THE DEATH BED OF GENERAL HARRISON.

A personal friend of the late PRESIDENT, shocked, as every body must be, at an atrocious publication in the Globe newspaper, respecting the death-bed of the lamented HARRISON, has condescended to notice and reprobate it in the annexed article. We should have thought, until we saw the Globe of Thursday, that *public* feeling would have relented on approaching a scene hollowed by the regrets of a whole nation, and would not have dared so revolting an outrage on truth and decency.—*Nat. Int.*

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY OF A PRESS.

In the leading editorial article of the Globe of the 15th inst. among many other gross and wicked untruths, is the following shocking falsification of "the death-bed scene" of Gen. HARRISON.

"The scene of his death bed, however showed in the most affecting manner, the state of his feelings in regard to the matter that had engrossed them from the moment he had entered office. From persons who attended and watched by him, it is known that whenever his mind began to wander, he gave utterance to the secret thoughts that oppressed him; and he had continually recurred to the distressing scenes he had recently passed through. Sometimes he would say '*My dear madam, I did not direct that your husband should be turned out of office, I know it. I tried to prevent it.*' On other occasions, he would say, in broken sentences: '*It is wrong—I won't consent—It is unjust.*' Again. '*These applications, will they never cease?* From different and unquestionable sources, we are informed that the malady of his heart, which broke out into expression in his partial delirium, or while in his mind was absent, and in a sort of slumber, half awakened by his anguish, constantly manifested itself by uttering some snatches of sentences like those we have quoted.'

Now every one must pity spirit may be indulged in the official abuse of Gen Harrison that was published against him living, there can be no excuse of, or palliation for such gross inventions as these after he is dead. What is here said is not only not true, but not even approximating a truth, and all these sayings imputed to Gen. Harrison are the malicious inventions of the writer for the Globe.

The Globe is again guilty of a gross untruth in saying that so a removals from office, General Harrison's Cabinet differed in opinion from the President by a vote of *four for removals*, and two *against*, and that this majority voted down the President. This is a mere invention, for it was not only impossible to remove executive officers without the President's consent, but Gen. Harrison presided over and directed every Cabinet meeting. The first resolution which settled the principle of action was that of the Collector of New York, in which, President Harrison concurred with *every* member of the Cabinet.

Utmost union and harmony existed among General Harrison and his Cabinet, notwithstanding all the Globe insinuates to the contrary. The General expressed to his friends repeatedly his gratification that he had been able to rally around him so able and united a body of constitutional advisers.

The attempt of the Globe to extol Gen. Harrison *dead*, after its innumerable personal attacks made upon him as a citizen, as a soldier, as a statesman, will pass for what it is worth; but the sound sense of the nation will see through the hollow pretence that he intended to keep his friends proscribed by keeping in office the men who for twelve years had monopolized *all* the honors and emoluments of the country, who were to have *nothing*, while his enemies had *everything*, or that he intended to sanction, by a continuance in office, the conduct of the men who had prostituted the patronage and purse of their places to keep their monopoly up, is all pure fiction, which he himself pronounced so in the many removals he himself made and was making up to the hour of his illness.

I took my pen, however, not to discuss a principle, but to express my abhorrence of the conduct of an Editor who was not satisfied with representing a great and good man, while alive, as in a "cage," "under keepers," "gabbling to the geese and turkeys" of the North Bend, but who now makes and invents "scenes" for his death-bed shockingly false. To prey upon the living may be in an eagle's sphere, but to prey upon the dead is for the vampire or the worm.

A personal friend of Gen. Harrison.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

An erroneous conception of the quality and designation of the office devolving on the VICE PRESIDENT, in case of the President's removal from office, or of his death resignation, or inability seems to prevail in some of the public papers in which Mr. Tyler is styled the *acting* Vice President, as if he were still, *ex-officio*, Vice President merely acting *ad interim* as President; the office proper of President being vacant, and he performing the duties of that office in his quality of Vice President. Where as he is to all intents and purposes by the appointment of the Constitution and by election, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES; invested with the office proper of PRESIDENT, with as plenary right and authority as his predecessor. Gen. HARRISON; and exercises the powers of the office, not in his quality of Vice President, but of President, the office of Vice President being vacated by his accession to the office of President, or entirely merged in the superior office. By the terms of the Constitution, the *office* of President "*devolves* on the Vice President." By his original election as Vice President, he was *provisionally* elected President, that is, elected to the office of President upon the happening of any one of the conditions provided in the Constitution.

The Constitution uses very different terms when it comes to provide for the removal, death, &c. both of President and Vice President. For such a case Congress is empowered to provide by "declaring *what officer* shall then *act* as President; and such officer shall *act* accordingly *until* the disability be removed, or a PRESIDENT shall be elected. The *office* of President devolves not on him; he still retains his original office and official designation; as, for example, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Speaker of the House of representatives, &c. and in quality of that office performs, *ad interim*, the duties of another office; he becomes endued with two political capacities at the same time; *ex officio*, he is merely President *pro tempore* of the Senate, &c. and by that designation *acts* as President.

Such an officer might properly enough, in common parlance, be styled acting President, though we conceive his strictly official designation should be, "President *pro tempore* of the Senate, (or the case may be,) acting as President of the United States."

Not so the Vice President when the office of President devolves on him. He is no longer Vice President, but becomes President *ex officio*, and fills up the vacancy for the residue of the original term, the office of Vice President is vacated by his accession to the office of President; he can exist or perform the duties nor receive the salary appropriated to the office of Vice President. Nor does there seem any constitutional provision for filling the office of Vice President though all its active duties are to be performed by a President *pro tempore* of the Senate, chosen by the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, or when the office of President devolves on him. The person, so chosen, takes not the office proper of Vice President, but a new office under the designation of "President *pro tempore* of the Senate."—*Nat. Int.*

EXECUTION OF ROBINSON.

On Friday morning, in accordance with the sentence of the court, Peter Robinson, the murderer of Mr. Suydam, suffered death at New Brunswick, N. J. He was executed within an enclosure immediately in front of the jail, extending out 6 or 7 feet; and the whole width of the jail front, some twenty or thirty feet. The gallows was made after the plan adopted and used in N. York and so arranged by weights and pulleys as to raise the criminal up by a sudden jerk. The principal part of the arrangements were fully completed on Thursday, & there was very little to do on Friday morning.

At ten o'clock the Court House bell began to toll, its doleful peals reaching within the precincts of the wretched man's cell. About half an minute after 10 o'clock, the sheriff and jailor, with one or two assistants, proceeded to his cell, for the purpose of arranging his dress and bringing him forth to undergo his punishment. The jailor having unlocked the shackles upon his feet, proceeded to unlock the manacles upon his hands with the same key, when Robinson remarked to him, 'you have not got the right key.' The jailor persisting in his efforts to take them off, Robinson again said, "you have not the right key; why dont you go and get it?"

As soon as his shackles were entirely removed, his dress, which was a white muslin shirt, was put on—(thrown over his other shirt,) and a common pair of pantaloons; he then asked leave to pray, which he did in an audible tone and with much apparent feeling.

He then wanted to shake hands with all present, which he did; and when shaking the hand of the jailor he said, "You have used me like a father; may the Lord bless you and your family!"

Every thing being fully ready, he was conducted by the Sheriff and jailor, from his cell, through the entry, to the platform at the gallows, during which time he manifested no hesitation or fear, but walked with a steady and firm step.

Being placed under the gallows, the rope was adjusted around his neck, & in one moment the cord was suspended the weight was cut by the Sheriff with a hatchet, when the wretched man was raised from the platform upon which he stood the full extent of the rope, at which instant a great convulsion of the legs upwards and backwards was visible, when, to the horror of all persons present the rope uniting the noose around the neck to the main rope broke, and he was precipitated to the ground. He was instantly raised upon his feet, and stood with but little assistance and without any manifest discomposure for the space of a minute and a half, in which time the rope was properly and securely adjusted; when with the words "Lord have mercy on me," the fatal stroke was given, and the unfortunate and unwept victim of the law was launched into eternity.

At the request of the prisoner, made on Thursday evening, the Rev. Dr. Howe, of the Dutch Reformed Church, visited Robinson, in cell, yesterday morning, and with several religious individuals, continued with him in prayer and other religious exercises, until the moment he was taken from it. He himself made, during the morning, a very fervent prayer.

Although he seemed anxious for the prayers of his friends, and entered into the exercises, he still maintained some degree of a callous and unrelenting character. Last night his wife and sister-in-laws bade him farewell about nine o'clock, which, on his part was done in an exceedingly cool and careless manner. His wife appeared to be but little affected.

His brothers, James and William were with him all night, and at parting William was most deeply distressed. Robinson did not close his eyes in sleep the whole night.

Robinson died without a murmur and without a struggle; two or three convulsive motions were observable, a few seconds after he was raised up.

His body was left hanging for about 30 minutes, and then taken down and placed in a common coffin, subject to the disposition of his friends, who had made arrangements to have him buried a few miles over the river.

The arrangements made by the Sheriff were of the complete character; within the enclosure but few persons were admitted, but on the outside there was a large number of persons assembled, who were kept off by a guard, consisting of two companies of volunteers.

On Thursday afternoon this wretched man made his will, in which he has left his property to his wife, only during her widowhood.

Robinson throughout the whole period since his arrest has exhibited a singularity of character scarcely ever witnessed, and although he seemed somewhat affected by the religious efforts of those who visited him, it is doubtful, whether in the last moments of his life he felt that deep contrition and penitence so much desired by his kind advisers, and of so deep and lasting impression to him. He seemed to die as he had lived, and went out of the world unwept and unpited.—*Phil. Amer. Sentinel.*

DUTIES UPON ARTICLES OF LUXURY.

One of the first duties of the new Congress at its extra session will be to establish a moderate tariff of duties upon articles of luxury and upon other articles now admitted duty free. The necessities of the Treasury require this.

The amount of the Government debt now existing is not fully known. It consists of Treasury notes outstanding, interest accruing on them, debts of the District cities assumed by the Government, sums payable to Indian tribes, deficiences in the Navy Pension fund, deferred claims growing out of the Florida war, the fourth instalment under the deposite act of 1836 claimed by the States, and other claims, estimated to amount in the total aggregate to a sum between thirty and forty millions of dollars. Mr. Barnard, of New York, in his able speech in the House of Representatives, estimated the whole amount of Government indebtedness and liabilities, on account of past transactions, at about thirty six millions on the first of January, 1841.

If no debt existed on account of past transactions, there would yet be a necessity for an increase of revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government and to provide the means of national defence adequate to the present exigencies of the country. The system of decreasing duties established by the Compromise Act is now operating to lessen the public revenues, while the growing responsibilities of the government demand an enlargement of supplies.

It appears from statements exhibiting the importations of 1840 that there were imported into the United States for the year ending September 30, 1840, silks, laces, worsted stuff goods, linens and various mis cellaneous articles, *all free of duty*, to the amount of $24,526,324.

For the same year tea and coffee were imported, free of duty, to the amount of $12,948,633.

Wines bearing low duties, none higher than 20 cents from twenty cents per gallon, and France only from one and a half to two and a half cents per gallon, were imported to the value of $2,207,862. At the existing rates of duties the wines imported in 1840 yielded revenue to the amount of $196,005,81; at the rate of 20 per cent. nearly three hundred thousand dollars would have accrued, without including the wine of France, which, by treaty with that nation, cannot be taxed above present rates until July, 1841. The largest importations of wines from any country into the United States are from France.

All articles here referred to, amounting for one year's importation to more than forty millions of dollars, are *entirely free of duty* and the revenues upon which the duties are slight. What other articles there are bearing a less duty than 20 per cent. we have not now at hand the means of ascertaining. We think the policy of laying a low per cent duty on articles now free, and of increasing the duties upon commodities now admitted at less than twenty per cent. there would seem to be no room for a difference of opinion. There is no denying that an increase of revenue is necessary, and it is equally plain that direct taxation should not be resorted to, and that revenue enough may be raised without difficulty from import duties, which, falling upon articles of luxury, will be paid mostly by the wealthiest portion of the community. Nor will the duties be so high as to cause oppression to any class.—*Balt. Amer.*

DEATH OF RICHARD HAUGHTON!

From the Boston Journal of Saturday week last.

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DEATH OF RICHARD HAUGHTON!—We have this day a melancholy duty to perform: that of recording the death of our contemporary, Richard Haughton of this city, the Editor and proprietor of the Boston Journal. Mr. Haughton, in the Atlas of this morning, announced his intention of proceeding to Europe, in the Arcadia; and about 1 o'clock while making arrangements for his departure, and apparently in the possession of as much health as he had enjoyed for some months past, he was suddenly attacked with illness, probably apoplexy, and immediately expired.

Mr. Haughton was well known as an able editor. In industry and enterprise he has seldom been equalled—his political knowledge was very extensive, and under his direction, the Atlas has exercised a great influence in matters connected with our State and National Government for several years. Perhaps no paper in the Union has furnished more important aid in bringing about the great political revolution, which resulted in the election of William H. Harrison.

Mr. Haughton had many warmly attached personal as well as political friends, for he possessed many qualities honorable to human nature—and his sudden and premature death, he being only about forty two years old, will carry sorrow to many a many bosom.

A gentleman of this city had his pocket picked at the depot of the Boston railroad, of a copy of the *new testament*, which from its size and form, was probably mistaken for a pocket book. The gentleman is reconciled to his loss in the hope that the thief may be benefited by the book of which he has obtained possession in such an unexpected manner.—*Providence Jour.*

THE MCLEOD CASE.—In the New York Senate on Friday week last, Mr. Swackhamer offered the following resolution:

"That the Governor be requested to communicate to this House what correspondence, if any, has taken place between the Executive authority of the United States, and of this State, or whether any arrangement whatever has been entered into by said departments, in reference to the case of McLeod, now in prison in Lockport, in this State.'

This resolution called out a long and exciting debate, which was not concluded when the House adjourned. Mr. Hoffman justified the attack upon the Carolina, and moved an amendment to the resolution referring it to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to bring in a bill entering a note protesting against the indictment.

The New York Sun says:

"Bad a flaming brand been thrown into the Assembly chamber it could not have caused a more sudden or higher excitement. The debate which ensued it may well be supposed was warm and animated; but we presume the warmest part is yet to come. It will prove the most exciting question that has been started during the session. The vote will be one of the utmost importance. There is no doubt that the Legislature has entire control over the matter and that it is to dispose of it by passing a law expressly for that purpose. Should such a law be passed, it will be the end of the McLeod case—should it be rejected, the vote will be considered as fixing the position which New York is determined to assume."

A TOUCHING SCENE.—At a recent meeting of the counsellors in Cincinnati to agree upon suitable measures to express the public feelings on the melancholy occasion of Gen. Harrison's death, a motion was made and unanimously carried that the Secretary be requested to deliver the eulogy upon the late President. The Judge was present, being Chairman of the Committee. In a declining voice and feeble tone, says the Cincinnati Republican, "did we witness deeper feeling or listen to truer eloquence than in the remarks he made. I cannot attempt, said he: I could not speak. I knew Harrison forty-six years ago; he was a brother to me then; we have been brothers ever since; our hearts were knit together, and I would choose were I to attempt to speak of him. He is the last of the little band who started this city. I am alone now, all alone, and I cannot talk of my friend, I cannot.'—And the many tears fell down his cheeks, and the sobs which were heard coming alike from the aged and the young of both parties, told the deep sympathy which all felt. The scene was touching. It overcame all who witnessed it.

TESTIMONIALS OF NATIONAL SORROW.—The papers from every quarter come to us freighted with details of the mourning observance adopted upon our national bereavement. That in the city of New York, on Saturday last, 10th inst., was of the most solemn and imposing character. The procession was two hours in passing a given point, and was four miles in length. It embraced an immense concourse of citizens, who paid this last tribute to departed worth without distinction of party. Mr. Van Buren, the former Chief Magistrate of the Union, took part in the procession. The English and French Consuls rode in an open carriage, each bearing his national flag *shrouded in mourning*. During the time the procession was moving there was a violent snow storm.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th, mentions the arrival of the steamer New York from Galveston, and the receipt of Texas paper to the 7th. It appears that the recent flare up about a Mexican invasion has subsided, later accounts showing clearly, what they had previously learned from New Orleans, that Anista was possessed of force barely sufficient to repel the invasion of the Comanche Indians. And further, letters say that no such official intelligence had reached the Government, that the San Bernard was about to leave Galveston for Vera Cruz, with the Commissioners, to treat with the Mexican government for a permanent peace.

President Lamar has issued a proclamation authorizing the introduction through the Texas Customhouse, of French wines imported in French vessels, free of duty.

The Houston Morning star has learned that twelve Americans were taken prisoners not long since by a party of Mexicans, near the Rio Grande, that they were taken into Matamoras, and were shot by order of the authorities of that place. The Star thinks that these Americans, as styled, were a part of a numerous gang of "cattle thieves" that infest the west, and that the punishment is justly inflicted. The paper adds that those roving robbers are the greatest curse to both countries that could easily be invented. Not content with stealing her sons and cattle, these outlaws commit outrages upon unoffending inhabitants, and in effect break up the intercourse between the two countries which would be very considerable were it not for the lawless depredations of these "cow boys," as they are called.

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.—The North American refers to the life of the late President, written by Judge Hall, which says that when in command of the North Western army he was making active preparations for the descent upon Canada. "The 9th of September had been appointed by the President at the request of Congress, as a day of humiliation and prayer; and little as religion is usually respected in armies, this day was observed by decorum by all, and employed by many in exercises of sincere devotion." What influence this day of rest and devotion had in promoting the victory gained a few days after over Proctor and his Indian allies, might afford subject of curious speculation. At all hazards it is pleasant to think that the memory of the Christian soldier is not neglected, either by Washington or Harrison, and after its performance the inscrutable result was committed to the hands of God.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER

His Sheriffs—Not an Extraordinary Resuscitation.—John White, convicted of the murder of Messrs. Gwatkin and Glenn, on board a flat boat, on the Ohio river, was executed at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th inst., a little after six o'clock in the morning. The judge in sentencing him adjudged his execution to take place, at any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. and the Sheriff, without making the fact notorious, choose the earliest moment, so as to prevent the immense crowd which would have been in attendance from witnessing it. But few persons were therefore present. He died hard—the rope not "playing" well occasioning the knot to slip up over his chin, instead of being under his ear. His neck was not broken by the fall. Previous to his death he wrote a letter to his father in which he stated that he was present when the unfortunate men were murdered, and that he had not participate in the act, but was compelled to beg his own life from two men who murdered them. He names the men as Charles Short and Jerry——, surname not known, the latter a negro, and stated he had hanging about twenty five minutes, and his body given over to the Doctors for purposes of experiment. The Louisville City Gazette gave the annexed extraordinary circumstances attending an experiment with the galvanic battery.

White's Resuscitation, or Wonders of Magnetism.—It is generally considered that White's sentence yesterday morning was the most approved style, for the mere pleasure of the operation. The knot by some manœuvre instead of being fixed by his ear, were so placed as to slip from under his left neck, happened to come in his face, by which means the choking was of the most imperfect sort. He hung squirming and kicking a long time, before he surrendered and breathed out, gave forth blasts from his mouth and nostrils.

After hanging about twenty two minutes he was cut down and carried away, to be experimented upon by Philosophers and Anatomists. He was an excellent subject for experimenting upon, as the operation was such, that no injurious lacerations had taken place. The face of the corpse did not look half so bad as they generally do, and in fact he was considered not much different from a man twenty minutes drowned.

The poles of a powerful galvanic pile, which had been prepared for the occasion were immediately applied to him, and to the unutterable joy of all present, with the most astonishing effects. On the application of the fluid to his body, which was yet warm and trembling, a universal tremor seemed to pass over his frame, and fancy, fancy you can, the surprise, the amazement of all, when of a sudden he arose upon his bench to a sitting posture, and with great eagerness and impatience raised his feet from the floor, and put his toes near to in his fingers, and tear it from his throat! He first snatched at it with great rashness as though the rope was yet round his neck and then continued some moments picking at the seam with his fingers, as though it was something that adhered to his throat, and which he endeavored to pick off. Bystanders was soon forgotten, for almost the next moment, he arose upon his feet, raised his arms level with his breast, and opening his bloodshot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific screech, after which his chest worked as if in respiration, in a very violent manner. Every one at this minute was as mute as death, every breath was hushed, every eye riveted, when he exclaimed, "by heavens, he's alive!" Too great was the excitement, too intense and absorbing was the interest and wonder, entirely to allow any one at that time to attention for a reply to the remark. Every eye was rivetted upon the agitated and shaking corpse. The operator continued to let up on it at intervals, and then turn on the fluid, till the action upon its nerves becoming so powerful that it made a tremendous bound leaping by a sort of an imperfect plunge, into a corner of the room, disengaging, itself entirely from the wires which communicated the galvanism.

All immediately drew around the body. For a moment after its fall, it seemed perfectly motionless and dead. Dr. B. approached, and taking hold of his arm, announced that he thought he felt a slight, though single beat of the pulse. The galvanic battery of French wires was again brought into the machine to give him another charge, when Dr. D. again exclaimed, "he is—he is alive! he sighs! he breathes!" And, true enough, he did sigh; he gave a long gasp, at the same time raising and gently waving his right hand. His sighs continued for a couple of minutes, when they ceased entirely. His whole frame seemed to be some what agitated; his chest heaved; his legs trembled, and he occasionally raised his right arm. These effects were supposed to be caused by the powerful influence of the galvanic fluid upon the nerves. None of these movements were yet supposed attributable to the action of life. It was conceived by the attending physicians of nature had left his frame and could never be again restored. Why not? Are not people who have been longer deprived of life than he has been, sometimes restored? Can an why may he not be resuscitated? were questions that seemed to engage the minds of all. In the very height of anxiety and suspense, Dr. D. announced that he could feel feeble pulsations. A piece of broken looking glass was immediately held before his nostrils, which was instantly covered with a cloud. "He breathed" was the unanimous shout. All was the most intense anxiety for some seconds, when the motion of his chest, as in the act of respiration, became visible. "He pulses," said Dr. D. "his pulse now certainly beats; lo!" he at the same instant exclaimed, "he opens his eyes!"

And horrible, indeed, were those eyes to look upon! He rolled them wildly in their sockets, occasionally closing them, and giving most terrific scowls. In about five minutes his breathing became tolerably frequent—probably he would give one breath when a healthy man would give four. His breathings, however, rapidly increased, in frequency and strength. Dr. D. began to speak to him, but he gave no indications that he heard a word. He looked upon the scene around him, with the most deadly indifference; seemingly alive to nothing. A loud noise was made near his ear. He moved his foot, though not very suddenly, and resented the act with a horrible frown, but a frown containing something of sadness. His action soon began to take on a more energetic character. He began again to feel of his neck, and work his body, as though in the severest agony. Young L., a medical student of Dr. S., approached him, and taking hold of his arm and shoulder, White rose upon his feet, took two steps, being thus supported, and seated himself in an arm chair. On seating himself he gave a slight groan, his muscles seemed to relax, and he appeared somewhat overcome with the exertion he had made. A bottle of heartsharn was immediately applied to his nose, which revived him much; but his life seemed to be that of a man much intoxicated. He seemed, upon one occasion, to try to give utterance to something, but, from an unknown cause an impediment, probably the accumulation in the throat occasioned by the execution, he was unable to give utterance to a word. We are satisfied that he made an effort of this kind, for, immediately on the exertion, he gave a sorrowful shake of the head, which signified, if we rightly understood the language, that he meant something and was baffled in it.

His system was critically examined, and though he was pronounced to be perfectly alive, it was announced by Dr. D. that he could live but a short time, from the injury of his brain, which had not yet happened, was rapidly taking place. Every method was adopted to equalize the circulation of the blood, and to prevent any such fearful terrible consequence of so sad a catastrophe, but in vain. The blood vessels of the head were enormously distended, and his eyes improved of the color of clotted blood. His system was immediately thrown into direful spasms, and he died in a few minutes in the most excruciating agonies.

Other experiments were tried upon him, which, together with the one I have here imperfectly sketched, will be put before the public in a few days in a more minute form.

I have purposely omitted the names of the operators, fearing I should not do the operation that justice, that will be done it by the proper reporter, whose report will not be ready for some time.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

A CLAMOR SILENCED—TRUE LIBERALITY.

Some of the Loco foco papers who have clamored so loudly for the resignation of Judge Banks, may have their consciences relieved from the pressure of their following letter from every lawyer in Easton, of both political parties, *with the single exception of James M. Porter*, the brother of his partner, who we understand is rarely numbered among the signers to it some of the most prominent members of the Van Buren party in this State, are with them a party to the letter Governor Wolf. This shows the very high estimation in which Judge Banks is held in the district by all honorable men, and that no party feeling, or party ties, could induce any lawyer to sign, for almost the next moment, he arose upon his feet, raised his arms level with his breast, and opening his bloodshot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific screech, after which his chest worked as if in respiration, in a very violent manner. Every one at this minute was as mute as death, every breath was hushed, every eye riveted, when he exclaimed, "by heavens, he's alive!" Too great was the excitement, too intense and absorbing was the interest and wonder, entirely to allow any one at that time to attention for a reply to the remark. Every eye was rivetted upon the agitated and shaking corpse. The operator continued to let up on it at intervals, and then turn on the fluid, till the action upon its nerves becoming so powerful that it made a tremendous bound leaping by a sort of an imperfect plunge, into a corner of the room, disengaging, itself entirely from the wires which communicated the galvanism.

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AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, April 27, 1841.

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

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

Thursday Last

On Thursday last a funeral tribute of respect was paid by our citizens to the memory of the venerated HARRISON, by the observance of their resolution in relation to that day. At 11 o'clock all business was suspended;—every class of the community participated with seeming sincerity in complying with the request of a public meeting. A Sabbath-day quiet pervaded, which was distributed by no parade or show on the part of a grief stricken people. At one o'clock an unusually large assemblage collected at the German Church, and listened with *marked* attention to an able and impressive Oration by the Rev. JAMES C. WARNER. Of the effect of the address it may suffice to say, that under its delivery, while many a big tear stole down the cheek of the stout hearted yeomanry, the deep feeling of the multitude was marked in every countenance. There were none so hardy as not to realize the real gloom which prevailed.

We are gratified to learn that the Oration has been furnished for publication, and will be forthcoming at an early day. Let it be put into the hands and read by every friend of the cause. The terms of eulogy upon the life and character of the late illustrious President, and its concern upon the unrestrained partizan spirit which has existed in late times, are alike worthy of our attentive consideration. The *unanimous wish* of our citizens is gratified by its publication.

We neglected to notice the mournful appearance of our several Churches. With commendable unanimity and taste each of them were hung with appropriate mourning. They still wear their sable weeds.

From the Cleveland Herald of April 12.

INTERESTING FROM DETROIT.—Saturday was a season of despondency and gloom in Detroit. News of the protest of the drafts on the Bank of the United States to the amount of $183,000, the April instalment of the $5,000,000 loan, reached the city in the morning, blighting the hopes and expectations of many of the business men of Detroit, as well as the friends of the credit and character of the State.

A special message was sent to the Legislature by the Executive on the subject, in which he recommended that an agent be sent to Philadelphia at once, to look to the rights and interests of Michigan. It was understood that the bank offered to pay the instalment in its own notes at a discount of 4 per cent. What would be the action of the Legislature was matter of doubt.—Some supposed that the proposition of the bank would be accepted—others that State Bonds would be issued to meet the crisis.

At half past one o'clock the Steamboat Gen. Scott arrived with colors at half mast, and in a few moments the melancholy intelligence of the nation's bereavement became generally known in the city. The moist eye and choked utterance, as the sad tidings, passed from man to man, evidenced the deep feeling of all classes and professions. The flag floating over the capitol was lowered to half mast. The shipping displayed similar tokens of woe. At four o'clock the bells were tolled—the stores and business places closed—and a sorrowful solemnity pervaded the city.

On the meeting of the Legislature in the afternoon, the Executive announced the mournful intelligence to both branches.—An immediate adjournment followed. The scene in the Senate was strikingly solemn. After the message was read the Senators sat for some moments in silence, when a Senator arose and in a tremulous voice moved an adjournment. Never before did we so fully feel the force of Milton's line—"Come then, expressive Silence, muse His praise!"

The official residence of the President of the United States is not, it appears, provided with a Bible! The funeral service, on Wednesday, was read out of the Bible and Prayer Book purchased by Gen. Harrison for his private use a few weeks since in Washington. He found the mansion without either of these books, and his first business was to supply them. The Bible he gave sons of course carried their own away with them. A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American mentions this interesting incident.

It is a singular circumstance, and pleasing as it is singular, that the last chapter which Gen. Harrison read in his bible is one which we have heard was buried with him. It is the 15th of 1st Corinthians. And had it pleased an all-wise Providence to spare the life of the President the Executive mansion would have been the scene of a display of religious decorum and domestic piety.—But for ends mysterious to us it has been ordered otherwise.

DANCING TO SOME TUNE.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of New Orleans, April 3, says—

"FANNY ELSSLER's benefit took place last night—and such a benefit. The fair *danseuse* was literally pelted with roses. In one of the wreaths thrown to her there was a pair of diamond bracelets which cost $1,500. Others contained valuable presents. So that the gross receipts of the night could scarcely have been less than from $8,000 to 10,000. She has probably netted $20,000 by her engagement in this city. It is doubtful whether she will be engaged at the St. Charles or will dance at the *Theatre d'Orleans*. She is in an enthusiastic exclamation of the sunny South almost delirious by her performances."

THE PRESS.—In the beginning of Gov. Porter's reign, he (the Governor,) put his hand into the State Treasury and made a grab at $2,000, which sum he secured and without authority of law, gave $1000 to the Hibernian Society, and the other $1000 to half to his brother James. The pretext for this grabbing was the services of the Attorney General and James M. Porter, as lawyers, in removing a certain Judge Fox from office, to which Ritner had appointed him, in order to make room for one of David R. Porter's friends. The case came before the Supreme Court, where the Judge was represented by her Attorney Johnston, who receives a stated salary for his services as such officer. Yet in this particular case the Governor's brother was employed by somebody else, and he volunteered his help, and the Executive gave them each a fee of $1000. The Legislature has taken the matter in hand, and Mr. Williams of the Senate has made a report on the subject. We trust the whole affair may be thoroughly investigated.—*Doylestown Intel.*

PROPER RESPECT.—The President has appointed Mr. Taylor, the son in law of General Harrison, who was to be his private Secretary, Post Master of Cincinnati. His private Secretary, (at $1,500 per annum,) Mr. Harrison, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at, Dubuque, in Iowa Territory. These appointments are highly creditable to the President, and will be responded to by the people.

POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Alexandria Gazette states that there are at the present time at least fifty seines in active operation on the Potomac river. At one of the 'shores' a few miles below that town, a few days since, ten thousand shad were taken at two hauls, which is considered equal to about twenty ordinary wagon loads. On Saturday, at Washington, fine shad were selling at the wharves at $6 per hundred, and herrings at $1,50 to $2,25 per thousand. Last week, we believe, all the Fisheries on the Chesapeake, from North Point to the head of tide water, at Port Deposit, commenced operations, and, should the weather prove favorable, we may anticipate for their proprietors similar good luck to those of the Potomac. The Chesapeake fisheries exceed all others in the U. States, in the extent of their operations and in the superior quality of the fish taken thereat. We recollect witnessing as many as twelve thousand shad secured at 'Sandy Beach,' on Spesutia Island, at a single haul, and fifteen thousand at one of the shores at the mouth of North East River.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG *by a British Man of War*.—Capt. Wyse, of the Leonidas, at this port, from Rio de Janeiro, states that on the 16th of March, in lat. 9 30 S. long. 25 37 W. he was fired in to, and brought to, by the British sloop of war Rose; the boat sent on board, its papers demanded and examined, under the plea of supposition that she was a slaver. After detaining him for some time she was allowed to proceed.—*Balt. Pat.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods.

R. W. M'SHERRY

HAS just received a large assortment of *Spring Goods*, which he can sell cheaper than they have been sold in this place. The following are some of the

Cloths, Cassimers, &c.

Cassinetts, Tweeds, Gambroons, Summer Cloths, Velvets, Calicoes, Silks, &c. &c. a good assortment of *GROCERIES*. Scythes and a large assortment of *QUEENS-WARE*.

April 27. tf-5

SPRING GOODS.

D. H. SWOPE

HAS just received a general supply of Fashionable

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Wool dyed Black & Fancy colored Cloths.
Spring and Summer Cassimeres,
Wellington Black Summer Cloth,
Imperial Crape do.
Black Linen do.
Do. Cashmerette,
Corded and Striped Linen Drills,
French and Irish Linens,
Handsome Spring and Summer Vestings,
Satin Cravats and Stocks,
London and American Prints,
4-4 French and American Chintz,
Painted Lawns,
Mouslin de Lanes,
Black and White Lawns,
Fancy Beads,
Neat and Gauze Scarfs,
Nett, Mohair and Pic Nic Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Handsome Bonnet Trimmings,
Ladies Fancy Hats,
Florence Braid Bonnets,
Nun & Shaker do.
Parasols and Umbrellas,

With a great variety of other cheap and desirable Goods, all of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms to those who may favor him with a call.

April 27. tf-5

Regimental Orders.

THE 80th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia will parade, for Drill and Inspection, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 15th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A.M.—Each member will provide himself with sufficient ammunition for two.

☞ The court of Appeal will be held on *Monday the 7th of June next*—for the 1st Battalion, at the House of Geo. Caldwell, in Hunterstown; and for the 2d at John Yette', (formerly Hersey's) Marsh Creek.

JOHN WALTER, *Colonel.*

April 27, 1841. tp-5

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

PARADE at Yeats, Marsh creek, on *Monday the 3d of May*, at 10 o'clock.

J. M. M'CLEAF, O. S.

April 27. tp-5

TEMPERANCE.

AN Adjourned meeting of the Total Abstinence Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, THIS EVENING, (*Tuesday*,) at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. The following resolution will be discussed:

Resolved, That it is wrong for the friends of the Temperance cause to encourage in business the venders of intoxicating drinks.

I. G. MACFARLANE, *Sec'y.*

April 27, 1841.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are required to take notice, that the Account of John Wolford, George Dendorff and Joseph Bittinger, Trustees of HENRY BITTINGER, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, at Gettysburg, for settlement in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Adjourned Court, to be held on *Tuesday the first day of June*, A. D. 1841.

AMOS MAGINLY, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, April 27, 1841. } tc-5

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 street, 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

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

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
Such as Cards, Circulars, Hand-bills, Blanks, &c., &c.
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of "THE STAR & BANNER."

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES IN PHILADELPHIA—The fun