Arrival of the British Queen.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Great Excitement in relation to the McLeod Affair—Naval and military preparations against the United States—FRENCH FOR WAR—*Panic produced by the News taken out by the Great Western, Washington in relation to the Bank of the United States—Late news from China, India, and Egypt by extraordinary Express.*

The British Queen arrived at New York on Sunday morning after a boisterous passage, bringing Liverpool and London dates to the 10th March. The news is of intense interest, and we make the following copious extracts from the New York papers.

The people of England appear to have been panic struck at the intelligence which reached their country by the packets George Washington, United States, and Winchester, from New York. The first named vessel took out the news of the stoppage of the United States Bank—the second that of the indictment of McLeod, and the Westchester Mr. Pickens' report in Congress on the McLeod affair. These three causes combined, created a sudden panic among all classes of persons, and the Funds at the Stock Exchange were materially lowered in consequence.

We find it utterly impossible in our limited space to give at this moment even a synopsis of the comments of the press upon this intelligence, but upon Mr. Pickens' Report, which seems to have created the greatest shock. The Globe says:

"The painful effect of this intemperate 'party document' must otherwise produce on the strongly constituted nerves of every people at this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the Report.

"We see nothing in this manifesto of empty and unreasonable denunciations, qualified as they are by the strong expression of doubt and reprobation with which it was received, to shake our belief that peace will be preserved."

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th says: "The publication of this report created considerable uneasiness. In this feeling, we confess, we do not altogether participate. The very men who drew up this document was is plain upon the face of it—must have felt that they were putting their names to a case upon which no nation would venture to enter upon hostilities. The language of the report is not the language of men who either were convinced that they had a good cause, or were determined to go to extremities in a bad one."

The Times says:

"We shall not quote from this offensive and unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it in *extenso* for themselves, and then judge what chance exists of fair or just treatment of Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated.

"If the Harrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the report, there is a great hope for us that they may be too feeble to resist the war faction?"

From the Money articles in the same papers we learn that the news has not caused a panic in the markets.

The Dispatch says—"The stoppage of the U. S. Bank will cause a great deal of misery here as well as in America.—Shares which brought £24, two years ago, are now anxiously sold at £14 10s."

The Morning Herald says—"The financial and political news from New York produced a considerable impression on the Stock Market, but the depth of this impression would be all measured by the actual decline merely in quotations of stocks, for it must be remembered that the funds were on the rise, and with a firm tendency to a greater rise still."

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 8th, reference to the Congress report, its effect upon the funds, &c., was made by the Earl of Mountcashel, who felt disposed to doubt the authority of the document, and appeared to suspect that it had been got up for stock-jobbing purposes. He thought that, if genuine, a document more violent and never been penned by one country re specting another; and he put the questions to Lord Melbourne whether her Majesty's government considered the document genuine or not, and whether any official information had been received on the subject.

Lord Melbourne replied that he was not able to answer these questions, but he apprehended that no doubt could be entertained of the authenticity of the document.

The United States Bank.—The fall of the United States Bank naturally drew attention to the loans contracted last year in Europe by that institution, as they show the very great extent of liability recently entered into. To meet its pressing engagement, then, at the period referred to, the bank has received the following loans:—Two in London—the first for £200,000, payable in equal sums in October, 1841 and October, 1842; also, the Dutch loan for £700,000 redeemable in five years. These engagements amount to £2,400,000, to which is to be added the £1,000,000 of credits on the agency established in Philadelphia; all entered into within the space of about two years, and nearly the whole unfortunately derived from English capital, employed too, be it remembered, to save a part of the loss which otherwise must have fallen upon the Americans themselves. It was a current remark in New York, when the large credits in London in favor of the United States Bank were made known, that they had served to realize for New York an equal amount of "suspended debt" and to throw the whole weight on the South.—Such a week of great banking concern has probably never before occurred. The 100 dollar shares, which used to be at £145 in 1836, previous to the first suspension of specie payments, are now quoted at £14 10s., and that almost a nominal quotation.

It seems to be the nearly universal opinion that nothing is now left but a liquidation, and that the longer it is delayed the worse it will be for the creditors.—*Times.*

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE! *A SQUADRON ORDERED TO AMERICA!*

The Times and other papers state as a positive fact that some part of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, which had been engaged on the Coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off the Coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, against the "judicial murder of McLeod."

INFANTRY FOR HALIFAX!—The Times also states that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God knows how the home service of the realm could be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says—"War with America must and will as surely follow upon the murder of McLeod as the light of morning follows the darkness of night; but then the war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for an injury which cannot be atoned."

We cannot occupy any more space with this exciting subject at this time, but we promise to refer to it again hereafter.

The news from the Continent we find of little interest.

In France every thing is so quiet as not to merit a place in our columns.

TURKEY, EGYPT AND SYRIA.

The Austrian Observer of the 28th January, states that "Intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th, informs us, that the Sultan's firman granting to Mehemet Ali the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt hereditarily, had just been prepared.

The firmans had been forwarded to Alexandria on the 14th. The first contained the order to invest Mehemet Ali with the Pashalic of Egypt, as likewise the rules and regulations to which the Pashas of Egypt are to be subjected. The second firman invested Mehemet Ali to send the arrears of tribute due for Arabia, Candia and Syria to Constantinople. The third firman places the provinces of Sennar, Nubia and Ethiopia, provisionally under the orders of the "Governor" of Egypt.

It would appear, says the London Times, that the Turkish Government anticipate a refusal on the part of Mehemet Ali to accept the terms with which his recognition by the Sultan was accompanied.

The Ottoman Porte had addressed a circular to the ambassadors, announcing to them that the Egyptian affair being concluded, the blockade of the coast of Egypt was raised, the liberty of commerce re-established.

The London Times states that a protocol has been signed by all the Powers, parties to the treaty of July, in which it is declared that the provisions of that convention are binding upon the Sublime Porte, in consequence of the fulfilment of the purpose which it was intended to accomplish; and that a definitive arrangement, to which France would be invited to accede, will be speedy and appropriate consequence of the late treaty.

CHINA, INDIA AND EGYPT.

By an extraordinary express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the overland mail from India, late intelligence from China, from the several presidencies of India, from Alexandria, and from most of the ports in the Mediterranean—received in London on the morning of the 10th, and was brought by express to Liverpool by our agent at London, in season to be despatched by the British Queen.

The great object of interest in the intelligence received by this express is the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government. The negotiations up to the 18th of December, which is the latest date of the news from Macao, appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seem desirous of shuffling and delay.

On the 6th of November Admiral Elliot issued a notice at Chausan to the British there, stating that a truce had been concluded with the Chinese, binding them with certain limits, the British boundaries being Chausan and the small islands adjacent.—This notice was accompanied with a recommendation to endeavor to conciliate the Chinese. The other Plenipotentiary, Captain Elliott, issued a circular declaring that the interests of the British at Chausan should be attended to during the negotiation. In the mean time, a fearful mortality diminished the troops there.

The Admiral, with a considerable portion of the squadron, arrived on the 20th of November at Tongoon. On the 21st Captain Elliott proceeded in the Queen steamer toward the Bogue forts, in order to deliver a letter for Keshen. A boat was sent off with a flag of truce flying; but it was fired at by the Chinese from the fort. The boat returned, and several shots were fired at the steamer, one of which struck her. Two shells were thrown into the fort from the steamer, which then rejoined the squadron. Captain Elliott went subsequently to Macao, and by some secret means contrived to send the letter. An apology was demanded for the insult to the flag of truce, which, after some delay, was assented to by Keshen.

On the 26th of November preparations were made for an attack on the Bogue forts, as Keshen was suspected of producing unnecessary delay. He, however, made his public entry into Canton, having taken care to give previous notice of his arrival to the Admiral. On the 29th of November the Admiral, on the ground of serious indisposition from palpitation of the heart, resigned the command of the expedition to com. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and sailed for England on board the Volage.

The proceedings at Canton have since been strange. Keshen on the ground that the people were opposed to his going to communicate in person with the outside barbarians, sent to have declared that he had no interview with them at Peiho, and sent two subordinate mandarins to confer with Captain Elliott. Some efforts were made to liberate Mr. Stanton, which were successful. Nothing is known of the other prisoners.

Threats are stated to have been used by the Commodore, whose nomination to the command has been hailed by all the British at Macao, that unless Keshen would begin the negociations in reality, recourse would be had to hostilities. The 14th and 17th of December had been named as the days of attack; but on the 13th Captain Elliott went to Macao, and told the merchants that the negociations were still open. Great anxiety is felt at Bombay about the results, for while some pretended that Keshen is sincere in his efforts to make peace, others denied the fact and stated that hostilities would become imperative. A few days would decide.

The Merchants of Bombay have addressed petitions on the subject to both houses of parliament.

The Admiral left Singapore for England on the 20th of December.

Tranquility prevailed in India, and the intelligence by the express brought nothing of importance from any of the presidencies.

The commander in chief of the Madras army, Sir S. F. Whittingham, died of apoplexy on the 19th ult. He has been succeeded, ad interim, by Major General Allen, during the absence of Sir Robert Dick on an extreme office. Great apprehension prevails respecting the Goloconda transport which took soldiers for China from Madras in September; and has not been heard of since she reached Singapore.

In the month of November Sir Lionel Smith the Governor of the Mauritius, lionel himself obliged, from the conduct adopted by the French Governor of Bourbon, to issue a proclamation, ordering all the French aliens to prepare to leave the colony until the question of peace or war be better decided.

The French frigate Magicienne was lost near Palavoan on the 27th of November.

The crew was saved by two English vessels.

☞The following account of the last moments or President Harrison, and of the anxious feeling which pervaded all hearts, as his danger grew more imminent and his death more certain, is furnished by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot:

LAST MOMENTS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, Saturday } Evening, April 3d—10 o'clock. }

It is with sincere sorrow I announce to you that our revered President is rapidly approaching the close of his valuable and distinguished life! His Physicians inform me that he will not probable survive two hours. I have left the mournful band of relatives and friends that surround his dying bed, to write you a few hurried lines.

Notwithstanding the alarming symptoms that appeared on Friday night, the President seemed so much better this morning that we were all inspired with strong hopes of his early recovery. The reports continued to be more and more favorable during the day, and the painful anxiety which had prevailed throughout the country, gave in a great measure subsided. The distinguished patient thought himself much better.—Dr. ALEXANDER, of Baltimore, called about noon, and about two o'clock, and the solicitude the Doctor had experienced was greatly relieved by his appearance. He sat up a little in bed, and partook of some slight refreshment. Turning to his principal physician, he said in a cheerful tone, "Doctor Miller—I am greatly indebted to you—you have saved my life—I feel I will be well to morrow."

Alas! that morrow, we feel, is never to rise upon him! This brief interval of comparative ease and strength was followed by an attack, under which his remaining vigor gave way. A *diarrhœa* came on, followed by the most alarming symptoms, and his physicians saw that the hand of Death was upon him!

You may conceive the effect of this afflicting intelligence upon his friends, and the whole community, buoyed up, as they had been with the best hopes, from the encouraging tidings of the day. They could scarcely believe that "*the President was dying*," and many repaired to the Executive mansion to ascertain the fact. Alas! it is too true.

The members of the Cabinet who are in the city are in attendance. The secretary of the Navy has not yet returned from North Carolina. His excellent physicians have done and are doing all that their skill and experience suggest, to sustain the President. But their efforts are fruitless.

About an hour ago, the President rallied a little and turning to Dr. Worthington, said in a distinct voice, STR, I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NO MORE."

He has not spoken since. How solemn is this parting injunction! His successor will remember, I feel assured, those words. His country will never forget them.

Half past eleven o'clock.

The signs of approaching dissolution are becoming more and more marked. I have again stood beside the bed of the General. His countenance is wonderfully calm and composed; but he is evidently sinking fast, although

"No anguish struggles in the parting breath!"

But how shall I depict the agony of the tender hearts whose new and but recently happy home, Death is now darkening! Let me rather drop a veil upon their sacred woe.

How changed is all to them since Saturday last!—What an alteration has one week wrought in their hopes and prospects!

In the Saloon adjoining the President's chamber, and in the apartments of Col. Todd and Col. Chambers, are several distinguished citizens besides the Cabinet. The Mayor of the City; Gen. Eaton, Gen. Jones, the Adjutant General of the Army Mr. Senator Walker, of Miss., and Mr. Cushing, of Mass. A feeling of deep sadness pervades all. The Hall below is filled with citizens full of grief and anxiety.

The Physicians, the Pastor of the Episcopal church in which the President worshipped, Rev. Dr. Hawley, and a few relatives and friends are mutely gazing upon the face of the great and good old man!

Sunday Morning, half past twelve.

The scene is closed! WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IS NO MORE! He has this moment breathed his last;—and his friends have rushed into the room to take one last look of the Hero and Patriot.

Thou art, now, victor, Death!
Thou comest; and where is that which spoke
From the depths of the eye, when the spirit broke!
Gone with a fleeting breath!

Silence is where thou art!
Silently there his kindred meet
No smile to cheer, and no voice to greet,
No bounding of heart to heart!

As we clustered around his couch, it was impossible not to think of that country which occupied such a share of his latest thoughts and of the grief this sad and sudden visitation will excite among the people.—How appropriately does the eloquent and impressive language of the great pulpit orator of Scotland, Dr. Chalmers, harmonize with our thoughts and feelings on this occasion!

"Oh! how it tends to quiet the agitations of every earthly interest and earthly passion, when DEATH steps forward and demonstrates the littleness of them all! When He stamps a character of such affecting insignificance on all that we have been contending for. When, as if to make known the greatness of his power in the sight of a whole country, he stalks in ghastly triumph over the highest family, and singling out that member of it, on whom the dearest hopes of the people were suspended—He, by one fatal and resistless blow, sends abroad the frame of his victory and his strength throughout the wide extent of the afflicted Nation! He has indeed put an impressive mockery on all the glories of mortality. He has indeed chosen the time and the victim for demonstrating the extraordinary over all the fortunes of our species!"

FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq. Chief Clerk of the State Department, left this the city in the southern steamboat for the residence of Mr. TYLER, the Vice President, in Virginia, at four o'clock this morning, with a letter from the Secretary of State, containing an official announcement of the President's death.

A DECLARATION has been drawn up by the Secretary of State, and signed by him and the other members of the Cabinet, announcing an authoritative announcation of the melancholy event to the country. It is brief; but most beautiful and appropriate in style.—The reference to the dying injunction of the President will touch every true American heart. They were the last words he spoke.

The following is the official announcement of the death of President Harrison:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make this sad bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned; as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished, and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the goodness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of Treasury.
JOHN BELL,
Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRIFFIN,
Postmaster General.

From the National Intelligencer.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting Physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MILLER,
Attending Physician.

To the Hon. D. WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

On Saturday, March 27, 1841, President Harrison, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day Pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering, and appropriate internal remedies, subdued, in a great measure, the disease of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not regain a healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock P. M., profuse diarrhœa came on, under which he sank, at thirty minutes to 1 o'clock, on the morning of the fourth.

The last words uttered by the PRESIDENT, as heard by Dr. WORTHINGTON, were these: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

THO. MILLER, M. D.
Attending Physician.
FRED. MAY, M. D.
N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D.
J. C. HALL, M. D.
ASHTON ALEXANDRIA, M. D.
Consulting Physicians.

PROCEEDINGS AT HARRISBURG.

The Intelligencer of Tuesday says:—The Governor, Heads of Departments, and Legislature, yesterday evinced a proper sense of the distressing occurrence.

IN THE SENATE the following message from the Governor was presented:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN.—Intelligence has been received that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, has paid the debt of nature. He departed this life at the President's House in the city of Washington, on yesterday morning.

The public services and private worth of the distinguished citizen who had just been elevated to the highest station in the Republic, call upon the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, on behalf of our common constituents, for the appropriate testimonials of public feeling which are inspired by the melancholy event.

DAVID R. PORTER.

Executive Chamber, April 5, 1841.

When the message was read, Mr. REED rose and addressed the Chair as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER:—The tenor of the doubt anticipates the object of the motion I am about to make. It is to place among its archives the recorded expression of this Legislature with which the intelligence of the death of the President of the United States has been received amongst us. A long life of public service has been suddenly ended, and that, at the outset of a new career, which every American patriot hoped would be a career of usefulness, the power to render further and greater service has been arrested, and the mysterious dispensations of Providence have interposed to disappoint the nation's hopes. At these dispensations we must not repine. Under the Sublime government we should not murmur. But it is entirely consistent with submission, to testify our respect for the memory of the dead—our sincere sympathy with the sorrows of the living. The public services of General HARRISON are now part of the unquestioned history of the country.—They are placed by the hand of death beyond all party controversy which might exaggerate or depreciate them—and to his virtues a grateful people may now without dissent do disinterested justice. His life was a long—active—and an honored life. He lived without reproach. He died without an enemy to speak a word of unkindness or of disparagement over his grave.

Fifty years ago, the late President of the United States passed through the village where we are now sitting, on his way to his first campaign. The ancient building where the young soldier then lodged is yet standing. At that period the institutions of our country were immature—their permanence was yet uncertain—their efficacy untried. He has lived to see those institutions survive their trials and his whose hours of trial he always stood faithfully by them. He has lived to receive the highest honors of his country; but no honor could he ever receive more honorable than of his virtues, than that spontaneous tribute which, now that he has neither power nor patronage to bestow, the whole people pay to his memory.

Mr. REED then submitted the following resolutions, which, after a few approbatory remarks by Mr. BROWN, were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania having been informed of the death of the President of the United States, considers it a duty to the memory of the dead, his public services, unsullied character, and the station which he occupied, and to the deep sorrow which will pervade the Nation, to express the sentiment with which it which the intelligence has been received.

Resolved, That a committee of four Senators be appointed to act with a committee of the House, should the house appoint such committee, to report what measures should be adopted to testify the sense of the Legislature on this mournful occasion; and that the message received from the Governor, the Executive be referred to the committee.

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn.

The Speaker named Messrs. REED, BROWN, PEARSON and GINGNS as the committee, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, when called to order, the message (given in the Senate report) was presented, after which Mr. LAWS rose and addressed the chair as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER:—The event just announced in the communication from the executive is one of the most solemn nature, and calculated to excite sensations in the House. It is an event unprecedented in the history of our country.—Other Presidents have paid the debt of nature, but it was after their career of usefulness had terminated. We have now announced to us for the first time the death of one who as we all hoped, was about to set out on a career of glory and of usefulness. Sir, it is an event which appeals to the sympathies of all of us and before which all party considerations sink and dwindle into insignificance. It is an occasion on which all of us feel only as American citizens, and not as members of this sect or that party, but as common children of our common country. Over the grave of departed and excellence, envy, ambition, the prejudices of party sectional feelings, and the animosities of faction are hushed into silence, and leave us time to look back upon a long life of illustrious services.

This is not the time or the place to speak of the late President as he deserves. Sir I do not mean to enter upon his eulogy. It belongs of all unto in the most profound regard of his virtues. As a brave soldier—as an enlightened statesman—as an upright honest man, he is entitled to the admiration of this age, as he will obtain that of posterity. I hope the House on the present occasion will adopt without delay, some mode of expressing the sensations of this illustrious man. There can be no doubt in regard to the present rumor. It is the offspring of truth and it comes in such a shape that it cannot be questioned. It demands the immediate action of the House.

Mr. LUSK of Susquehanna, then submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the melancholy information has reached this body by official announcement that an All-wise Providence has suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States. And whereas the members of this House feeling deeply impressed with the solemnity of this unexpected and painful intelligence, as a testimonial of sensible respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased, be it

Resolved, that a committee of four be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate (should the Senate appoint such committee) to report what further measures should be adopted to signify the sense of this Legislature under so afflicting a bereavement, and that this House do now adjourn.

The following circulars was directed to the several Departments by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the public offices were all closed during the day.

To the Heads of Departments, and Canal Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Intelligence has been received that William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, has paid the debt of nature. He departed this life at the President's House, in the city of Washington, on yesterday morning. As a testimony of the feeling of sorrow, this event produced by this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence by which a distinguished citizen who had just been elevated by a free people to the highest station in the republic has been removed from time to eternity, I am directed by the Governor to request you to close the public offices and suspend the transactions of public business for the day.

The event has been communicated to the General Assembly, where arrangements have been made for an appropriate expression of public feeling on this melancholy occasion.

I am respectfully,
FRS. R. SHUNK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
April 5, 1841. }

ARREST OF RAIL-ROAD ROBBERS.—We learn from the Albany Evening Journal that Richmond Graves, Collector on the Albany and Syracuse Rail-road, and George W. Porter on the Skenectady and Utica Rail-road, were arrested at Syracuse on Sunday last, charged with having broken open trunks belonging to the passengers and stealing therefrom considerably sums of money amounting to $5000 or $6000.

Richmond Clark, Esq., Collector of the Orleans Bank, whose trunk had been opened and $4100 stolen from it, took Wall into room, at the Syracuse House, where, after a long conversation, Wall got entangled in a labyrinth of contradictions, finally became anxious to tell all, under a promise that he should not be sent to his old quarters in the State Prison. Wall, Clark, promised to "stand by him," if he confessed all, and give up all the money. Wall then stated that he and Graves were in company; that on night of the last robbery, he started from Auburn, locked along in the car next to the baggage; that, after the engine started, he went into the baggage car with a false key and found, with Graves, the keys, unlocked several trunks, taking packages of money from those of Messrs. Clark, Spring and Wilkie; that after their arrival at Syracuse, he divided the money with Graves, (who came in the same train as Collector) and, after arranging it in such a manner as to preserve it, they secreted it in the hollow beam on the wall of the Presbyterian Church, where, on examination, it was found, one office packages having 'R. Graves' on it, and the other bong marked 'G. Wall. Graves escaped from Auburn, with Mr Strong, a few minutes after the money was found, and, on being showed the package on which his name appeared, lost his assurance, sunk confounded into a chair.—Wall is an old offender, having been twice in the State Prison. He has been suspected and discharged, but kept around the depot in temporary employment. Clark Graves' is extensively known at the south and north. He has led a roving life, and has been more or less suspected for several years. But his sweetly and wit commanded him to favor. He was an agreeable companion, and every body tried to think that 'Dick, was honest, but we regret to be compelled to say that his guilt is now but too clearly revealed.

Is it not remarkable that Mr. Tyler, who is now become President of the United States, should now for the third time step into a high public trust by the death of the incumbent! He was made governor of Virginia by the death of the governor, he being *ex officio*. testimonial of their deep and heart-felt regret at the late afflictive national bereavement—the sad way by death of the President of the United States.

The Hon. GEORGE SHYKER was called to the Chair, and *Robert G. Harper* appointed Secretary.

After a few remarks by Col. Clarkson, Moses M'Clean, Esq., O. Baker, Esq., and Hon. James Cooper, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the death of the President of the United States is a public calamity, which this meeting deeply deplores.

Resolved, That the bells of the different churches and the Court-house, be tolled to-morrow from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it will adjourn until Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Resolved, That Col. Clarkson, M. M'Clean, S. S. King, H. Van Orsdel, Esqrs. and H. Denwiddie, be a committee to prepare resolutions to be submitted to the meeting on Friday evening.

Resolved, That C. Baker, Esq., Col. W. N. Irvine, and Thomas J. Cooper, be a committee to procure a person to deliver a Funeral Oration at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon; and also a person to open with prayer the meeting at which the Oration may be delivered.

Friday Evening, April 9, 1841.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Court-house. M. M'Clean, Esq. from the committee appointed to submit resolutions to the meeting, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with the deepest grief we have heard of the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, and adopting all party dissensions, and forgetting all party animosities, we as one people mourn his death.

Resolved, That while it is proper to mourn the loss of the illustrious deceased, who by a long life of arduous services earned the affections and deserved the gratitude of his countrymen, it is our duty to bow with humility to this dispensation of Providence, afflicting though it be.

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy be respectfully requested to notice, from their respective pulpits, the bereavement the nation has suffered, in a manner deemed by them the most appropriate and impressive.

Resolved, That while as citizens we deplore the death of the Chief Magistrate as a national calamity; as men we sympathize deeply and cordially with her who is now a widow, and with those who have lost a father and friend.

Resolved, That Hon. James Cooper, Hon. Geo. Smyser, and S. S. King, Esq. be a committee to prepare a respectful message of condolence to Mrs. HARRISON, the afflicted widow of our deceased President, expressive of the sympathy of the citizens of this Borough and vicinity, with her and her family in their irreparable loss, and that they convey the same to her in the most delicate manner.

Resolved, That as a further testimony of respect for the memory of the distinguished citizen and virtuous patriot, now no more, we recommend to the citizens of this town to wear the customary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to set apart Thursday the 22d inst. as a day of public mourning for the melancholy and important event which has brought us together, and that there be a general suspension of business on said day from and after 11 o'clock.

C. Baker, Esq. from the committee appointed to procure a person to deliver an Oration, &c., reported that the Rev. *James C. Wolfe* had consented to deliver the Oration, and the Rev. Dr. *Kraith*, to open the meeting with prayer.

Resolved, That one o'clock of Thursday the 22d inst. be the hour fixed for the delivery of the Oration, and that the same committee make all the arrangements necessary on the occasion.

On motion of A. R. Stevenson, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully request those who have charge of our several Church edifices, to hang each of them with appropriate badges of mourning for the space of twenty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers in the Borough.

GEO. SMYSER, *Chairman.*

ROBERT G. HARPER, *Secretary.*

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday morning last says:—By the extraordinary despatch used in sending the Official Intelligence to the VICE PRESIDENT, at Williamsburg, and similar despatch by him, in repairing to the seat of Government JOHN TYLER, now President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

At 12 o'clock, all the Heads of Departments, except the Secretary of the Navy, (who has not yet returned to the city from his visit to his family,) waited upon him, to pay him their official and personal respects. They were received with all the politeness and cordiality which characterize the new President. He signified his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President HARRISON, and expressed his profound sensibility to the responsibility so suddenly devolved upon himself. He spoke of the present state of things with great concern and seriousness, and made known his wishes that the several Heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they now respectively occupy, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the Government successfully.

The PRESIDENT then took and subscribed the following oath of office:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

April 6, 1841. JOHN TYLER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
City and County of Washington, } ss.

I, WILLIAM CRANCH, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, certify that the above named JOHN TYLER personally appeared before me this day and, although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of President on the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as Vice President, yet, as doubts may *arise*, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me.

W. CRANCH.

April 6, 1841.

FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American says, that the procession was the largest ever witnessed in Washington, reaching two miles in length. The corpse was placed on an appropriate funeral car drawn by eight white horses, attented by grooms dressed in white. The car was covered entirely with black velvet. The coffin was placed there, covered also with a pall of black velvet, embroidered with gold. A wreath of beautiful flowers was laid on the top of the pall. Immediately behind the corpse came the family of the deceased in carriages, and after them President TYLER in a carriage with Mr. WEBSTER. The other Heads of Department and Public officers then followed, and after them the Foreign Ministers and suites in full diplomatic dress, in their carriages of state.

At half past two the Procession reached the Burial Ground, when the Military formed into line and the remainder of the procession passed into the gates. The Corpse having been deposited in the public Vault, the funeral service of the Episcopal Church was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. HAWLEY. The body was then visited by the Family and Friends of the deceased, and the PRESIDENT and HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, when the ceremonies were closed by the customary volleys from the Military.

The Procession then returned in the order in which it went out.

DROWNED.—The Superintendent, William Boyd, Esq., was drowned in the Tide Water Canal, on Thursday week last.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES!—Let it be remembered that *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* have now been before the citizens of the United States for nearly six years, and used by hundreds of thousands! They are so well known that it would be needless to recommend them as a "Purgative Medicine" so "justly balanced that the experience of a century" has proved that they may be taken in any dose according to *Nature's requirements*,—and this rule refers to both sexes and all ages. They have been used in every variety of derangements of the human body and yet, when properly used, never failed to restore to health except in those case where nature was exhausted before the pills were commenced with.

Experience has taught that Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills remove all corrupt humors from the body, in an safe and effectual manner; producing no effect but that of purging to the perfect purification of the Blood, and thereby eradicate the disease, (whatever name it may be called) and give perfect health to the whole system.

Remember, Drugists are not permitted to sell my Pills—if you purchase of them you will obtain a counterfeit.

Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J. Cooper, distributing agent; of Jno. M. Stevenson, or only in the county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. S. Gutelius. Mr. *Samuel Cover*, to Miss *Mary Charlotte*, daughter of Mr. Peter Mark—all of this county.

On Wednesday last, by the same, Mr. *Jacob Stark*, to Miss *Mary Ann*, daughter of Mr. Jacob *Gardner*, all of this county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. *Joshua Brown* to Miss *Sarah Meyerly*—all of this county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On Thursday evening last after a long illness, Mr. *Daniel Miller*, Steward of the Theological Seminary, in this place, in the 50th year of his age.

On Saturday last, Mr. *William Breckenridge*, of this borough, in the 89th year of his age.

On Sunday morning last, of consumption, Mr. *George Lear*, lately a Student in the Theological Seminary, aged about 28 years.

On Wednesday last, at Philadelphia, Dr. *Samuel Calhoun*, Professor in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

GEORGE ARNOLD,

HAS just received, and is now opening a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1841. 4t-3

P. S. The notes and book accounts of the late firm of Geo. & W. Arnold yet unpaid, would be thankfully received by

GEORGE ARNOLD.

FRUIT STORE AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by J. Gowen, in South Baltimore st., a few doors south of the Court house, where he constantly keeps on hand, and offers for sale, a general assortment of

Confections, Fruits, &c.

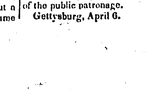
such as Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Toys, &c.; also, Cakes, Beer and Cider.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

J. G. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13. tf-3

REMOVAL.



A. KITZMILLER,
CHAIR-MAKER
AND
HOUSE-PAINTER.

MAKES this method of informing his friends and customers generally, that he has

REMOVED HIS SHOP

to the building lately occupied by Mr. L. Sharp, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Mr. Fahnestock's Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptitude.

☞He returns his thanks for former favors and respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage.

Gettysburg, April 6. tf-2

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the "Union Seminary and Hampton Temperance Society," will be held in the Hampton School house, on *Saturday the 24th inst.*, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election will also be held for new officers.

W. HINEARD, *Secy.*

April 13, 1841. td-3

O. K!

REMOVAL.

O. ZECHER,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Taylor, on South Baltimore street, a few doors South of West Middle Street, where he will be happy to receive and fulfil all orders to his line of business, in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner.

As the subscriber regularly receives the LATEST

Philadelphia Fashions,

he confidently hopes to be able to give very great satisfaction to all those who may entrust him with their work.

☞The subscriber takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old friends and customers for their patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

N. B. *COUNTRY PRODUCE* will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1841. tf-1

RICH FARMING & CHESTNUT LANDS.

PERSONS wishing to purchase lands of the above description, already surveyed, situated on Mountain Creek, below the Laurel Forge, and also near the Adams county line, in the vicinity of Iron

Ten to One Hundred Acres

will have an opportunity afforded them, liberal terms of payment, by calling on the subscriber, at Mr. M'FARLAND'S Hotel, in Carlisle, *on the 12th, 13th, 19th, and 20th days of April next.*

WM. GRIMSHAW.

Agent of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg.

April 6, 1841. td-2

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Court house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 26th day of April inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Latimore township, Adams Co. No., containing 50 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two story

Stone Dwelling-house,

a double Log Barn, and other outbuildings, and a spring of water near the door, also with an orchard thereon adjoining lands of George Eliker, Samuel Morthland and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Jonathan Cox.*

C. W. MCLELL