

wind ages, the interpretation of the modern law of nations is that neutral States are bound to be strictly neutral...

The United States have thought, also that the salutary doctrine of non-intervention by one nation with the affairs of others is liable to be essentially impaired...

The Government of the United States has not considered it as sufficient to confine the duties of neutrality and non-interference to the case of Governments whose territories are adjacent to each other...

By these laws, it prescribed to the conduct of the United States what it understood to be their duty, as neutrals, by the law of nations, and the duty, which they owed to the interest and honor of their own country.

At a subsequent period, when the American colonies of an European Power took up arms against their Sovereign, Congress did not direct from the established system of the Government by any temporary considerations...

This Government, therefore, not only holds itself above reproach in every thing respecting the preservation of neutrality, the observance of the principle of non-intervention, and the strictest conformity in these respects, to the rules of international law...

The undersigned trusts that, when Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall present the grounds, at length, on which they justify the local authorities of Canada in attacking and destroying the "Caroline," they will consider that the laws of the United States are such as the undersigned has now represented them, and that the Government of the United States has always manifested a sincere disposition to see those laws effectually and impartially administered.

Under these circumstances, and under action itself, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to show, upon what state of facts and what rules of international law the destruction of the "Caroline" is to be defended. It will be for that Government to show a necessity of self-defence, a just, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation.

The report of the Secretary of War is the desiring of special regard. It will be seen that he finds a little something to do in the labors of General Jackson, and it would appear that he intends to direct the current of the Mississippi, or of some other western river, into the clearing process.

private trespasser or defrauder, is a principle of public law, sanctioned by the usage of all civilized nations and which the Government of the United States has no inclination to dispute.

The two questions are essentially different, and, while acknowledging that an individual may claim immunity from the consequences of acts done by him, by showing that he acted under national authority, this Government is not to be understood as changing its opinions which it has heretofore expressed in regard to the real nature of the transaction which resulted in the destruction of the Caroline.

All that is needed to be said, at present, is, that, since the attack on the Caroline is avowed as a national act which may justify reprisals, or even general war, if the Government of the United States, in the judgment which is that form of the transaction, and of its own duty, should see fit to decide, yet that it raises a question entirely public and political, a question between independent nations, and that individuals concerned in it cannot be arrested and tried before the ordinary tribunals.

The President instructs the undersigned to say in conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this and all other questions of this nature, which may be presented to the Executive power, will be treated by both in the full exercise of such a spirit of candor, justice, and mutual respect as shall give assurance of the long continuance of peace between the two countries.

DANIEL WEBSTER. HENRY S. FOX, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Copy of Instructions to Mr. Crittenden, enclosed in the above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1841.

Sir: Alexander McLeod, a Canadian subject of Her Britannic Majesty, is now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, under an indictment for murder, alleged to have been committed by him in the attack on and destruction of the Steamboat Caroline, at Schlosser, on the 26th of September, 1840.

In his note to Mr. Fox of the 26th of that month, Mr. Forsyth says: "If the act of persons in Her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission, and it will be for the Court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged to decide upon its validity when legally established before it."

The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the Caroline has been long since brought to the attention of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the Government of Her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave consequences.

I have now to inform you that Mr. Fox has addressed a note to this Department, under date of the 12th instant, in which, under the immediate instruction and direction of his Government, he demands, formally and solemnly, McLeod's immediate release, on the ground that the transaction, on account of which he has been arrested, and is to be put upon his trial, was a public character, planned and executed by the persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any steps, and do any acts, which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's territories, and for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of Her Majesty who engaged in that transaction were performing an act of public duty, for which they cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country; and that Her Majesty's Government has further directed Mr. Fox to make known to the Government of the United States that Her Majesty's Government entirely approves of the course pursued by Mr. Fox, and the language adopted by him in the correspondence above mentioned.

There is, therefore, now, an authentic declaration that the attack on the Caroline was an act of public force, done by military men, under the orders of their superiors, and is recognized as such by the Queen's Government. The importance of this declaration is not to be doubted, and the President is of opinion that it calls upon him, as an individual forming part of a public force, and acting under the authority of his Government, is not to be held answerable, as a

culpation of gross negligence, ignorance, or incompetency in the performance of their duty. We are glad to see that the Secretary of War feels that it is proper to point to reform. He will find, we are sure, enough work of that kind to employ his head and his arm.—U. S. Gazette.

INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON. On opening the Senate, Mr. Benton introduced a long string of resolutions calling on the President for various items of information, relating among other matters, to the Bank of the United States, inquiring if the balance due the United States had been paid, and whether the dividends retained for damages on the French bills of exchange had been paid; and if not, whether any had been taken to obtain payment since the 4th of March; also, what amount of money is now in the hands of disbursing agents, and whether it is deposited in specie-paying banks; and whether the deposit is special or general.

There were nine Senators were present on Wednesday, being all but two, the "late" Mr. Culbert and Mouton of Louisiana, both Locofocos. In the House, the Committee, consisting of one member from each State, to join the committee from the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper to express the sensibility of the Nation, to the event of the decease of their late President, Wm. H. Harrison, &c., was announced as follows: They are all very well except John Campbell of S. C., and A. V. Brown of Tenn., the very last men from either State, who should have been appointed.

The Senate, on Thursday, was principally occupied with a discussion of Mr. Fox's motion to instruct the Committee on Finance, to bring in a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury, which was finally passed. The following are the standing committees of the Senate, as announced on Thursday: Legislative Affairs—Messrs. Johnston, Merrick, King, Barrow and Wright. On Manufactures—Messrs. Evans, Archer, Miller, Buchanan and Simmons. On Agriculture—Messrs. Smith of Ind., Tallmadge, Walker, Bates and Prentiss. On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Bayard, Hunt, Van Dusen and Henderson. On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps and Benton. On Claims—Messrs. Graham, Bates, Wright, Woodbury and Woodcock. On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Morehead, Smith of Ct., Strong and Grady. On Public Buildings—Messrs. Barrow, Fulton and Nicholas. On the Post Office—Messrs. Henderson, Simmons, McRoberts, Herndon and Mouton. On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, White, Young, Cutler and King. On Pensions—Messrs. Bates, Pierce, Allen, Dixon and Nicholas. On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Merrick, Clayton, King, Mangum and Young. On Patents—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Sturgeon, Tallmadge and Henderson. On Engraving—Messrs. Barrow, White and Kerr. On the Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Fulton, Tallmadge and Porter. On Engraving—Messrs. McRoberts, Miller and Nicholson.

The select committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a fiscal agent, consists of Messrs. Fox, Choate, Wright, Berrien, King, Tallmadge, Bayard, Graham, and Huntington. From such a committee prompt and decided action may be expected. It will be noticed that Mr. John Crittenden, as the Charleston Courier styles him, has not been placed on a single committee.

In the House, the day was wasted in idle and frivolous discussion of the 21st rule, a rule well and unfavorably known as a gross violation of the right of petition, and supported to a waste of time if it was rescinded. After a day spent in mere idleness, the House, to its shame be it spoken, we regret to add, at the notion of a friend of the Administration, adjourned over until Monday that the members might attend the races!

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the Finances, was transmitted on Thursday to both Houses of Congress. The National Intelligencer says, that "it explicitly recommends the establishment of a central fiscal institution having the leading features of a NATIONAL BANK." This Secretary states that those who heard it to be much more perspicuous than those of his illustrious predecessors and exhibits a state of affairs that is anything but flattering to the late Administration. The Secretary states that:

Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1840, \$3,663,083. Expenditures same year, 28,850,820. Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1841, 27,968,475. From the first of January, 1837, to the 4th of March, 1841, there appears an ex-

cess of expenditures over current revenue of THIRTY-ONE MILLION, THREE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Thus and to this extent, says the Secretary, "within the last four years were the expenditures pushed beyond the amount of the revenues. They were made to absorb the surplus in the Treasury and the outstanding debts due the United States; so that the Treasury was, on the 4th of March, 1841, exhausted of its means, and subject to heavy and immediate liabilities. It was already burdened with a debt incurred in time of peace, and without any adequate resources, except the authority granted by law, to augment that debt."

This is the National Debt, we have anticipated as the Legacy of Van Burenism. Mr. Ewing calls it so rightly. He recommends a U. S. Bank as the best fiscal agent, the Treasury ever had the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and a loan of the amount of money wanted, having eight years to run.

He also advises a tax of 20 per cent ad valorem on foreign articles now free or having a duty of less than 20 per cent. This would give in 1842 \$22,500,000 in our own customs, and add to the revenue in the last quarter of this year \$5,300,000.

These details respecting the condition of the finances of the Nation, and these suggestions and recommendations of the Secretary, will demand the serious and deliberate consideration of the people. They furnish satisfactory replies to the long string of inquiries so ostentatiously perused by Mr. Senator Benton: "That individual could not wait for the new Administration to give information at the usual time, and in the common form, but must anticipate the arrival even of the regular report from the Treasury Department. He might, with as much propriety, have offered resolutions on the first day of the session, calling for information on the topics uniformly presented in a President's Message."

FOREIGN NEWS. From the Brother Jonathan. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN. TWELVE DAYS LATER. Defeat of British Ministers by a majority of thirty-six; No news of the President; Excitement on the Corn Laws; Abdication of Ministers to place; Count de Mercantile duties.

This vessel arrived at her dock at about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, having made the passage in a little over fourteen days. She saw very little ice on her passage, which was a pleasant one, and brings only forty-two passengers. The dates are Bristol to the 27th, and London to the evening of the 29th.

THE PRESIDENT. We regret to state, though we anticipated that such would be our duty, that there is no authentic intelligence relative to the President. In the London Chronicle, of May 25th, appears a notice of the 23d April, a steamer under sail, in the direction of the Azores. The steamer had a white streak, however—the President had none. It must have been the steamer Dee, which was once before mistaken for the President. On looking attentively over our files, we find not an item, excepting this; and this amounts to nothing.

PARLIAMENT. Among the speakers in favor of the commercial measures in relation to the sugar duties, &c., we notice Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. Mr. D'Israeli takes the other side. The debate was between Lord John Russell's motion for a reduction of the duties on foreign sugar, and a resolution moved by Lord Sandon in disapproval of this measure of the ministry. The debate was continued until Tuesday, May 18th, when an adjournment was taken. For Lord Sandon's amendment, 317 Against it, 281 Majority against Ministers, 36. During the debate the best speakers on both sides put forth their strength, the numerical preponderance, and certainly a fair share of the talent being on the side of the Ministry. Frequent hints were dropped on both sides relative to a dissolution of Parliament. On Monday night Sir R. Peel gave notice that he should on Thursday propose a resolution to the following effect: "That Her Majesty's Ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to be able to carry through the House the measures which they deemed essential to the good of the country; and that their continuance in office under these circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the constitution." The proposition to change the corn laws was to be brought forward June 4th.

MISCELLANEOUS. The British Queen steamship was to come out of dock, where she had been overhauled, on Sunday, May 30. The proceeds of the admission of visitors on board, and also of visitors on board the President when last in port, amounting to £103, were to be given to the families of the President's crew. The Queen's birth day was celebrated, May 24th with appropriate ceremonies. A numerously attended drawing room was held—the most brilliant of the season. Trade receded exceedingly dull. In the Liverpool cotton market on the 26th, trade was dull—and had been. Sales altered in prices. Count de Surville, (Jos. Bonaparte,) had embarked with his family at London for Genoa. The conduct of the crew of the "Wm. Brown, and of the American and British Consuls who acquitted them of blame is very severely commented on in the English papers. The protocols respecting the East have been signed by all the five powers and France has thus returned into the European Alliance. CONTINENTAL. The Chamber of Deputies had adopted

the treaty concluded between France and Holland, under the administration of M. Thiers. The trial of Darnes for his attempt on the life of the king on the 16th of October, had commenced. There was 68 witnesses against him. It was thought that his accomplices would escape, but his doom was sealed.

The new Regent of Spain, Espartero, had not succeeded in forming a cabinet. The Carlisle Jose Canela, who had entered Spain with the intention of blowing up a new insurrection, had been seized and shot.

There is no news of consequence from the continent, and nothing further from the East. From the Germania-Telegraph. THE SHIP WILLIAM BROWN—AN INCIDENT. The melancholy details of the loss of this ship, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, will be found in the opposite page of this paper. Among the passengers saved and carried into Havre, are the names of Jean Edgar, Susan Edgar, Isabella Edgar, Margaret Edgar and Jane Johnson Edgar—mother and four daughters, who were bound for Germantown, where the paternal head of the family had preceded them, and whence he had sent for them to meet him.

For the last two or three weeks, the non-arrival of the vessel made him apprehensive that all was not right; and as the time still expanded without bringing any intelligence of her coming, and alarm beginning to be expressed by the papers for her safety, he was placed in an agonizing state of suspense. A few days more, and he read the account of her loss—the many souls buried in the ocean with her, of the inhuman murder of sixteen more, cast headlong from the boat by the mate and some of the crew; and of the supposed destruction of the Captain with several of the passengers, in another boat, all conspired to overwhelm him, for a time, with unmitigated grief. But a hope, the faintest possible gleam though it was, whispered him that all might still not be lost; and that one or two of his beloved family might have survived for him. What then was his joy, or subsequently discovering, that his entire family—his wife and four daughters—were all among the saved and had been safely landed, though with the loss of their little all, at Havre, in France.

THE JEWS.—It is said that within the last five years, the number of Jews in the Holy Land has increased from 2,000 to upwards of 40,000; and that it is still increasing. The London Society, for the conversion of the Jews, have established a mission at Jerusalem, and have built a church upon Mount Zion. They have translated the book of common prayer into Hebrew, and have a missionary, who is a converted Jew, stationed there; and this animal was so much interested in the subject that it lived but a few days. We are unable to give a more particular description of the animal. Some exertion was made at the time to discover the owner, but none was found. It had not belonged to the neighborhood. Is there any connection between this animal and this man's fate? If any, what is it?

These circumstances look suspicious, and justify us in the belief that there has been some foul play in this matter.—Perry Freeman.

DR. BRADDEE CONVICTED. A letter from Pittsburg, dated the 4th inst. states that Dr. Braddee, the mail robber, has been convicted on three distinct charges. His punishment will be imprisonment from six to thirty years. Two of his accomplices, Strayer and Corran, have plead guilty, and the trial of Pinnett, Dr. Braddee's Clerk, will be proceeded with immediately.

Cheaper & Cheaper! ANOTHER LARGE AND FRESH SUPPLY OF SUMMER GOODS. Just received from Philadelphia at greatly reduced prices from those purchased early in the season; persons wishing to supply themselves with CHEAP CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Linen Drillings, Beavers, Cord, Vestings, Muslins, Cloves, Tickings, Calicoes, Lawns, Moulins, Gilets, Ribbons, Worked Collars, Stockings, Stocks, Mouslin de Angletines, Flannel, Yells and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Barred Worsteas for Children's wear, Hankens, Cottonades, Pittsburg Corsets, &c. &c. will do well to call on the subscriber and secure great bargains. Also, a good stock of fresh Groceries, Teas, Sugar, and Coffee, &c. and a very large stock of Hats, Boots & Shoes. Recollect the old stand, opposite Simon Wunderlich's Hotel, where cheap goods may always be had. CHAS. OGILBY. June 7, 1841.

NOTICE. Estate of Jonathan Reese, dec'd. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. On the estate of Jonathan Reese, late of the borough of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, have this day been issued by the Register a list for said county, to the subscribers, who reside in the said borough of Mechanicsburg. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to WILLIAM HINNEY, Adm'r. of Jonathan Reese. 26th May, 1841.—Gt.

To Millers and Millwrights: CHEAP BOLTING CLOTHS. The subscriber has just received a fine and complete assortment of the very best quality of Anchor Bolting Cloths, which will be warranted and sold cheaply for themselves. WILLIAM LEONARD. Carlisle, June 9, 1841.—Gt.

HAIR & MOSS MATTRASSES. Hair double spring beds, &c. &c. at the store of CHAS. OGILBY. June 9, 1841.