

crucifix upon those who may fall into their hands. Honor and humanity ought, in this respect, to serve as our guide.

We infer from these instructions, that Conton had then left this place, and that Dumus was in command. He was, no doubt, the same person who commanded at Braddock's defeat after the death of Donville show him to have been as humane as he was brave and enterprising.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Democratic Harrison Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, held April 26, 1841, for the purpose of expressing their confidence in the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, and their views in relation to the policy of the National Administration, NER MIDDLESWARTH was appointed Chairman, and Geo. R. Smith and Wm. Hiestler, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Messrs. Williams, Reed and Pearson of the Senate, and Messrs. Law, Cox, Snyder and Miles of the House. After some time the committee made the following report through their Chairman, Mr. Williams.

Resolved, That while we feel deeply, in common with the people whom we represent, the great calamity which has befallen this nation, in the death of its lamented President, we have at the same time, the most undoubting confidence in the ability and integrity of his successor, and are assured by the tone of his address, as well as by the manner in which he has entered upon the performance of his high duties, that he will so administer the Government as to carry out the wishes and opinions of those who elected him, and leave to them no regrets, except such as are merely personal to the distinguished Chief Magistrate who has just departed from amongst us.

Resolved, That the retention in office of the distinguished gentleman selected by the President, and associated with him in the administration of the Government, has met with the approbation of the people of this State, and is deservedly regarded as an earnest of the determination of his successor, to adhere to that course of policy which dictated their selection, and had already so strongly reinforced his claims upon the confidence of the nation.

Resolved, That we fully recognize the necessity, and as fully appreciate the wisdom and patriotism which induced the convocation of an extraordinary Session of the Congress of the United States, for the purpose of providing means for the support of the Government, repairing the unaccounted waste and dilapidation which our common inheritance has suffered, and restoring as far as practicable to the people, the prosperity of which they have been deprived, by the fraudulent and blundering mismanagement of the rulers whom they have just displaced.

Resolved, That it is the solemnly expressed will of the people of Pennsylvania, that the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1840, commonly known by the name of the Sub-Treasury Bill, was a departure from the true principles, as well as a recognition of a new and odious distinction between the government and the people—a surrender of a high trust, and an abandonment of an undoubted duty on the part of those who enacted it, and a dangerous addition to the powers of the Executive head, and that the same ought therefore to be repealed.

Resolved, That we hold it to be an unquestionable duty on the part of the General Government, to regulate the currency of the country, so as to counteract the mischievous effects of the multiforms, and in many instances contradictory and conflicting legislation of the several States of this Union to equalize the exchanges, and to secure to labor its just rewards—the more especially as the currency of the people has been destroyed by its ill-judged and unskillful attempts to improve it when it was not improvable, and its ultimate abandonment and absolute denial for purposes of good, of an admitted power which it had never hesitated to exercise for purposes of mischief.

Resolved, That the process of direct taxation is not, in the judgment of the people of Pennsylvania, a proper or legitimate means for the support of the General Government, except in the last resort, and that inasmuch as the wants of that Government imperatively require the imposition of additional duties on articles of foreign growth or fabric, we are of the opinion that such duties ought to fall on such articles as may come into competition with the products of our own country, so as incidentally at least, if not directly, to protect the labor of our own citizens from foreign pauper rivalry; and secure for it a recompense which shall be worthy of those who are invested under our system with the high functions of self-government.

Resolved, That a fair distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is claimed by the people of this State as an act of justice to those who have contributed so largely to their acquisition, and have incurred so heavy a debt in the prosecution of improvements calculated in their effect to enhance the value of those lands themselves, and to draw still closer the bonds of our Federal Union.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings, signed by the officers of this meeting, be transmitted to the President of the United States; and the several Heads of Departments at Washington, and that the editors throughout the State friendly to the present administration be requested to publish the same in their respective newspapers.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, Chairman. G. RUSH SMITH, Secretaries. Wm. Hiestler.

A SEVERE REBUKE.

In the Senate yesterday the letter of John Fox to that body was read, when the resolution offered by Mr. Hiestler, characterizing the report as indecorous, in tone and discourteous to the Senate, was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barclay, Brooke, Brown, Brown, Chase, Cochran, Coplan, Crispin, Fogely, Gibbons, Hays, Headley, Hooper, Kingsbury, Maclay, Miller, Patterson, Pearson, Plumer, Reed, Spackman, Streett, Strohm, Sullivan, Williams, Ewing, Speaker—28.

No Senator so far forgot what was due to himself as a member of the body, as to vote against the resolution. The letter itself is one of the most scandalous papers we remember to have ever seen or heard read. It is exceedingly scurrilous and defamatory towards Mr. Smith, of the Senate, the Hon. Jonathan Roberts, and others. We think that Mr. Fox need not be under no apprehensions of sinking any lower. He has already reached the lowest deep.—Har. Intel.

The Lady of the White House.

The New York Signal says: The President's Secretary is J. Tyler, Jr. His lady was Miss Priscilla Cooper. She is the daughter of Cooper the "Tragic" of whom, while treading the boards in his glory and his pride, it was finely said "Cooper, the noblest Roman of them all."

This lady is, it seems, to reign at the White House.—The Globe calls her "a most accomplished, refined and amiable woman." To this praise we can cordially subscribe. The duties which she is destined to perform could not be committed to one more worthy to adorn and dignify so lofty a situation. Mild and patient in adversity, she will be gentle and kind in prosperity.

Miss Cooper was a short time on the stage. She found the boards, however, in a deep, filial sense of obligation to her father. The profession of an actress was ever repugnant to her feelings, and her sensitive nature shrunk from the rude necessities of a profession, the honors of which she neither hoped or sought to win. We remember to have seen her performance of Virginia, in Boston, some years ago, for her father's benefit. It was not acting; it was chaste and beautiful reading—an exhibition of tender, womanly emotion; a striving after a certain aim; and that aim was to gratify and aid her father. She evidently labored under the most painful embarrassment, and it was with difficulty she sustained her part. In the dress-circle were many of her close personal friends; for, though an actress, she moved in the best circles of the city, and was caressed by the most refined of her sex. She was upheld through all the performance by the encouragement of her friends; but each one heaved a sigh of relief when the tragedy was ended. At this time many sympathies and cordial friendships were extended to Miss Cooper.

THE BODY OF GEN. HARRISON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Signal says: The body of Gen. Harrison will remain here for the present, and until the wishes of his widow and son at North Bend are known. His nephew, Benjamin Harrison, is extremely solicitous that the remains of this most illustrious member of the family should be entombed at Berkeley, Va., the old family seat, where Benjamin H. now lives. The people of this district are equally anxious that he should repose here where he died, and hope that a suitable monument will be erected to his memory. It is likely, however, that his bereaved widow and other relatives in Ohio will insist on burying him at North Bend.

On the farm there is an elevated spot of peculiar nature, commanding a view up and down "la belle riviere" the Ohio, of seven or eight miles, which Col. Todd has designated for the site of a monument to his honor, the younger Todd would decay it rising up amidst beautiful scenery at a great distance, and think with emotion of his triumphs and his fate.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The following items are gathered from papers received by the Columbia: A large quantity of silver plate and silver ornaments the value of which is not certainly known, was stolen from Windsor Castle, by a porter employed about the palace. Among the articles, taken was a large and valuable portion of the splendid marquee, well known as "Tippecanoe's tent," which was captured at the storming of Seringapatam, and presented to the then sovereign of England, by the marquis of Cornwallis. This was taken on account of its massive silver ornaments. The porter had absconded, but it was rumored, in Windsor on the 2d that he had been arrested.

In the Rolls Court, on the 22nd of March, the case of the King of Hanover versus Sir H. Wheatley, came on for hearing. The bill with which the case originated was filed by the King of Hanover against Sir H. Wheatley and T. Wood, the executors of King William the Fourth, the Attorney-General as representing the interests of the British Crown, and Prince George of Cambridge. A motion was made on behalf of the defendants, for a commission to Hanover to cross-examine Mrs. Charlotte Beckendorf, aged eighty, and Miss Sophia Beckendorf, for some time Maids of Honor to Queen Charlotte. They have already been examined on the part of the King of Hanover. The property in dispute consists of certain jewels, said to be worth £50,000, which were worn by Queen Charlotte; and which, upon her death, went into the custody of George the Fourth; upon his death, they went into the possession of William the Fourth; and upon the death of King William, when the crowns of England and Hanover became separated, the question arose as to which of the crowns the jewels belonged. It is contended for King Ernest, that George the Third had made a

special gift of the jewels to Queen Charlotte; that she had bequeathed them to "the house of Hanover," and that that bequest clearly vests the property in the Hanoverian crown. The King of Hanover's counsel did not oppose the motion; and an order was made for the commission.

CURIOUS ARREST OF A SO-DISANT ASSASSIN OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Courier du Midi states that the police had arrested at Beziers an individual, who, according to his account, was the sub-officer Cantillon, who was tried at Paris in 1815, for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and was acquitted.

The pretended Cantillon, was the bearer of an extract said to be taken from Napoleon's will, in which the Emperor expressed his opinion that Cantillon had as much right to assassinate Wellington as the brigand had to send him (Napoleon) to perish on the rock of St. Helena, or to shoot Marshal Ney contrary to the capitulation of Paris, and for this reason Napoleon bequeathed him 10,000*fr.*

The pretender Cantillon had forged General Bertrand's name to this extract. This individual was likewise in possession of a decoration which he pretended to have received from the Emperor in the hundred days. The official seal belonging to the Mayor of Chalons was found in his possession, which he had affixed to the other documents found in his possession.

"This affair," continues the Courier du Midi, "promises to produce interesting revelations."

RESIGNATION OF THE BELGIAN MINISTERS.—The Independent of Brussels, the ministerial paper, announces the resignation of all the members of the Belgian Cabinet on the 27th ult. On the same day the Communal Council of Antwerp, voted an address to the King, requesting him to retain the Ministry. The resignation is attributed to the King's refusing to dissolve the Chamber.

EARTHQUAKE AT AMERAPPOORA.—This city is said to have been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which happened on the night of the 23d of March, 1840; 200 persons were killed. The shock lasted two or three minutes, and extended from north to south. The cities of Ava and Irragan are also said to have been destroyed, with many neighboring villages.

The right honorable Francis Thornhill Barrington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was married on the 31st of March, to the Lady Arabella Howard, daughter of the Earl of Effingham.

Sir William Colebrooke, the successor of Sir John Harvey, in the Government of New Brunswick, has arrived in the Columbia.

BANK OF ENGLAND. Quarterly average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from January 5 to March 30—

Table with columns: Liabilities, Assets, Circulation, Deposits, Securities, Bullion.

The Court Journal thus notices a report that the Princess Royal is blind: "we can assure our correspondents, and the public generally, that the princess can see quite as well as the best of them, and that in mental capacity she is gifted beyond her age."

Thomas Hamlet, a well known and extensive jeweller of London and owner of the Princess's Theatre in Oxford, is in the Gazette as a bankrupt.

The Governor Fenner has gone to pieces on the coast of Wales. The beach for 60 miles along the coast was thickly strewn with portions of the wreck. Several trunks containing a large sum of money and wearing apparel, had not been found.

There was much excitement among the mercantile classes in London, in consequence of a confession of one of the Malacca, under sentence in Newgate, after effecting an insurance upon them. An emigrant ship, with upwards of 100 passengers, for Fort Philip, these men intended to wreck. She was 1015 tons burthen and a new ship, and the most intense anxiety was felt for the passengers and the property on board.

It is reported in England that the steamship British Queen and President had been sold to the Belgian Government, and that they are intended to run between Amsterdam and New York for the future.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE SULTANEE.

By the Brenda, at Salem, from Bombay and Zanzibar, advices have been received of the arrival out of the Muscat ship Sultane, on the 7th of December last, after a passage of 120 days from New York and 29 from the Cape of Good Hope. Captain Drinker, who went out as navigator, returned in the Brenda. Captain D. had, strong inducements held out to him by the Sultan, to remain in his service, such as the command of the best frigate in his navy, and with the prospect of a voyage to New York within a year, &c. but he declined. The Sultan also endeavored to retain by tempting offers to the four American seamen who went out with Captain Drinker, but they, however, accepted his proposals.

He is supposed of many a ship built at Bombay; of oak wood, and they are entirely neglected and suffered to rot. The inhabitants are described as a very filthy, half-naked, slavish race, the town a collection of hovels scarcely fit for dog kennels. Mahmoud Ben Senessee, the second in command, was unfortunately drowned a short time after the ship was anchored. He had been up to the rigging in the ship's gig to obtain a pilot's return was talking with Captain Drinker on the poop deck, and offering him all the lions in the Island in Iowa, was called below. In a few Juma walked to the side of the groan, then fell over the ship's side and was never seen to rise. It was very intelligent young man, shrewd, and observing, and one of the most ambitious and promising of Sultan's service. He acquired language to a considerable extent in this country, and kept journals, which he copied all the articles which in

the newspapers in relation to the ship or to any subject of interest, as well as his own observations on men and manners.—The crew of the Sultane was made up of common slaves purchased at a few dollars per head. Captain Drinker is of opinion that the Sultan will not at present send another ship to this country, as the result of this voyage has in a commercial point of view proved unfortunate, and such is the want of energy among the Arabs, that three years elapsed before the Sultane was ready for sea after the project of the first voyage was broached. A proof of the apathetic indifference of these people is the fact, that when Captain Drinker left, not one of the packages containing the present to the Sultan had been opened.—The opening was postponed from time to time for nearly two months, and perhaps they have not been examined to this day. A large crowd of natives assembled on the beach to see the ship come, and when the crew landed, they were overwhelmed with questions in relation to America.—New York Courier & Enquirer.

Slavery in Brazil.—A circular from the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Ambassadors and Consuls in Europe, was recently issued by the official journals. It urges the necessity on the part of government, of employing all means within its reach, to promote within the Empire, the moral and material improvements of which a vast and rich country is susceptible. Of these means is then alluded to, in an effort to call to the aid of the country, the great number of free and industrious sets. It is not necessary, remarks the circular, to ponder on the perils which the empire would run for the future, if perchance no more possible, the introduction of free labor were to continue in a century which all civilized nations have united to throw the Slave Trade, and to establish, more rigorous measures to abolish it. It is further stated, that in order to attract free labor to that country, the Emperor has prohibited the employment of slaves in any of the public establishments. This is indeed an important step, and in a section of the world where it least expected.—Phil. Inquirer.

More Seizure of Slaves.—The Boston Democrat of Saturday says: "Capt. A. Ward, of Salem, came passenger from Manila, in the schooner San Bernard, to this port, which was off Gay Head yesterday afternoon, when the ship left St. Helena, there seven vessels, with seven hundred men, at that place, prizes for her Britannic Majesty's cruisers. The last of the captured on the second of March, and had on board sixty dead slaves in St. Helena." This is indeed a dreadful sight, and then he is placed in a situation which involves a sacrifice of life.

The Independent of Texas.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 10th says: "We learn from the description of a letter from Galveston, that the schooner San Bernard, has been immediately to Vera Cruz, with important despatches, which are bringing about a recognition of the independence of Texas by the Mexican Government. These despatches are in reply to communication received from Mexico, the government at Austin."

Temperance Department.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT SELL, BUY, OR DRINK ANY LIQUOR, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM AS MERCHANDISE, OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT IN ALL SITUATIONS WE WILL DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE TO THE COMMUNITY.

NOTICE. The Com. of the Cum. Co. Temp. Socy. an engagement to aid in the formation of a Temperance Society, at the "Betting House," near Church-st. on the evening of Thursday, May 6th April 28, 1841.

NOTICES IN THE UNITED STATES. I am indebted to the Hon. William Vermont, for a copy from the Department of State, of the Distillers in each of the States, who distilled; as exhibited in the following table.

Table with columns: No. Distilleries, Gallons Distilled.

How THE THING IS WORKING.—A gentleman informs us that a porter-house opposite a Catholic church in this city had been abandoned because it had no custom. The clear profits of the establishment had been over seven hundred dollars. What yellow jackets and comfortable homes our Irish will soon have.—Am. Tem. Union.

A General Exhibit

Of the Financial Condition of the Borough of Carlisle, showing the amount of small notes unredeemed as per report of former Council; also, the existing debts due the borough, April 9th, 1841.

Table showing financial condition of the Borough of Carlisle, including DR. To Balance of small notes outstanding and unredeemed, and By deposit in Saving Fund.

The account of Thomas Trimble, Treasurer of the Borough of Carlisle, exhibiting an account of his receipts and disbursements, from the 1st day of April 1840, the time of his appointment.

Table showing account of Thomas Trimble, including Am't of taxes authorized to be collected for 1840, Cash from Jacob Squier, Esq. former treasurer, and Cash from D. Bailey, J. Spahr, G. Deitz, J. Seig.

CHARLES BELL, JACOB ZUG, Committee of Accounts. Examined and passed by Council, the 9th of April 1841. JACOB WEAVER, Pres't. Pro. Tem. Attest—THOMAS TRIMBLE, Clerk.

NEW GOODS. Splendid Lotteries. Register's Notice. Virginia Monongalia Lottery. Union Lottery. Virginia Leesburg Lottery. DR. BOSTOCK'S Celebrated Eye Water. Diseases of the Eye. 3 Prizes of \$25,000!