

...ion that the limitation of the uses of this deed was to the States separately as states, and not to the Union known by the arbitrary name of the United States.

But how is this construction fortified when we turn to the next succeeding words in the deed, "according to their respective and usual proportions of the general charge and expenditure." &c. Here is a further limitation of the uses of the deed to a plurality of beings, and a basis laid down for a distribution amongst them, "according to their respective and usual proportions." &c. Here, plain distributive words are used, which admit of but one construction. Now these words would be utterly useless and without real meaning in the connexion in which they are found, if it is supposed that the grant is absolute to the Union as a nation, and that there is nothing reserved for distribution among the states. To whom would there in that case be any distributive terms to be applied? Now it is a rule in the construction of deeds that every word must stand—must be taken into consideration in ascertaining the meaning of the instrument, if it can stand consistently with the other words used. Upon our construction, all the words used harmonize and stand together, but the opposite construction would render them void of rational meaning. The deed, therefore, must mean that the legal estate is vested in the Government of the Union in trust for the benefit of the several states. And it has before been stated that there was a twofold reason for the creation of such a trust. First, to provide a common fund for the payment of the debt incurred in the common defence of the liberties of the grantors or cessors. Secondly, to remove all causes of jealousy and strife between the ceding states. When the debt of the revolution was extinguished, the states had a right to have the proceeds distributed according to the basis laid down in the deeds—which is in the same proportions in which the burthen of taxation would have to be borne in case taxes had to be contributed to meet the expenses of Government. It is then clear and manifest, if this reasoning be correct, that the general government has no right to cede these lands to the states in which they lie, nor has she a right to withhold the proceeds from the states. If it were not inconsistent with her sovereignty to be sued a court of chancery would compel her to execute the trust. But you must petition a sovereign for justice, for it is inconsistent with his prerogative to be sued. There is therefore no way of compelling the U. States government to execute this trust, and the only remedy we have is to make our appeal in the halls of Congress.

But we have been told that we are presenting a humiliating spectacle—that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is made to "bow down at the foot-stool of power and beg for a few crumbs?" What, sir! is it humiliating to claim the rights that have been withheld from us in the only way that we can claim them? Is it humiliating to call upon those who hold our property under a trust, to execute that trust according to the terms of the trust deed? It would be a fraud upon the states to refuse to execute it, for they were induced to make the cessions, by the resolution of Congress of 1780 before noticed.

But we have been told by the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. Flenniken) that the resolutions taken in connexion with the Journal, will present a strange contradiction—that when his colleague (Mr. Fuller) offered an amendment, affirming the right of instruction, and declaring it to be the sense of the House, that our Senators should either obey or resign, we voted it down, thereby virtually denying the right of the constituent to instruct his representative—and yet denying the right, we instruct. The soundness of this view of the subject, is not perceived. Is it to be presumed that our Senators will disregard our instructions? Sir! we are disposed to treat them as gentlemen, and not to offend their sense of their own dignity, by embodying in our instructions, an imperious command, "you shall obey or resign?" The introduction of matter of this description, might well be regarded as a ground for suspicion, that there was more of a desire evinced to vacate the seats of our Senators—than to accomplish the professed object of the resolutions, to wit:—a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, which Mr. M. trusted was the object all the friends of the resolutions have at heart. It would imply doubts, too, whether our Senators would obey instructions—but no such doubts are entertained; there is, therefore, no good reason assigned for permitting the enemies of the resolutions to load them with matter, which could do no good and might be an injury—might defeat the very object sought to be accomplished—for if any thing would justify our representatives in the Senate, in refusing obedience to our instructions—it would be the placing on their face, declarations of a character, injurious to their character as gentlemen, capable of comprehending the delicate relations between the constituent and representative.

Something has been said in the course of this debate about pre-emption, and that those in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands were opposed to this feature in our land system, which it is said, for the benefit of the poor settler. This charge is not well founded. The friends of distribution are not opposed to the pre-emption principle so applied as to benefit the poor bona fide settler—and their votes in Congress have shown that they are the real friends of the industrious

poor. But they are opposed to such a pre-emption as will throw our common inheritance into the hands of wealthy speculators, to the prejudice of the interests of the states. The pre-emption bill under discussion in the Senate of the U. States, would enable the speculator to select any of the public lands surveyed and unmeasured, put up a log cabin thereon, inhabit it a short time, then leave it and claim a pre-emption title to have the land at government price, taking the very prime lands and preventing all competition between bidders at the public sales authorized by the system which has been in operation for years. There is nothing on the face of that bill, it is believed, that goes to prevent the pre-emption privilege from being used by wealthy speculators, to the injury and prejudice of the poor actual settler. Indeed it seems to be artfully worded so as to make its meaning ambiguous in reference to the requisites of a pre-emption title. It has none of the guards thrown around our pre-emption title in Pennsylvania. The only title depending upon an actual settlement recognized by the laws of this state, is defined by the act of assembly of the 30th December, 1786, in the following terms to wit: "That by a settlement should be understood an actual personal resident settlement, with a manifest intention of making it a place of abode, and the means of supporting a family, and continued from time to time, unless interrupted by the enemy, or going into the military service of this country during the war." Now there is nothing in the printed copy of the bill that has been read in the hearing of this House, that seems to require a settlement of this description. (Here Mr. Wright rose to correct the gentleman from Huntington, and said the bill before Congress provided for the actual settlement of the pre-emptor with his family on the land.) Mr. Miles observed, that the language was ambiguous and struck him as being intended for the benefit of speculators. Permanent residence, by which the country would be improved, and the value of the adjoining lands increased, does not seem to be an essential feature in the pre-emption title which may be acquired under the provisions of the bill. The raising of a log cabin, and the occupancy of it for a short time, may give them the pre-emption right without having any intention of permanent residence. He did not know that this would be the certain effect of the bill, but its doubtful character was a sufficient objection to it, and the rejection of the amendment offered by Mr. Crittenden in the United States Senate, extending the pre-emption right to 320 acres to any actual bona fide settler, worth not more than one thousand dollars, which was voted down by the friends of the bill, was conclusive evidence, that it was not the poor that were intended to be benefited by its provisions, but that the real object was to put the public dominion in the possession of the rich capitalists and speculators, not only to the injury of the poor, but to the great detriment of this and other states of the Union.

Now, sir, has any solid objection to the passage of the resolutions been stated on this floor? And what are the circumstances under which we make our claims upon the general government? Here we are, with a debt of about thirty-six millions of dollars upon us, the interest of which we could not pay without resort to taxation. We are in debt, too, for labor done on our public works, and in want of means for their completion. Can gentlemen, who are anxious that our great system of internal improvements should not be abandoned, in an unfinished state, justify themselves to their constituents and to their consciences, in voting against the adoption of the resolutions? I appeal to the impo-vement men, and ask them to come to our aid in pressing the claims of the commonwealth upon the national government for her just rights—in the necessitous circumstances which surround her—and hope the appeal will not be vain.

From the Baltimore Sun.

MORE OUTRAGES.

The occurrences of every day tend to convince us more and more that peace between the United States and Great Britain cannot long be maintained with honor to the former. We are as anxious for continued peace as the veriest non-resistant in the world, and were it possible, we would have no objection to see every weapon of warfare, with the spirit which incites to combat, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." We therefore the more regret to be compelled to record instances too, of aggression on the rights of American citizens, no matter by what power those aggressions may be committed. Their publication but tends to influence the public mind, and unfit it for calm deliberation. But it is not in the patience of man to stand and see insult upon insult heaped upon his country, without speaking his mind, let the consequences be what they may. If the public mind in this country is inflamed, the world knows there is good cause for it. But we spoke of more outrages, and are wandering from our intention. Here they are: The first are detailed by Capt. Flourey, of the brig "William and Francis," arrived at New York from Havana. He states that while on the coast of Africa, with a cargo of tobacco, rum, dry goods, and specie, he was boarded by a British Government vessel called the Forrester, the captain of which behaved in a most insolent manner, examined his papers, and kept Capt. F. under a guard of four men for nearly a whole day. The presence of the British officer was, that he was in search of slaves. He said that if he had

found twenty barrels of bread on board he would take her as a prize to Sierra Leone, and had he fallen in with her previous to discharging, and found the specie on board, he would have condemned her immediately. Capt. F. said if he had done so he would have committed an act of piracy, for the money had been legally shipped, for which bills of lading had been signed. The Englishman, in a rage, called Capt. F. a damned saucy Yankee. The English commander asked Captain Flourey if he did not see the British ensign flying at his peak. "Yes," replied Capt. F., "and did you not see the American flag at my mast head?" "Oh yes," answered the officer, "but we never mind it."

He has necessarily abridged the statement of Capt. F.—the whole shows a case of extreme aggravation and insolence. This is, we believe, the seventh instance within a less number of months, where British cruisers have assumed the right to search American vessels, a right which has never been nor can never be accorded to with honor. The time has been that the exhibition of stars and stripes at the mast head would protect any American vessel, but it seems a change has come around, and all flags must succumb to the "met or flag of England."—She claimed once to be "mistress of the seas," but she found to her cost that the claim was disputed, and successfully.


The next instance is that of the detention and sale of the American schooner *Slewellyn*, of Rochester, by the Canadian authorities at Presque Isle.—The circumstances of this case as detailed in the Rochester Democrat are, that the vessel sailed on a regular trading voyage to Presque Isle, U. C. When she arrived she was taken possession of by the collector and a guard of soldiers, for an alleged violation of the revenue laws, the collector asserting that it was merely a matter of form. After much prevarication, intended to blind the captain, the vessel was condemned and sold. Added to this, the captain and one of the men were set upon by some of the *Royal Canadian* militia, and beaten most cruelly, the latter almost to death, his life being despaired of for several days. The assault took place in the presence of a Magistrate and Lieutenants of the army, neither of whom pretended to interfere. Now, is it any wonder that the people on the frontier are excited when these outrages take place, and there is no satisfaction to be obtained? How is it possible for them to continue quiet, seeing as they do their fellow citizens insulted and murdered, as in the case of the *Caroline*, and their property destroyed with scarce an effort by those in authority to prevent it or demand satisfaction? We observed at the commencement that amicable relations with England cannot much longer be sanctioned with honor. There are too many subjects of quarrel, and subjects, too, of just quarrel on our parts, to warrant us to stand idle. The right to search American vessels on the high seas, maintained by England, caused the last war with Great Britain, and added to this we now have the settlement of the North Eastern boundary, the *Caroline* affair, with others equally atrocious on the Canadian frontier, and the occupation of the Oregon territory—all on our hands. We had almost forgotten to add, the claim which she makes to free American slave property, when by stress of weather, vessels containing slaves are driven into British ports. All these matters must soon be settled, or we may as well give up all claim to national independence.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Mr. Linn, in his speech in the Senate a few days ago, on the public lands, argued against the distribution, on the ground that thirty millions of dollars would be required to put our navy in any thing like a state of defence in the event of a war.—This is rather an alarming condition to be in, with the Northeastern Boundary question yet unsettled, and the recent demonstrations in the McLeod affair. On the contrary, England was never better provided for war. She has fifty-three steamships of war, and can bring, it is said, a hundred into her service in a short time. She has a fleet ready prepared for war in the China seas, which, as the recent intelligence from that quarter is favorable to an arrangement of the difficulties which called it there, may be withdrawn at any moment, and sent to our own coast in case of an emergency requiring its presence. These facts call for some attention to this subject on the part of our legislators, for though we do not believe that any questions which we have to determine with that nation must necessarily lead to a collision, yet, in settling them, we shall be the better able to secure our just rights by being prepared to maintain them.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

It is now tolerably certain that the Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, will be Postmaster General. He has already removed to Washington for the purpose of assuming the office. The Hon. ELISHA WHITNEY, also of Ohio, will be principal Assistant Postmaster. These selections are, so far as the fitness of the gentlemen concerned, very fortunate. Mr. Ewing is a man of strong mind and industrious habits. A self-made man entirely; he has already filled with distinction a seat in the Senate of the U. States; and we feel confident that under his superintendence the Post Office Department will be admirably managed.—Mr. Whitney has long ranked high as having been, while in Congress, one of the most industrious and able members of that body. As an assistant of Mr. Ewing, the country will soon reap the benefit of his labors.—Int.


THE JOURNAL.
One country, one constitution one destiny
Huntingdon, Feb. 10, 1841.

Democratic Convention.
The friends of General Harrison in Pennsylvania are respectfully requested to elect Delegates to a State Convention to be held in the Court House of Harrisburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., on
Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1841,
for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the democratic party of the State, at the approaching general election.

Each county and the city of Philadelphia will send delegates to the convention equal in number to their members in the State Legislature.

T. H. Burrows, Jos. Wallace,
J. P. Hetherill, Jam'l. Alexander,
J. C. Montgomery, Bela Boger,
Francis Park, Jas. Gregory,
W. McClure, John H. Walker,
T. Elder, J. D. Culbertson,
James Steel.

The old Democratic day for nominating the candidate for Governor (4th of March) is departed from in the present instance, in order to afford all who desire it an opportunity to attend both the State Convention and the inauguration of President Harrison.

Owing to the press of advertisements and other matter, several editorial articles intended for this weeks paper, have been excluded.

Suspension.
Below we give the proceedings of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank. It will be seen that they have resolved to suspend specie payments for the present.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 4, 1841.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States held at the Banking House, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Bank of the United States in compliance with its pledge to the public, has made a fair and bona fide effort to resume and maintain specie payments, having since the 15th of January last, paid out an amount little, if at all, short of six millions of dollars in coin or specie funds; and, whereas, the effort to maintain specie payments by this Bank has been rendered abortive by the intentional accumulation and extraordinary enforcement of its distant liabilities—Therefore,

Resolved, That this Bank is under the necessity, for the present, of suspending specie payments.

Resolved, That every exertion will be made by the Directors to collect the debts, and convert into cash the assets of this Bank, for the purpose of resuming payments in specie at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

Extract from the minutes.

A. LARBNER, Cashier.

We understand that the other city banks held a meeting at the Exchange, on the same evening, at which they resolved to continue the payment of specie as heretofore. On this subject the United States Gazette says,

"The inquiry is made, 'will the other banks suspend?' It is known that they resolved not to suspend, and we doubt not that the resolution was made in the firm conviction that it could be carried into effect; but they may think it best for themselves and the community to yield, directly and avowedly, to the pressure of the circumstances in which they are placed since the adoption of that resolution.

"Since writing the above, we learn that there was last evening a meeting of delegates from most of the Philadelphia banks, but that they did not agree as to any uniformity of action. Some of the banks expressed themselves determined to pay all their issues in specie, whilst it was generally understood that the checks for deposits should be marked as on a former occasion, and that each of the institutions represented there should receive the notes of the other. The proceedings, if formal, were not made public, and are therefore unprepared with any satisfactory statement."

From the Salem Register.

SEIZURE OF THE SEA MEW ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.
A correspondent has furnished us with the following particulars of the seizure of the Sea Mew, of this port, on the coast of Africa. He entitles his communication "Further particulars from Her Majesty's Pirates and Freebooters on the coast of Africa." But, although we have heard a very respectable Englishman stigmatize

these seizures as "gross acts of piracy," we are no quite prepared to use such epithets in reference to her Majesty's officers, until we learn further of the motives which actuated them, and how far the English Government sanctions their conduct.

He learn from Mr. Shreve, 21 mate of the Sea Mew, who arrived at New Bedford with three of the Sea Mew's crew, in a whaler, from St Helena, that on Nov 27th, while lying in the harbor of Ambroz she was boarded by an officer and crew from the British brig of war Persian, Capt Queen, who inquired of Capt Braint what they had for cargo. Capt B. informed them. They then left the Sea Mew, and returned to the Persian. In about half an hour they came back with a party of men armed with cutlasses and pistols, and took possession of the ship. Shortly after, a boat from the Waterwitch (br.) came on board with armed men, and remained all night. The next morning another boat from the Persian came, with more men, and commenced breaking out the entire cargo, and turned it out, down to the keelson. Not finding any thing that looked like being concerned in the slave trade, they replaced the cargo. Capt Queen and his officers came on board from the Persian, an took out all the crew belonging to the Sea Mew, except Capt Braint, the second mate and cook, and carried them on board the Persian. At night, the Lieut. ordered Mr. Shreve out of the cabin, and told him to go forward with the men, which he refused to do—and the Lieut. then threatened to put him in irons, and send him on board the Persian. In the morning, Mr. Shreve requested Capt. Queen to let him take the place of the Sea Mew's chief mate, Mr Babbage on board the P. which he consented to, when Mr. B. returned to the Sea Mew, and went in her to Sierra Leon. Previous to parting company with the Persian, the men had all their pistols loaded with powder and ball. The reason they gave for the seizure was the fact that there were about 3000 feet of pine boards in her hold. Her cargo consisted of dry goods, flour, &c. and the boards were put on board to floor her off, and prevent damage to the cargo, and when the cargo was out, to be sold. How long are we to submit to such an outrage from *Her Majesty's Cruisers?*

THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE.—The Standard on Monday gave the occupations and places of nativity of the members of the present Legislature. The writer endeavored to get at their ages, but gave the task up in despair, on account of the number of bachelors among them, who like all such gentry when on the shady side of time, are extremely sensitive and secret in regard to the number of days they have passed in this breathing world. The following is the list:—
Farmers 37, merchants 12, attorneys 15, carpenters 5, gentlemen 4, physicians 3, printers 2, iron masters 2, tanners 3, mechanics 2, millers 2, cabinetmaker 1, bricklayer 1, millwright 1, stage proprietor 1, innkeeper 1, hatter 1, ship master 1, coachmaker 1, founder 1, wheelwright 1, cooper 1, lumber merchant 1, brewer 1.

Places of Nativity.—Six of the members are natives of the State of New York—one of the Northwestern territory—one of Maryland—two of New Jersey—two of Ireland, and one of England. The balance are all natives of this State. The oldest member in the House is Mr. Steele of Chester county, he being 67 years of age—the youngest is Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, whose age is 25.

BLEEDING ALWAYS IMPROPER.—For the Life of the Flesh is in the Blood. With as much reason might we say that trees die from too great a quantity of sap as that a man can die from too great quantity of blood. The moisture derived from earth, to the tree becomes sap, and the stomach of a man from the food put into it obtains blood, which supplies the daily waste of the body. The same causes tend to put life in both. But that which causes life never produces death.

Dr. Benjamin Brandreth considers Bleeding to be always improper in the treatment of any complaint, whether inflammatory or otherwise, because the Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills remove the cause of the inflammation without touching the vital principle.

Harken to the voice of reason and experience, ye who are now the friends of this fatal practice, bleeding, learn that purgation is the only sure road to health; because it lessens the quantity of blood, and leaves what remains richer. Thus the crassamentum oxygen is left, which is indeed the life of the blood, the watery part of the blood being only that which is discharged by purgatives. Think of this you whose constitutions are inclined to plethora, and in time purge with that most innocent of all purgatives, the far-famed Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. They are known to act on every part of the body; being taken up by chyle the pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they remove only these watery parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation. Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

Purchase them in HUNTINGDON of WM. STEWART, and only in the county, of agents published in another part of this paper. Remember every agent has a certificate of agency, dated within the last twelve months. If of an earlier date do not purchase.

County Appeals.
THE Commissioners of Huntingdon county hereby give notice to the taxable inhabitants, the owners and agents of real and personal property taxable for county and state purposes, and the Innkeepers and all persons desirous of keeping an inn or tavern, who have requested to be returned according to law, within the county of Huntingdon, That an appeal for the benefit of all persons interested will be held for the several townships within the said county, as follows, viz:—

For the township of Franklin, at the office of Lyon, Shorb & Co. in the said township, on Monday the 15th day of March next.

For the township of Warrimark, at the house of William Shipley in the said township, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next.

For the township of Tyrone, at the house of James Crawford in the said township, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next.

For the township of Antes, at the house of John D. Miller, in the said township, on Thursday the 18th day of March next.

For the township of Allegheny, at the house of David Black in the said township, on Friday the 19th day of March next.

For the township of Blair, at the house of David H. Moore in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Saturday the 20th day of March next.

For the township of Frankstown, at the house of Mrs. Denlinger in the said township, on Monday the 22d day of March next.

For the township of Womelsberry, and borough of Williamsburg, at the house of Francis McCoy in said borough, on Tuesday the 23d of March next.

For the township of Morris, at the house of Alexander Lowry (Yellow Springs) in the said township, on Wednesday the 24th day of March next.

For the township of Porter, at the house of Michael Sissler in the borough of Alexandria, on Thursday the 25th day of March next.

For the township of Walker, at the house of Andrew Fraker in the said township, on Friday the 26th day of March next.

For the township of Hopewell, at the house of Mrs. Enyart (widow) in the said township, on Saturday the 27th day of March next.

For the township of West, at the house of John Scullin in Petersburg, on Monday the 29th day of March next.

For the township of Barree, at the house of Peter Livingston in the said township, on Tuesday the 30th day of March next.

For the township of Henderson, at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next.

For the township of Shirley, at the house of David Fraker in the borough of Shirlleysburg, on Thursday the 1st day of April next.

For the township of Dublin, at the house of Brice Blair in the said township, on Saturday the 3d day of April next.

For the township of Tell, at the house of Henry Eby in the said township, on Monday the 5th day of April next.

For the township of Cromwell, at the house of William McCordle in the said township, on Tuesday the 6th day of April next.

For the township of Springfield, at the school house near Hunter's mill in the said township, on Wednesday the 7th day of April next.

For the township of Union, at the house of John Montgomery in the said township, on Friday the 9th day of April next.

For the township of Tod, at the house of John Henderson in the said township, on Saturday the 10th day of April next.

When and where all persons who consider themselves aggrieved by the triennial assessment or valuation of their property, professions, trades and occupations by them pursued, the offices and posts of profit any of them hold, the value of their personal property taxable for county, common school or state purposes—the yearly rental of an inn or tavern any of them occupy, or house of that purpose any of them intended to occupy; are hereby notified to attend and state their grievances if they think proper.

The Commissioners, for the information of all interested, make known, that they are bound by law not to "make any allowance or abatement in the valuation of any real estate in any other year than that in which the triennial assessment is made, excepting where buildings or other improvements have been destroyed subsequently to such triennial assessment; and in the case of personal property, offices, trades, professions and occupations, where there has been any alteration in the assessment, occasioning a different valuation from the former year; and also where persons have come to inhabit in the county since such triennial assessment"—and that according to law no notice in the two years succeeding the triennial assessment is to be given to the taxable inhabitants aforesaid, but in the latter recited case only.

JAMES MOORE,
JOSHUA ROLLER, } Comrs.
K. L. GREENE,
Commissioners' Office, Hun-
tingdon, February 2d 1841. }

Fee Bills for sale at this Office.