ADDRESS
OF
PRESIDENT TYLER
To the People of the U. States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Before my arrival at the Seat of Government that painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration—and in accordance with under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so gigantic assigned, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, without submitting to injustice from none.—While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude, for, should occasion ever have occurred, it will be my pride to place our country, if need be, upon a military footing, that shall command for her the respect of her sister nations of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for the custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage independent to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of officeholders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an act or a course of conduct, which, if known, would render him unfit to be retained in office. Such cases will be few and of a character so palpably indefensible to the country, that I shall not hesitate to avow my determination to remove such from office as speedily as the ends of justice will permit. I shall be guided in the exercise of the pardoning power vested in me by the Constitution, by the principles which have been followed by the Executive in the past, as it has been exercised by the Representative of the People in the Halls of Congress, and by which, in the hands of a Clay, a Webster, a Crittenden, and other eminent statesmen of the country, it has been so ably wielded for the benefit of the People and the perpetuity of the Union.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time seldom to be avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue in preference to those doubtful expedients which ultimating in a public debt, serve to lessen the ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which originating in Congress, shall have for its objects the restoration of a sound circulating medium, as essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, and to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the breast of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of posterity. Our country cannot long fail to generate factious intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central or consolidated one, which would inevitably end in a despotic and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry into practice my principles in regard to the administration of the Government, and confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, I shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

GENERAL HARRISON'S LAST LETTER.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—The following letter, which we copy from the New York Commercial, is touching and characteristic, and will be read with interest. We annex also, the preliminary remarks of the New York editor. The case throughout is one which illustrates the character of the late President in the clearest and most commendable light. He was indeed a good old man, with a heart overflowing with the milk of human kin loves. Now that he is gone, a thousand little incidents will be remembered and related, and all calculated to endear him still more to the hearts of the American people. He could not have died at a more opportune moment for his fame.

"On Saturday, a hardy, weather beaten, but very respectably looking seaman presented himself to the Collector, at the Custom House, and inquiring for Mr. Curtis, said, 'General Harrison told me to give this letter into your own hand. He told me to give his kind respects to Mr. Curtis and said Mr. Curtis was his friend, and would be my friend.' Mr. Curtis opened the letter, and found it to be, from its date, one of the last, if not the *very last* letter, written by General Harrison. It bears date of the day when his illness commenced. The reader will see, from a perusal of it, that amidst all the cares and troubles of his high position, he was true to the humblest of his old friends. Tucker says the General made him come to the dinner table with the great folks, and when he hesitated, and intimated that he had better go *below* for his dinner, the General said, 'Tucker, you and I have been shipmates, and a long time together. You are an honest man; come and eat your dinner with me, and remember you to-morrow and get your breakfast with me.'

Tucker says the General invited him to stay in Washington and he would take care of him, but his wife and children being in New York, Tucker preferred to return.—He says General H. followed him into the grounds on the east side of the White House, and then walked with him arm-in-arm—that the General had no hat on, and when Tucker adverted to his liability to take cold, he waived the remark by saying he was already unwell. Having received the letter from the General, Tucker says he followed him to the door and shook him by the hand, saying, "go to my friend Mr. Curtis, and after you have been to him don't forget to write to me that you and your wife and children are happy again."

Tucker says he had no money to come home by land, but he did not let the General know that, for he knew he would give it to him in a minute, and he did not wish to take money from the good old man who had been so kind to him. And so Tucker went on board the schooner L. L. Sturgis, at Alexandria, and worked his passage home to New York. When he came to the custom house he had not been ashore thirty minutes, and having first heard the sad news of the death of his kind benefactor as he passed up the Old Ship dock, the abundant tears that fell down his hardy cheek testified that his is no ungrateful heart.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Curtis immediately appointed Mr. Tucker an inspector of the customs.

WASHINGTON, 26th March, 1841.

"DEAR SIR:—The bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Tucker, a veteran seaman, came with me from Carthagena, as the mate of the brig Montidin, in the year 1829. In an association of several weeks I imbibed a high opinion of his character—so much so that (expressing a desire to leave the sea) I invited him to come to North Bend and spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfortunes prevented his coming, as he was desirous to bring some money with him to commence farming operations. His bad fortune still continues, having been several times shipwrecked since we parted ways. He says that himself and family are now in such a situation that the humblest employment would be acceptable to him, and I write this to recommend him to your favorable notice. I am persuaded that no one possesses, in a higher degree, the virtues of fidelity, honesty and indefatigable industry; and, I might add, of invincible bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.

"Your's very truly,
"W. H. HARRISON.

"EDWARD CURTIS, Esq.
"Collector, &c., N. York."

From the National Intelligencer.

FAMILY OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The remains of the late President had not been committed to the tomb before we received two or three letters, from very respectable sources, suggesting the fact of Gen. HARRISON having been in rather narrow circumstances when nominated for the office of President; of his having been subjected to heavy expenses by his position before the People, by the consequence of his elevation; and by his preparations for his residence here; and of his having been therefore, under the necessity of borrowing money before he came to the seat of Government, which it would now probably require the sacrifice of his family's property to pay off. We feel bound to believe that I concurred with Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, so that there existed a prospect, in the event of General Harrison's election, that a permanent system would be introduced in place of a fleeting and ever varying system which promised one thing to day, and produced another to morrow.

The above, as well as I can recollect, was in substance what I said at St. Clairsville, and Steubenville. I see in it nothing to retract and nothing to explain, and should have repeated the above at Pittsburg, but for the fact that those around me exclaimed, 'that is enough!' when my answer was given.

I think that our friends need entertain no fear of harm from such a statement and theory. My opinions upon all subjects of general interest, are well known here and in the South; and Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, have responded in no equivocal language. Alabama and Mississippi will not fail to class themselves along side of their southern sisters.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,
JOHN TYLER.

THE BODY OF GEN. HARRISON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Signal says:

The body of Gen. Harrison will remain here for the present, and until the wishes of his friends are known at North Bend are known. His nephew, Benjamin Harrison, is extremely solicitous that the remains of this the most illustrious member of his family should be entombed at Berkeley, Va., the old family seat, where Benjamin H. now lives. The people of this District are equally anxious that he should repose here were he died, and hope that a suitable monument will be erected to his memory. It is likely, however, that his bereaved widow and other relatives in Ohio will insist on burying him at North Bend. On the farm there is an elevated spot of peculiar beauty, commanding a view up and down "la belle riviere" the Ohio of seven or eight miles, which Col. Todd has designated for the place of his grave. Should Congress erect a monument to his honor, the voyager would descry it rising up amidst beautiful scenery at a great distance, and think with emotion of the triumphs and his late.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognise his righteous Government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of Nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, the People of the United States, of every Religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they set apart a day of Fasting and Prayer, for such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and, I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next for the purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord join in humble and reverential approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind, under the afflictive visitation of His Providence, and still to bestow His gracious benediction upon our Government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1841.

A number of ladies, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, desirous of testifying their respect for the memory of our late President W. H. Harrison, have decided as a badge of mourning, to wear straw bonnets trimmed with black crape.

GEN. JACKSON IN PECUNIARY DISTRESS.—The following paragraph from a late number of the Louisville Journal, will be read with pain:—"A few weeks ago, we saw a very long letter from General Jackson to a gentleman, who had drawn on him for one hundred dollars, which he acknowledged that he was in duty bound to pay; but stated that he was so miserably embarassed by his security debts as to be utterly unable to raise even the small sum necessary to meet the draft. He said he had never bled stock which he was willing to give up to the drawer of the draft, but that $100 in money was out of the question."

THE BIG SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.—The Norfolk Beacon states that the following is the armament destined upon for the Pennsylvania and which is now taken on board. Lower Gun Deck, 28 long 32 pounders and 4 Paixhan Guns, and Paixhan Shot are thrown from an 80 Pounder; Mid Gun Deck, 30 long 32 Pounders and 4 Paixhan Guns; Upper Gun deck 32 32 pound Medium Guns and 4 Paixhan Guns; Spar Deck 32 32 pound Carronades and 4 Medium 32 pound Guns. Total 188.—With this armament, we think this hugh vessel will prove very efficient; and we trust that in case of war she may prove worthy of her name, and let the Keystone be placed along side of the gallant old Ironsides in the scroll of naval fame.

THE SEA COW.—Colonel Harney, in his recent exploration of the Everglades, was made acquainted with a animal unknown, and killed two of the animals called *min-i-tee*, or sea cow, whose existence was unknown. "The sea cow, or something between a porpoise and a seal, about 18 feet long, with a head like a cow and two small flippers—neat weight about 2,500 pounds. It cannot leave the water, feeds on the grass of the margin, and propels itself forward by a broad tail."

THE JEWS.—This people are every day becoming objects of interest. They appear to be verging towards the extreme of approaching change in their national and religious condition. Their case is a singular one indeed. Although styled originally a peculiar people—the chosen nation—the favorites of heaven—yet no nation has ever suffered so much as they. No race was ever sunk to such a depth of degradation as have been the children of Israel. Frequently captured and made slaves of by the surrounding nations their city razed to the ground, and themselves put to the sword or driven from their country, they seemed to bear up and to exist only to suffer, until the time of our Saviour, soon after his appearance, their city and temple were destroyed, multitudes were slain, many put to death, and the remainder were driven, as by a whirlwind, over the earth. All these things corresponded well with the Denunciations of Moses, who denounced the severest judgments against them, if they should prove recreant to God. Then came more terrible persecutions for the Jews. At first the Romans allowed them a synagogue; while on the other hand the Christians were persecuted to death. As soon, however, as the Christians came into power and the cross was elevated on Paganism, the poor Jews came in for their share of abuse once more. Horrible were their sufferings, from the establishment of the Roman hierarchy nearly down to the present day. Being thus hunted and abused by all the world, rendered them mindful of their own interests; since nobody cared for, it behoved them to care for them selves, and all the course of Jewish usury and SHYLOCKISM which are told of that people, seem but to show that the crushed worm feebly turned and paid back a little of the ill treatment which it had received from the passenger. The Jews were always a people "more sinned against than sinning," and black and fiendish must that heart be, which can in the midst of them can entertain any other feelings toward them than those of the tendrest consideration and an earnest desire to remunerate them for the many, many, the deep injuries which they have suffered at the hands of Christians.—*Atlas.*

A JAM OF RAFTS.—Upwards of a thousand rafts are detained at the mouth of the Conestoga, on their descending voyage, in consequence of the state of a schute at the Columbia dam. The Governor sent a message to the Legislature yesterday on the subject, and Messrs. Wright, Johnston of A, Gillis, Flenniken and Steele, were appointed a committee of the House to take action for the relief of more then two thousand raftsmen, who are detained at a great expense, by this accident.—*Pa. Tele.*

THE CHEAP PAPER AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, April 20, 1841.

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

☞ AN Apprentice to the Printing Business wanted at this Office.

"Monsieur Veto come again."

On Thursday last, the immaculate David R. Porter sent to the Legislature another of his chaste and beautiful productions, in the shape of a Veto Message. It was a veto of an act to authorize religious societies to purchase and hold lands for burying grounds, churches, and for other purposes." Whether this makes the seventeenth Veto of his Excellency this session, we are not exactly prepared to say.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—President Tyler, it will be seen by reference to another column, has issued a proclamation for a day of Fasting and Prayer, in view of the late National bereavement.

PRESIDENT TYLER is fifty one years of age. He is therefore the youngest President we have ever had. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and has been in public office ever since.

The election for charter officers took place in New York city on Tuesday last. The loco foco candidate for Mayor, Mr. Morris, received 1,000 Democratic votes, and has been elected over J. Phillips Phoenix, the Whig candidate. It is probable that the Locos have also carried a majority of the Common Council.

MELANCHOLY CALAMITY!

NORTH BEND BURNED to the GROUND!

"Misfortunes come not singly." We regret to announce the distressing intelligence of the entire destruction by fire of the late residence of the late lamented HARRISON, at North Bend.—The following letter from a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, gives the particulars as far as known in Cincinnati, at the time of writing:

CINCINNATI, April 12, }
10½ o'clock, A. M. }

I have but a moment left to inform you of a conflagration at the residence of our late Chief Magistrate, at North Bend.—The house was discovered to be on fire. From the mate and a passenger on the steamboat New York, which passed there yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, I learn that the entire north wing was in flames, and that the windows and furniture of the main building had been removed. Fears are entertained that the entire mansion ere this is in ruins, although the wind was favorable, it blowing from a contrary direction from the main building, and a large number of men were doing their utmost to arrest the flames, with wet blankets, and by such other or means as offered, in extinguishing the fire.

The mail boat due from Louisville at an early hour this morning, has not yet arrived—the probability is that she is detained at North Bend engaged in the conflagration. Should she come with full particulars in time, I will despatch you a second letter. Yours, H.

P. S.—*Eleven o'clock.*—The mail boat has arrived, and the entire house is destroyed. It was occupied at the time by Mrs. Harrison, widow of the deceased President, and her family. The origin of the fire is not known in Cincinnati, at the time of writing.

H.

Revenue, Relief, Taxation and Currency Bill.

Mr. Johnson's Bill to raise revenue and relief the wants of the community, passed final reading in the House of Representatives, on Friday last. This Bill vacates the five years the extraordinary penalties imposed upon the banks; gives them (with the exception of the U. S. Bank) the power to issue notes of a less denomination than millions of dollars, to be secured by state stocks; authorizes this sum of three millions to be paid in various appropriations for interest on the public debt, repairs, the payment of old debts, Nicholson counts, geological survey, &c., levies certain new taxes, among them a tax on *lawyers*," &c. The Harrisburg Chronicle thinks it is alogether the most important bill which has been passed at the present session, and if the Governor permits it to become a law, will doubtless do more to relieve the wants of the community and restore confidence between the banks and the people, than any thing which has been heretofore enacted or even agitated at the present session."

The Bill was sent to the Senate, and referred to the Committee of Finance. There is but little doubt of its early passage through that body.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Mr. Editor:—Having been one of those who were so much amused and edified last evening by the lecture of Dr. Meucci on the subject of Physiognomy allow me through your columns to say a word or two of that gentleman and the science on which he lectures. His subject is certainly a novel one in this community, and the manner in which he treats it is as novel to persons of our frigid temperament as is the theme itself. Without being deficient in the reasoning faculties, the Doctor possesses an imagination of the loftiest order. His perception of the ridiculous is also exquisite. I defy the greatest stoic on earth to listen to him and witness his action without indulging in a hearty and unfashionable laugh. I thought he uttered the language of truth and reason when he said that Physiognomy is felt by all, but properly understood by none. We all feel that the countenance is at least to some extent an index to the mind and heart. That the index of one mind may be more difficult to read then that of another is no doubt true; and that some men may be more learned in the language of the face than others, is equally reasonable. But that either Physiognomy or Phrenology can ever be rendered of much practical utility is more problematical. We can all tell the difference between the countenance of an idiot and that of a statesman, and in many instances be able to distinguish between a knave and an honest man. The Doctor is however very sanguine on the subject of the practical importance of Physiognomy in the every day business of life.—He says that as man is the shaper of his own character, so is he to some extent the shaper of his own face. For instance if a man indulges in a good hearty laugh, it will for the time being give his face a peculiar shape. This much the objector to physiognomy must admit—but while the objector is bound to admit this, he says that this peculiar shape of the face will cease to exist so soon as the laugh has subsided. But suppose this same person for a number of years lives on the laugh and grow fat principle, is it not reasonable to suppose that his countenance (even when the broad grin has left) would still retain some of the marks of that its owner is fond of a laugh.—Who would mistake such a countenance for that of a monk?

The Doctor's analysis of the countenances and characters of Washington and Napoleon struck me as being particularly fine. In Napoleon's countenance even in his calmest moments you can discover the lineaments of a tiger. Such a countenance says Dr. M., always indicates that the wearer is stern, ambitious, inflexible, vain-glorious and selfish. In the countenance of Washington you could read the smile of benevolence, the high-hearted patriot and philanthropist, and in every respect the opposite of the child of destiny. His characters of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were no less distinct and correct. Without pretending to say that every person can become a very proficient physiognomist, I do think that the human countenance may to some extent be studied with profit by all. Dr. M. promised to favor us with another lecture, on the same subject, in the course of a few days, when it is hoped all the lovers of novelty and glee will lend him their countenance.

X.

GETTYSBURG, April 17, 1841.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Gettysburg Star and Banner.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1841.

Dear Sir.—The bill as it passed the Senate, for the abolition of the Mayor's court in the city of Lancaster, passed the House to-day, yea 54, nays 32. It will be recollected that a bill for this purpose passed both Houses some time since, but in consequence of the Governor refusing to sign it, it was to become a nullity. The present bill differs somewhat from that in this particular, that the qualified electors of the city and county shall decide by ballot whether or not it shall be abolished. Messrs. Brodhead of N., Hahn, Fenton, Pierce and Vanhorn (Porter) voted for the bill. Brodhead of Northampton (upon leave) presented a petition praying for an imposition of a tax upon all bachelors over thirty years of age, considerable discussion was had upon the referral; some contending that it should be referred to the committee of ways and means, others to the committee of vice and immorality, when a motion to refer it to the committee on domestic manufacture, finally prevailed.

The House then resumed the second reading of the bill relative to the election of commissioners and superintendents, and the election of Deputy Surveyors and Deputy Attorneys General, was negatived, yeas 22, nays 64. The bill was then passed through second reading, with various amendments relating to elections in the city and county of Philadelphia.

In the Senate a long debate took place upon the question of printing an additional thousand copies of the report of Mr. Williams from the committee on the judiciary in relation to the $2000 fees paid James M. Porter and Ovid F. Johnson by order of the Governor.

Yours, &c.

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1841.

Dear Sir:—The bill relating to the election of county treasurers by the people was finally passed by the House this morning by a vote of 75 to 11.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill relating to some streets in the borough of Harrisburg. The revenue bill of Mr. Johnston negatived a few days since on account of its severity, passed as amended sent to the bill and passed through committee of the whole with a number of very important amendments.

In the Senate, consideration of the morning session was occupied with the bill for the relief of the Contractors on the Gettysburg Extension of Pennsylvania Rail Road, on second reading, but before any question was had on the subject, the Senate adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon. The consideration of the bill was not resumed this afternoon.

Yours &c.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1841.

Dear Sir.—The House passed through its various readings this morning, the bill from the Senate relative to the Dauphin county prison.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill from the Senate relative to a certain street in the borough of Harrisburg, in which was attached Mr. Johnston's revenue bill negatived some time since. The bill came up to day on second reading, but before the House got through with it, it adjourned. I will not attempt to give you at this time the amendment made in the bill thus far.

APRIL 14.

The House was occupied nearly all day in the discussion of Mr. Johnston's bill on second reading. Present appearances indicate that several days more will be consumed on the bill.

The adjournment resolution postponed until to-day, was not taken up.

Yours &c.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1841.

Dear Sir.—We have had another veto, being *just* the seventh for the session. It relates to a bill relative to some church lands in the county of Philadelphia.

The House have again had under consideration upon second reading Mr. Johnston's bill; a number of amendments have been made, by way of increase or reduction of appropriation to the various purposes embraced in the bill. The bill has not yet been gone through with on second reading; it will require another day, or more.

Yours &c.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1841.

Dear Sir:—I hasten to inform you that Mr. Johnston's bill has just passed the House on third reading, yea 51, nays 39. Messrs. Brodhead of Pike, Trach and Weaver (loco foco) voted for the bill.

The bill passed second reading this afternoon, the rule which prohibits bills being read twice on the same day, was dispensed with without opposition, and passed on third reading as above. It will be sent to the Senate to-morrow and present to the governor without much further delay.

Your's &c.

[COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the York Springs Anti-Slavery Society held in Wolford's School House, on the 3d day of April, 1841, the following resolutions were offered, and after discussion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the late free discussion, of slavery, in the legislature of Kentucky, and the Declaration of the "Louisville Public Advertiser," and Louisville Observer, that "Kentucky would this day, abolish slavery, if a convention were called to remodel the Constitution," are a refutation of the charge, that the efforts of the Abolitionists have thrown back the work of emancipation.

Resolved, That we rejoice, in the liberation of the "Amistad captives" (from their long and unjust confinement,) by the Supreme Court, seeing therein the evidence, that justice and mercy are yet found in our national courts of justice.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the above proceedings, be published in all the papers of this county.

Signed by order of the meeting,

W. WRIGHT, *Pres't.*

A. Robinette, Sec'y pro tem.

ANOTHER USE FOR CAOUTCHOUC.—A man in Texas, where he has been lost off in a fight with the Indians, has had it replaced by one made of Indian rubber, which looks as good as new, and answers all the purposes of a leg. Perhaps this experiment may be called a new *ear*-a in surgery.

SUICIDES.—On Monday evening last, says the Tuesday's Ph. Ledger, Mr. Jno. Mc. William Dick, of Shrewsbury township not more than twelve years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself. A slight whipping given him by his father, is said to have been the cause of this act.

On the same evening and within a mile of the same place, a pedlar (name unknown) hung himself. He had been seen during the day in a state of intoxication, threatening to kill himself. To the demon *Rum* may be ascribed his death.

CIVILIZATION OF INDIANS.—The Brothertown Indians, about forty-five miles from Green Bay, Wisconsin, have been admitted to citizenship in the Territory, and are now substantial farmers. The Stockbridge Indians are settled thirty-six miles South of Green Bay. Neither of these Tribes permit ardent spirits to be sold within their reservations. Among both there has recently been a very interesting revival of religion.

TOBACCO.—The amount of duty paid last year on this article in Great Britain amounted to £2,859,000. Of the three kingdoms, the respective proportions of duty are—England, £1,973,000; Ireland £613,000; Scotland, £273,000.

The State of Illinois will not be represented in the Extra Session of Congress. The case is hard, but not one of such flagrant injustice as that of New Jersey, robbed of her legal representation during the whole of the last session.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The White House, at Washington, has not been honored by the presence of the wife of a President for the last twelve years. Gen. Jackson's wife died after his election; Mr. Van Buren was a widower; Gen. Harrison died before his wife was ready to go to Washington; and Mr. Tyler is a widower.

RATHER STRANGE.—The Baltimore Sun says, a colored man died suddenly, on Wednesday evening, in Fayette st., while eating supper, at his house. He was the fourth husband of the same woman. The other three died—the first, in bed, immediately after supper—the second, suddenly after breakfast, and the third while eating dinner.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—Gov. Porter has issued his proclamation for the election of a member of Congress for the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, to fill the vacancy by the death of the Hon. Wm. S. Ramsey, of Carlisle. The election will take place on the 4th of May.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—The New York Signal says:

The President's Secretary is J. Tyler, Jr. His lady was Miss Priscilla Cooper. She is the daughter of Cooper the Tragedian; of whom, while treading the boards in his glory and his pride, it was finely said

"Cooper, the noblest Roman of them all."

This lady is, it seems, to reign at the White House. The Globe calls her "an accomplished, refined and amiable woman." To this praise we can cordially subscribe. The duties which she is destined to perform could not be committed to one more worthy to adorn and dignify so lofty a situation. Mild and patient in adversity, she will be gentle and kind in prosperity.

FRANKLIN GUARDS.

YOU will parade on *Monday the 3d of May* next, at the house of Charles Myers, (Bendersville, Menallen township,) at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, prepared with ten rounds of cartridges, and in summer uniform.

By order of the Captain,
ADAM J. WALTER, *O. S.*
April 20, 1841. tp-4

TO AVOID DISEASE AND ATTAIN HEALTH IS IN THE POWER OF EVERY ONE.—The *Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, introduced into the United States, 18th May, 1835.*—There has never been an instance of these celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills not giving relief, and perseverance in old, obstinate cases, is sure of making a cure, provided nature is not entirely exhausted. In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of *professed* similar im port. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the *Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills* cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice* is now *beyond all doubt.*

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J. Cooper, distributing agent of Jno. M. Duncan, or any other agent in the country of Agents published in another part of this paper.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. S. Gutelius, *Mr. Daniel Lashell*, to Miss *Margaret Kitzmiller*—both of this place.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On Saturday last, at an advanced age, Mrs. *King*, relict of Mr. Michael King, of East Berlin.

On Saturday last, an infant daughter of Dr. D. H. Mellinger, of Berlin.

On Sunday morning, an infant child of Mr. Daniel Bender, of East Berlin.

[COMMUNICATED.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in the all-wise dispensations of His Providence to remove from this world Mr. J. G. LEAR, one of our number: and whereas we, the Theological Students, his associates in study, regarding it as proper to give an expression of sentiment not only in regard to the character of our deceased brother, but also of our own feelings in reference to the bereavement which we and his friends have sustained, do adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whilst associated with the deceased in study we ever found him exhibiting the traits of the humble and sincere Christian, the true and faithful friend, and the agreeable and affectionate companion.

Resolved, That whilst we submissively bow to the doings of an all-wise and benevolent God, yet we deeply lament the early death of one who promised much usefulness in the world.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his friends in the bereavement which they have sustained, and as a testimony of our regard for him we will wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate and shall ever remember with the deepest gratitude not only the kind offices bestowed upon him by the family under whose roof he found an asylum, but likewise the respectful attention and hospitable treatment which we received in our visits to the deceased during his protracted illness.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the friends of the deceased and to the family in which he sojourned during his sickness; and that they be published in all the papers of Gettysburg and in the Lutheran Observer at Baltimore.

[COMMUNICATED.

PHILOMATHIAN HALL, *Pennsylvania College*, April 12, 1841. }

At a meeting of the Philomathean Society, the death of Mr. J. G. LEAR having been announced by the President, on motion, the following Preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Lord, in his inscrutable providence, to take from us our late much respected fellow-member, J. G. LEAR; we deem it due to the memory of the deceased, and to the surviving friends, as well as to our own feelings, publicly to express our sentiments in reference to this afflicting occurrence: Therefore

Resolved, That we deeply lament the untimely death of one, whose character and deportment have always claimed our highest respect; whose prospects of usefulness were so fair, and who promised to be so bright an ornament to the Church and Society.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in their late afflictive bereavement.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and resolutions be published, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN SAYDERS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER
AND
HAIR-DRESSER,

HAS removed his Establishment to the South side of Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Court house, where he keeps constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

Gentlemens' Wigs, Ladies' Do., Ladies' Braids, Frizzettes, Curls, Puffs, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber takes this method to return thanks for past encouragement, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf-4

GETTYSBURG TROOPS!

YOU are ordered to parade in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 3d day of May next*, at 10 o'clock A. M. A general attendance is requested.

N. WEAVER, *Capt.*
April 20, 1841. tp-4

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a general assortment of gold and thirty-hour *Brass, Wooden*, and also *Alarm*

CLOCKS,

which he will sell low for *Cash*, and warrant to keep correct time. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the quality and variety will be an inducement to all who wish to purchase low.

J. MATHIAS.

Gettysburg, April 20. 3t-4

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired and warranted, at the shortest notice, at his established Stand, West Chambersburg street, one door east of S. H. Buehler's Drug Store.

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Jno. Yette, (formerly Heagy's,) on *Saturday the 24th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. M. M'CLIEF, O. S.

April 13 tp-3

Trial List.—April Term, 1841.

John Arendt vs. Daniel Lady.
Wm. Patterson vs. John Chronister.
Simon Menter vs. Phillip Kohler.
Thomas Lindsey's Ex'r vs. Wm. McClellan and others.
Eldolph Pohlman vs. John Garvin.
And'w McKendrick vs. Mi. Strausbaugh.
A. & J. Livingston vs. J. & J. Brotherton.
Kettlesell & others vs. Henry Bittinger.
A. J. M'Millan vs. Henry Rhein.
Jno. Sayders, an infant child of Mr. Daniel Bender, of East Berlin.

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