THE ROBBERY OF THE FREDERICK BANK.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—We learn by the cars this morning that the Frederick County Bank, at Frederick, Md., has just been robbed of *upwards of one hundred and eighty five thousand dollars*, in specie, notes and other valuables. A REWARD OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is offered for the recovery of the money and the detection of the robber. The thieves, it appears, conveyed away in gold the amount of $10,016; in notes and bills of other banks and checks, $3,788; in notes of the Frederick co. bank $134,067; State 6 per cent. bonds $6,000; State 6 per cent. certificates $14,000; 5 per cent. sterling bonds $12,222; making in the aggregate $185,976. As a mesing of the President and Directors of the bank yesterday it was resolved to offer a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or proportionately for a part and the detection of the thieves. We learn that the key of one of the doors of the Bank was found yesterday in a creek about a hundred yards from the building, and a dark lantern was found upon a bridge in the vicinity.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Frederick Examiner of Wednesday morning last gives the following particulars of this immense robbery:—

The Bank was entered, it is thought, on Saturday night. A key was found in the creek, near the city mill, on Sunday morning. A dark lantern of rude construction was also found. The key was filed off and filled up till it was made to fit the lock of the exterior door of the bank quite as well as the key which belonged to it. The lamp does not seem as if it had been the production of a workman, and looks as if it had been in service before. We understand that two men were seen taking a box to the corner of the bank and seating themselves upon it, for the purpose doubtless, of keeping watch while the robbers were progressing with their work. A spur with the strap broken was found near the spot.

The progress of the robbers was obstructed by seven locks, some of them of the most complex construction. The street door must have been entered some time since, and the villians have been at work, doubtless, for some weeks in discovering the secret springs of the three locks in the outer door of the vault, and in taking impressions for the purpose of making suitable keys.

All the contents of the iron chest in the vault were taken without any discrimination—including some of the issues of the Frederick corporation, notes that were laid aside as unfit for use in consequence of being worn out, &c. Of the silver, none of which was in the chest, they took but ten dollars.

This is one of the boldest and largest robberies that we have ever heard of, and the excitement and commotion which it has caused in our quiet town is such as we have never seen here before.

Persons and handbills have been despatched in various directions, for the purpose of effecting the apprehension of the robbers. Many persons suspect, and there are circumstances which justify the suspicion, that the robbers have gone to the southwest. It would be well that the police in that and in all directions should keep a careful look out.

The door of the bank were immediately closed upon the detection of the robbery.—The capital paid in was $175,000, and the amount of funds of every description taken was thousand dollars moretban the capital paid in.

"THE GUILLOTINE AT WORK."—The poor fiends are raving at the loss of their "spoiled" and their meanings are heard throughout the land. The most gross and inconsistent charges are recklessly dealt out against the administration, and the whole odium of the system of removals is sought to be directed against the new dominant party. The National Administration has recently exposed the injustice of these attacks, and proves that locofocoism is not to be beaten in the game of the political guillotine, when it is in power. It shows that within a few months of the first year of the Jackson Administration, persons were removed, in ninety-nine cases of a hundred, merely on account of their political sentiments, from a host of offices, of which the following is but a partial enumeration: that is to say—

FIFTEEN Ministers Plenipotentiary, Charges d'Affairs, and Secretaries of Legation.

NINE Marshals and FIFTEEN U. States Attorneys.

FORTY-EIGHT Collectors and Principal Revenue officers.

NINE Indian Agents and Navy Agents.

TWENTY SIX Receivers and Registers of Land officers.

TWENTY ONE Consuls for foreign ports.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE Postmasters.

Besides these direct removals from office by the Executive, there was a host of removals of such persons as held office by secondary appointments, such as clerks, inspectors, &c, in the Custom-House whom we have no means of numbering. We have a statement before us, however, which may afford the reader some idea of the extent of those removals. In the Custom-House at *Boston* alone, out of fifty-eight persons employed in different capacities, *forty* were removed. In all, there were removed from office, of all grades of civil officers, within the first year of the Jackson Administration MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND MEN.

OFFICIAL INSOLENCE.—The sheriff of the city and county of New York refused to obey the order of the Supreme Court directing him to take McLeod into custody, thinking that he was the supreme and not they. But the judges of that court gave him a gentle hint, to the effect that if he did not obey their order and immediately take charge of McLeod, they would take charge of him. This brought the sheriff to his senses.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Stepping into the Capitol a few days since in order to see our members, they appear to be a very respectable body of men. Looking a little more minutely, I came to the conclusion that every member of both houses was dressed in English broad cloths or foreign fabricks. If this is a fact, how much did it take to equip each member? both houses consisting of 133 members; say on an average $100, making $13,000.

However, whatever the precise amount may be, the gentlemen members are not in foreign countries; instead of encouraging Pennsylvania and her factories. Members who thus decorate themselves at the expense of the State! *Does the act* render them more economical, more fit or competent to make pure, wholesome, domestic, Pennsylvania Laws?

What a contrast between our members and Queen Victoria's Mother, respecting national integrity. She, making a present of a cradle quilt to her grand daughter, exclusively of English manufacturing—our members, *Haven.* Conn. clothing, must be of foreign manufacturing!

Therefore, for the honor of the state and the integrity of the people, it is to be hoped that no member will ever appear in the legislative halls, dressed in English broad cloths or foreign fabricks.

These remarks do not only apply to the members of the Legislature, but also to nine-tenths of the people of the State. All encouraging foreign countries just by wearing their broad cloths, in preference to our own.

When standing before the glass adjusting these foreign fabricks upon our person, if we only had Pennsylvania blood in the body thus decorated, we would shrink back with indignation at the injury we have done and are still inflicting on the country which we are bound by every tie of honor and gratitude to support.

In order therefore to retrace our steps and to encourage that which is good for our country, let us form ourselves into a grand society, that is, every man, and woman, boy and girl, within the pale of the State, to be a society within themselves for the promotion of domestic industry of every description.

The imports of cloths amount to about eight millions yearly; this is truly deplorable, lamentable, that we men, citizens of the United States, should so far forget our love of country as to pay eight millions yearly for our clothing, instead of aiding our own factories which are languishing for want of our assistance. As the last fifty years of government ended with December, 1840, let us commence the present fifty years as real friends of the country by using domestic clothing, instead of foreign—and to live within our income.

The imports of silks, on an average, amounts to about sixteen millions yearly.—The Ladies are patriotic and possess so much love of country not to retrace their steps, and lend their aid, which is very powerful, in lowering the imports and furthering domestic industry. The day is not far distant when our ladies will be more engaging, and more attractive in their domestic calicoes, than those in their costly French, Italian, or English silks. Why should it not be so? The former supports their country, the latter supports foreign countries. And it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when our ladies will dress in domestic silks, and appear more engaging and lovely than they ever did in the time of foreign production.

Agreeably to the late census, Pennsylvania contains 1,700,560 human beings.—Now suppose each only costs $10 for foreign fabricks, the amount yearly would be 17 millions! Were we only faithful to our own State, and keep this amount of money among our own people, in a few years it would and the most PENNSYLVANIA! but it would be PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST THE WORLD!

The two candidates for the highest office in the State, which succeeds, will for the good of the State and the honor and integrity, take the oath of office in a domestic suit of clothes, manufactured on some of the neighboring creeks.

We have there in any age more union of sentiment, more concert of action, than is evinced by the citizens of Pennsylvania in favor, of foreign factories and mechanics. From the highest citizen to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest, from the father to the son, from the mother to the daughter—all as it were vieing with each other who can wear the finest foreign fabricks and send the most money to the subjects of the Kings and Queens of Europe.

These Kings and Queens, especially Queen Victoria, must laugh in their sleeves and would laugh out loud, was it not against their interest to do so, at our credulity.—No General had his army better trained than they have us, in their favor, and against our own particular interests.

Let us then my fellow citizens throw off the foreign yoke, and come out boldly as Pennsylvanians each of us determined *to buy no more foreign goods.* Listen not to others, but do your own duty; consequently our own factories would spring into existence as by the power of magic. This communication has to contend against a powerful opposition, but that's nothing—Let us stick to the ship Pennsylvania as long as we are able to buy, pay and wear domestic clothing.

WM. M'KNIGHT.

IMPORTANT IN THE HOT SEASON OF THE YEAR.—A number of fine pictures and valuable furniture is yearly spoiled by the flies; or if this is prevented, it is done only by great attention and trouble. The following simple way of preventing flies from sitting on pictures or any other furniture, is well experienced, and will, if generally used, prevent trouble and damage.

Let a bunch of leeks soak four, five, or six days in a pail full of water, and wash your picture or any other piece of furniture with it. The flies will never come near any thing so washed.—*Boston Times.*

HEAR THOMAS JEFFERSON.—In 1801, Thomas Jefferson succeeded to the Presidency on the overthrow of John Adams. He found the offices of the Federal Government almost entirely in the hands of the Federal party—not placed there, as in the case of the Van Buren incumbents, by proscription, but in the natural course of things. The Government had up to that time been in Federal hands; it had naturally chosen its subordinates mainly from the ranks of its supporters, while those among them who were selected anterior to the date of formation of parties, or afterward with regard to other than party considerations, had very generally accorded with their superiors in political sentiment and action. There was no pretence that the Federal Administration had then, as now, removed the former incumbents in order to give a monopoly of office to their supporters. Such were the circumstances under which Mr. Jefferson came into power, and he proceeded to remove some of the Federal incumbents of office and fill their places with Democrats. Among the instances of such change was that of the Collector at New Haven, Conn. The Federalists of that town presented a strong remonstrance against the change.—Mr. Jefferson replied to it as follows:—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"When it is considered that during the late Administration those who were not of a particular sect of politics were excluded from all offices; when, by a steady pursuit of this measure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that sect; when the public sentiment at length declared itself, and burst open the doors of honor and confidence to those whose opinions they more approved; was it to be imagined that this monopoly of office was still to be continued in the hands of the minority? Does it violate their *equal rights* to assert some rights in the majority also? It is *political intolerance* to claim a proportionate share in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not *harmonise* in secular affairs, and have every thing in their own hands? If the will of the nation, manifested by their various elections, calls for an administration of government according with the opinions of those elected; if, for the fulfillment of that will, displacements are necessary, with whom can they so justly begin as with persons appointed in the last moments of an Administration, not for its own sake, but to begin a career at the same time with their successors, by whom they had never been approved, and who scarcely expect from them a cordial cooperation!

"If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few; by resignation none. Can any other mode than that of removal be proposed? This is a painful duty, I confess. But it is made my duty, and I meet it as such. I proceed in the operation with deliberation and inquiry, that it may injure the best men least, and effect the purpose of justice and public utility with the least private distress; that it may be thrown as much as possible, on delinquency on oppression, on intolerence, on anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies.

The remonstrance laments "that a change in the Administration must produce a change in the subordinate officers," in other words, that it should be deemed necessary for all officers to think with their principal. But whom does this imputation bear? *On those who have excluded from office every shade of opinion which was not theirs? Or on those who have been so excluded?* I cannot sincerely that unanimity of opinion should ever have been deemed sufficient to interdict half the society from the rights and the blessings of selfgovernment, to proscribe them as unworthy of every trust. It would have been to me a circumstance of great relief had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority. I would gladly have left to them the power and occasion to raise them to their just share. But their total exclusion calls for prompt corrections. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that state of things, when the only question concerning a candidate shall be, Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?"

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A suit was a short time since brought in New Orleans, to recover damages for the loss of a number of horses that were destroyed by the blowing up of the steamboat Gen. Brown, in 1837. The boat was proved to be so rotten that the Gen. Brown landed at Helena, in Arkansas, on her downward passage, and that she remained at that place some 15 or 30 minutes, during which time she did not blow of steam or work her engine. That before she left the wharf, or had made a revolution of her engine, she blew up with a tremendous explosion, bursting the whole of her boilers, which were broken into pieces, and torn and twisted in the most wonderful manner. Besides many lives that were lost, a number of horses were either killed or scalded, belonging to the plaintiff for the recovery of the value of which the suit was instituted. The defendants were the owners of the boat, and although neither they nor any one on board at the time, the court held them responsible for the negligence of their agents. The jury, after retiring for a few moments returned a verdict of $2,500 damages for the plaintiff. The Bee adds, "this is a most righteous verdict, and it is to be hoped will be followed up by similar suits in like circumstances. If the principle is once acted upon by one of our juries of making owners liable for the sacrifice of property, through the negligence or insane ambition of steamboat officers, an end, in some measure, will be put to those appalling casualties, which render a voyage on our southern waters one of alarm and peril."

THE COLLISION AT SEA.—We noticed, yesterday, in a short paragraph from the Philadelphia Sentinel, the collision at sea of the packet ship Susquehanna with some other large vessel, off the Banks of Newfoundland, on the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock a. m. The injury to the Susquehanna is very great. The Philadelphia North American says that she had therefore been rescued from the jaws of the great deep.—The morning the collision occurred was not dark, but the sea was running high, and the vessels did not discover each other until the moment of the collision. The Susquehanna's bowsprit is taken off clean, and the cut-water torn and wrenched from the ship in a way which shows the encounter must have been tremendous. She was running at the rate of nine knots and shipping seas constantly at the time. The impression on board the Susquehanna is, that the blow was so hard and so near the centre of the other ship, that she must have been totally disabled, if not stove in, causing her to sink immediately. After the collision, she slowed round and grated past the Susquehanna, with such rapidity, that no opportunity was given to discover who she was or the extent of her injuries. The impression on board is, that she was an East Indiaman, or some ship of the largest class, and as the cut-water of the Susquehanna is taken off down to the bow, she was upon the top of a sea at the moment of the collision. Consequently the other ship must have suffered the more severely.

STEAMER PRESIDENT.—We have received, says the New York Sun, from Messrs. Wadsworth & Smith, the consignees, a complete and accurate list of the passengers, 38 in number, whom came on ship join. Besides these the officers and crew amounted to 81 in number, whose names we could not ascertain, making together 109 souls, all of whom have beyond a doubt been for many weeks sleeping beneath the dark waves of the ocean!

Edward Barry, New York,
J. C. Roberts, do.
J. Leo Well, Philadelphia.
Master Mohring, do.
J. C. Pfeffer, New York.
A. R. Warburg, do.
D. Fitzroy Lexson, B. A.
M. Courtney, do.
Tyrone Power and servant,
C. A. D. Micesages, Philadelphia.
Samuel Mails, New York.
Charles Dudett, Buenos Ayres.
T. Palmer, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. M. Lorner, Cuba.
T. Blancher, do.
Jno. Fraser,
H. Van Lohe, Jr. Amsterdam.
A. S. Byrne, London.
Mr. Thronhill, New York.
W. W. Martin, England.
E. B. Howard and friend, New York.
A. Livingston, do.
Rev. G. G. Cookman, Washington, D. C.
P. Deuchet, Scotland.
B. Morris and Child.
Passengers, 28
Officers and Crew, 81
Total, 109

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That Gov. Porter *promised to sign the Relief Bill if ten loco foco members of the House would vote for it*

That *ten of them signed a written pledge to do so, which they afterwards violated* by voting against the bill, thus encouraging the Governor to veto it.

That after he vetoed it, *he induced thirteen of his friends to vote for it*, and several others to dodge the question, so that it became a law without his signature, by the Constitutional majority.

That from these evidences, there is not a particle of doubt *that he was warmly in favor of the bill* but had not the "nerve" to sign it, and therefore threw the responsibility of passing it on his friends.

That Porter's expenses have been ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum more than Ritner's.

That the State debt has been increased from *twenty four millions*, TO FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS since Porter was elected Governor, being at the rate of EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!

That the Legislature *has been obliged to resort to the most burdensome taxation* under which my people ever groaned, to pay the interest on this alarming debt, and prevent the credit of the State from being absolutely annihilated.

That if Porter should be re-elected and a Legislature willing to carry out his extraordinary schemes of expenditure, at the end of his second term, at the rate the public debt has increased for the last two years, it would be about SEVENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or *four hundred dollars* for every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth, and *twelve hundred for every taxable inhabitant.*

What think you of this condition of things, tax payers of Pennsylvania? Are you prepared to authorize this mortgage to be given on your property, as you most certainly will if you re-elect David R. Porter, and a loco foco Legislature?

KEEP IT FURTHER BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That David R. Porter VETOED TEN IMPORTANT BILLS THE LAST SESSION, four of which were *for giving power to the people*—two relative to election of Mayor by the people of Lancaster, one for election of Canal Commissioners, and one for the election of officers for the management of the Chester county prison, one to authorize a certain religious society to hold real estate, one to pay the Contractors who have been kept out of their money for more than two years, two to pay three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which the State is paying and has been paying for two years, double interest—ten per cent—and several other important Bills.

That he has granted a *Previous Pardon* for alleged crimes, one being never attempted before in this country.

That he HAS DRAWN MONEY OUT OF THE TREASURY *without authority of law*, and CONTRARY TO THE EXPRESS PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION, *to reward his brother and other partisan favorites*, for certain extra party services, to sanction which he has sought in vain for precedents, as we shall shortly show.

That his Board of Canal Commissioners *have shown the grossest favoritism to political friends*, ALLOTTING TO THEM, IN NUMEROUS INSTANCES, CONTRACTS AT ENORMOUS PRICES, when better men, who happened to be of different politics, had prepared to do the same work at reasonable prices.

These are a few of the considerations which it would be well for the People of this State to reflect seriously upon in making their minds for which of the two candidates they will cast their suffrages at the coming election.—*Har. Chron.*

THE FRUITS OF THE SOIL.—The statistics accompanying the returns of the last census show, that the seventeen millions of people who live within the limits of the United States, possess lumber to the value of thirteen millions of $11,000,000 which with brick and stone of an incalculable amount constitutes the materials for their dwellings. The income of their orchards which grow around these dwellings is upwards of $6,000,000 in value. They had more than 26,000,000 pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths, blankets, hosiery, &c., with which to shelter their persons from inclement weather, more than 100,000,000 pounds of cotton to manufacture into various useful and necessary garments, and more than 300,000 pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of that fruit and hemp united was nearly 1,000,000 tons.

For the food that was to sustain and nourish them, they had, the last year, more than 175,000,000 of bushels of wheat, and to more than 14,000,000 of barrels of wheat flour, a rare article with those men who subdued and settled this domain. They had also more than 17,000,000 bushels of rye; upwards of 6,000,000 bushels of buckwheat, and 3,000,000 bushels of barley.—The value of the poultry that strolled about in yard and enclosures, was more than $9,000,000. The number of swine was upwards of 20,000,000, and the number of sheep more than 19,000,000.

These people of the United States had the last year, more than 37,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, more than 90,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and upwards of 13,000,000 neat cattle, which furnished them with milk, butter, and cheese, &c., to the value of more than $13,000,000. They had at their command the labor of services of more than 3,000,000 of horses and mules, and upwards of 106,000,000 bushels of oats, and 9,000,000 tons of hay, on which to feed these and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed acrid or bitter to the taste, they had more than 280,000,000 pounds of sugar. Their land yielded them for their indulgence, more than 77,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and upwards of 270,000 gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts. Such is the income of their soil only; and yet they are over head in debt. The public debts alone, in a time of profound peace, are estimated at near $200,000,000. Surely there must have been a very bad calculation somewhere.—*Jour. Com.*

A PAINFUL SCENE IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Jacksonville, East Florida, under the 6th inst., furnishes the following painful sketch:

"Day before yesterday, a party of Indians, who, it appears, had been lurking in the vicinity, attacked a house of William Barber, on Handy Branch, about 35 miles from this, and after killing Mr. Barber, by shooting him twice through the body, scalped him, and then stabbing him a number of times afterwards, left him for dead, and left him dead. His wife was at a little distance from the house, at the cow-pen, about to milk her cows, when the report of the rifles startled her, and looking up she saw the Indians coming towards her, to the number of 20 feet of her, standing on a log, with his gun trailing in his hand. She sprang towards her husband, and the young Indian did not wait long enough to make sure she had killed him on the spot. Her husband seeing her come into danger, begged of her for God's sake to save herself by flight, for said he, "I am done; save yourself and your children." She *did* fly, and as she turned away from the partner of her joys and sorrows on earth, he fell back on the ground, his hand grasped convulsively some pine straws on the ground, and his spirit sped to God that gave it.

"By this time the Indians were in the house, and were plundering it of whatever they could carry off, when a little daughter of Mr. Barber rushed out among them, and seizing her infant brother that was left by its mother, when she went out, she hurried off in triumph with the innocent in her arms. The Indians did not see her—for the infant till she had it already outside the door; one of them gave a horrid yell and commanded her to stop, but fear only lent her wings to fly for safety, and the savage was too greedy for plunder to follow. Mrs. Barber, with her children, hastened away from the scene of danger, and soon met four men who were coming to the place, and who returned to the house, which the Indians had just left. They found the body of Mr. Barber, in the situation as before related, and after assisting in its burial they came on to town, and from one of them, whose clothes were then wet with the blood of the murdered victim, I had these particulars to-day. He also gave me the full history of the murder of Mr. Daniel Green by the same party, at the same time, about three miles from the house of Mr. Barber. It is only a repetition of what I have already written, and I forbear; I have already written enough. Day after day the same sad tales are repeated, but there are none to help us in distress. All the volunteers are disbanded and sent home (if they can be said to have homes) without pay, and without a morsel of bread to feed their starving families."

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, June 1, 1841.

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

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business wanted at this Office.

Small Notes—The Banks.

One and two dollar notes of the Harrisburg Bank, issued under the Revenue Bill, are now in circulation. The Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Lancaster Banks are about to issue similar notes.

The following Banks have notified the Governor of their willingness to accept and comply with the provisions of the Revenue Bill:—

Harrisburg Bank,
Exchange Bank of Pittsburg,
Bank of Chambersburg,
Carlisle Bank,
Bank of Lewistown,
Towanda Bank,
Lancaster Bank,
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Phila.
United States Bank.

The following Banks decline accepting the Bill:

Bank of Pittsburg,
Philadelphia Bank,
Commercial Bank,
Bank of North America,
Southwark Bank.

The Farmers' Bank of Reading, it is stated, will also reject it.

☞The Bank of Gettysburg has not yet determined to accept the provisions of the Revenue Bill. A meeting of the Directors, we learn, will be held to-day, at which final action in reference to this Bill will be had.

Two hundred shares of United States Bank stock sold in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, at $24 per share.

CASUALTY.—Mr. John B. Landis of Dauphin county, was thrown from his horse on the 20th ult. in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, with so much violence as to cause his death in a few hours.

Business Convention.

This Convention assembled in Harrisburg on Tuesday last. It was not as large as was anticipated; about sixty delegates only were in attendance, all from the country; Philadelphia city was not represented. Gen. Thos. C. Miller of Cumberland, presided, assisted by eight Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries. We observe among other resolutions adopted, one strongly in favor of a protective Tariff and another in favor of the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands.

Has the Baltimore Patriot been suspended?—We should like to have some ocular proof that it is still vative and kicking." Shall we be gratified? The Patriot has not been received at this office for several days.

Congress.

This body assembled on yesterday, and has doubtless been organized ere this time. In our next we hope to be able to lay the message of President TYLER before our readers. The state of the political parties in the House of Representatives will be as follows:—Whigs 141, Locofocos 95, and Mr. Hunter of Va. (late Speaker of the House) who is until to belong to any party, unless it be that of the Tyler party. The sale in Congress of this book is unparalleled, forty thousand copies having been already sold, and a new edition called for.—Price per copy, $7 50.

WAVERLY NOVELS.

By WALTER SCOTT, for FIVE Dollars.

Waverly Novels, with a fine portrait on steel of the author, will be furnished complete to the subscribers of the Lady's Book, on receipt of a remittance of $5.

This is printed after the Edinburgh edition, revised by the author himself, which was published in forty-eight volumes, and cost seventy-two dollars, and will contain every word comprised in the Edinburgh edition.

The work will appear in weekly Numbers, comprising an entire novel, printed on good paper, and will be completed in twenty-five numbers, making five large octavo volumes. Title page and portrait will be printed with the work.

☞In all cases, the money for any of the above works must be positively received, before a copy is sent.

☞No unpaid letters are ever taken from the post-office.

TERMS AND CLUBBING.

For the Lady's Book one year, payable in advance,	$3 00
For every subsequent year, if not paid in advance,	2 50
For Thier's History of the French Revolution, complete,	5 00
For Lady's Book one year and Thier's History,	10 00
For Waverley Novels, complete,	5 00
For " " and two copies of Lady's Book, one year,	10 00
For Waverly Novels, and one copy of Lady's Book two years,	10 00
For Thier's History of the French Revolution, Walter Scott's Novels, and Lady's Book, one year,	15 00

All orders to be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
211 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

May 25, 1841. 1t.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK—148 LIVES LOST.—It again becomes our duty to record a calamity involving destruction of human life to an awful extent. Four of the crew and four of the passengers of the brig Minstrel, Captain Outerbridge, arrived here yesterday, bringing the disastrous intelligence of which the following is an accurate summary:

The Minstrel left Limerick, Ireland, on the 21st April last for Quebec, with one hundred and forty one passengers, emigrants intending to settle in Canada. The vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday last, at four o'clock in the morning, when she struck on Red Island Reef.—There was a heavy sea running at the time, but the boats were launched and made fast to the fore chains. Upwards of one hundred passengers embarked in the boats, but their frames was quickly scaled life to sea awful extent. Four of the crew and four of the passengers of the brig Minstrel, Captain Outerbridge, arrived here yesterday, bringing the disastrous intelligence of which the following is an accurate summary:

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Capt. Outerbridge, of the unfortunate Minstrel, behaved most gallantly during the awful scene, until he perished with the rest. He declared that he would not leave the vessel until his passengers were saved, and he was the last person on board of the vessel who were in the gig.

Following is a statement of the number of the crew and passengers who perished:—Captain, Outerbridge, mate and 9 others. Passengers—Male adults, 47; female do, 41; males under 14, 10; females do, 8; males under 7, 9; females do, 12; infants, 2. Total perished, 148.—*Quebec Mercury, May 22.*

THE FISHERIES.—The mackerel fishery has for several years been so unsuccessful, that it will probably be abandoned in a great measure, before long. The entire catch of Massachusetts last year, was only 50,000 barrels, having been gradually reduced since 1831, when it was 353,000 barrels. In Portland, were 45,000 barrels have been packed in a single season—there were but about 500 barrels packed last year.

The cod fishery is so uncertain, both from scarcity of fish and low prices, that unless they had the bounty to rely upon, it would be abandoned, as the vessels employed in cod fishery would wear out or be lost.—The French and English pay a much higher bounty to their fishermen than the United States does, and hence the fish of these nations is sold at much lower prices than the American fishermen is able to compete with. The cost of carrying on the cod fishery found to average about $100 a season, for leads, lines, nets, knives, salt and provisions to each man employed.

It is estimated that a vessel in the cod fishing, will take, on an average, seven quintals of fish, which will be principal—let, per ton, and will use nine bushels of salt, per ton, on an average. Large vessels will use more, and small ones less.—The earnings of a man for a season will amount to from $250 to $75 clear of expenses of living.—*Newburyport Her.*

THE ASPECT OF ENGLAND.—A London letter-writer says:—"The general position of affairs in this country is prosperous and pacific. The appearance of the crops is favorable—the bullion account continues good. The fall in the revenue will perhaps increase the taxes, but there is abundant means to replace it, and their relations with all the world are pacific or approaching to it."

Another part of his letter the writer excepts the Manufacturers, who are said to be in a deplorable condition.

"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD."—It is said that young Simmes, charged with the murder of Professor Davies, is sinking into a consumption, and doubts are felt whether he will ever be brought to trial.

The expenses of the funeral of Napoleon exceeded the estimate and money granted by the 22,000; 20,000 are asked in addition, for a monument to the Emperor within the dome of the Invalides. £9,000 have been granted for the fetes of July.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON SLAVERY.—At the recent term of the Supreme Court of Ohio—Judges Lane and Pitchcock on the Bench—Judge Lane delivered the opinion of the Court on a slave case as follows:—"That if the owner of a slave *voluntarily* bring him into this State, or permit to come, although it should be only for the purpose of visiting or travelling through from another State to another, the slave in such cases becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio.

A young man lately committed to the jail of Rockingham county (Va.) charged with the murder of his father, has been tried by an examining court in Harrisonburg and acquitted. The Register says, "This horrible affair, the killing of a father by his son, was the result of a drunken frolic, in which father, mother, and son were all engaged! The father, it appears made an attack upon the son, who repelled the assault by striking a blow with a hoe, which stove in his parent's skull and laid him dead at his feet! The young man has been acquitted by the laws of his country; but remorse and anguish must and will torture his spirit while life, and thought, and being last.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.—We have already, says the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, noticed that a negro named Brown has been arrested at Cincinnati and taken to St. Louis, and arraigned as one of the murderers of Baker and Weaver. At the last accounts he was in prison at St. Louis, awaiting a trial, with the whole people much excited against him. By the Southern mail of last night, we have received a New Orleans Bulletin of the 19th inst., from which we learn that a negro named Brown has been arrested in that city, and has confessed to his participation in the horrid tragedy. But hear the Bulletin—

"We are authorised by the Recorder of the Second Municipality of this city to state, that the real and identical Brown that was engaged in that horrible tragedy, is now confined in the Municipality jail, and has been there for more than a week. Brown was arrested on another charge, but subsequent investigation excited suspicion of his being one of the St. Louis murderers, when he made a minute and circumstantial confession of the whole affair, to the Recorder. It was perpetrated by Madison, Warwick, Ennis, Seward and himself; Madison and Warwick killing the men."

It will be a horrible business if the Cincinnati Brown should be convicted and hung, an innocent man, while the real culprit remains untried.

A BLUNT SOLDIER.—Ever since Jack Falstaff commanded his company with but two shirts between them, we believe it has been the fashion to consider bluntness in manner the peculiar property of the Soldier, and that like Othello, he was to be "rude of speech." This perhaps was the freak of by gone times, and destined to remain buried in the rubbish of ages, if late event had not revived it, in all its original beauty. The joke is a good one if true, and if not only shows how we have been gulled by some waggish friend.

On Wild Cat's interview with Major Childs, at Fort Pierce, the other day, after exhibiting his consequence in several outbreaks of impudence, he saw an iron pot, which he recognized as having belonged to him. Pursuing his strain of untutored eloquence. "You call yourself a warrior," said he, "and yet you took that pot from an old woman. If it had been a man, and taken in fair fight, it would have been your pot. That was not a warrior's act.—I would as soon take baby linen from a pipe-clay, as a pot from a squaw. But I am a warrior, and I want my pot." The gallant Major could not stand the force of the argument; the pot was borne off, to gladden the old woman again with the delights of solty.—*Ibid.*

IRON STEAMSHIPS.—The great iron steamship now being built at Bristol will probably combine a greater number and variety, of untried principles than were ever before united in any one enterprise of the same magnitude and importance. The vessel herself—of enormous magnitude—1600 tons it is said)—her material—(plate iron)—her engines, nearly twelve hundred horse power—cylinders one hundred and twenty inches in diameter!—no piston rods! no beams!—the connecting rod having hold immediately on the piston and a movable hollow casing playing through a stuffing box in the top of the piston to give play to the said connecting rod!—an unlimited supply of water, to be obtained in any ocean, and to crown all, no paddle wheels, no paddle boxes projecting from her vast sides—no apparent propelling power, but an unseen agent revolving under her keel and enabling her to move with any required velocity by the aid of this mighty agent!

A HEROINE.—The Lycoming Gazette says that a large Bear was killed on the 27th ult., in Franklin township, by the wife of Mr. Joseph Whitmire. Her only weapon, it is said, was a *broad hoe.*

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—The Cincinnati papers announce two expeditions to start about the 1st of June, for the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi, and all intermediate landing places.

TREMENDOUS SHAKING.—An editor out West apologies for the late appearance of his paper, by affirming that his *four*, while in a fit of the *ague* shook so tremendous *as to throw down all the type in his office.* The inhabitants, for several miles around felt, or thought they felt the trembling of a young earthquake; and every fourth pane of glass of the village windows, was thrown jingling into the streets.

COMMON SENSE.—No one is so foolish as to suppose for a moment that we can *live* without *eating*, any more than a tree could derive nutriment from the air alone, without the soil. Chameleons may live on air, though it is well known that such air is full of living insects. All, therefore, know that it is what we put into the stomach which causes us to live. We make over food into blood from stomachs. In three or three to five years we make over our bodies entirely. Thus what is part of us *to-day* is absolutely not *a part of us to-morrow.*—The secretions, such as perspiration and other evacuations, continually make our bodies waste, and it is from *the stomach* that we supply *this waste*—all we have to do to make our bodies ultimately healthy, is to prevent unhealthy particles from mixing with the blood. Purgation does this for us provided the purgative we employ contains in it nothing which will weaken us or do us injury.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills for this purpose, will be found all that is required; because they purge from the stomach and bowels the superabundance of humors which may have accumulated in the system, before they have time to produce *putrefaction*, and its natural consequence—*death.*

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

WATERMELLONS.—They have watermellons in New Orleans in abundance.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. *George Wampler*, of this borough, to Miss *Elizabeth L. Little*, daughter of Mr. Peter Little, deceased, of Mountjoy township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Leui Wolff*, to Miss *Catharine Zibling*—both of Frederick county, Md.

On the 11th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lehier, Mr. *Henry Hart*, of Conewago township, Adams county, to Miss *Juliana Strasbaugh*, of Codorus township, York county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On Sunday evening the 23d ult. *John Duncan*, son of A. S. E. Duncan, deceased, of Cashtown, Adams county, in the 17th year of the age.

On Wednesday last, after a long illness, Miss *Elizabeth Boyd*, of this borough.

On Sunday last, *Warren*, son of Mr. Harvey Wattles, of this borough, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On Tuesday last, *James P.* infant son of Mr. Conrad Weaver, of this borough, aged 4 months.

On Friday, 23d ult. Mr. *William Johnston*, of Hampton, a Revolutionary Soldier, in the 85th year of his age.

On the same morning, *George*, son of the Rev. Charles Weyl, of York Springs, aged about ten months.

SADDLE, TRUNK

AND

HARNESS MAKING.

JACOB B. YOUNG

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at the old stand, in West Chambersburg street, a few doors below the Court-house, where he manufactures and constantly keeps on hand for sale,

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Collars, &c.

—ALSO—

TRUNKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Valises, Saddle-Bags, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞The subscriber feels thankful for past encouragement, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, June