

dignified and lofty republican equality which forms the broad and strong foundations of all our institutions. This being the avowed object and direct tendency of your society, it cannot be fostered with too much care and tenderness, nor can you as members, be too zealous and punctual in your attendance to its various exercises.

I have thus briefly glanced at some of the leading objects, as well as the advantages of your society. I have no doubt you already perceive and duly appreciate their importance. Whatever tends to improve the intellect and enlarge the stock of knowledge among our citizens, is a matter of great public concern. Each one of you, and each one of this entire community has a deep interest in it. Then for the sake of the country, let no one neglect mental improvement. The wise political institutions of the country, with which our citizens are so signally blessed, enforce this duty upon all. Their relative duties to the country are many, and of the highest importance. You whom I now address, are a portion of the freemen, and I may add, of the sovereigns of the country. Each one should be sufficiently informed how to discharge all the duties pertaining to American citizenship. The information of American youth should be such as befitting princes and emperors. Some of you may be of the number of our future statesmen and rulers. Whether this may be so or not, you will be constantly called upon to judge of the public and of public measures. The theory of our government is founded upon the virtue and intelligence of the people—to them is committed the sacred trust of liberty. The light and guidance of the country may be most safely confided to virtue and intelligence. To the young will soon be committed the administration of this government, and upon its wisdom and purity their happiness or misery and its character and duration depend. You, as a portion of the young, may live to see our rapidly increasing population much more than double in numbers. Connecting science with labor, our vision of the future is most glorious. On many a spot which is now obscure and unknown, you will doubtless see towns and even cities, and that which is now a small village, will grow into a great seat of trade, manufactures and commerce. Mountains will be cut down—valleys will be raised up—rail-ways and canals will be constructed, thus annihilating space and man's time will be lengthened out, as it were, for useful employments. What a field is here opened to the view of American youth, to stimulate to improvement in knowledge. Surely the barriers of ignorance and superstition will soon be removed and no longer stand in the way of light and learning.

Gentlemen, there are not wanting to Americans, numerous objects of lofty pride and generous ambition. America is a new and vast theatre. Here, for the first time since the creation, man enjoys every right which justice, reason and nature approve.—Here appears to be the favorite haunt of liberty, and this sacred fire will continue to burn as long as it is fed by the hand of intelligence, virtue and religion. Already many brilliant names adorn the annals of our country. Men who came from the humbler walks of life, and graced with no title, other than that of genius and of virtue, and unaided, except by the strong impulse of necessity, and the most laudible ambition. This teaches us that intellectual power depends much on the freedom of our institutions.

These hasty reflections cannot be more appropriately concluded, than by invoking that Being in whose hands is placed, the destiny of all nations, that he may long continue that marked kindness and favor, which up to this time have attended us. By His power we were saved from foreign oppression. That same power can save us from self-destruction. So far as human agency has any control human fortunes, ours are in our own hands.—Far distant and secure from foreign foes, nothing but our own wickedness and folly can prevent our attainment of the highest destiny that has ever been allotted to any nation. Let our people cultivate a spirit of justice, moderation and wise forbearance, guided by intelligence and virtue, and no foe, either foreign or domestic, will disturb the repose of the American eagle, as he surveys our boundless bliss of liberty, plenty and happiness. And may he long see our stars and stripes waving in peace over our own happy land, and ultimately be prepared to wing his exulting flight with the same rich blessings, from the rising to the setting sun.

General Harrison and Judge Burnett—A Touching Scene.

At a recent meeting of the committee in Cincinnati to agree upon suitable measures to express the public feelings on the melancholy occasion of Gen. Harrison's death, a motion was made and unanimously adopted, that Judge Burnett be requested to deliver the eulogy upon the late President. The Judge was present, being Chairman of the Committee. He declined the request—and "never," says the Cincinnati Republican, "did we witness deeper feeling or listen to truer eloquence than in the remarks he made. "I cannot accept, said he: I could not speak. I knew Harrison forty-six years ago; he was a brother to me then; we have been business ever since, our hearts were knit together, and I would choke were I to attempt to speak of him. He is the last of the little band who started this city. I am alone now, all alone, and I cannot talk of my friend, I cannot." And the manly tears fell down his cheeks, and the sobs which were heard coming alike from the aged and the young of both parties, told the deep sympathy which all felt. The scene was touching. It overcame all who witnessed it.

PRESIDENT TYLER is fifty-one years of age. He is therefore younger than the late President Van Buren, and indeed the youngest President we have ever had.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. April 21, 1841.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Request and the Response.

"SIR I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NOTHING MORE."
The last words of GEN. HARRISON.

"I AM IN FAVOR OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AMONG THE STATES, AND IN FAVOR OF RAISING THE REVENUE BY DUTIES ON IMPORTS IN OPPOSITION TO A RESORT TO A SYSTEM OF DIRECT TAXATION.

I SHALL PROMPTLY GIVE MY SANCTION TO ANY CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURE WHICH, ORIGINATING IN CONGRESS, SHALL HAVE FOR ITS OBJECT THE RESTORATION OF A SOUND CIRCULATING MEDIUM, SO ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY TO GIVE CONFIDENCE IN ALL THE TRANSACTIONS OF LIFE, TO SECURE TO INDUSTRY ITS JUST AND ADEQUATE REWARDS, AND TO RE-ESTABLISH THE PUBLIC PROSPERITY."

JOHN TYLER.

To the People of the United States. A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of Nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community, in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverent approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of His providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

The Fire at North Bend.

We are glad to learn by the Cincinnati papers received this morning that the injury to the mansion house at North Bend, as reported yesterday, was greatly exaggerated. The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says:

Great uneasiness was caused in this city yesterday morning, by a report that Gen. Harrison's dwelling house at North Bend, had been destroyed by fire the previous afternoon. Direct information however arrived before noon and quieted all apprehensions. The building was on fire, but only the upper story of the west wing sustained any material damage. The roof and this part were destroyed, but without we understand, the loss of any furniture or seriously inconveniencing the afflicted family."

Members of Congress will be elected in Tennessee on the 6th of May.

WE publish with pride and pleasure the clear, consistent and manly Address of President Tyler to the People of the United States. It is a document which will be read with avidity by individuals of all parties; and we trust that as its distinguished author had the rare fortune of passing through the late political conflict without exciting any very violent prejudices against him, his sentiments will be candidly and calmly investigated, and reason be permitted to triumph over the blinded impulses of vehement partisanship. The way is now upon for a reconciliation—a cessation of hostilities is demanded by the state of the country, and the auspicious period seems to have arrived when all our feuds should be forgotten, and the spectacle presented to the world of a united and happy people.—*Sus. Reg.*

President Tyler has appointed two of the grand sons of Gen. Harrison, Cadets at West Point.

The officers and soldiers in Cincinnati, who served under General Harrison in the last War, have adopted measures to observe the dispensation of Providence by which their beloved old Commander was removed by death.

President Tyler's Address.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Before my arrival at the Seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several departments, of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task, have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this, occasion for assaults upon my administration.—And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People, my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office, of presenting to his country an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American Standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed.—The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable.—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment.—Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no further." I have dwelt the longer upon this

subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease.—Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise, and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaption of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations.—An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

From Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Inquirer & Courier.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Harrisburg, April 16, 1841. THE SENATE.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Strohm, authorizing the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was committed the communication of the Canal Commissioners in relation to monies due the Commonwealth from the Berks County Bank, to send for such persons and papers as in the opinion of the Committee, may be necessary to elucidate the circumstances connected with said transaction.

The bill authorizing the Portsmouth and Falmouth Turnpike Company to construct a rail road from Portsmouth to Columbia, was discussed for some time, when the whole subject was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 14 to 13.

The act relative to the District Court of Philadelphia, was passed on second and final reading.

An act to exempt from taxation the property of the overseers of public schools in Philadelphia, and for other purposes, passed through second and on final reading.

A number of other bills passed through their several readings, and were sent to the House. As neither of them were of a public character, I deem it unnecessary to give their titles.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Penniman, the Canal Commissioners were directed to communicate to the House a statement of the amount of debts due and unpaid for Motive Power on the Columbia Rail Road, specifying as far as practicable, the items for which said money is due.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Quite a long report was made by Mr. Lightner, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the expenditures of money on the public

works. The report was ordered to lay on the table for the present, to afford an opportunity to the minority of said committee, to present their views.

Mr. Myer, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petitions relative to the erection of an Asylum, for colored juvenile delinquents, reported a bill for that purpose.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The House then resumed the consideration of the bill relative to Banks, making appropriations, &c. &c. A large number of amendments were proposed, very few of which were adopted. One to exclude the United States Bank from the benefits of the bill, was debated for most of the forenoon session, when it was negatived by a vote of 50 to 45—every Federal loco loco voting in favour of the motion.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Johnston, of Armstrong, which was adopted, providing that before the Bank of the United States should be entitled to the benefits of the act, she should, through her officers, bind herself to submit to whatever future restrictions the Legislature might see fit to impose upon the Banks.

The second reading of the bill having been gone through with, a motion was made to suspend the rules, and that the bill be read a third time by its title, which was agreed to, and the bill coming up on its FINAL PASSAGE, was sent to the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Andrews, Banks, Bard, Bell, Brodhead, (Pike) Brunner, Chrisman, Clark, Correy, Cox, Cummins, Darsie, Dilworth, Dunlap, Eyre, Fauss, Foreman, Funk, Funkey, Graiz, Hanna, Higgins, Hinchman, Johnston, (Armstrong,) Kennedy, Kerr, Kieflor, Law, Letherman, Lightner, Livingston, McClure, M'Curdy, Middleswarth, Miles, Montgomery, Musser, Myer, Pearson, Pennell, Punroy, Rush, Skinner, Smith, Smyser, Snively, Sprout, Steele, Titus, Trach, Von Neida, Washabaugh, Weaver, Crabb, Speaker—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Apple, Barr, Bean, Boal, Bonsall, Brodhead, (N'h'n,) Church, Cortright, Croussillat, Douglas, Ebaugh, Felton, Fenton, Flannery, Flenniken, Flick, Fogel, Gamble, Garretson, Gillis, Haas, Hahn, Hill, Holeman, Horton, Johnston, (Westmoreland,) Kutz, Leidy, Lusk, May, M'Cully, M'Kinney, Moore, Painter, Penniman, Pierce, Pollock, Scott, Snyder, Vanhorn, Wilkinson, Wright, Zimmerman—44.

From the Daily Chronicle, Extra.

Execution of Peter Robinson, for the Murder of Abraham Snyder.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Friday, April 16.

At an early hour this morning, the town of New Brunswick was in a state of great bustle and excitement, in consequence of the approaching execution of Peter Robinson. The time appointed for this last awful ceremony of the law to take place, was between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

From the time of day-break until the hour of execution, large crowds of persons were seen entering the town in the hope of witnessing the execution, but it was arranged to be strictly private, no persons, except those privileged by the Sheriff, were allowed to be present.

The place of execution was a small enclosure in front of the jail, about six feet in width, and about twenty-five feet in length. In one corner of this space the gallows was erected. Two large uprights, about twelve feet high, were fixed on the ground, and a beam placed across the top. Through this a rope runs connected with a third upright, and to this rope was attached five heavy weights, raised about four feet from the ground. Between the two first uprights, a small scaffold was raised, about eight inches from the earth. The fence which enclosed this space was about sixteen feet high. Outside of this, was formed in line, two companies of volunteers to keep off the crowd.

During the whole of Thursday the prisoner was attended by several clergymen, including Dr. Howe and the Rev. Mr. Pilch, of New Brunswick. These persons continued to sing and pray with him the whole of the day. In the evening, his wife, his brother, and his brother's wife visited him for the last time.—When the hour of parting came they were very much affected, but Peter appeared as stoical as ever, not seeming the least overcome. His brother remained with him the greater portion of the night. Several persons sat up with him all the night, singing and praying occasionally, but Peter heeded them but little.

The morning, which was cold, raw, and misty, cleared off about 7 o'clock, and the sun shone forth in full meridian splendor. At an early hour the clergymen were again with him, singing and praying, and remained with him until the time of his execution.

About a quarter past ten o'clock, the Sheriff, jailor, and a gentleman, who had prepared a dress for him, for the occasion, entered his cell, at which time we were admitted.

None who knew Peter Robinson before the commission of this most brutal murder, or upto the time of his conviction, would now recognize him. Then he was a hale, hearty, muscular man, with firm nerves, and upright gait; now he was but a shadow of his former self. The gnashing of impenitent remorse has done its work on him.

"That juggling fiend that never spoke before, But cries, 'I warned thee,' when the deed is o'er," had completely overmastered its victim. The sunken eye, the pallid cheek, and the quivering muscle, showed that a fearful struggle had been going on within. The gaze of the morbid and the curious, eager to catch a sight of the culprit, was nothing to him. He had done with the world, and was only anxious to escape from himself, to leap from life to death. Here is a wide field of inquiry for the divine moralist and the philosopher. Here was a man, sober, frugal, and industrious, and yet guilty of the most heinous crimes in the calendar.

The jailer unlocked the manacles on his feet,