

POLITICAL.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. Filmore, fixing Friday at noon for the close of the debate on the bill, was agreed to.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the bill, Mr. Oushing in the chair, and the debate was resumed by Mr. J. Davis, who said he was opposed to the raising of a revenue by a taxation upon the poor.

He said he was for arresting the compromise act, to benefit the four great interests of the country—the woolens, the cotton, the iron, and the coal regions. By arresting this, they would save \$5,000,000 per annum. He thought the present bill would not have the effect to increase the amount of revenue which the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means imagined. If the tariff was laid, men would not import goods. They would wait for the tariff of the next year. The manner in which the compromise act was concocted and executed, as shown by the venerable member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) convinced him that Congress had a right to repeal it. He asked, what was the value? Was it any thing more than the cost charges and twenty per cent duty upon an imported article? He doubted whether the home valuation would do what gentlemen seemed to imagine it would.

He denied that being a tariff of protection, was taxing the many for the benefit of the few. Such a tariff was beneficial, and he cited his own district as an example, where the principal manufactures was iron. It had 33 furnaces in operation, which produced per annum 24,811 tons of pig metal, and 24 rolling and splitting mills, that produced 25,466 tons of blooms and bar iron, amounting to \$1,300 per annum. The number of workmen with families employed was 3072. The workmen consumed annually, wheat 200,000 bushels; rye, 400,000 do; beef, 3,000,000 lbs.; vegetables, \$150,000 worth; wearing apparel, \$250,000 do; shoes, \$250,000 do; and the products of their own soil \$750,000 do. Groceries, including tobacco from the south, 140,000.

Wearing apparel, including cotton manufactured at the north, and raised at the south, 350,000.

Total amount of consumption \$1,250,000. And there were miles imported from Kentucky, and employed in drays, 1000. Did not this show that manufactures in his country benefited the many? A small balance only was left to be divided among the capitalists. In fact, for the last year or two the receipts have barely covered the expenditures. In the state of Pennsylvania, for one year, the statistics showing that there were 210 furnaces, producing 98,350 tons of pig metal and iron, and 70,000 tons of bar iron, employing 15,000 workmen, and consuming 1,000,000 cords of wood, 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000,000 lbs. of beef, &c., amounting to \$3,000,000; and merchandise, 2,000,000. And of coal, 815,000 tons, equal in value to iron. The commercial statistics showed that, in 1793, the amount exported of wheat and flour, was 7,000,000 bushels—in 1810, 5,000,000 bushels. This it would be seen that the manufacturer consumed all the increase, and two millions of bushels of the exports of 1793 in 1810.

The crop last year was thirteen million bushels of wheat, forty million bushels of other grain, making a total of fifty-three millions of bushels of grain, out of which fifty thousand operatives consumed forty-eight million of bushels. If this amount of men became producers, would they not require property, both real and personal, to the amount of fifty-eight millions of bushels of grain? He thought the gentlemen of the west who hold the balance of power in the House, should keep both North and South in their place. They should encourage Pennsylvania to go on with her manufactures, her iron and her coal trade. She would soon consume the surplus produce of the west. He asked the south if they made their brethren of the Middle States so poor that they could not buy their cotton, if it would not sensibly injure their market. Reduce the manufactures, and let the operative, know that it is done by the people of the south, and the thousands who now rejoice in prosperity, would cover her with bitter reproaches. He said direct taxation was not calculated to make this government more economical, and he alluded to the taxes in Philadelphia. He then read from Professor Tucker, of the University of Virginia, to prove that what he said was right. He said Pennsylvania had been placed in a miserable light on this floor. She could not get along without begging, and above all, she could not get along without begging from Virginia and South Carolina. She never would ask any one to pay her debts. It was true, she had contracted a heavy debt. But she was no spendthrift. It did his heart good to hear Mr. Adams say, that if she had erred, it was on the side of virtue. He stood there to advocate the products, the enterprise, and the perseverance of Pennsylvania. He asked, who that had crossed her mountains 2000 feet high, could say she was not a great state? Would any such stake back the \$30,000,000 spent on her great works? Some of those works he admitted might have been left alone, but the main thing were beneficial and exalted her. One gentleman had said she was dishonest, but he should have recollected that she was under rulers of his own party. This was a hard cut. He preferred trusting to the rulers of Pennsylvania, than to the gentleman from the Broome and Delaware district in New York.

ALABAMA.—The last election of Representatives for Congress in this State, our readers are aware, was made under the General Ticket System, a change from the district system being made by the last Legislature of that State, to suit a transitory party purpose. From the Mobile Advertiser

we learn that "the operation of the General Ticket System, in three of the late Districts in that State gave Mr. Shields a seat in Congress, when Col. Burke beat him 520 votes; it gave Mr. Lewis a seat, when Mr. Hilliard beat him 470 votes; it gave Mr. Payne a seat, when Gen. Crabbe beat him 470 votes!"

The Bankrupt Bill.

For the purpose of bringing the principal provisions of this bill within a small compass, and to facilitate an examination of it, we have, with some labor, prepared the following synopsis of it. This bill, it will be recollected, passed the Senate some time since, and has not yet been acted on in the House. Verbal accounts are unfavorable to its receiving the attention of the latter branch of Congress, at the present session, though these accounts are rebuted by a vote upon the motion to lay a resolution from the committee on the Judiciary, declaring it inexpedient to act upon this subject this session, upon the table. The vote upon that motion was 118 affirmative to 81 negative, which may be regarded as an indication of a disposition in the House to take action upon this subject.

§ 1. Enacts that a uniform system of bankruptcy be established throughout the United States, and that all persons, residing in this country, who are indebted to others, and who are unable to pay their debts, shall be deemed bankrupts, and be declared so by a decree of such court. All persons being merchants or retailers of merchandise, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than \$2,000, shall be liable to become bankrupts; and may upon petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe not less than \$500, be so declared in the following cases, to wit: whenever such debtor shall depart the state of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or shall remove his goods, &c., from one state to another, with intent to defraud his creditors, or shall attempt to prevent their being paid, or shall make any fraudulent assignment or sale of his lands, goods, &c.; or, provided, however, any person so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may, by petition to such court, have a trial by jury to ascertain the facts of such bankruptcy.

§ 2. Enacts that all future payments, conveyances, &c., made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving any creditor an undue preference, or any such payment or conveyance to any person not a creditor, for a valuable consideration, without notice shall be deemed void, and a fraud upon this act, and the assignee under the bankruptcy, shall be entitled to claim and sue for the same; and the person making such unlawful preference shall receive no discharge. And if it shall be made to appear to the court, that in the case of a given or secreted debt, the assignee or creditor over another, in contemplation of a passage of a bankrupt law, he shall receive a discharge, unless assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors not preferred. Nothing in this act shall in any way impair the rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, &c., which may be valid by the laws of the states respectively, and not inconsistent with the second and fifth sections of this act.

§ 3. All property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as is hereinafter mentioned, shall be ipso facto divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against the assignee shall abate by death of said assignee. There shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference to the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed \$300, and also the wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, matter to be decided by the Court.

§ 4. Every bankrupt who shall comply faithfully with the provisions of this act shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent there to), be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof granted him—such certificate, however, not to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until seventy days' notice is given to all his creditors and persons interested, to appear and show cause why such certificate should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such court, on oath, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purpose of justice. If in any case of bankruptcy, a majority in number and value of the creditors who shall have proved their debts, shall at the time of hearing the petition for a discharge, file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate, to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal from that decision to the Circuit Court. And if upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the court or the jury, that the bankrupt has in all things complied with the requisitions of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

§ 5. Creditors coming in and proving their debts, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall be paid, pro rata, and no priority or preference shall be allowed, except for debts due in the United States, and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed \$25. All creditors whose claims are not due till a future day, shall have their present value ascertained and allowed.

§ 6. The district court, in every district, shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings arising under this act, the proceedings to be summary and the court to be open. The court to prescribe forms and rules for the regulation of proceedings, and to prescribe a tariff of fees. § 7. All proceedings in a case of bankruptcy, shall take place in the district in which the bankrupt resided when his petition was filed, and all proof debts or other claims by creditors shall be under oath, before such court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some distinguished state judge, in such form as the court may direct. But such proof of debt shall be open to contestation.

§ 8. The circuit court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, of suits brought by or against any persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against any assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt, transferable to, or vested in, the assignee; such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

§ 9. All sales, transfers, &c., by the assignee of the bankrupt's property, shall be made as ordered by the court—all assets shall be paid into the court within sixty days from the time of their receipt, and to the order of the court for their disposition—and bond shall be given by the assignee for the faithful discharge of his duties.

§ 10. The court shall require the collections of assets, to be made as speedily as the interest of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed if practicable in two years.

§ 11. The assignee shall have authority to reclaim and discharge any mortgage, lien, &c., upon any property, and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order or direction of the court—and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause why such order or direction should not be passed.

§ 12. The proceedings in all cases of bankruptcy shall be deemed matter of record, but shall not be recorded at length. This section shall not extend to suits commenced before the passage of this act.

§ 13. The court shall require the collections of assets, to be made as speedily as the interest of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed if practicable in two years.

§ 14. This provides for cases in which two or more persons who are partners in trade, become insolvent, and direct the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint or separate, to creditors according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of distribution and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceedings against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

§ 15. Prescribes the manner of constructing the deeds, to be given by the assignee upon the sale of any lands of the bankrupt.

§ 16. Confers upon the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Columbia, and upon the superior courts of the territories, all the jurisdiction, power, &c., vested in the district court of the U. States, in cases of bankruptcy.

§ 17. Prescribes the time when the act shall be in force.

REPEAL DENIED.

The Repeal Doctrine recently proclaimed in the Senate by Opposition gentlemen, does not meet the approbation of the entire "democracy" of Fauquier county, Va.—The Warrenton Times thus alludes to a meeting of the Locofocos held on Monday week:

"The violation of individual rights, by Government, is a doctrine which we rejoin to find our democrats at least will never sanction. The meeting was a failure in more than mere lack of numbers. They were divided in sentiment. The "sink or swim" men carried the day, it is true, but they were sternly and boldly rebuked by voices never before heard in opposition. Major Hutton, General Wallace and Major Wallace, cast themselves in the breach, and essayed to save the party from such deep reproach; but Mr. Ritchie and the Globe were too strong for them in that meeting, (consisting of 30, all told) although we have no doubt that in a full meeting the result would be otherwise.

The course pursued by these three gentlemen exhibited great independence, and a high degree of moral courage. We have rarely heard bolder, more just or more eloquent views than were presented by Major Wallace. His strictures upon this novel doctrine of repeal were made in a strain of lofty and indignant feeling, which did honor to his heart. The party backs, who manage in Richmond and Washington, will find it high work to face the people in opposition to these men."

ONE TERM AND STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY.—The Locofocos, that is, the leaders, begin to grow pale and tremulous with alarm at the rapid progress the One Term principle is making in public favor. And what alarms them most is, that the honest, consistent portion of their own party, go for it quite as warmly as do the friends of Judge Banks. The representatives of the party in the Legislature voted for the principle almost unanimously last session, and the thinking portion of the followers of Van Burden, approve the vote and are willing to see it carried out. They have no conception that men can consistently vote to congregate a principle upon the constitution, and the next day violate it and give the lie to their actions by contradicting it. That portion of the party who voted for Mulholland in 1835, sanctioned the principle, and they will not now shew themselves so inconsistent as to vote for a man for more than one term. They know that it is the only way of securing strict accountability to the people, and the faithful discharge of duty. While a man is eligible a second term, he will spend his patronage and the time of the first to secure his re-election. This inducement, therefore, should be removed from him. Take away from the Executive every thing that can interfere in the slightest degree, with a free, faithful, and independent discharge of his official duties.—Harrisburg Chronicle.

The President has signed the bill abolishing the Sub-Treasury.

Most Melancholy Calamity.—Destruction of the Steamer Erie by Fire and Loss of Two Hundred Lives.

Early yesterday morning, the most heart-rending intelligence, reached this city, of the destruction of the splendid steamer Erie, two hundred lives, and a large amount of merchandise.

We annex the particulars as received from—

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

RAILROAD OFFICE, SYRACUSE, August 11, 1841.

The steamer Erie left Buffalo on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Chicago. The precise number on board of her are not known, but it is estimated by the captain, from a glance at the register before leaving the harbor, to have exceeded two hundred souls. Amongst the number, were several painters, who with their materials were on their way to some port up the lake for the purpose of painting a boat lying there. A strong wind and rough sea prevailing at the time, Capt. Titus hesitated for some time to put out, but the De Witt Clinton having left about three hours previous, he was finally induced to start on the fatal voyage.

At about 8 o'clock the vessel was suddenly wrapped in flames from the bursting of a barby of varnish on the boiler deck, whilst so sudden was the combustion that the passengers were at once forced overboard, in many instances without the slightest article to sustain them.

Fortunately the De Witt Clinton had put into Dunkirk, and discovering the Erie in flames hastened to her relief. She picked up twenty-seven only of the whole number on board, whilst about two hundred fell victims to the devouring element. Only one female was saved, as also were the Captain and one of the crew.

The Erie, in addition to a full complement of passengers, had on board a large quantity of merchandise for Chicago and intermediate places. About one hundred and fifty of the passengers, we learn, were German emigrants, going west to settle. Most of them, with their all, have been thus swept from the face of the earth.

It is said that the varnish on the Erie was not entirely dry, having but a short time previous been put on, and that when the fire took it, it sprang with such rapidity that those on the upper deck had not even time to go below before they were enveloped in flames. The persons saved were taken from the wheels of the boat, pieces of furniture, chests, and the like.

By last evening's boat, we received the following additional particulars, from the Erie, as given by the survivor of yesterday:

We have not any thing direct from Buffalo, this morning relative to the awful calamity of Lake Erie, of which a brief notice appears in another column. Passengers from that city represent every thing relating to the sad event to be in a state of the greatest confusion.

We have the Rochester Democrat of yesterday morning, which contains the following additional particulars. The fire is said to have originated from a denijohn, of varnish setting over the boiler, which exploded from the heat. The boat was owned by Charles M. Reed, of Erie Pa.

We have just learned the following additional particulars:—The Erie took fire about 8 o'clock, when she was six miles from shore and forty from Buffalo, a very high sea running at the time. The steambot De Witt Clinton reached the boat about eleven o'clock, took off twenty-eight passengers, and waited till morning to pick up bodies.

A letter from Horatio Gates of Buffalo, to the Postmaster in this city, says, in reference to this sad event:—"Our city has not been so wrapped in gloom since the loss of the ill-fated Washington."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We are indebted to the New York Sun for an extra, containing further particulars relative to the fatal occurrence on Lake Erie. From which we learn nothing occurred till about eight o'clock, when the boat was off Silver Creek, about 8 miles from shore, and 33 miles from Buffalo, when a slight explosion was heard, and immediately, the vessel was enveloped in flames. Captain Titus, who was on the upper deck at the time, rushed to the ladies cabin to obtain the life preservers, of which there were from 90 to 100 on board, but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, he found it impossible to enter the cabin.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A LADY.—At this period, the spectacle was appalling in the extreme, and no language can describe the frantic horror of the doomed passengers. The small boat was lowered—four persons in it—the captain jumped in—and the boat filled with water and dropped astern. A lady floated by at this moment with a life preserver on, she shrieked for help, the captain threw her the only out in the boat, she caught it and was saved; this lady was a Mrs. Lynde, of Milwaukee, and she was the only female who was saved from that fated vessel. At one o'clock, A. M. all was over. Nothing was heard but the low, dead crackling of the expiring fire. Not a solitary struggle for life could be seen

on the wide waste of waters. No trace was left on the glassy surface of the deep, of all that had perished in that hour of agony, except a portion of the hapless hulk of the ill-fated Erie. An effort was made to tow the hull ashore, but it sunk in 11 fathoms water, about 4 miles from the banks of the lake.—It was now daylight and the Clinton headed for the shore.

NUMBER ON BOARD.—It is impossible to give a correct list of all the passengers. Of the cabin passengers, Capt. Titus thinks there were between 30 and 40, of whom 10 or 12 were ladies.—In the steerage there were about 140 passengers, nearly all of whom were Swiss and German immigrants. These were in families, all of whom found a common grave in that yawning deep. The heart bleeds, as it reflects on the many ties of endeared relationship which were thus suddenly, rudely and forever broken.

Mr. William E. Camp, of the Washington Hotel, Harrisburg, was on board and lost with the others.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Savannah, August 7, 1841.

CO-A-COO-CHEE'S WOLF BAND IN FLORIDA.—By the U. States steamer, Gen. Taylor, Capt. Peck, arrived here yesterday, we have the gratifying intelligence from Florida that the war, for the ninety-ninth time, may now be considered as at an end.—Wild Cat's whole band, men, women, children and negroes, 160 in all, have come in at Tampa, and 40 more Indians of another band were on their way, and were expected at Tampa in two days. A gentleman who came on in the Gen. Taylor, says that he does not think another rifle will be fired by the enemy.

When Co-a-coo-chee's family came in, Col. Worth told him that he might go on shore from the schooner where he was confined, and see his family. He refused to go, saying that though he was anxious to see his family, he would not permit them to see him in irons. The Colonel finally consented to let him go on shore without his shackles, and after a warm greeting with his family, he divested with the Colonel, and then returned on board the schooner. As soon as his irons were replaced, he told Col. Worth that he had but one request more to make, and that was, to allow him and his people to go off as soon as possible!

FALLAHASSEE, (FLORIDA), JULY 30.—The sickness at Ft. Joseph, rumor says still continues to rage with unabated violence and mortality. Few of the cases, however, are said to be the Yellow Fever. Among our own citizens, who went thither to spend the summer months, and who have fallen victims to disease contracted there, it is with heartfelt regret that we chronicle the following deaths: Mrs. Royal, wife of the late George T. Ward, and sister of Mrs. Sibley, wife of Mr. S. Sibley, formerly of the Floridian, and Mr. Fleming Hixon.

A New Orleans paper mentions a rumor that Gen. Gaines will refuse to obey the orders of Maj. Gen. Scott. We find the above in the newspapers, and suppose that there are some grounds for the assertion. General Scott is "General-in-Chief" of the armies of the United States. If Gen. Gaines refuse to obey any order that may properly emanate from his superior officer, the alternatives are, resign or be broken.

When there is manifested a restiveness on the part of a high officer touching the authorities of another, it has been thought a good way to send the recusant to Europe for a year, with an intimation that if his opinion should not have undergone any change on his return, his commission would be received by the President without any inquiries. In military matters, the Virginia rule of instruction obtains—"Obey or resign."

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY LINE.

We have received a communication from Mr. R. Petes, containing the information that the boundary line between this country and the United States, has been completed to Red River. It strikes the southern bank of that stream about fifteen miles west of the town of Fulton, Arkansas. We are glad that this long vexed question is at length definitely settled. The settlers which have by this survey been included in our limits, have been annoyed by the conflicting rumors relative to their claims to the lands thus changed from the jurisdiction of the United States to that of Texas. Some believe they will be compelled to relinquish their land claims or pay for them to this Republic, and others believe that they will be permitted to hold them upon the same conditions as settlers in other sections of the Republic, and that the money they have paid to the government of the United States, will be refunded to this government for them. Some further action of Congress will be necessary to adjust these claims. It is the general impression, however, that the settlers will not be disturbed.

MORE "PATRIOT" RUMORS.—The Rochester Democrat thinks there is some mischief brewing on the frontier. The Hunter's Lodges have held frequent meetings, cannot have mysteriously disappeared, and intimations of some movement had been thrown out in various quarters. It will be well to be on the look out.

FROM MEXICO later accounts have been received at New Orleans. A Minister from Texas had arrived at Vera Cruz to negotiate for the recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico. There appears to be a general prostration of business throughout Mexico. Don Lucas Alamán had failed for more than \$1,000,000.

A PATRIOT PRESBYTERIAN.

By REV. JOHN M. MITCHELL.

Hear me while I give you an incident furnished by another hand. "When the Declaration of Independence was under debate in the Continental Congress, doubts and forebodings were whispered throughout that Hall; The House hesitated, wavered, and for a while, the liberty and slavery of the nation appeared to hang in even scale. It was then an aged patriarch arose; a venerable and stately form; his head was white with the frosts of years. Every eye went to him with the quickness of thought, and ruminating with the fixedness of the polar star. He cast on the assembly a look of inexorable interest and unconquerable determination; while on his visage, the hue of age was lost in the flush of burning patriotism that fired his cheek. "There is," said he, when he saw the house wavering, "There is a tide in the affairs of men,—a nick of time. We perceive it now before us. To hesitate, is to consent to our own slavery. That noble instrument upon your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in the house. He that will not respond to its accents and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of a freeman. For my own part, of property I have some,—of reputation more.—That reputation is staked, that property is pledged on the issue of this contest.—And although these grey hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hands of the public executioner, than desert at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country." Who was it that uttered this memorable speech,—potent in turning the scales of a nation's destiny, and worthy to be preserved in the same imperishable record in which is registered that not more eloquent speech ascribed to John Adams on the same sublime occasion? "It was John Witherspoon, at that time the most distinguished Presbyterian minister west of the Atlantic ocean,—the father of the Presbyterian church in the United States."

A SWINDLER-OFFWITTED.—A short time ago a planter of the State of Mississippi, who had a heavy mortgage upon his slaves, left the country, and took with him all his negroes. The mortgages having learned he had taken his "tout" for Texas, sought after him in pursuit. He was traced to Nachitoches, the parties procured the assistance of a sheriff, and proceeded as far as the U. S. line, but without overtaking him. The gentlemen then left the sheriff and crossed the Sabine into Texas. Here they found out where they were staying for the night. As soon as they supposed the fatigues of the day's travel had fairly thrown them asleep, the pursuers stealthily approached and secured all the arms of the company. They then roused them up and obliged them to make an unconditional surrender—and with the exception of the swindling owner and his accomplices, the mortgages captured and brought into Louisiana all that had been wrongfully taken from a U. S. detachment of the United States troops, headed by the sheriff, all well armed, brought the slaves to Nachitoches a couple of weeks since, when they were placed in prison, to be recovered by a proper process of law.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD.—There seems to be no mistake about the lead mine in Northumberland county. The Sunbury American says:—"Several hands have been engaged during the last three months in working and exploring the lead mine near this place, which was discovered about a year since. They have already taken out about twenty-five tons of ore, which will, on an average yield about sixty per cent of pure metal. The vein now working is about two feet in thickness. There are several other veins which have not yet been opened. In addition to the above, we find the following in a Milton paper as an advertisement:—"Lead Pipe of different sizes and weight, rolled bars cut in pound and half pound weights, to suit merchants to be had at the steam-mill in the borough of Milton.—Farmers and others, wishing to lay water pipes for fountains, &c., will find it much cheaper and better in every respect to lay lead pipe, as they will last for several ages, and then can be taken up and sold for nearly as much as their first cost. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves. ROBERT M. SEYDEL."

ASTONISHING SAGACITY.—A young lady while crossing a river in South Carolina, a short time since, on horseback, was by a blunder of the horse, accidentally thrown off into the stream. She was borne down some distance by the current. When the animal recovered its feet and found that its rider had been placed in so perilous a situation, it immediately went in pursuit, overtook the fair prize, caught her garments in its teeth and carried her triumphantly and safely to the shore, thus saving a life which otherwise, in all probability, would have been lost in a watery grave. The memory of so faithful an animal should be immortalized with a marble monument.—Raleigh Register.

INDIAN BATTLE.—Passengers in the steambot Thames, from the Council Bluffs, make mention, says the St. Louis News Era, of a battle between a party of the Potawatamies and a band of Sac's. The attack was made by the Potawatamies, who are said to have killed five of the Sac's, and

lost three of their own party. The Potawatamies were expecting a visit from the Sac's, and were apprehensive of being cut to pieces, as many of their warriors were out on a hunting excursion.

CARLISLE ARTILLERY! Parade at the Army on Saturday the 21st inst, at 2 o'clock, in summer uniform. By order of the Captain, J. R. KEINAN, G.S. N. B. A medal will be shot for by the members of the Company on said day.

Auditor's Notice.—The subscriber having been appointed auditor to Marshal the assets in the hands of Daniel Sibley, Administrator of Samuel Sibley, dec'd, among the creditors of said deceased, will attend at the House of M. McClelland, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 16th August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for that purpose. W. F. LINE, Auditor. Carlisle, July 14, 1841.—4t

To School Directors.—Commissioner's Office, Carlisle, July 22, 1841. The several Boards of School Directors of the county, are hereby notified that the packages containing the seventh annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and blank forms for each School District, have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. JOHN IRVING, CLK. to Comm'r.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Brechbill & Grush, has been dissolved. Persons having claims against the firm will present them on or before the 1st of September next for settlement. BRECHBILL & GRUSH. August 4, 1841.—3t

Journal's & Reports.—Commissioner's Office, Carlisle, July 22, 1841. The Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, for 1841, have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. JOHN IRVING, CLK. to Comm'r.

CABINET MAKING.—W. M. C. GIBSON. Still continues the Cabinet Making in all its various branches, at his old stand in North Hanover street, two doors above the street of Mrs. Leonard. He is now manufacturing and intends keeping any kind of a good variety of

CABINET FURNITURE, such as Sideboards, Buffets, Bedsteads, Card, Pier, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads, &c. of the most fashionable kind, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He is also prepared to fill all orders for SPRING SEATED SOFAS and FANCY CHAIRS, warranted to be of superior quality. He will also furnish COFFINS at the shortest notice, and having recently procured a New Hearse, he is prepared to attend funerals in the country. Carlisle, August 4, 1841.—4t

W. H. BERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BALTIMORE, MD. Office Fayette street, second door South-west of St. Paul street. REFERENCES: Baltimore, Md.—Messrs. Emory & Stevens; Jas. A. & Geo. E. Saugston, & Geo. and Armstrong Harris & Co. Carlisle, Pa.—Col. Thomas E. Sudler, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, Dickinson College. August 4, 1841.—4t

To all claimants and persons interested.—Notice is hereby given that a writ of Scire Facias, to August Term, 1841, in me directed, has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, on the following "Mechanic's Lien," entered and recorded in the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, viz: John Sierick vs. Casper Sierick, with notice to Jacob Bissip. Sc. Fa. sur. Mechanics' Lien, No 65, August Term, 1841. PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff. Carlisle, Aug 4, 1841.—3t

Spent Lotteries.—4 prizes of \$25,000 amounting to \$100,000 FOR 25th SEPTEMBER; AND \$50,000—\$30,000—\$25,000, FOR 25th OCTOBER. Union Lottery. Class 8. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1841. DIVULGANT SCHEME. FOUR PRIZES OF 25,000 Dollars. 1 prize of 10,000 Doll. 1 do 8,000 do 1 do 6,000 do 1 do 4,000 do 1 do 2,500 do 1 do 2,500 do 1 do 1,000 do 1 do 500 do 1 do 250 do 100 do 250 do 14 drawn numbers out of 78. Tickets \$15.—Halves \$7 50.—Quarters \$3 75.—Certificates of packages of 50 whole tickets, \$200 do do 25 half do 100 do do 25 quarter do 50 do do 25 eighth do 25

The Grand Union Lottery. Class 9. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Oct. 23, 1841. 10 drawn ballots. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. 1 Grand Capital prize of \$30,000 Doll. 1 Splendid prize of 30,000 do 1 do 25,000 do 1 do 10,000 do 1 prize of 8,000 do 1 do 7,000 do 1 do 6,000 do 1 do 5,000 do 1 do 4,000 do 1 do 3,000 do 1 do 2,500 do 1 do 2,500 do 1 do 1,750 do 1 do 1,500 do 1 do 400 do 1 do 200 do 100 do 200 do 170 do 200 do 16 drawn numbers out of 80. Tickets \$20, Halves \$10, Quarters \$5, Eights \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$200 do do 25 half do 100 do do 25 quarter do 50 do do 25 eighth do 25 37—Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid scheme will receive the most prompt attention; and the drawing of each lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address: J. G. GREGORY & CO. Managers. Washington, D. C.

New Goods! STILL CHEAPER. ARNOLD & ABRAMS have just received a great variety of Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, &c. &c. which they are determined to sell cheaper than ever before offered in this place or elsewhere. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Shippensburg, August 4, 1841.