, which was perfected, but the patriots had altered their minds. They surrounded me with fixed bayonets, placed a twelve pounder in front of my cell, threatened my bail with death, took the Judge out of his bed at midnight, on a bitter cold night, and marched him in slow time to their assembly at the point of the bayonet; they had a band of music at the jail door, playing the Ragues March, Yankee Doodle, &c. The patriot meeting declared their session permanent till my bail gave me up, which was done by one of them only; the other refused to succumb to the threats of this self-constituted body.—The assembly, which at one time amounted to two thousand men, broke up, after having spent some eighteen hours in specifying, fixing of cannon, small arms, &c.

On the 6th of February, the Grand Jury found a true bill, and, as one of them told me, upon very strong *prima facie* evidence. This jury appeared like decent looking men; they investigated the case three days, and examined about twenty witnesses, out of some hundreds that had been subpoenaed for the people.

It is long since I incurred the dislike of the patriots, and severely have they punished me—far more than the public are aware of.

On the 10th of December, 1837, the Executive Committee, and Provisional Government of the State of Upper Canada were organized in Buffalo. On that day, a printed handbill was published, offering a reward for my apprehension, and was dispersed along the frontier, notwithstanding I went to Buffalo on the 24th December, 1837; was mobbed that night—next morning, Pierre A. Barker, Esq., Mayor, and Collector, called on me, with a number of magistrates and others.

Conversing on the war then raging on the frontier, I remonstrated on the impropriety of the people of Buffalo organizing armed bodies of men, making cannon balls, fitting out steamboats, and other acts of war against Canada, and pointed out to him that the Caroline was then loading with arms and munitions of war for the belligerents on Navy Island; and that as certain as she did carry to them such articles, an attempt would be made by the Canadians to destroy her whenever she might be found. Mr. Barker said he would not grant a port clearance to any vessel to leave Buffalo harbor, until arms, &c. were discharged. The Caroline had therefore to put her arms on shore again, to be sent to Schlosser by land. There, by the oath of her

owner on my trial, she took on board a cannon, a number of armed men, muskets and bayonets, &c. and conveyed them to the patriots on Navy Island.

During the time I was in conversation with the Mayor and magistrates of Buffalo, about 10 o'clock, on Christmas morning, 1837, a person of the name of Bull, a patriot, came into the room with a bag of feathers in his hand, and requested my presence outside, to get tarred and feathered. I soon after went outside, and found about one thousand people collected in front of the Inn, with a tar barrel ready.

I had hinted to the Mayor the necessity I thought there might be of keeping a few of the arms in Buffalo, instead of sending them all to Navy Island, as they had entered so fiercely into the war against Canada, they might naturally expect an unpleasant visit some night, from men who were goaded on to madness, by warlike preparations to destroy them and their families, in defiance of solemn treaties of law and justice.

Buffalo harbor, with its thirty steamboats and fifty schooners, was then, as now, within ten minutes sail of the Canada shore. The hint was kindly taken at that time, and a city guard of some one hundred men organized that day to guard their property from patriots and others.

It was my duty and my interest to prevent an invasion of Canada. I was then Under Sheriff of the Niagara District, which fronts for eighty miles on the state of New York. I had \$80,000 worth of property in my charge, seized on executions, for which I and my securities were liable.

There are many other matters which called forth patriotic violence against me, which I may yet make public. I am yours, &c.

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

The Frederick County Bank Robbery.

The Frederick Examiner of yesterday has the following particulars respecting the recent Bank Robbery in that city.

The Bank was entered, it is thought, on Saturday night last. A key was found in the Creek, near the City Mill on Sunday morning. A dark lantern of rude construction was also found. The key was filed off and filled up till it was made to fit the lock of the exterior door of the bank quite as well as the key which belonged to it. The lamp does not seem as if it had been the production of a workman and looks as if it had been in service before. We understand that two men were seen taking a box to the corner of the bank and seating themselves upon it for the purpose, doubtless, of keeping watch while the robbers were progressing with their work. A spar with the strap broken, was found in the vault.

The progress of the robbers was obstructed by seven locks, some of them of the most complex construction. The street door must have been entered some time since, and the villains have been at work doubtless, for some weeks in discovering the secret springs of the three locks in the outer door of the vault and in taking impressions for the purpose of making suitable keys.

All the contents of the iron chest, in the vault, were taken without any discrimination—including some of the issues of the Frederick corporation, notes that were laid aside as unfit for use in consequence of being worn out, &c. Of the silver dollars of which was in the chest, they took but ten dollars.

This is one of the boldest and largest robberies that we have ever heard of, and the excitement and commotion which it caused in our quiet town is such as we have never seen here before.

Many persons suspect and there are circumstances which justify the suspicion that the robbers have gone to the South-West. It would be well that the police in that and in all directions should keep a careful look out.

The doors of the bank were immediately closed upon the detection of the robbery. The capital paid in was \$175,000 and the amount of funds of every description taken is a few thousand dollars more than the capital paid in.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To afford all the information in my power, in reference to the robbery committed on the Frederick county Bank, I have thought it proper to submit the following statement, on oath, as to the manner in which I have kept the keys to the bank.

HENRY DOYLE, Cash.

I have been engaged in the Frederick County Bank as Teller and Cashier ever since its establishment, which was in the year 1818. I have always had charge of the keys of the Banking room, and the vaults of the Bank, since I have become Cashier, which was in 1833. It has been my invariable custom to conceal in private places in the Bank and Vaults, all the keys except my key to the outer door of the house and two of the keys of the outer Vault, which commands the entrance to the vault, in which all the funds and valuable books, papers and deposits are kept, and on which the outer vault door the greatest reliance for security is placed: These two keys to the outer vault I always took home, immediately after closing the Bank at the usual hour in the evening, and locked them up in a small drawer in the family sitting room of my residence. The key of the drawer I kept myself, and the room was always carefully secured at night. The key to the outer door of the Banking House, I at all times kept about me in my pocket. On last Saturday evening after closing the Bank, the keys were disposed of by me as usual. On Monday morning I unlocked the drawer in which I had deposited the keys, and found them there as I had put them. I went up to the Bank according to custom, and when I entered every thing to outward appearance, was as I had left it, on closing the previous Saturday, the keys in the Bank were where I had put them, and I was not made sensible that a robbery had been committed until I opened the iron chest in the inner vault, and found that its whole contents were gone. I would also mention that the Bookkeeper, and the porter to the Bank, each keep a key to the outer or front door of the Banking House, as well as myself. I will further add that I have never missed out of my own possession, or from the places in

which I have deposited them, any of the keys of the Bank under my charge.

HENRY DOYLE, Cashier. On the 25th day of May, 1841, Henry Doyle, the cashier of the Frederick County Bank, appeared before the subscriber, one of the Associate Judges of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Maryland; and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that the foregoing statement is true. AB'M SHRIVER.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, June 5, 1841.

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

Our acknowledgements are due to the Hon. John Snyder, for an early copy of the Message.

By a letter published in another column, from McLeod, it will be seen that according to his own statement, he is entirely innocent of the charges brought against him.

It has been the general impression that the long continued cold weather had been injurious to fruit. This we understand is a mistake. Fruit, it is said, will be abundant.

The Future is the title of a neat and well conducted paper, "Devoted to the cause of Association, and a re-organization of society." It advocates an entire reformation in society. We shall furnish our readers with some extracts hereafter.

The Age, and Lancaster Weekly Gazette is the title of a neat paper published at Lancaster, devoted to Temperance Literature, &c.

The business convention met at Harrisburg last week. Among a number of resolutions, they strongly recommend a tariff, as the best means of protecting and encouraging the true interests of the whole country.

The National Theatre at New York was burned down on Saturday morning last. Mr. Burton, the lessee, and the stage manager happened to go to the theatre about 5 o'clock, and having smelt something burning, began a search, and discovered fire in progress in seven or eight different places. Matches and combustible materials of turpentine were discovered. It was evidently the work of an incendiary.

We have never known so little said or done in relation to politics, as at the present time. The Democratic party is, however, under no apprehensions of danger of ultimate success. Governor Porter, during his administration, has had some trying times, and most arduous duties to perform.—His firmness and independence under the many difficulties he has had to encounter, has won for him many friends. The tug of war will now soon commence. The Democratic party, if they act in concert, can never be defeated in Pennsylvania.

Coal Trade.

A regular daily line of coal boats have commenced running between this place and Havre de Grace. The temporary delay occasioned by the breaking down of part of the Company's wharf, has been repaired, and business is going on as usual. At the wharf of J. H. Purdy & Co., since the commencement of the trade this season, the shipping business has been without intermission. Both locomotives are kept constantly on the road, bringing in from 3 to 4 trains daily. The returning trains are generally freighted with iron ore and limestone for the anthracite furnace at Shamokin. Thus far, the trade promises well. The amount of coal shipped from this place during the present season, which has just properly commenced, is 2,795 tons.

Agricultural Statistics of Pennsylvania.

From the report of the Marshalls engaged in taking the last census, we have collected much valuable and interesting information. In the production of Wheat, Ohio exceeds this state about 3,000,000 bu. In Rye we greatly exceed any other state, the amount being upwards of six millions of bushels, while New York, the next best state, produces not quite three millions, and Ohio not one million.

But what is most cheering, is the rapid strides which the culture of Silk has already made in this state, which, if the return we have examined is correct, amounted to 278,939 pounds of cocoons the last year, which is about five times as much as the production of all the other states. This is truly encouraging. In the infancy of the cotton culture, the products for several years were not any greater. Now it forms the great staple commodity of the country, the annual crop being worth over forty millions of dollars. According to the return of the Marshalls, the amount of Wheat raised was 13,029,756 bushels, Rye 6,293,447 bushels, Corn 13,696,619 bushels, Buckwheat 1,971,928, Oats 18,953,477 bushels, Barley 178,100 bushels, Potatoes 8,626,923 bushels, number of Horses and Mules 338,556, Neat Cattle 1,146,418, Sheep 3,396,431, Swine 1,450,531, value of Poultry \$1,033,172, pounds of Wool 3,976,793, tons of Hay 1,199,963, tons of Hemp and Flax 170,760, pounds of Tobacco 359,861, pounds of Silk cocoons 278,939, pounds of Sugar made 1,155,977, value of the products of the Dairy 2,271,420, value of the products of the Orchards 554,657, gallons of Wine made 19,182, value of Lumber \$566,607, barrels of Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine 1,807. In the production of Silk, Connecticut comes next to Pennsylvania, but produces only 17,388 lbs. cocoons, Vermont 4,233, Ohio 4,316 lbs.

The statistics afford abundant evidence of the vast resources of our state, and her ability to meet even-

tually all her responsibilities, without taking into consideration her vast beds of coal and iron which are now being rapidly developed.

The Press.

We are pleased to see a better spirit prevailing than formerly among the editorial corps, when on the eve of a political campaign. The low security and violent personal abuse which heretofore characterized the political press, has in a great measure given way to a more amicable, courteous and reasonable mode of discussion. The sudden and lamented death of Gen. Harrison has had no small agency in this reformation. No man, however pure in character, could escape the shafts of calumny. If the press on either side was to be believed, there was scarcely a patriotic and honorable man in the country.

In the present political campaign we already see a decided improvement. Some influential papers have already spoken upon this subject, with a determination to aid in accomplishing such a reformation. It is but justice, however, to the Philadelphia Press, to say that they have long since set an example well worthy of imitation, in this matter. For urbanity, courtesy, and general good feeling, they stand without a rival in this, or probably any other country. These may be considered high-wrought encomiums, but they are nevertheless as just and well merited as true.

'F. T.' has sent us a communication from which we make the following extract: "The ladies of Pottsville have not a greater admirer than myself. But I must certainly enter my protest against their fashion of wearing green veils and pantalettes. It is abominable. Can't you induce them in some way or other to leave them off? If you could effect such a desirable reform, you would confer a lasting obligation on me." Pantalettes should be beneath the notice of such a gentleman of refined taste as Mr. F. T. Besides, we admire them. Nothing sets off a pretty pair of ankles—the word was nearly out—so well as a pretty pair of pantalettes, fringed with lace.—*Miner's Journal.*

Not so fast, Mr. Bannan. If the ladies intend that the article in question should not be seen, then they should so wear them as to be above, and not beneath the notice of a gentleman. Besides, if they are fringed with lace, which we shall take for granted, rather than sleep to examine them, we have a right to presume that they are intended for ornament as well as utility. Now as ladies are not generally disposed to conceal their ornaments, we take it that every gentleman of refined taste has not only a right, but is bound to notice all their decorations. The objections of F. T. are certainly in bad taste. We go for women in pants whether ruffled or unruffled.

Frederick County Bank.

The Robbers of the Frederick County Bank have made a clean sweep. They have taken \$10,000 more than the capital stock of the Bank. By the following it will be seen that the notes of the bank will not be received, unless proof is made that they were held at the time of the robbery. The story of a letter having been received from the robber, offering to return all the money excepting \$10,000 in gold, provided no prosecution was entered against him, is a humbug.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the late destructive robbery of the Frederick County Bank, the Directors are under the necessity of refusing to pay the notes in circulation; as also the deposits, with this exception, that in all cases where debts are due to the bank by depositors or note holders, their deposits or notes held by them at the time the bank was robbed, will be received from such debtors in payment of their respective debts. The debtors offering to pay with the notes of the bank, must offer proof satisfactory to the bank, of their having held them at the time of the robbery.

And with a view of determining the amount of Frederick County Bank paper legitimately in circulation, ALL PERSONS are requested to bring in such as they may have, for special deposit in the bank, or in case they prefer holding it in their own possession communicate to the bank the amount, number and denomination of the notes held by them respectively, within twenty days from this date, or before the 15th day of June. By order of the Board.

HENRY DOYLE, Cashier.

The Frederick Examiner of Saturday has the following paragraph in reference to the foregoing: "The loss of the Frederick County Bank will fall heavily upon the people of this county. The universal confidence which was wont to be reposed in this institution—the security with which it had been guarded—the high character of its officers—and the caution with which it had always acted, had given it a high character in the public estimation, and its notes and its stocks were sought for with avidity. We have heard it said, that of the \$175,000 capital, \$134,000 were owned in Fredericktown and county. This must all prove an entire and a deal loss."

THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT, it is believed, will be finished before the ensuing winter. It is quite time—remarks the Courier—and it is as well for the citizens of the United States to remember, who it was—or rather who they were who brought this desirable event about—the Ladies—but for the ladies, the monument would not, to all human appearance, ever have risen more than about eighty feet from the ground.

The Internal Improvement Bill, which has just passed the New York Legislature, appropriated \$3,000,000, as follows:

For the Erie Canal enlargement, \$2,150,000
" Genesee Valley Canal, 550,000
" Black River Canal, 300,000
\$3,000,000

There has recently been several cases of small pox in Philadelphia.

It is estimated that the revenue for tolls in New York will this year amount to two millions.

President's Message.

Not having room for the entire message, we lay before our readers an abstract copied from the U. S. Gazette. The message is a well written document, short, plain and straight forward. Mr. Tyler as President, occupies a position in a measure unshackled by the trammels of party, and may, if he pursues an independent course, carry out measures eminently useful to the country.

We are willing to give him a fair trial, and judge him by his merits. Mr. White of Kentucky has been elected Speaker, and Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk of the House. These gentlemen are not exactly the choice of the Whigs. The spirit of discord is already rife among the leaders of the administration party, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette:

"You will learn from Washington that Mr. White of Kentucky has been elected Speaker, and Mr. M. St. Clair Clarke, of the District of Columbia, Clerk. This is as I wrote you yesterday, but I was then under an impression that Mr. Clarke had been agreed on in the caucus. It seems Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, received the nomination, of the caucus, but that certain Whigs would not strike; and they, with the aid of the Locos, elected Mr. Clarke. A very bad beginning, and the evidence of a want of harmony, which cannot be too early nor too strongly condemned. The split on the election of Speaker was also significant.

Abstract of President Tyler's Message.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

President Tyler briefly refers to the death of General Harrison. And recommends that Congress should make some compensatory provisions for his family.

Without expressing any opinion as to the expediency of calling Congress together, Mr. T. expresses great satisfaction in finding himself, as soon after his accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the representatives of the people.

Nothing has transpired to lead to any apprehension of war. The claims on Spain have been urged.

The M'Leod case is referred to, but it is believed that all will be amicably adjusted.

Though we have increased, since 1776, from three millions to seventeen millions, yet we have ample room for all that will come.

Notwithstanding our extended territory, and numerous population, there is no reason to apprehend danger, while the State Governments and the General Government confine themselves to their legitimate sphere.

The state of the public Treasury is lamentable.—The aggregate demands upon the Treasury, previous to September next, are \$11,340,000

The ways and means, from various sources, are 6,450,000

Leaving a deficit of \$4,890,000

And though he doubts not that the citizens will submit to necessary burdens, to meet the demands yet he cannot consent to the disturbance of the "Compromise Act."

Connected to the measure of finance, is that of a fiscal agent; and a view is then made of the various modes adopted by the government, viz.—1st A Bank. 2d The Pet Banks. 3d. The Subtreasury.

The former, it is thought, the people decided against under General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. The second tended to expand the currency, as shown in the land sales, which, for many years, averaged about two millions per annum; but in 1834, were six millions, in 1835, sixteen millions, and in 1836, twenty-five millions. And the "Specie Circular," in correcting that evil, brought on general difficulties.

The third, viz: the Sub-Treasury, was full of evils, and the election of General Harrison seemed to turn on that question, though it did not sanction any other mode.

The message then expresses a hope that the states will forego their right of chartering banks, to do which there must be an agreement with the National Government; and it is desired that Congress would take the first step, and make the proposals to assume the right of duty, and leave it to the states to act.

The message highly approves of the distribution of the public lands for the benefit of the states, (though it disapproves of the assumption of the state debts by Congress.) The measure of distribution is one that will be of the greatest importance to all the states, relieving the credit of the debtors, and giving means of improvement to those not in debt. The President does not know whether the proceeds ought to be distributed directly, or in the form of profits on any fiscal agency having these proceeds for a basis.

The Secretary of War gives notice that great irregularities have been discovered in the disbursing agencies. In the Indian department alone, it is upwards of \$200,000.

Reference is made to the miserably defenceless state of our harbors and roadsteads. They should be fortified. Our Navy will protect the coast, and our militia supply the place of an army, if suddenly assailed.

There is a deficiency in the Navy Pension Fund of \$121,966.06. A new mode of accountability is required in this department. A plan will be matured as soon as possible.

The Post Office Department is in debt about \$500,000, and as it is dependent upon its own resources, it is thought that some special appropriation will be necessary to relieve it of difficulties. The new contracts have been made at a reduced rate, which will aid in the relief.

SLAVE TRADE.

Attention is earnestly invited to the increase of the slave trade, and to some enactments for its suppression.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Attention is asked to the affairs of the District of Columbia; and should the Sub Treasury law be repealed, a place for the deposit of the public money in that district would be required.

THE BANK OF ILLINOIS, under the act of the last legislature, has commenced the issue of notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars.

A FINE SIGHT.—The Quebec Gazette of Wednesday says that at noon on Tuesday last one hundred ships under sail were entering that harbor from the several ports in England.

SILK MANUFACTURE.—The agent of the N. Y. state prison at Auburn gives notice that he will pay three dollars a bushel for silk cocoons, of good quality, delivered at the prison. He is going largely into the silk business, employing the labor of convicts.

A French paper states that there is living, in possession of her faculties, at the village of Larouffe, in the Caucase, a woman, aged one hundred and eleven years, who daily attends to the care of her cows, and who on Sunday walks a league to hear mass.

A DOUBLE-HEADED CHICKEN.—The editor of the Norfolk Herald has been shown a strange phenomenon in the shape of a double-headed chicken. It has (says the Herald) two distinct heads, the bills projecting nearly at right angles to each other. It had three eyes, one on each side of the head, and one in the centre between the two bills. The formation of the other parts of its body appeared to be perfect.

SUGAR.—A little more than two hundred years ago, sugar was only kept in the shop of the apothecary. Now the annual consumption in the United States alone is estimated at eighty millions of pounds.

ANTIDOTE TO POISON.—It is said that the deadliest poison may be counteracted by simply making two ounces of magnesia in a quart of water, and forcing it into the stomach by the readiest means at hand—the stomach pump being the best.

WIDOW STREET.—There is a street in the city of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburg, known by the title of Widow street, from the fact there being twenty-eight widows residing in it. The street is quite short, though the ladies think they have remained in their present situation rather long.

A PROMISING BOY.—There is a youth 19 years of age in Portland, Me., who weighs 320 pounds and stands seven feet and three inches high. He says he can lift 1800 pounds at once, and with the aid of a strap over his shoulders 2200 lbs. He has a sister who can take up with ease a barrel of pork, and carry it some distance.

THE Office of Vice President.

There are some doubts entertained, and no without reasonable grounds, touching the real nature of the office now held by Mr. SOUTHARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. The New York Daily Advertiser of Monday contains a letter on the subject from the Hon. GEO. FORTNEY, Mr. SOUTHARD, in which the writer maintains that the latter has become the successor of President TYLER, as Vice President of the United States precisely as he held that office before the death of the late President.

It would certainly imply some difficulty to maintain that there is no Vice President of the United States at present. Again by taking Senator from his seat and placing him permanent on the presiding chair of the Senate he is deprived of his privilege of voting except in case of a tie he is prevented from participating in discussion in that position is he a senator? If not, what kind of anomalous character does he hold? The language of the Constitution leaves the subject obscure.—*Balt. American.*

PARENTAL AGONY.

It has already been mentioned in this paper that among the passengers on board the ill-fated President was Lord Fitzroy Lennox, second son of Duke of Richmond. A letter has been received Montreal, from a gentleman who lives near Gowood, the country seat of the Duke, in which terrible anxiety of the parents is thus briefly touching alluded to:

"The Duke of Richmond has walked for days and days from sunrise to sunset on the London road, to receive any news that might be forthcoming of the absent vessel. Both he and the Duke are looking like spectres, so intense has been the agony of mind."—*Exchange.*

We never saw a mother who could perceive her child had a snub-nose; nor a father who any difficulty in bending his elbow to put a leg to his mouth.

We never saw a man dancing a monkey who not lazy by right of inheritance; nor ladies certain age drinking tea without seasoning it scandal.—*Pennyone.*

JACOB MARTIN, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Merchants generally, that he continues Commission and Forwarding Business, at his house, foot of Willow st. Railroad, Delaware Schuylkill.

Merchants having goods to be shipped, will do much to their advantage, as to time and cost of freight, to send their merchandise to the corner of Front and Willow street Railroad, as can then be sent either route by the Tide Canal, or Schuylkill and Union Canals, as will arrive and depart daily for the Juniata Susquehanna Canals by Tide-water in tow of, or via Schuylkill and Union Canals from Fair dam.

Merchants will please be particular to see goods destined for either route, to the large corner of Front and Willow street Railroad directions accompanying them, which route with them to be shipped.

Course and fine Salt and Plaster at wh prices, on the Delaware or Schuylkill. Philadelphia, June 6, 1841.—ly.