HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.

CARLISLE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 1, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Friends of Temperance Throughout the County,

Are informed that by communicating with some one of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society, they may receive assistance in carrying on Temperance meetings in any part of the county, provided they will take upon themselves the trouble of providing a suitable place of meeting, and giving due notice of the same.

Robert Emory, Rev. H. Aurand, S. Elliott, Thos. Trimble } Executive Committee

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, opposed to MARTIN VAN BUREN, and in favor of the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS, will be held at the court house in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday evening the 14th of January instant, at early candle light. MANY.

Carlisle, January 1, 1839.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Democratic Anti-Masonic Party, will be held at the house of Mr. C. Macfarlane on Thursday the 3d day of January inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take measures for the nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy in the State Senate occasioned by the death of Jacob Cassat, Esq. The following named gentleman compose he committee, viz: Jacob Landis, George L. Line, George Fleming, Wm. M. Porter, James Postlethwait, Wm. S. Rumsha, Maj. Christopher Au, Jesse Duck, Joseph Whistler, David Coble, Wm. Palm, James M'Elhany, Dan'l Leckey, Francis T. Near, Samuel D. Henderson, Maj. Henry Loas, Benjamin Girler, Wm. Mullen, Robert Sturgeon, John M. Martin. ☞ Punctual attendance is requested.

☞ We wish our patrons and friends a happy New-Year, and hope they may one and all enjoy health and plenty during the present year. While in the enjoyment of the good things of this life, however, we hope they will not forget the wants of the printer, but "come up to the *scratch*" manfully, and discharge their various dues.

☞ We had hoped to have been enabled to issue the Message of Governor Ritner in an extra sheet to-day, but have been unable to accomplish our design. Our subscribers, however, may look for it in a day or two.

☞ The HINTS we threw out in our last in relation to loafers and loungers, had the effect we intended in some measure. We have since been able to "breathe a free" —to read our exchange papers and concoct paragraphs without much interruption—to receive money and communications from our friends without being gazed at by loafers—and our hands are better enabled to do their duties. Still there are a few scattering ones, who "cast a longing, lingering look" towards our premises, and who have had the indelicacy to SNEAK back to their old quarters again, thinking no doubt that we will overlook their intrusion; but we are determined to keep our hot shot in motion, until we shall have rooted them out, or their cheeks shall mantle with the blush of shame, if they be not callous to all sensibility.

GENERAL ALEXANDER.—The Volunteer of week before last, contains a wanton and uncalled for attack upon the gentleman whose name heads this article. The great cause of complaint appears to be, that Gen. Alexander issued orders upon the requisition of the governor, for three companies of volunteers to march to Harrisburg, "without ever intimating to Col. Foulk, the commander of the battalion, his intention." And why should he intimate to Col. Foulk his intention? In the first place, it was not required by law; and, in the second place, it would have been an act of folly. The object of the presence of troops at Harrisburg, was to protect the legislature in the exercise of its duties—to guard the public property—and to keep in check a *lawless mob of ruffians.*

We regret to say that Col. Foulk has identified himself with those who declared that "*the government was at an end*"—who resolved, at a public meeting, to seize upon the State Arsenal in defiance of the public authorities, and who were only prevented from executing their designs by a force collected to oppose them. Col. Foulk is also a member of "the provisional government," and, as such, cannot acknowledge the authority of any other power. He has, by his position, declared his opposition to the government, and his approval of the outrages which have occurred at Harrisburg.

Why, then, should he be *employed* or *consulted* in the measures taken to *suppress treason?* Col. Foulk has lost the confidence of the friends of good order, and would have been as advisable to consult or employ the notorious John J. McCahen, or George W. Barton, or Gen. Diller, or any other of the celebrated "committee of safety," to oppose the measures of the mob.

The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—We renew our notice of the proceedings of the legislature of this state, commencing on Wednesday last. On that day, a letter was received from Mr. WAGNER, of the county of Philadelphia, resigning his seat in the Senate. This was owing to the fact, that the Senators, who composed the majority of the committee appointed to inquire into his right to a seat, had prejudged his case by the vote which they gave the day before on Mr Michler's resolution, and also his desire to let the people of Philadelphia county decide the dispute.

Mr. ROGERS offered a resolution, fixing the hour of twelve on the 15th of January, as the time for the inauguration of the new governor.

Messrs. Bell of Chester, and Ewing of Washington, were appointed a committee, in conjunction with a similar committee from the house, to inform the governor that the general assembly was organized and ready to proceed to business.

At this stage of the proceedings in the Senate, Mr. Penrose called Mr Fullerton to the chair, and announced to the Senate that he had that moment received the heart-rending intelligence of the sudden death of his colleague, Mr. Cassat. The feeling and impressive manner in which Mr. Penrose performed this duty, produced a powerful impression in the Senate chamber. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Penrose, passed a resolution appointing a committee to inform the house of the sad event and that the Senators wear crape on their arm for 30 days. After the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for the funeral, the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. HANNA (as we learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph) took his leave of the Senate in a speech of great power and eloquence, in which the committee appointed to investigate his right to a seat were told some truths that made them hide their heads. Mr. Hanna had learned that, notwithstanding the evidence that had been given before the committee, clearly establishing his right to the seat, by proving frauds and perjuries of the deepest die, they had determined to report in favor of Brown, the loco-foco claimant; and, as their report was final, he took the opportunity of laying before the Senate the principal facts of the case, and then bade them farewell, saying that as they had prejudged his case against the law and the facts, he would return to his constituents, and refer the matter to them. We trust that he will do so; for no man can become acquainted with the facts without being convinced that Mr. Hanna was legally entitled to his seat, and that the decision of the committee was an outrage. Let the facts go forth; for "TRUTH *is mighty and will prevail.*"

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the annual message of the governor, which was read by the clerk, and 5000 copies in English and 2000 in German were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. STROHM, the Senate directed the printing of 8000 copies in English and 6000 in German of the report of the Canal Commissioners.

The Senate also ordered the printing of 3000 copies in English and 1000 in German of the report of the Auditor General, containing the statement of the banks of the commonwealth.

A joint resolution to adjourn on the 20th of this month until the 12th of January, was then adopted by a vote of 15 to 13.

On Friday, the committee in the case of Brown vs. Hanna, reported in favor of the right of the former to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Brown was accordingly sworn in, and took his seat.

In the *House*, on Thursday, several of the whig members appeared and were qualified—whereupon Mr. Hopkins resigned his office of Speaker. A new election was then gone into, when it appeared that Mr. Hopkins had 57 votes, and was declared duly elected. He was conducted to the chair by Mr. Cunningham of Mercer, and Mr. Smith of Franklin, when he delivered a very neat speech, in which he returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The oath was administered by Mr. Smith of Franklin, and the house then adjourned till three o'clock, so as to enable the members to attend the funeral of Mr. Cassat, which took place at 12. At three o'clock, the house again met, when the Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, delivered the message of the governor.

On Friday, nothing of interest to our readers was transacted in the house.

On Saturday, the house met at half past one in the morning, and adjourned without transacting any business.

☞ The legislature of Ohio, on Thursday week, elected Judge Tappan to the U. S. Senate, in the place of Thomas Morris, the present Senator, by a majority of seven over the whig candidate, Thomas Ewing. Judge Tappan is a brother of the celebrated Arthur Tappan, of New York, the great leader of the abolitionists in this country!

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.—Tuesday the 15th day of this month has been fixed upon for the holding of an election for a Senator to fill the vacancy in the State Senate occasioned by the death of Jacob Cassat, Esq. We hope it is scarcely necessary to remind the FRIENDS of the *supremacy of the laws* and GOOD ORDER, that much, very much, depends upon their efforts at this time. Now, if ever, is the time for every lover of his country to be up and doing. Now is the time for the opponents of mobs and mob law in this district, to show to the world at large, that the citizens of the fourteenth senatorial district of Pennsylvania are opposed to mobs interfering with and compelling our state legislature to pass such laws, and to do such acts as they may direct. Let but the friends of good order do their duty, and all will be safe.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—The December number of this valuable periodical is before us, and is a most excellent and entertaining one. The articles are varied, interesting, and instructive, and admirably sustain the high literary character which it has fairly won for itself. It embraces among its correspondents a great number of the most celebrated writers in England and America, both in prose and poetry, and is continually gaining new acquisitions, not only to its pages, but to its subscription list also. Then we have the 'Literary Notices' and the 'Editors' Table,' which are mostly brief and highly interesting, and which reflect much credit upon the talents and industry of the editors. We are pleased to learn that this magazine will enter upon a new volume with the new year, "with unequalled literary prospects," and undiminished determination on the part of the editors, not only to preserve, but to enhance, the reputation of their work.—*Published by Clark & Edson, 161 Broadway, New York, at $5 per annum in advance.*

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The third No. of this magazine has been on our desk for some time; but we have recently found time to peruse it, and we think it improves in merit as it increases in age. It contains some excellent articles, among which are one on Geology and Revelation, by the Rev. John G. Morris, a graduate of Dickinson college; one on Bohemian Literature; the Gamester's Daughter; the Disclosures of Science, and the Atlantis. The last is a continuation of a highly interesting and instructive story, which, from the novelty of the scene and the beauty of the composition, cannot fail to interest and excite every reader. But the majority of the articles in this magazine are, in our humble opinion, too prolix, and too few in number to render it popular—and its Reviews and Literary Notices are "few and far between," which renders it rather barren. In these departments, we think it might well imitate the Knickerbocker, which have rendered it so deservedly popular with the reading community.—*Published by Brooks & Snodgrass, Baltimore, at $5 per annum.*

☞ It will be seen by reference to another article in this paper, that the Standing Committee of our party are called to meet on Thursday next. The object of the meeting is to appoint conferees to meet others from the counties of Adams and Franklin. We would suggest Saturday next as the time, and Shippensburg the place, of meeting. What say our friends of Adams and Franklin to this?

☞ The editor of the Volunteer, in his paper of week before last, complained bitterly of the expense the state would be at in having volunteers quartered at Harrisburg, inasmuch as the state would be compelled to allow them three months' pay. Last week, however, the editor has entirely changed his tune, and harps away on another string! For the purpose of creating dissatisfaction among the men, when he ascertained that they had not been paid for that length of time, he complains bitterly of the INJUSTICE of the state in not so allowing them! "Oh, *consistency!* thou art a jewel!"

☞ The same veracious paper of the same date says, that when the volunteers left this place for Harrisburg, they gave three cheers for Porter. We notice this notorious falsehood, merely to let the citizens of this borough, who were at the railroad depot when the troops started, see what an infamous and brazen untruth the editor of the Volunteer is capable of *coining* and circulating, and to make the members of the battalion acquainted with a person who can thus LIBEL them.

☞ It is said by some mischievous folks in our town, that 'Big Ephy' of the Volunteer, who is a member of the Artillery corps, declared to his father when he was trying to persuade him to march to Harrisburg like a man, that he "wasn't a going thare to be killed by them ere Philadelphia bullies and butchers, as skeared every body—no indeed, he would rather stay at home out of the way of smelling powder and ball."

☞ The Volunteer boldly asserts, that the volunteers were only allowed $1 00 for their week's services. 'Master Ephraim,' this is another falsehood, and had you gone to Harrisburg along with the company to which you belong, and which you would have done, had it not been for your *cowardice*, you would have found out that the men received more than your LYING sheet says they did.

☞ A correspondent wishes us to inquire of Master Ephraim, whether or not it is true, that when the call was made on our volunteers to march to Harrisburg, he hid himself in his father's garret in a flour barrel, and remained there till the troops had marched?

☞ It appears that Gov. CASS, formerly Secretary of War, and now Minister to France, is a defaulter to the government to a large amount. A vast deficiency has been discovered in his department, and under such circumstances that he must be responsible for it. The discoveries are now acknowledged to have been made, and do not any longer rest on rumor, as the officers of the war department openly speak of it at Washington.

For the Herald & Expositor.

Papers of the Sinnaxipertinnician Club.

NO. 2.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us."—BURNS.

That Burns should have placed this sentiment in the connection in which it occurs, has always seemed strange to me, and for this reason: A poet, in drawing a reflection or moral from any incident which may have given rise to his effusions, usually makes it capable of application, not only in general, but in the particular instance: he deduces a general principle springing naturally from the subject, and calculated, by its observance, to produce pleasure or profit. Now, any one who remembers the occasion upon which the above lines were written, will, I am sure, agree with me in the opinion, that our poet has not effected an important part of this object. It is not, however, my intention at present, to attempt a formal criticism upon Burns, nor to consider this sentiment, so much in its particular appositeness, as in its general tendency.

Sentiments are sometimes ushered into the world, which seem to derive most of their weight from their paternity, and which, bearing their authors' names as credentials, are admitted without question or examination. Such an one this appears to be. Its subject is man—its object the improvement of his character—and if the method which it implies for accomplishing that object be the correct one, none would be more ready than myself to accord it due praise: if it be not, let us examine wherein it is wanting.

To assert that we should pay no regard to the opinions of others, would be no less absurd than to maintain, that we should make them our sole criterion in passing judgment upon our conduct. No man, perhaps, ever doubted the necessity of paying some deference to others' opinions; but there have been a vast variety of theories as to the 'quantum' and the 'quale.' The poet seems to carry this to the highest point. His prayer is, that we may "see ourselves as others see us:" here is no qualification, no condition. But in what different lights is our conduct viewed by those around us? Some look down upon us with contempt—others look up to us with fear. Some survey us with the jaundiced eye of envy—others with the glass of prejudice—and our dark points, like shadows in the moon, become most manifest. Some view us with indifference—others with hatred—and, amidst the vast crowd of voluntary and malicious critics, how few are there whose affections are not twined firmly around self, and whose judgments are unwarped? How few who imitate the Creator, and judge righteously? Men in community are continually injuring each others' reputation, and the more conspicuous a man's station, the fairer mark does he become for the arrows of envy. 'T is well, therefore, that the shield of truth is impervious, and that some are always found ready to lift up its broad disk for the protection of innocence.

But here the question may be asked, what is to be gained by viewing ourselves as others view us? What is the object to be accomplished? We need not, however, speculate long on this point: the poet himself tells us in the following lines: "It wad frae mony a blunder free us, and foolish notion." In other words, we might be led to establish closer guard over ourselves, and to observe more carefully the outward proprieties of life: in balancing our conduct, public opinion would become both the fulcrum and the weight. But the man who, in his conduct, has no other motive than regard for others' opinions, and who possesses no native independence of character, is to be despised. And were public opinion made the only test of action, what would human society be? It would more resemble the boiling whirlpool, whirling every thing confusedly in its eddies, than the calm stream bearing noiselessly the waters of ten thousand rivulets. But allowing that an individual can, and does see himself as others see him; that he turns over his every action, and comments upon it as do his neighbors; and that he is induced, by considerations thence drawn, to lead honest and moral life—allowing this, what kind of a character have we? A man honest and decent, because it would not benefit him to be otherwise—whose principles are founded on the moving sand, and whose morality is a garment to be worn when on the stage, and thrown off when behind the scenes. Such would seem to me to be the effects naturally resulting from the establishment of such a rule of conduct as is implied in the above lines: instead of increasing man's self knowledge and happiness, it would introduce into the world far more of coldheartedness and deceit.

But there is a rule for the improvement of life and character, far more excellent and extensive than that which bids us regard public opinion solely. "Know thyself" is a motto inherited from a wise Greek, and one which ought to be the secret spring of all our actions. No man can obey this by proxy; for no man can examine the recesses of his own heart by means of his neighbors' eyes. Although our moral structure was demolished by the entrance of sin, yet its foundations were left, and conscience was placed as a guard over the ruins. And, as on one hand, we cannot uproot these foundations, without first destroying the guard; so, on the other, we must make use of it, if we would rebuild the structure. A good heart will supply the best motives, and a good conscience the best means of human action. The "*nosce te ipsum*" is a mirror which reflects light from the great fountain of light most strongly upon man's pathway, and it is to this he must look for direction, and to the glimmering tapers of his fellows.

THE STATE TREASURY.

We have been requested by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to publish the following statement of facts:

On the 28th instant, the following joint resolution was laid before the Governor for his approbation:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: That the election of State Treasurer, be, and the same is hereby postponed until the sixteenth day of January next, and that the present Treasurer be continued in office until the day aforesaid.

WM. HOPKINS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES B. PENROSE,
Speaker of the Senate.

On consultation with the Attorney General who happened to be in town, the Governor was confirmed in the opinion, that the resolution if approved, would deprive the State Treasury of that protection which the law now affords.

The Treasurer when elected gives bond with sureties in $80,000. But the bond expressly, by its terms, only binds the principal and sureties till the second Tuesday in January after its execution. The bond in the case of the present Treasurer, will expire on the second Tuesday in January, 1839, and after that day the sureties will be released. The resolution prolongs the term of treasurer without providing that he shall give surety for the increased time. Under these circumstances the Governor could not consent to sign the resolution, and prepared a message stating his objections, and calling on the Legislature to take the necessary measures to protect the public funds.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth attended at 12 o'clock on the night of the 28th inst, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to deliver the message to that body, in which the resolution originated, but there was not a quorum of members present, and the House adjourned till the 12th of January. The message was not, therefore, delivered, & in consequence of the adjournment of the Legislature from the present day till the 12th of next month, the election of Treasurer cannot take place on the 8th, which would be the regular day of election under the existing act of Assembly. Thus the Treasury will be wholly unprotected by the requisite surety for eight days; or from the 8th to the 16th of January, even though the resolution should be adopted previous to the last named day, which doubtful.—*Penn' Telegraph.*

THE MORMON PRISONERS.—We learn from the Western Star, of Nov. 20, that the examining trial for the Mormons, began on Wednesday previous. That paper says, "Some twenty-five or thirty were discharged, and about thirty-five are retained for indictment and trial—some for treason against the State, some for murder, some as accessaries to murder, and some for arson, burglary, robbery and larceny. We are informed the testimony discloses many facts which have not yet been published to the world, but not deeming it proper to make them the subject of newspaper comment before the trials of the accused, we forbare their disclosure. We are not apprized with certainty what steps will be taken for the safe custody of the prisoners, but think it most probable they will be divided and sent to the jails of the most convenient counties having jails. They are at present under the guard of a part of Capt. Bogard's company of militia, Gen. Clark having disbanded all his troops by order of the Governor.

The indictments will be prefered in the counties of Ray and Daviess, but it is thought the venue will be changed from those counties at the instances of the prisoners.

CANADIAN AFFIARS.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser at Montreal, dated the 10th instant, makes the following remarks in relation to trials by court martial in Lower Canada:

"It is pretty certain that the government has got itself into a dilemma with regard to the trial of Cardinal and others, by court martial, which it will have some difficulty in getting out of. The motion to be made to morrow by A. P. Hart, Esq., before the judges, will, it is said, completely expose the shallowness of Sir John Colborne's legal advisers. There is scarcely a doubt that the judges will give their opinion *against* the legality of the whole proceedings."

General Scott arrived at Detroit on the 9th instant. The Detroit Advertiser states that the leaders of the Patriot forces have abandoned their enterprise for the present, and a large portion of the men have returned to their homes.—Governor Mason was detained at Huron by severe illness.

The execution of the unfortunate Pole, Von Schoultz, at Kingston on the 8th instant, is confirmed. The following affecting letter, written by him the evening before his execution appears in the Ogdensburgh Republican:—

(COPY.) KINGSTON JAIL, 7th Dec. 1838.

When you get this letter I am no more. I have been informed that my execution will take place to-morrow. May God forgive them who brought me to this untimely death. I have made up my mind, and I forgive them. To-day I have been promised a lawyer to draw up my will.—I have appointed you my executor of said will. I wrote to you in my former letter about my body. If the British government permit it, I wish it may be delivered to you to be buried on your farm. I have no time to write long to you; because I have great need of communicating with my Creator, and prepare for his presence. The time has been very short that has been allowed me.

My last wish to the Americans is, that they may not think of revenging my death. Let no further blood be shed; and believe me, from what I have seen, that all the stories that were told about the sufferings of the Canadian people, were untrue.—Give my love to your sister and tell her I think on her as my mother. God reward her for all her kindness. I further beg you to take care of W. Johnson, so that he may find an honorable friend. Farewell, my dear friend; God bless and protect you.

(Signed) S. VON SCHOULTZ.

To Warren Green, Esq. Salina,
State of New York, U. S.

The following letter from the celebrated William Johnston, addressed to the editor of the Albany Evening Journal will be read with interest. He denies all participation in the Prescott expedition against Canada.

ALBANY, 14th Dec. 1838.

Sir I understand that stories have been busily and industriously circulated that I am one of the persons who planned the Prescott expedition, which has resulted so disastrously to so many of the gallant young men of the State of New York.

I had no hand in getting up that affair, but on the contrary used my best endeavors to persuade those who advised with me upon the subject, that it was an undertaking that could not be carried through, for want of sufficient men, and munitions of war, and experienced officers. There was but one military man, and he a foreigner. The men were all undisciplined. I frequently told all who conversed with me, that if they were taken in Canada with arms, their lives would be forfeited, and I verily believed they would be hung every man of them.

It is true I have suffered much from British tyranny. My property has been confiscated and my family beggared; but I thank God we are not yet their slaves.—Notwithstanding the account I have to settle with the British, I have no inclination to see the lives of my innocent countrymen sacrificed when there is no better prospect of enslaved Canada's being benefitted by it than was at Prescott; for what can a few undisciplined volunteers do without suitable officers, military stores and provisions, in an enemy's country, were the regular troops are supplied with every thing required for an army?

The patriot cause has suffered and is still suffering more from pretended friends in the States than from its open enemies in Canada. It is from the treachery of a pretended patriot that your humble servant is within the walls of this prison.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. JOHNSTON.

MEXICO.

We have been favoured with a copy—which we annex—of the treaty concluded between the French Admiral, commanding the squadron which bombarded and took possession of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and the Mexican officer commanding the troops in the city of Vera Cruz. It is of a most singular character, and affords another proof of the utter imbecility of the Mexican Government and the inefficiency of her military power.

We needed not the distruction of the Castle of San Juan, to convince us of the great proficiency of French Artillerists in the exercise of that particular branch of military science to which they belong, but we must have some other instance than this, before we can believe that the wooden sides of ships of war are better calculated to resist the effects of a cannon ball, that the sodded or stone walls of a fortress. Had the guns from the Castle been served by French Artillerists, we *guess* the result would have been very different.—N. Y. Cour.

[TRANSLATION.]

Treaty between his Excellency Vice Admiral Chas. Baudin, and his Excellency General Don Manuel Rincon.

Article 1st. The City of Vera Cruz will retain but a garrison of one thousand men, all above that number will leave within two days, and not approach, within ten leagues. Gen. Rincon will retain his authority in the city, and binds himself in honor, that the garrison will not exceed the limited number, of one thousand men, until the differences between France and Mexico have been completely adjusted.

2nd. As soon as the present treaty is signed by both parties, the port of Vera Cruz will be open to all Flags, and the Blockade will be suspended for eight months, expecting that an amicable arrangement will take place between France and Mexico.

3d. The Commander of the City of Vera Cruz will strictly observe that no difficulty is placed in the way of the French troops occupying the Port of St. Juan de Ulloa, providing themselves with fresh provisions from that city.

4th. Vice Admiral Baudin binds himself to cause the evacuation of the Fort of St. Juan de Ulloa by the French troops, and return it to the Government of the Republic, together with the utensils of war received with their corresponding inventories as soon as the actual differences with France are settled.

5th. The French citizens who in consequence of hostilities had been obliged to leave Vera Cruz, will have full liberty to return there; their person and property shall be respected, and any damage their property may have sustained during their absence shall be repaired by a competent indemnification on the part of the population and the Mexican authorities; the indemnities due the French citizens will be arranged according to the decisions of the tribunals of the Republic.

The present treaty is made by duplicate, one in French for admiral Baudin, the other in Spanish for General Don Manual Rincon, and after having been read by the contracting parties was signed on board His Majesty's frigate Nereide.

(Signed) C. BAUDIN,
M. RINCON.

Vera Cruz Nov 28, 1838.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.

A fearful rencontre occured at the Galt House, in this city, on Saturday night. Various conflicting rumors in regard to it are afloat, and, to avoid errors, we shall only make a general statement of the occurrence:

On Saturday evening, a difficulty took place between Judge Wilkerson, Dr. Wilkerson, and Mr. Murdo, all of Mississippi, and Mr. Redding, merchant tailor of this city, in regard to some coats which had been made by the latter for some of the first named individuals. Redding appears to have been roughly used, and he went to the Galt House after night to get redress, accompanied by three or four of his friends. In the bar room, he met Judge Wilkerson, and some words passed between them. The Judge retired, and in a short time returned with Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo, all armed with Bowie knives. A general fight almost immediately ensued. Mr. Meek, a bar-keeper in the Wall street House, was struck dead by a Bowie-knife. A similar knife was passed through the lungs of Mr. John Rothwell, a hatter in this city, who died last evening. Mr. Holms, a steamboat pilot or engineer, was also badly cut. In a short time a crowd had collected around the combatants, and the Mississippians retired up the steps of the Hotel, and, in going up the steps, one of them received a wound in his shoulder from a pistol that had been dropped in the contest. He returned the fire without effect. We learn that Mr. Redding and his friends were unarmed—at least, they displayed no arms during the conflict. Judge and Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo were arrested and placed in confinement.

December 18.—Judge Wilkerson, Dr. Wilkerson, and Mr. Murdo who took part in the bloody affray at the Galt House on Saturday evening, were taken from jail yesterday morning amidst a very large concourse of people and carried before the Examining Court. The examination, however, at the solicitation of the prisoners, was deferred till to-morrow. Judge Wilkerson spoke for a a considerable time in behalf of himself and his fellow-prisoners, earnestly deprecating violence on the part of the multitude. The prisoners were then remanded to jail.

Mr. Rothwell, who fell in the affray, was buried yesterday, his body being followed to the grave by the military, the fire companies, and an immense procession of citizens. There was evidently a powerful excitement amid the assembled throng—almost too powerful to be repressed.

Journal.

THE TREASURY OF PENNSYLVANIA OPENED TO PLUNDER.

The resolution of the Legislature, extending the time of service of the State Treasurer, has put the entire funds of the Commonwealth into the hands of Daniel Sturgeon, without the security of a single dollar. It has opened the Treasury to the mercy of the Loco Focos, who are greedily looking for means to carry out their "Provisionial Government." It has placed, without the least limit or control, into the power of an irresponsible individual, the entire resources of the State, and effectually made a "Sub-Treasury" of the Treasury of Pennsylvania, that may "take legs" at any time between the 8th and the 16th of January and "walk off" with impunity.

This is one of the first acts of Loco Foco Legislation. A deed of legitimatized mob rule. Gov. Ritner, the ever watchful and faithful Executive, saw the predicament in which they had placed the State, and with his usual independence and alacrity, prepared a message, vetoing the resolution, to be sent in as soon as it met this morning to adjourn. But the Loco Focos having heard of what was prepared, and being desirous also of defeating the bill to provide for refunding a portion of the public debt that becomes due on the 1st of January, several of the leaders placed themselves in the rotundo and at the door, to prevent a quorum of members from going in, so that no business could be done. In consequence of this, when the House met, although there were more than a quorum of members in the capitol, yet only 27 appeared in their seats, and adjourned. The Loco Focos thus effected two objects of great importance to plunderers—opened the Treasury to robbery and bankrupted the State. This is but the beginning of the "iron reign."—*Har. Telegraph.*