

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE BRITISH CORN LAWS.—THE STEAMER PRESIDENT NOT HEARD FROM.—DEFEAT OF THE ENGLISH MINISTERS.

Canada's fine steamer Caledonia, arrived in Boston at half past 5 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 4th of May. We are indebted to Harnden's Express for slips and for English Gazettes.

The news of President Harrison's death excited much feeling in London.

The Irish Register Bill was defeated in the British Parliament by a majority of about twenty-three. Such a decided opinion, so roundly expressed, naturally awakened the enquiry—"when does the Ministry resign?"

THE CORN LAWS.

The most important measure that is likely to occupy the attention of the Parliament, is one from the Cabinet, to reduce the duties on foreign corn to a small regular sum, by which the *revenue* would be increased. An alteration, also, on the duties upon foreign and colonial timber, and on colonial sugar, will be proposed.

The Corn Law subject is exciting much attention. It is doubted whether the present Parliament will sustain the Ministry; but the question will be submitted to the people in a new election. Looking to which the London Times says:

The modification of the corn laws, however, is the grand affair; and, indeed, the only point to which the people ought to direct their attention. It is a great and glorious proposition. It is the most practical measure of which notice has ever been given in the House of Commons—it is not a means to an end, but it is an end itself. It is for the benefit of the manufacturer, the merchant, the working man—in a word, for the whole community; but there is not the slightest chance of its being carried during the present session, unless the people rouse themselves as one man, and tell their representatives that they will not any longer bear the monopoly of the staff of human life. Up, then, we say, all ye men of England, who are desirous of seeing England great, glorious and prosperous in her industry, by sea and land, and tell the legislature in a voice of thunder, that you will no longer submit to a species of taxation, which, while it enricheth not the wealthy, condemns the poor man, his wife and his children, to low wages—to small bits of bread instead of large loaves—and, generally speaking, to an absence of comfort, which will sooner or later bring about a revolution, the character of which we shall not attempt to foretell.

Well might Lord John Russell say, in making his memorable announcement respecting a revision of our corn laws, that a crisis had arrived in our affairs which rendered further delay impossible. England must either advance or retrograde. This is the law to which all that exists is subjected. To one branch of this momentous subject, viz: the blow struck at our commercial greatness by the German commercial league, we now propose to advert, for the purpose of showing, in one instance, what the operation of our own laws has done. We may gather from this example, that the United States and Brazil would ultimately do were we to refuse to relax our tariff as regards their products.

The London Chronicle (radical) of the 31st instant says—The sensation produced by the Government notice of Friday night on the Corn laws is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of great national right and interest. The response will soon be heard in thunder.—The untaxing of the people's bread is a prospect full in view; and the people will spring toward it like lions on their prey.

A spirit will be roused on which the Carlton Club may expend its millions without making an impression. We argued this Corn law question long enough. The pressure on those who find work for the multitudes is becoming too strong and threatening for prolonged reasonings. The season of action is arrived, and it cannot come more favorably for the national interest. The announced purpose of the Queen's Ministers is as the setting in of the tide. Let it rush on, and sweep away before all the defences of this inhuman monopoly.

If Ministers be but adequately supported; if that national enthusiasm which their determination must produce be but evinced in time by a people awake to their own most vital interests, we cannot but auger the happiest results. In their present position, they can sustain no Parliamentary defeat that would not be equivalent to a victory. And we should like to take office on the express grounds of disfranchisement for Ireland, and perpetuity to the Bread tax.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The quarterly liabilities, by the weekly average, from February 2 to April 27, was, circulation, £16,587,000; deposits, £7,225,000; assets on the same average were securities, £22,082,500; bullion £4,638,000.

THE PRESIDENT.

Nothing had been heard of the President Steamer, in London, and all hopes had been abandoned.

THE COURT.

The Queen of England is in good health, but Prince Albert is so unwell, that his physicians advised a visit to Germany.

TERMS OF PEACE WITH CHINA.

It is very generally reported and believed that Lord Palmerston is wholly dissatisfied with the preliminary articles, signed by Captain Elliott, for the settlement of the quarrel with China; and it is even added, that the Government is likely to increase the strength of the Chinese expedition.

The session of Hong Kong had at first the appearance of being a great point gained; but further consideration has brought the well informed very generally to the opinion that the advantages likely to be derived from the possession of that island have been over estimated. Canton, it is said, will still remain the seat of the tea trade; the British merchant will be debarred from commercial intercourse with that city. Not so however, the Americans, the French, the Dutch, and the Danes; so that, on this point, all nations trading with China will have a superiority in the principal tea market over the English trade to Hong Kong will give the celestial authorities the means of making us pay, by export duties, the very contemptible amount of indemnity which has satisfied Captain Elliott's moderation:—*London Jour. of Com.*

FRANCE.

The Paris papers give vent to a vast deal of exultation at the result of the trial of Mr. Montour, the editor of *La France* and the verdict of acquittal is hailed as a triumph of an important character. Indeed the victory is not looked upon as a mere advantage gained over the government, but the more violent journals insinuate that the decision of the Jury implies a tacit condemnation of Louis Philippe. So much excitement prevails upon the subject that it is by no means unlikely that some further steps will be taken, for, under present circumstances, there are not wanting persons who effect to think that the letters to Prince Talleyrand, which are declared to be forgeries, were actually written by the King. *The Gazette de France* has the following remarks upon the decision of the jury.

The announcement of the ministerial defeat in England caused a great sensation in the French capital. An opinion is entertained by all classes of society, that a conservative administration would be more favorably disposed towards France, than the whigs have been, and the French public rejoice at every check received by Lord Palmerston or the cabinet which he forms part. The result of the communication promised by Lord John Russell for Wednesday next was waited for with much impatience, as nothing less than a dissolution of parliament or a resignation was expected.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies have nominated the five following persons as part of the mixed commission on the regency question—Senores Alonzo, Bravo, Gil Sanz, Lopez, and Barriel.

From Madrid we learn that the mixed committee of deputies and senators had already met twice without being able to come to an understanding on the subject of the regency.

CHINA.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of April 23d, has the following in reference to China. It will be seen that no official information has been received in this country by the Britanna.

The following most extraordinary conversation took place last night in the House of Commons. It is perhaps the best commentary that has yet been made upon the mode in which the unfortunate expedition to the Chinese seas has been misdirected. We quote from our report of the debate:—

"Sir R. Peel wished to ask the noble opposite, whether he had received any official account of an action which had taken place near Canton, in which several lives had been lost, and if those accounts had been received why they had not appeared as usual in the Gazette?"

"Lord J. Russell said, that although accounts had been received through India, the official despatches with respect to the action in question had not arrived; when they did they would appear in the usual manner."

A battle is said to have been fought on the 9th of last January at the Bocca Tigris, by means of which the Chuenpee fort came into possession of the British forces at the expense of some lives lost, and the destruction of 600 or 700 Chinese; it is further stated, that in consequence of this, our Plenipotentiary has been enabled to procure certain conditions, mis-called highly favorable to the interests of this country. These matters took place, according to the private accounts received by the last overland mail, on the 9th of January, at the distance of thirty five miles from Macao by the same mail up to the 27th Jan. and yet, according to Lord J. Russell, no official despatches have been forwarded respecting these affairs to the Government at home; which is, of course, utterly ignorant at the present moment as to even the very existence of the expedition, and cannot, possibly, send out any instruction by the next mail with reference to any circumstances which may have occurred.

The Penalty of an Elopement.—A year since a letter was published in Montreal, announcing the elopement of Mrs. Harris, wife of Captain Harris, 24th regiment, with E. D. David, Esq. of Montreal, Barrister, and Major in the Montreal cavalry.—On the 6th instant the action commenced by Captain Harris against Mr. David, was tried in Montreal, and resulted in a verdict for thirty thousand dollars damages.

The Revenue Bill.

The U. S. Gazette thus speaks of the Revenue Bill:

We hear some people cry out that it is an infamous bill—we certainly cannot see anything in its provisions that deserves so uncounteous an epithet. Others, who dislike it, call it an "extraordinary bill"—it is certainly an extraordinary bill, but we have fallen on extraordinary times, and must expect some "extraordinary legislation."

The bill provides for three millions of income to the commonwealth, which sum was and is absolutely necessary to the preservation of her credit, and the carrying on of the government. Two millions are required for the debt, and one million for expenses. Now no one can be blind to the effect upon existing stock, and to the immense loss that must be sustained by the state upon that to be created, had the commonwealth come into the market with the proposition for a loan of three millions of dollars; it would have been ruinous all round. The plan proposed, then, will, it is confidently believed, meet the exigencies of the state, without depreciating existing stock; on the contrary, it fully and promptly carried out, it will add to the credit of the state, while it supplies her wants.

Those who called for a tax will find that one million five hundred thousand dollars are to be raised by taxation. This will fall rather heavily on this neighborhood, but we get used to such things, and therefore cease to complain.

We notice in one or two of the *Loco-foco* papers of this state loud denunciations of those members of the party who finally voted in favor of the majority, and helped to make up the "two thirds." This is a family quarrel, and it does not become us to meddle therein; but we can well imagine that the gentlemen alluded to, seeing the position of disgrace into which the old commonwealth was inevitably falling, felt that a sacrifice such as they have made was not much for men who, in the assumption of office, seem to have pledged themselves to regard the public good as superior to their own. The measure may indeed deserve the name of "temporizing," which has been applied to it; but there are positions into which the body politic, no less than the body physical, may be placed, which call for the application of temporizing expedients until time shall be allowed for the operation of permanent remedies.

It has hitherto been a matter of complaint that the revenue of the state appropriated to the specific purposes, particularly the interest of the public debt, has been thrown into the public treasury and paid out for ordinary or extraordinary expenditures, without regard to the provisions of the statute; and when the interest was due, the money had to be raised as it could. By the amendment proposed by Mr. Senator Reed, it is made a punishable offence in the treasurer to allow any diversion of such funds from their proper specific purposes. This is well, and will be felt in the strengthened credit of the state. No new expenditure is to be allowed—no new contract made—no channel left open to draw off the public funds.

It is said that several of the banks will not accept the provisions of the law. Of course the banks will consult their own interest; we are bound to say that they have done enough for the commonwealth, but if some of the banks should not feel called on to accept the provisions of the law, the operation will be more favorable on those which do. The issues of small notes may be appropriately enlarged, and the advantage probably proportionately increased.

The bill, too, gives repose to the banks, which they certainly need, which they have long needed, and especially to that of the public through them.

The Extra Session.

Congress will convene on Monday next. The National Intelligencer concludes an able article on the subject of its duties in the following manner:

Of all speculations as to what Congress may or may not do in reference to the currency, perhaps, after all no more can now be set down as certain than that the Extra Session will not pass away without the establishment of some fiscal agency as a substitute for that which exists under the familiar name of the Sub-Treasury system.

The measures, in fine, which may be expected to become the subject of deliberation in Congress at the approaching Session are:

1. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public lands among the several States.
2. A revision and argumentation of the duties on imports, for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government.
3. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury law.
4. The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue and equalizing the currency.
5. A temporary loan, if necessary, to supply the immediate necessities of the Treasury.

The measures would at once disperse the clouds that have so long overhung and yet obscure the prospect before us. These measures, taken together, would we feel entirely confident, suffice, not only to restore to the country its wonted vigor, but to carry it forward with a firmer step than it has ever taken.

We have said nothing about the existing public debt, which it will be time e-

nough to provide for at the regular annual session of Congress, when its amount will have been better ascertained than it can yet be. Nor have we taken into consideration the question of a uniform System of Bankruptcy, which seems to be within the contemplation of some of our friends as a measure to be agitated at the Extra Session; nor any other question of a general character, because Congress has been called together with a special view to the revenue and the finances; and it seems to be desirable, under every aspect of the case, that the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress should be limited, as far as possible, to the objects for which they have convened.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon May, 26, 1841.

Democratic Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

Hypocrisy of the Governor

Is there any honest man who can look at the conduct of the present Executive of Pennsylvania, and not blush at the unmanly and deceptive course he pursues? Is there any man with a spark of honor who can advocate his conduct, or even the man that would be guilty of it? If there be, we can only say we regret his blindness; and he deserves, at least, the pity and commiseration, if not the contempt and scorn of the community.

We ask these questions from the fact that the present governor pretends to be unfriendly to the provisions of the late revenue bill. In a veto of several columns he paints, in the most vivid colors, what he calls the objections to the bill; and those unacquainted with the real character of the man might imagine that the bill was fraught with danger to our free institutions. His message is seized hold of by his party presses, as every thing that is patriotic or just. All denounce, in no measured terms, the bill of abomination, as they are pleased to call it, and heap the most fulsome adulation upon the governor for his firmness and integrity.

What a contemptible humbug! They, as well as the Executive, have learned that their abuse of banks—bank rags, and small notes, has at length become idle. There is no remedy for the disasters of the times but the one that has been applied, (and to us it is a matter of no little doubt whether this will prove effectual.) They saw it and felt that nothing else could furnish the state with the means to keep the wheels of Government in operation. Still they knew that for years they had endeavored to prove to the people that they would put the screws to the money monsters, and make them fulfill their promises. What was to be done? The last few days of the session tells the tale.

This very bill which the governor vetoed, and which his whole party denounced in the bitterest language, became a law by the vote of the very men who had opposed it by speeches and votes. On different occasions did these people loving and self styled democrats oppose this. First by the passage of the bill and twice on the reconsideration after the veto. Alter all this *thirteen* of these same men, on the third reconsideration, voted in favor of it—others did not vote at all; and then it became a law by the constitutional majority. What graceless hypocrisy! If they believed the law a good one why did they not vote for it at first? If they believed it a bad one did they not violate their oaths by voting for it at last?

We think the question easily settled. They voted against it at first, in order to give Porter a chance to veto it, and thus play the hypocrite before the people; and they did so with the perfect understanding that they would finally make it a law, after the governor had tried to pour a little "soft sawder" down the throats of the anti-bankites. This was the truth, or else they were driven or coerced to support it afterward by David R. himself. There is no mistake about it. There is no man in his senses that can doubt that one or the other of these positions is true. What shall we deception. Did they imagine that an intelligent people would not see through their thin veil of deceit?

The bill is now a law, and if Mr. Porter told the truth in his message, the people are cursed with an never ending suspension, and with evils more portentous than those which enshrouded our country in the darkest days of the Revolution. If he told the truth, and still forced his partisans in the House to sustain it, the peoples' curses should ever follow him. If he did not tell the truth, his name should be handed down as the most arrant hypocrite who ever disgraced an Executive chair.

Anti Bankism.

The citizens of our county can well re collect the grounds upon which his party advocated his, Porter's election to the Senate some years ago, and still later, his election as governor.

The banks—the worthless, unsafe, unsound and rascally rag shops, the banks, was the beginning and end of their tale. And in the most apparent and earnest manner they begged and plead with the people to help them, and him, reform the whole system, and render every man safe who held a bank note by making the stockholders liable. We presume there is hardly a man that does not recollect the violent attack by Porter himself upon our then member, J. Cunningham, because he had the independence to oppose the section in the West Branch Bank charter which made the stockholders liable, although he knew perfectly well that Cunningham had opposed the whole bill from beginning to end.

This all sounded very well, and showed great love for the poor note holders. It was excellent *precept*. It was good, bait to catch gudgeons with, and it was scattered far and near. On every occasion Gov. Ritner was denounced for not bringing these villainous institutions up to the bar of Justice, and deprive them of their charters.

So far so good. What is the sequel of all this? Is it soon told?

Time, in his changes, elevated this man Porter to the chair of State, and gave his party the majority in the Legislature. This boasted measure was brought up and a bill passed to establish a bank in Lancaster, and this valuable provision was attached to the charter. The stockholders were to be held personally liable for their issues; and many of the honest of their party fancied that their darling scheme was now to be brought to bear on the banks! Poor dupes! no such thing. Governor Porter vetoed their favorite bill, and the miserable bantling slept the sleep of death. Inhuman fratricide! It died by its own father's hand; and for once the eyes of the people were directed to the fact that Mr. Porter talked one way and acted another.

But the message vetoing the bill must be read. That possessed the charm. The honest, patriotic and people loving governor had objected to the bill, because there was already too much banking capital in the state; and hundreds "ploughed to the cow" and followed their stilborn cub to the grave without a tear, and in a tone of rejoicing, declared that the Governor was right!—we had banks enough! Entirely forgetting, however, that they had all for years contended that we had no good ones; and thus, in reality, saying, that so long as we had *bad* banks we did not need any *good* ones. But the governor, in order to keep all true to the faith, signified his willingness and determination to carry out the measure so soon as more bank charters were needed, or in fact, old ones renewed. This was all right but the end is not yet.

Now let us look at another leaf in the history of this matter. Another session of the legislature has just been concluded, and by a reference to our paper of last week the list of their enactments will be found there.

Are you an Anti-bank democrat—a follower of, or a believer in the political integrity of D. R. Porter and his party? Did you follow *the cow* when the Lancaster loan bill was vetoed? If so, we want you, in particular, to read that veto message again, and then turn to the list just spoken of, and read "an act to extend the charter of the Northampton Bank." Here was a chance to resuscitate the deceased humbug of former days. This made no more banking capital in the state, and that objection, of course, was of no avail. Now why we ask, in the name of honesty, did not your veto king put his thumb upon this bill which breathed anew the breath of life into the body of this unsafe, unsound and wicked institution, as you have been told, all are, when the stockholders are not liable? Answer us that, master Brook?

Loco Foco Groanings.

We cannot take up a piper of the Loco Focos, that is not weeping and wailing over what they call the persecution for opinions sake. Officer after officer they name, who has been beheaded with the political guillotine of the Harrison party. Oh! dear oh! is on every tongue. Persecution! persecution! persecution!

Now we have a word to say on this subject. It was the leading argument against Van Buren and his factionist—that corruption had become the order of the day. That from the Great leader down to the petty Leg Treasurers, they had pursued a regular system of *appropriating* the money of the nation to their own use. Some people have called it by the more offensive term *stealing*. At any rate such was the fact. Every speaker who advocated a change failed not to lay the whole truth before the people; and they were urged to assist in driving these scoundrels from their prey. Nobly and patriotically did the honest yeomanry of our state rise in their might and decree that the day of deliverance was at hand.

Does any sane man, suppose that the pledges made to the people, will be violated. Never! The people demand the removal from office of these old rats. They desire to try another swarm, who if they be more *greedy* may for a time be less bold. The people demanded, in words not to be misunderstood, a complete and universal change; and does any one imagine that the groans and howlings of these pampered curs, will make them relent.

What a dreadful thing this persecution is! so says the Loco Foco *now*. But has our readers forgot the turning out of every petty post master, who refused to do the dirty work for that prince of knaves Amos Kendall. We hope you have not. But some of these groaning Locos have completely forgotten it. It was very good then, and it was very fair too. That was all right. Now when these minions of this "pander pimp, and parasite" are told as the farmer told the sturdy beggar—to travel—their party presses moan out a sigh and with tears in their eyes, talk of the proscription.

Curiosities.

The Boston Transcript publishes a list of curiosities, any one of which, we think, would afford capital enough to "set up" a museum upon. The following is the inventory:

It is a curiosity to find a stump orator who will not praise himself, and will not abuse his opponent.

It is a curiosity to find a politician who will hold an argument with an opponent for half an hour without getting angry.

It is a curiosity to find a politician who will be convinced by his opponent's arguments.

It is a curiosity to find a person who does not think his own children possessed of more talents and accomplishments than those of his neighbors.

It is a curiosity to find an artist who does not think himself perfect in his profession.

It is a curiosity to find a candidate for an office who does not think he is fully entitled to the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

It is a curiosity to find a man who places too low an estimate on his own abilities.

It is a curiosity to find a Miss of fifteen who has not begun to think of getting a husband.

It is a curiosity to find an old maid who does not wonder that she has not long been married.

It is a curiosity to find a fop who does not think he is the admiration of every one he meets in the street.

It is a curiosity to find a miser transformed into a generous man and a benefactor to society, so long as he can retain his riches in his own possession.

It is a curiosity to find a political editor who always tells the truth.

It is a curiosity to receive a letter from a lady which has not a P. S. attached to it.

It is a curiosity to meet with a woman who stammers in conversation.

It is a curiosity to find a lawyer who pleads a case successfully for you, and then docks off a portion of his fees.

It is a curiosity to find a physician who having restored you to health, does not wish you to think he has performed a wonderful cure.

It is a curiosity to find a dentist who will not tell you he can extract a tooth and cause less pain than any one else.

It is a curiosity to find a schoolmaster who does not wish it to be understood that he knows more than any body else.

It is a curiosity to find an editor who does not know every thing, and more too; and

It is a curiosity to meet with a man who thinks less of himself than other people think of him.

ELECTED.—John Graig, (whig) has been elected in the Ontario Congressional District, N. Y., to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Granger's resignation.