From the National Intelligencer.

NOTITIA OF

GENERAL HARRISON

WHILE IN WASHINGTON.

HIS INAUGURATION.

The three days previous to his Inauguration, after his arrival in Washington, were mostly spent at the Mansion of the Mayor of the city, where he received at all hours of the day the visits of his friends and fellow-citizens. The urbanity of his manners, the open-hearted frankness with which he received the congratulations of his friends, deeply impressed all impartial and disinterested persons at the Capital with the confident assurance, that he was about to enter upon the high office, to which he had been called, with a single heart and purpose to discharge and faithfully execute the important trust.

Numerous strangers, from almost every section of this wide spread Republic, for days and weeks preceding the 4th of March, had been rushing into the Metropolis till the crowd had become immense almost beyond calculation. Every hotel and boarding house was filled to overflowing, and almost every private residence crowded beyond convenient accommodation.

The procession for the Inauguration was formed in beautiful order, and, as it passed along the streets and avenues to the Capitol, the thronging multitude, pressing against each other, seemed to move on like the ocean wave, and with the roar of many waters.

The spontaneous expression of joy and gladness which ever and anon burst forth from young and old, even from the aged matron and the blushing maiden, together with the waving of handkerchiefs from the crowded windows, proclaimed to the warworn veteran a welcome to the highest honors of his country. After taking the oath of office, and having delivered his Inaugural Address, he returned from the Capitol to the President's Mansion amid the increased acclamation of nearly forty thousand of his admiring countrymen, who there tendered him their cordial congratulations. Thus passed away the joyous day of his political triumph, now suggesting that in one *short month* the whole scene would be changed; that God was preparing to summon him away from the height of his earthly glory, we trust to a more exalted station at his right hand.

HIS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

The next morning (the 5th of March) Gen. Harrison walked down on the avenue and purchased a Quarto Bible and Book of Common Prayer, which he carried home with him, and directed the servant to place in his bed room, where I saw them on the night of his death—thereby indicating that he had chosen that Holy Book for the rule of his faith and guide of his life in the execution of that trust committed to him in his charge. The Bible he was seen reading every morning and late every evening.

In his first letter to Mrs. Harrison, after his nomination, he states that, after he had returned from the Capitol to the President's Mansion, as soon as he could command any time, he retired to his room and fell down upon his knees before his Maker, thanking him for all his mercies, and supplicating his gracious guidance in the faithful discharge of the duties of his high station to his country and his God.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, Benjamin Harrison, Esq. of Virginia, at the request of the President, called at my house, desiring to know whether he could be accommodated with a pew for himself and family for that day, and expressing a wish to obtain the one occupied by Mr. Madison, in the church to which the owner accorded to him. In the public worship of the church he conformed to all her rituals in the audible responses of the service, and, with that humility so expressive of devout feelings and humble devotion, bowed himself on his knees before the Majesty of Heaven, and supplicated the throne, of which as an earthly, however highly exalted his station, he stood so much in need. Thus following the example of the pious rulers of Israel and the illustrious patriots in every age who have adorned the doctrine of God their Saviour."

The following day he purchased the pew, and regularly attended the service of the church every Sunday morning, until prevented by his last fatal sickness.

His high regard for the Sabbath was such, that, of late years, he always avoided travelling on that day, unless from absolute necessity; and during the short period he occupied the President's Mansion exactly avoided all company on that day, and dined at an early hour, that he might attend public worship in the afternoon with his family, some of whom belonged to the communion of the Presbyterian Church.

His high estimation for the "people of God" was most nobly shown in kindness to his Ministers. On a recent occasion, he said to a brother clergyman of mine, with whom he had been for some time acquainted, whom ill health prevented from the performance of his clerical duties, and on whom he had within a few weeks conferred a recent ordination, until his health would enable him to resume the duties of his ministerial office: "I see no company on Sunday, and dine in a plain way; but I shall always be happy to see you at my table, for I love to have the Clergy with me on Sunday."

In this connexion it may be proper to state that, at his own hospitable mansion at North Bend, when his infirm health of Mrs. Harrison would not allow her to attend public worship elsewhere, Gen. H. would often obtain the services of a clergyman for the day, and remunerate him liberally. It has also been stated to me by a member of the family that, some years since, he accidentally became acquainted with a young Minister of the Methodist Church in indigent circumstances, whose native talents and powers of mind promised extensive usefulness if properly cultivated. Gen. H. kindly invited him to become a member of his family, and offered him the use of his library until well prepared for the exercise of his ministry. This young clergyman is now a distinguished and successful laborer in the vineyard of our Lord.

Of late years, notwithstanding his having erected mostly at his own expense, a church in his immediate vicinity, yet, not being able to support a clergyman for the regular services of the church, he was in the habit of leaving home on Saturday afternoon for the sole purpose of attending the church in Cincinnati, of which the Rev. J. T. Brooke is Rector, twice or thrice a day. He also frequently attended a stated weekly lecture.

From the day of his Inauguration, it was his invariable practice to rise with the dawn of day, and, after reading the Scriptures, to take a walk for exercise, and seldom did he breakfast or dine without some old friend or acquaintance partaking of his hospitality. In this manner his whole time was occupied. Occasionally, if for a moment disengaged from his official duties, and the press of visiters, he would steal away from his family, and visit some of his old acquaintance, with all that cordiality and generous good feeling so characteristic of the warm-hearted soldier and devoted friend.

HIS DEATH.

With this brief notice of passing events, we come to the closing scene of the melancholy drama. On Thursday, the 25th of March, as we understand, he was first complained of being quite unwell; and this indisposition continued to increase until the exposure of his person in the morning walk of Sunday, brought on a severe chill and fever, which the best medical skill could not arrest. No human power could stay the ravages of his disease. The community generally, in the city, watched with anxiety, manifested much anxiety for his recovery, and in great numbers daily and hourly called at his residence with anxious inquiries respecting his sickness and its probable result. Its violent and exciting character seemed, in the opinion of his physicians, to forbid the usual religious services in his sick room, lest they might produce an unfavorable effect.

On Saturday evening the 3d instant, about nine o'clock, on approaching his sick bed, his strength appeared to be rapidly failing and as little or no hope could be entertained of his recovery, a few of his friends united with me at his bedside in that "commending prayer for a sick person at the point of departure" to another world, set forth in the service of the church, to which he appeared to listen with silent attention and approbation. About thirty minutes before 1 o'clock, by the watch held in my hand, on the morning of the 4th of April, he gently breathed his departing spirit into the hands of his God and Saviour, and sank to rest without the movement of a muscle of his countenance, a struggle or a groan.—Thus, after one short month's elevation to the highest station in the country to which he can bestow, he has passed away from all the troubles, sorrows, and trials of mortality, I trust and believe, to the possession and enjoyment of an unfading crown of glory in the realms of Eternal Day. For, whatever may have been his character and conduct in former years, of late no evil change had been observed by his friends in favor of true religion.

On Sunday evening I saw him in his sitting place with a countenance mild and placid as when he expired.

The next day, after being placed in his coffin the public were permitted a final, farewell look of the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, the President of nearly twenty millions of people. It is said that not less than ten thousand paid their respects to his lifeless remains.

The sadness and gloom so obviously marked on all countenances now spoke the silent language of grief. The victim of death—the eminent personage who so recently occupied the first place in the gift of his country, whispers in the voice of solemn stillness that the Great Destroyer has come among us; that the mighty conqueror man in every age, for nearly six thousand years, has winged his flight hither and felled to the earth one who had been distinguished for verse, in the councils of his country, and in all the excellencies of private life.

How exalted that mark! How distinguished the object! How fatal the blow! The arrow was sped by the arm of Omnipotence: the victim fell: he lies beneath the cold earth, to rise no more until the voice of the Archangel and the trump of God, on the morning of the resurrection, shall call his reposing dust into spiritual life. For "the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised, incorruptible, and we shall be changed," and summoned to the final judgment.

In anticipation of this coming event, and of the awfully momentous consequences involved in it, our deeply lamented departed friend was not unmindful of the needful preparation. It has come to my knowledge that, for some years past, his mind has been deeply impressed with the important concerns of eternity, and that he had frequently expressed his confident faith and hopes in the Gospel of the Son of God, and had been for some time desirous of uniting himself in communion with the church, and intended doing so as soon as the recent political excitement should have passed away, whether it terminated favorably to his elevation to the Presidential office or otherwise. This holy purpose, it is understood, had he survived, was intended to be consummated on Easter Sunday, but was denied him by the interposing hand of God, in whom he had placed his trust.

Life makes the soul dependent on the dust;
Death gives her wings to mount above the spheres,
Life is the triumph of our mouldering clay;
Death of the Spirit infinite, divine!
His God sustains him in his final hour!
His final hour brings glory to his God!
Man's glory, Heaven's vouchsafed to call her own."

W. H.

I am authorized from unquestionable authority to say, that the closing part of his Inaugural Address, especially that part in which he so earnestly expresses his regard for the Christian Religion, was penned by him in his room in which he was born, and where he had often knelt beside his pious Mother, who earnestly implored the rich blessing of Heaven on his future life. W. H.

The great number of communications received from different parts of the country, requesting information on the subject of the demise of the late President, rendering it out of my power to answer them all in a manner either satisfactory to them or to myself, has induced this communication for the information of the clergy and the public at large.

In preparing the above statement, it has been my object to collect all the incidents and facts that have come to my knowledge respecting the late President while in Washington—one of which, simply, would be of sufficient importance to establish his Christian character; yet, when combined, they agreeably harmonize in manifesting the bent of his mind, and the ruling desires of his heart.

May God, in mercy to the nation, overrule and sanctify this painful dispensation of his providence to the welfare and prosperity of his church, the cause of true piety, and the establishment of his kingdom among men!

WM. HAWLEY,
Rector of St. John's Church.

Washington, April 19, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday, at one P. M., having left Bristol on the 8th inst. There is no news of importance.

We regret to say that there is no news yet of the arrival of the President. The Liverpool papers think it probable that she may have gone Southward to the Azores, for an additional supply of coal. If so she was scarcely due when the Western left.

The accounts from the wheat counties represent the state of the crops to be in a most abundant harvest. The arrivals of foreign wheat and flour where large, principally from this country and Canada.

The cotton and East India mail had arrived when the evening papers went to press on the 7th, but was due and hourly expected.

There was another rumor, coming by way of Russia, on the 9th, that the China dispute had been adjusted, but it was not credited.

Public opinion seemed to have settled down with the belief that peace with this country will continue uninterrupted, and the papers are chiefly discussing other subjects.

The packet ship North America had reached Liverpool with the latest news from this country. The only comment we find relating to it, is the following:

"The news relative to Mr. McLeod, and the prospect of his liberation, cannot be considered satisfactory. The reports regarding his removal from Lockport to Albany, are altogether untrue; there is now little doubt but that his trial will take place at Lockport. The Attorney General has set off to Lockport, so as to be present at the trial.

"He is provided with an authenticated copy of the despatches from our own government, and upon the ground of our sovereignty, we confidently hope that he will get his release. The Attorney General of the State of New York has been sent to Washington with an explicit and decided answer as to what will be done by that State."

In the House of Commons, on the 7th instant, Mr. Hume rose to move for a copy of the correspondence between the legation of the United States in London, and the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline.

Lord Palmerston requested him, in respect to the state of the House, and the extended topics prevailing on the subject, to postpone a discussion which might have a tendency to prevent the affair being brought to that amicable termination which both Governments desire.

Mr. Hume said that no man was more anxious than himself to avoid the evils of war; and that after what he had just heard, he would consent to postpone his motion till after the recess.

The London Standard of the evening of the 7th inst. makes this comment.

We entirely concur in the suggestion of Lord Palmerston last night in the House of Commons as to the unadvisableness of a compliance with Mr. Hume's officious relative to the Caroline. Every lover of Mr. Hume must be satisfied of the unexpediency of such a demand. There is evidently an anxious desire on the part of both governments to bring the matters at issue which the course proposed by Mr. Hume, of raising a discussion on the subject, might, and in all probability would, tend to embarrass. After the wise and judicious recommendation of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Hume did well to withdraw his motion, seeing that is was next to impossible that he could have found any one, save his friend and patron, Mr. O'Connell, to second it.

Mr. Labouchere's resolutions, substituting a uniform *ad valorem* duty of 7 per cent. upon imports into the West Indies, were carried.

The House of Commons adjourned on the evening of the 7th till the 20th, for the Easter holidays.

The Court Do Surveilliers, Joseph Bonaparte, has been alarming ill.

LONDON, April 7.

The President steamer has not been heard of, and the greatest alarm prevails regarding her; yesterday insurances upon her were effected so high as 20 per cent. premium, and more will probably be demanded to day. Beyond the usual mails from the continent, we have no foreign arrivals, and nothing in the shape of news is stirring.

PARIS, April 5.—It seems certain that Mr. Guizot has offered the mediation of France to terminate the differences existing between Great Britain and the United States. We cannot, however, believe that Mr. Guizot, not content with offering his services as mediator, has threatened the United States, as a journal affirms that he has, with an armed intervention. France invading the United States in favor of England! It is an idea too ridiculous to be entertained, even by the men who abandoned Egypt to the mercy of the powers.—*Le Courrier Francais, April, 5.*

This report of mediation seems to have been founded only upon a Paris letter in the London Globe. The armed intervention spoken of by the Courrier Francias was a bare invention of the French editor. The letter in the Globe estimated no such thing.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Harrisburg Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, held April 20, 1841, for the purpose of expressing their confidence in the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, and their views in relation to the policy of the National Administration. NER MIDDLESWARTH was appointed Chairman, and Geo. R. Smith and Wm. Hiester, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Messrs. Williams, Read and Pearson of the Senate, and Messrs. Law, Cox, Simpson and Miles of the House. After some time the committee made the following report through their Chairman, Mr. Williams.

Resolved, That while we feel deeply, in common with the people whom we represent, the great calamity which has befallen this nation, in the death of its late lamented President, we have at the same time, the most undoubting confidence that the ability and integrity of his successor, and are assured by the tone of his address, as well as by the manner in which he has entered upon the performance of his high duties, that he will administer the Government so as to carry out the wishes and opinions of those who elected him, and leave to them no regrets, except such as are merely personal to the distinguished patriot, who has just departed from amongst us.

Resolved, That the retention in office of the distinguished gentlemen selected by the late President, and associated with him in the administration of the Government, has met with the approbation of the people of this State, and is deservedly regarded as an earnest of the determination of his successor, to adhere to that course of policy which dictated their selection, and had already so strongly reinforced his claims upon the confidence of the nation.

Resolved, That we fully recognize the necessity, and as fully appreciate the wisdom and patriotism which induced the convocation of an extraordinary Session of Congress of the United States, for the purpose of providing means for the support of the Government, repairing the unexampled injuries and stagnation which our commercial inheritance has suffered, and restoring as far as practicable to the people, the prosperity of which they have been deprived, by the improvident and blundering mismanagement of the rulers whom they have just displaced.

Resolved, That it is the solemnly expressed wish of the people of Pennsylvania, that the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1840, commonly known by the name of the Sub-Treasury Bill, was a departure from the true principles, as well as the past practice of this government, a recognition of a new and odious distinction between the government and the people—a surrender of a high trust, and an abandonment of an undoubted duty on the part of those who enacted it, and a dangerous addition to the powers of the Executive head, and that the same ought therefore to be repealed.

Resolved, That we hold it to be an unquestionable power and equally unquestionable duty on the part of the General Government, so to regulate the currency of the country as to counteract the mischievous effects of the multifarious, and in many instances contradictory and confusing legislation of the several States of this Union to equalize the exchanges and to secure to labor its just rewards—the more especially as the currency of the world, which has been strayed by its evil judged and unskilful attempts to improve it when it was not improvable, and its ultimate abandonment and absolute denial for purposes of gold, on an admitted power which it had never hesitated to exercise for purposes of mischief.

Resolved, That the process of direct tax levied upon the people whom we represent, the great calamity which has befallen this nation, in the death of its late lamented President, we have at the same time, the most undoubting confidence that the ability and integrity of his successor, and are assured by the tone of his address, as well as by the manner in which he has entered upon the performance of his high duties, that he will administer the Government so as to carry out the wishes and opinions of those who elected him, and leave to them no regrets, except such as are merely personal to the distinguished patriot, who has just departed from amongst us.

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MURDER, BURGLARY AND ARSON.—The western papers bring a proclamation, issued by the Mayor of St. Louis, under the date of the 18th inst. in which it is stated that the Counting House of Mr. William G. Pettus, in that city, was forcibly entered on the night previous, two young men who slept there, murdered, the counting house vault or safe broken, and the building set afire, wards set fire to. The building was consumed, and also the roof of an adjoining house; and the vault of the counting house had been at the time to the amount and of about $200,000, which is supposed to have been carried of by the daring bugglers. The names of the clerks murdered are Grosvenor and Lawrence Baker. The body of Baker was found near the door of the building, with a shot through the head, and one of the hands maimed on the fingers. The Mayor of the city offers a reward of $5000 for the apprehension of the perpetrators of these daring acts, or such information as shall lead to their detection and conviction.

MORE OF THE ST. LOUIS MURDER AND ROBBERY.—The St. Louis Republican of the 18th inst., contains more full details than those heretofore published of the atrocious murder, robbery, and arson, committed on the night of the 17th, in that city.—The fire which broke out early on Sunday morning, the flames were seen burst from the windows of a store on the corner of Pine and Water streets, occupied in front by Simonds and Morrison, and in the rear by Mr. Pettus, as a banking house. The alarm was given—the doors of the banking house forced, and the body of Jacob Weaver, a clerk of Von Phul & McGill, found, dreadfully mangled with a hatchet or bowie knife, and the skull penetrated by a pistol ball.

Near him lay the hat and handkerchief of Jesse Baker, clerk of Simonds & Morrison, but as his body could not be found, it was supposed that it was consumed in the flames. The two young men had slept in the back lodging together in Pettus' banking house. Both were young men of excellent character, about 22 years of age.

The house in which the fire originated was consumed. Mr. Pettus lost all his books. At great personal risk; he saved a drawer containing his bills receivable amounting to $20,000. His large vault was overlooped in flames and could not be approached. Simonds & Morrison's loss was 40 or $50,000. The store of Kennott, White & Co. was partly burned—loss from 12 to $15,000. A wall fell upon Ansell S. Kimball, chief engineer of one of the fire company, and crushed him to death.

The reward of $5000 offered by the Mayor of St. Louis, for the detection of the perpetrators, was so offered at the instance of a public meeting of the citizens. A subscription reward of $1000 was offered by the St. Louis Fire Company. Several suspicious persons had been taken up the next day, but after examination were discharged. Some allege was still shrouded in darkness—though it is to be hoped the perpetrators will not be able to maintain their concealment—for "murder will out!" A private letter to the Louisville Advertiser, states that Mr. Pettus had obtained access to and opened his vault, and found every thing safe. Simonds & Morrison's iron safe was also unbroken.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE BODY OF BAKER FOUND.—At 10 o'clock this morning the body of BAKER was exhumed from the ruins. It was found just below the door of the Bank vault, where it had doubtless, fallen when the floor gave way. The body was entire—the deep pavis of the head and neck are entirely consumed leaving the bones down to the shoulders. He was wrapped up in a piece of sheet or canvas, and had his pantaloons on. The general conjecture from all the circumstances, is, that the young man hearing the villains at work at the door of the bank, ran into the vault to see who went thither, and there they despatched him.

It is impossible to give an idea of the excitement which pervades the city. All classes are absolutely paralyzed, and with reason—at the enormity of the crimes. In the very heart of the city, the most revolting murders have been committed, and the perpetrators made secure of the whole booty, by the total destruction of the house and all within it. Who is there who will rest quiet until the murderers are brought to justice?—*St. Louis Republican.*

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night last, as the steamer South America was about 10 miles above Poughkeepsie on her trip to Albany, under full steam, the shaft broke, the confecting machinery gave way, the piston was forced through the cylinder, at the top and bottom, scattering the fragments of machinery in every direction. The steam rushed into the cabins, the passengers jumped out of their berths naked, and some were horribly scalded.—The unfortunate Diamond dame up soon after, and took the whole 97 passengers on board. They reached Albany about 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and the wounded were taken ashore.

The Shackleha, falling, perhaps fifty feet from its place, passed through the deck of the state-rooms, through the second deck, and striking a colored man belonging on the boat, severely wounded him in the head.

The South America is a new and splendid boat, having made but three or four passages. Her machinery is said to be literally a wreck; and the damage from $20,000 to $30,000.

The following are the names of the persons injured:

Mr. Conant, Ballston, Spa; Mr. Glen, Schenectady, Mr. Jones, Rensselaer; Mr. Garwin, Troy; L. Taylor, do.; Solomon Smith, Fort Plain; George Warnick, Amsterdam; James Steer, Hartwick. Another, a resident of Hyde Parke, and left on board. A colored man, a hand on board. All but one are expected to live.

OUR RAIL ROADS & CANALS.

THE COST, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—A very valuable table has been prepared at Harrisburg, by Dr. John W. Hammond, book keeper in the Treasury Department. It furnishes accurate information as to the cost, revenue and expenditures of the several finished lines of the Canals and Rail Roads of the commonwealth. The cost embraces the original construction, such as work done, repairs before completion, damages, engineering expenses, &c. and the new work up to the 1st of November, 1840. The *revenue* is made up of canal tolls, railroad tolls, and motive power. The *expenditures* consist of repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, salaries of agents, motive power, locomotives, ropes, implements, &c.—in short, all expenses necessarily attendant upon the operation of the works. The revenue and expenditures are arranged for each financial year, from the 1st of November, 1829, to the 31st October, 1840. The whole table has been prepared from the *original Official records.*

Thus we learn that the Eastern division of the Pensylvania Canal, extending from Columbia to Duncan's Island—a distance of 43 miles—cost $1,734 054. The aggregate revenue is $1,047,826. The aggregate expenditures, $422,805. In the year 1839—40, the revenue was $142,671; and the expenditure, $65,641.

The Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Duncan's Island to Holliday sburg, a distance of 130 miles. Cost, $2,437,334. Aggregate revenue, $491,104. Aggregate expenses $393,143.

The Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal extends from Johnstown to Pittsburg, 105 miles. Cost $2,064,882. Revenue, $887,013. Expenditures, $889-834.

The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal extends from Bristol to Easton, a distance of 60 miles. Cost. Revenue $586,515. Expenses $638,831.

The Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Duncan's Island to Northumberland, 72 miles. Cost $867,874. Revenue $141,730. Expense $314,253.

The North Branch Division of Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Northumberland to Lackawannock, 73 miles. Cost $1,491,894. Revenue, $63,559. Expense $390,624.

The West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Northumberland to Dunsburg, 72 miles. Cost $1,708,579. Revenue, 60,859. Expense $333,726.

The French Creek Division of the Pennsylvania Canal extends from Franklin to Conneaut Lake, 45 miles. Cost 784,754. Revenue $3,176. Expense, $123,979.

The Beaver Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Beaver to Newcastle, 25 miles. Cost $522,253. The gross revenue is 10,924. Expense, $94,102.

The Columbia and Philadelphia, Rail Road extends from Columbia to Philadelphia, 82 miles. Cost $3,983,302. Gross revenue $2,030,329. Gross expenditure $1,883,998.

The Alleghany Portage Railway extends from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, a distance of 36 miles. Cost $1,783,176.—Gross revenue, $856,955. Expenditure $954,879.

The gross cost of all the finished improvements, as above specified, is $20,653,-791.—Gross revenue, $6,181,624. Gross expenditures, $6,694,206.

It will thus be seen that the state is *indebt* on the receipts and expenditures, to say nothing of the interest on the cost of these works. The State Debt has been increased beyond the revenues and because a law, authorizing a loan of $150,000 to be made, for the express purpose of paying them the money to which they were entitled, and justly acknowledged to be due them. The loan was never taken, and we confidently believe, no effort was even made to obtain it, by those whose duty it was to have it taken; therefore the money was not paid as directed. Now, we ask any honest, liberal minded Pennsylvanian, if there is anything exhorbitant in the demand of these contractors.—Their claims are acknowledged to be just, and due two years since, during all of which time they have been kept out of their money, and now, at this late day are denied the interest on that money. They ask nothing more than mere bare justice, and is it not fair that their demand should be paid, and paid promptly too? If, however, the loan authorized by the Legislature had been taken, and the money disbursed according to the usuals claiming it, the interest would certainly have been paid on it by the commonwealth; undoubtedly then, these contractors, who have been kept out of their money, should receive the interest.—But unfortunately for these injured men, the Bill alluded to, does not give the disbursing of the money to the Governor's favorite, *Mr. Jacob Ziegler, Superintendent of the Gettysburg Railroad*, but requires it to be paid in a more direct manner out of the *State Treasury!* Here's the rub! It is not because this Bill allows interest to the contractors, or creditors of the commonwealth, that it has met with the displeasure of this Veto King;—but because that his sycophantic, pliant tool, the Superintendent, is required to disburse said money, and shave the contractors as he did on a former occasion! Thank Heaven, a day of retribution is near at hand, in which David R. Porter and his co-plunderers will be made to feel the justly deserved indignation of an independent but much injured people.

Virginia Election.

The election for members of Congress and Legislature took place in Virginia on the 22d ult.—The following is the result so far as ascertained:—

CONGRESS.

Whigs.	*Opposition.*
1st. Francis Mallory	2d G. B. Cary
7th. W. L. Goggin	3d. J. W. Jones
8th. Henry A. Wise	4th. W. O. Goode
10th. John Taliaferro	5th. *E. W. Hubard.*
11th. John M. Botts	6th. W. Coles
12th. T. W. Gilmer	13th. Linn Banks
14th. Cornelius Powell	16th. Wm. A. Harris
15th. *E. W. Hubard.*	21st. Lewis Steenrod
17th. *A. H. H. Stuart*	
19th. *G. W. Summers*	
20th. R. M. T. Hunter, (independent) is re-elected.	

The Whigs gain Mr. Barton in place of Mr. Lucas, Mr. Stuart in place of Mr. Craig, and Mr. Summers in place of Mr. Beirne. The opposition gain Mr. Hubard in place of Mr. Hill.

STATE SENATORS.

The Whigs have gained one member of the Senate, which will give a Whig majority of *two* in that body.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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Dear Sir:—The amendment by the Senate to Mr. Johnston's revenue bill were considered in the House to-day, a large number of which were concurred in. The bill has been reported, limited in some of the Senate amendments committees of conference were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Johnston of A., Law, Cox, Wright and Barr of the House, and Messrs. Reed, Gibons, Pearson, Strohm and Kingsbury of the Senate, which will no doubt report a bill some time to morrow.

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YEAS.—Messrs. Barclay, Brooke, Brower, Case, Cochran, Hoster, Huddleson, Maclay, Mathers, Pearson, Reed, Sanderson, Strohm, Sullivan, Swilvan, Williams, Ewing, speaker—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Coffey, Cooper, Crain, Fleming, Gibons, Hays, Headley, Kingsbury, Miller, Pennypacker, Taylor, Snyder—13.

The following is the vote in the House:

YEAS.—Messrs Andrews, Barr, Bean, Beal, Bonnell, Brodhead, (Northampton,) Cortright, Crawford, Dunlap, Eyre, Fauset, Fleming, Fleitz, Fogel, Gamble, Garretson, Gillis, Haas, Hahn, Hill, Hinchman, Johnston, (Armstrong,) Kennedy, Kerr, Kiefer, Law, Lehmann, Albertson, Lyon, Mc-Cardy, Middlesworth, Miles, Montgomery, Musser, Myer, Pennell, Pomeroy, Rauh, Skinner, Smith, Stanton, Stickel, Stickney, Stine, Taylor, Tyson, Vanhorn, Weaver, Wilkinson, Zimmerman—41.

You will observe that in the Senate it was a party party vote, all the Whigs present, (conservative in principle,) voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Steele, (Whig,) in the negative.

The impression now generally prevails, that it will not receive the signature of the governor.

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P. S. Absentees of the Senate, Messrs. Penrose and Kittinger, (Whigs.)

On Friday last, "David Rittenhouse Porter" returned with his objections the Bill for the relief of the contractors on the Gettysburg Rail Road. He contends that the Commonwealth ought not to pay interest on claims against her, and urges as a reason why, that she has never hitherto done it. For logic, that! What are the circumstances connected with this case? The claims of those persecuted men, two years since, were acknowledged to be due; accordingly, at the session of 1838-39, a bill was passed, and became a law, authorizing a loan of $150,000 to be made, for the express purpose of paying them the money to which they were entitled, and justly acknowledged to be due them. The loan was never taken, and we confidently believe, no effort was even made to obtain it, by those whose duty it was to have it taken; therefore the money was not paid as directed. Now, we ask any honest, liberal minded Pennsylvanian, if there is anything exhorbitant in the demand of these contractors.—Their claims are acknowledged to be just, and due two years since, during all of which time they have been kept out of their money, and now, at this late day are denied the interest on that money. They ask nothing more than mere bare justice, and is it not fair that their demand should be paid, and paid promptly too? If, however, the loan authorized by the Legislature had been taken, and the money disbursed according to the usuals claiming it, the interest would certainly have been paid on it by the commonwealth; undoubtedly then, these contractors, who have been kept out of their money, should receive the interest.—But unfortunately for these injured men, the Bill alluded to, does not give the disbursing of the money to the Governor's favorite, *Mr. Jacob Ziegler, Superintendent of the Gettysburg Railroad*, but requires it to be paid in a more direct manner out of the *State Treasury!* Here's the rub! It is not because this Bill allows interest to the contractors, or creditors of the commonwealth, that it has met with the displeasure of this Veto King;—but because that his sycophantic, pliant tool, the Superintendent, is required to disburse said money, and shave the contractors as he did on a former occasion! Thank Heaven, a day of retribution is near at hand, in which David R. Porter and his co-plunderers will be made to feel the justly deserved indignation of an independent but much injured people.

Virginia Election.

The election for members of Congress and Legislature took place in Virginia on the 22d ult.—The following is the result so far as ascertained:—

CONGRESS.

Whigs.	*Opposition.*
1st. Francis Mallory	2d G. B. Cary
7th. W. L. Goggin	3d. J. W. Jones
8th. Henry A. Wise	4th. W. O. Goode
10th. John Taliaferro	5th. *E. W. Hubard.*
11th. John M. Botts	6th. W. Coles
12th. T. W. Gilmer	13th. Linn Banks
14th. Cornelius Powell	16th. Wm. A. Harris
15th. *E. W. Hubard.*	21st. Lewis Steenrod
17th. *A. H. H. Stuart*	
19th. *G. W. Summers*	
20th. R. M. T. Hunter, (independent) is re-elected.	

The Whigs gain Mr. Barton in place of Mr. Lucas, Mr. Stuart in place of Mr. Craig, and Mr. Summers in place of Mr. Beirne. The opposition gain Mr. Hubard in place of Mr. Hill.

STATE SENATORS.

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Of the house, Messrs. Brodhead (Pike,) Douglass, Fenton, Fuller, Pierce, Trach, Wakles, and Wright, (*loco focos*) and Messrs. Lightner and Pearson, (Whigs.)

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a very large meeting of the citizens of York was held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the evening of the 28th April, 1841.

On motion, the Hon. JOHN REED was elected President, the Hon. Geo. WILKS and CHRISTIAN PICKING, Esq., Vice Presidents, and Col. *M. C. Clarkson* and *David White* were chosen Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was then stated in an eloquent and highly impressive manner by the President; after which the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

A bereaved nation mourns the loss of her beloved Chief Magistrate; having attained a good old age, and exalted the summit of earthly fame, he was summoned to the enjoyment of higher glory and purer happiness; although a g