From the Hermisburg Telegraph.

THE WESTERN RESERVOIR.

Of all the scandalities practised against the public, by the infamous system of favoritism which has distinguished Porter's Canal Board, the letting of the "clearing of the Western Reservoir," is the most palpable;—it is the crowning transaction of a series of peculations, robberies and plunderings which will be developed in the present campaign, the commission of which cannot be denied or explained! There is indeed a terrible array of facts to be brought up in judgment against David R. Porter and his most guilty officers, but none can exceed in unblushing effronetry and moral turpitude the history of these lettings.

Farmers of Pennsylvania! we call on you to look into these facts—you are best acquainted with the value of "clearing"—that is for cutting down and burning trees and brush. The ground to be overflowed by the dam of this Reservoir, containing about 400 acres, was divided into 7 lots of about 60 acres each. These jobs were given out at a period when there was no occasion for haste, no emergency which rendered a pecuniary sacrifice justifiable, not to the low est and best bidder, but at $33, $55, 54\frac{1}{2}$, $70, $60, $52 and $73. The Report of the Investigating Committee, estimated the probable worth of such a job at 30 dollars per acre, but every farmer will readily agree with us that this estimate was most liberal, as it need not have cost even that sum. It is well known that bidders made *much lower than the jobs were let at.* Jamison and Bell obtained one lot at $52 per acre, and bid for others much lower than they were allotted to other persons. For instance they bid $45 for lot No. 2, which was let at $55; they bid $50 for lot No. 3, which was let at 54\frac{1}{2}$; and they bid $52 for lot No. 5, which was let at $73. If each of these lots estimated at 30 dollars, the DIFFERENCE WOULD BE AGAINST THE STATE, $2,145.—Mr. Bell, one of the firm, is now living at Freeport, and makes no concealment of the fact, that he sub let the lot for 22 dollars, which was assigned to him at 52 dollars per acre!

There were many bidders for the Western Reservoir, allotted to Morehead and Packer, in November 1839, and having bid much lower than the price afterwards paid to the brother of one of the Canal Commissioners, it became necessary to satisfy them by other jobs at outrageous and swindling prices! And it is obvious that many were so quieted! Can any thing be more clear than that these prices, $32,728 for clearing 400 acres, or an average of $56,82 per acre were given to satisfy prominent bidders for the Reservoir. AND TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR MOREHEAD & PACKER TO WHOM IT WAS PRE DETERMINED TO GIVE THE JOB!

The Western Reservoir then, instead of costing but $30,000 more than it ought to have cost, has been contracted for nearly it not quite, $50,000 too much!!! And this for the benefit of the relations of the Canal Commissioners!! Now should the fact be forgotten, that James Clark, upon whose character for independence and immaculateness, the present Canal Commissioners, through their friends in the memory report, so much has been made, or the Canal Board when these clearing contracts and reservoirs were allotted. LET HIM OR ANYBODY ELSE GIVE A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION IF THEY CAN!! They may misrepresent facts, so as to keep in the dark their willfully blind partizans, who glory in the "fat job system,"—on subjects that require an attentive examination and comparison of facts to understand; but can the people at large, the FARMERS of Pennsylvania, the tax payers who are seeing and understanding the whole plunder practiced upon them in the letting of these "clearing contracts." FIFTY SIX DOLLARS AND EIGHTY FIVE CENTS PER ACRE FOR CLEARING WITHOUT GRUBBING ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND!!

This is one of the items of plunder which the people of this Commonwealth, for the farmers and laborers cannot misunderstand if the fraud and robbery are so palpable that no justification can be offered! They may try to shift their ground, avoid the issue and direct attacks to the friends of John Banks, but if they are pinned down to the facts of the case, and placed on their defence when we charge Governor Porter; his Canal Commissioners and their favorites with wholesale plunder of the State, no answer can be given to satisfy the freeman of Pennsylvania! And to this, issue they must come—there is no hope for them to dodge the question—they shall have no rest until they attempt an explanation or justification, and the indignant voice of the community will in the meantime be thundering rebuke in their ears! Give us the explanation, why the brother of the Canal Commissioner Packer, was allotted this contract at such exorbitant rates, why the State was so plundered, and why it is found necessary for the minority in their report to misrepresent facts to shield the monstrous frauds of Porter's Administration!

DON'T REMOVE THE LOCOS.—We hear the cry of "Proscription" raised from every quarter, and yet Mr. Whittlesey, Auditor of the Post Office Department, reports no less than *three thousand three hundred and thirty seven* Post Masters who are in arrears with the Government, being more than one-fourth of the whole number in the U. States.

How does the National Executive expect to reform the country and still leave such scamps in office! Out with every mother's son of them! *Twenty* or even an hundred cases, if they could by possibility, be found, than retain one of the old leaven of Swartwoutism—it might infect the whole batch! Let the Postmaster General shut his ears to the whinings and wailings of defeated loco locoism and boldly do his duty. The people demand it, and it must be done sooner or later.—*Har. Telegraph.*

From the St. Louis Bulletin of July 1.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF THE MURDERERS.—Last evening, just before dark, when the jailor (Mr. Melody) was in the act of locking up for the night, the prisoners (the four negroes confined under sentence of death) made an attempt to escape. It seems that, by some means, they had got an instrument and sawed off the heads of the rivets in their shackles. During the day, the jailor has kept them in a cell at the south end of the passage, and at night locked them in a cell north of the middle passage. having dressed themselves and made ready, they seized on the moment when the negro man who carries water to the prisoners was going out. Having taken off their shackles and straightened them, they made a rush at the outer door at the moment it was opened to let the negro out. Madison, who was foremost, struck the negro on the in side and knocked him down, rushed out and struck the negro on the outside, across the breast or bowels.

One of them made a blow at one of the guard next the door, and to fell over a man who lay near the door. Madison struck at the other guard, and before he could recover, three of them (Madison; Warwick, and Seward) had passed on to wards the gate, opening on 5th street.

Mr. Melody, who was in one of the cells at the time, run out in time to seize Brown just as he was escaping, and drow him back. One of the guard and a negro man of Mr. Brotherton's (Buck) pursued after the other three. Mr. Ames, who was also sitting at the door of the prison, attempted to seize a bar to strike with, but before he could grasp it he had to run to avoid their blows. He, however pursued them to the gate. They threw the irons away and run down to Market street, out market to Ninth, up Ninth to Chestnut street and overtook Warwick. The guard, who was next to him, caught Seward, and Madison, who was foremost, was seized by a gentleman of the name of Warfield. They were all brought back and ironed.

The rush and the escape was all done so suddenly and with so much desperation that it is even surprising that they had not succeeded in getting off further. We have been in the jail several hours in the day for two weeks or more, and we know that every precaution has been used by Mr. Melody, and the two men he has on guard, but they were completely deceived as to the security of the irons, although they were examined twice every day. Brown we presume, had been detained, for we had been receiving his confession up to within fifteen or twenty minutes of the attempt to escape.

When carried back, they were not only ironed with heavy shackles, firmly riveted on their legs, but handcuffed. The jail is so crowded that the jailor has been compelled to keep some of them together; he however has crowded other cells, and separated them.

During the excitement, either at the time of the escape, or on the return of the prisoners, the little Burton, who was once fined in the passage, made his escape, and had not been taken last night.

The prisoners say they cut the irons off with a knife which they had made into a saw, but it is supposed they had the main spring of a watch; probably one which they had when first committed. There probably never was a more daring attempt made to escape, for when they rushed to the outer door, there were six men, including the two negroes, around it.

REV. E. K. AVERY.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Rhode Island, states the following. The statements, if true, will have the effect of changing what has been public opinion for many years:—

"The murder of Miss Cornell was committed, it committed at all, on the night of the 20th of December, 1832, and on the night of Mr. Avery was absent from his family in Bristol. He could not satisfactorily account for the time he was absent. In his examination, however, he said that on the evening of the 20th of December, he was returning home from the coal mines, on the island of Rhode Island; and while on his way he saw and spoke to a man and boy, who were driving a flock of sheep. If he could have proved that he saw the man and boy at the time alleged, his innocence would have been established beyond a shadow of doubt or dispute. Unfortunately, in spite of every effort, they could not be found. I was conversing on this subject, a few days since, with a distinguished gentleman of Bristol, and he informed me of the astonishing fact, that the man and boy have recently been discovered, and that the boy now a full grown man by the way, has, by affidavit, substantiated every word Mr. Avery asserted on his examination!

My information comes from a source too respectable to be doubted, and I impart it to you with great satisfaction.

Yours very truly,

JOHN SMITH JR., of Arkansas.

Our readers will probably recollect the case of Mr. Avery, who was charged with the murder of Miss Cornell, with a view of averting from himself, the consequences of other guilt. We do not know the man, but we remember that at the time of his trial, there was a strong desire to get up unkind feelings, against the respectable old man who had determined that the outcry against him, should not prevent him from having all means for a fair trial. We sincerely hope, that "the man and boy" will appear, and testify to the truth which seems so important to Mr. Avery.—*U. S. Gaz.*

GOV. PORTER sustains the credit of the State by permitting nearly one million of dollars to be due on the 1st of June, to be PROTESTED. Poor Pennsylvania!—this is the way the Governor preserves credit hitherto unbroken!

The National Intelligencer mentions a curious monster recently exhibited in that city—a hog with 8 legs 4 eyes, and it adds that it may be seen at the Patent Office.

CASE OF MCLEOD.—As our New York correspondent advised us yesterday would be the case, the New York Supreme Court has decided against the release of McLeod. The only question before the Court was, whether McLeod should be discharged without trial, on the ground that the offence with which he is charged, was a public act, performed in obedience to orders from officers appointed by the British government, and that the act had since been adopted by that government as its own act. The Court has decided against such discharge.

The opinion of the Court, which was unanimous, is very long, and our limits to day preclude any extended notice of the argument. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

When a Grand Jury have charged that a man has committed murder in this State, I cannot see in any case, whether the charge relate to time of open public war or peace, in which he can claim exemption from trial. If he show that he was in truth acting as a soldier in time of public war, the jury will acquit him. The judge will direct them to obey the law of nations, which is undoubtedly a part of the common law.—So, if the accused were acting in defence against an individual invader of his country. But above all things it is important in the latter case for the jury to inquire whether his allegation of defence be not false or colorable.

They cannot allow as an act of defence, the wilful pursuing even such an enemy, though dictated by sovereign authority, into a country at peace with the sovereign of the accused, seeking out that enemy and taking his life. Such indeed, can be nothing but an act of vengeance. It can be neither a violation of treachery, a violation of the immunities of the land, the faith of treaties, and the law of nations.

The government of the accused may approve, diplomacy may gloze, but a jury can only inquire whether he was a party to the deed, or to any act of illegal violence which he knew would probably endanger human life. If satisfied that he was not, as I sincerely hope they may be from the evidence in the case before us, they will then have the pleasant duty to perform of pronouncing him not guilty. But whatever may be their conclusion, we feel the utmost confidence that the prisoner, though a foreigner, will have no just cause to complain that he has suffered wrong at the hands of an American jury.

At our hands the prisoner had a right to require an answer upon the facts presented by his papers, whether in law he can properly be holden to a trial. We have had no election but to examine and pronounce upon the legal character of those facts, in order to satisfy ourselves of the bearing they might have on the novel and important question submitted. That examination has led to the conclusion that we have no power to discharge the prisoner.

He must, therefore, be remanded, to take his trial in the ordinary forms of law.

The effect of this decision will be, to cause the prisoner to be tried on the indictment, by a Jury, unless the case in its present form should be appealed to the Court of Errors, (the State Senate) and this appeal, it is understood, will be taken. The New York American says, if the Court of Errors should affirm the decision of the Supreme Court, an appeal then will be made to the Court of Errors of the United States; and meantime, a rule, on application of the prisoner's counsel, would doubtless be made by the Court of Errors to stay proceedings in the case, until a final decision could be had.—*Balt. Pat.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, states on authority entitled to full credit, that the quantity of the public domain is ten hundred and ninety-five millions five hundred and thirty-six thousand acres, ten hundred and fifty two acres. The Indian title has been extinguished to three hundred and nineteen millions five hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and fifty two acres, of which there were sold up to September, 1839, to twelve new States and Territories, twelve millions seven hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen acres, and sold up to September, 1840, eighty-three millions eight hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty acres, leaving two hundred and twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety two thousand and fourteen acres, subject to immediate disposition by the United States. Of the value of this immense territory, some estimate can be formed from the fact that the aggregate of the sales of the public lands, from the year 1833 to September 30, 1840, inclusive, amounted to seventy-two millions, two hundred and sixty-nine thousand, seven hundred and fourty-nine dollars. At the minimum price, the remaining quantity would amount to more than ten hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

REBELLION AT CAMBRIDGE.—Harvard College, says the Boston Courier, is in a state of complete insubordination and disorder. The Students refuse to attend at the recitations, or submit in any other way to the authority of the officers. They have put forth verbally, a "Second Declaration of Independence," and demand the expulsion of one of the tutors. The officers of course refused them this small favour, being more accustomed to expel students than tutors.—The burning of a wooden building on the college ground, a few days ago, is supposed to be connected with these troubles. The affair grew out of an attempt to suppress a "Hasty Pudding Club."

A slave, belonging to Dr. Beaumont, of West Baton Rouge, was recently killed by an alligator. It appears that the slave was in the act of drawing some water from the Mississippi, when he was seized by the monster and instantly torn to pieces.

The Judges of the Supreme Court recently tried one hundred and eleven writs of error, while sitting at Harrisburg, Pa.

WHO VOTES FOR PORTER?—He who approves of the extravagances of our improvement system—of the avaricious and pioneering agents and sub agents who prey upon the public treasury, along the whole line of canals and railroads—who can look with complacency upon the herd of public agents who make themselves party slaves—such a man will vote for *Mr. Porter.*

He who believes that democracy consists in the exercise of arbitrary power—of the Governor being wiser than the people themselves or their representatives—that their will should be defeated whenever it came in conflict with his—will vote for VETO PORTER.

He who believes that it is "democratic" to pardon a criminal before he is tried by a jury of his peers—who conceives that the exercise of such power, will tend to the pure administration of justice—will vote for PREVIOUS PARDON PORTER.

He who believes that the squandering of the people's money on partisan contractors—the importation of votes from one county into another to effect local elections—the borrowing of immense sums of money, is republican and economical—will vote for PENNIE LOAF PORTER.

He who has no confidence in the people—who is opposed to the election of Canal Commissioners, Notaries public, &c. by the people—will vote for that Prince of a DEMOCRAT PORTER.—*Village Record.*

A lad was recently convicted before one of the Assize Courts of France, on six charges of arson. It was stated that his propensity for destruction by burning was so great, that on one occasion he set fire to the clothes of some females who were asleep in a field, and who were only awakened by their agony. It is a curious fact, that whenever he had set fire to a building, he was the first to call for assistance, and appeared to be deeply affected at the misfortune of the sufferers. He was condemned to twelve years imprisonment.

EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Indianopolis Journal states that the Post Master of that city resigned his office about three months since and that yet there is no appointment made, though the old post master has engaged in other business which occupies *all* his time. The office is conducted entirely by irresponsible clerks at the expense of the Government. This is not the way things should be managed. The Journal states the singular fact that there is not a single applicant for the office though it is worth $2000 per annum.—This renders the President still more inexcusable, as he has been under none of the embarrassment which he gives as a reason for not having acted with more energy in the case of our postmaster.

THE PREVIOUS PARDON POWER.—The Pittsburg American relates the following facts obtained from a gentleman of high respectability from Indiana county, in our State. Two strenuous supporters of Gov. Porter, in that county, of the names of Brady and Thompson, lately committed a very aggravated act of assault and battery, in consequence of which, warrants have been issued for their apprehension. These men are at present keeping out of the way of the officers of justice, and have a petition in circulation addressed to Gov. Porter, for pardon, which they express a confidence of obtaining. They have no good right to it as Hutter and Cantine.[*Har. Tel.*

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CALIFORNIA.—The American and English citizens of California, who were arrested on a charge of political conspiracy, were still in prison at the last advices, November 26th, 1840, awaiting their trial. Jose Castro, the perfect of police, who had them arrested, has been sent to Mexico for trial himself, after being in jail with his prisoners twenty days, and the government will have to pay dearly for his folly. One of the prisoners, Nathan Dayley, of Mississippi, lately died. The other ninety-six are confined at Tepic.

REPEAL.—The New York Evening Post a leading Loco Foco paper, says, there exists among the party which it represents, a decided purpose to repeal the Bankrupt law of National Bank, (should one be granted,) as soon as they regain their ascendancy in Congress.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN CUBA.—Some of the principal proprietors of agricultural estates at Havana have addressed a spirited memorial to the Captain General of the Island, praying him to take prompt and effectual measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade. They represent that it is to this traffic that they owe the displeasure of England, the efforts of the Abolitionists and the great increase of the number of their 'natural enemies' on the Island. It says that there are now 660,000 persons of color on the Island, or about 60 per cent. of the whole population numbered only 36 per cent. More than this, they state that there are 900,000 disciplined free blacks in Hayti at the disposal of England, 400,000 on the South of Jamaica, 12,000 in the Bahama Archipelago and other islands in their neighborhood, increased by as many more wrested by capture from their Slavers.

HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Three valuable horses belonging to Mr. R. C. Walker, near Westchester, Pa. were destroyed on the 5th July, by lightning.—They were standing under a tree, and died immediately upon being struck by the electric fluid.

KENDALL'S LIVER UNSTRUNG.—The debased editor of the Expositor—the abject Amos Kendall has been prosecuted for slander, for representing the Cashier of the Bank of Augusta, Ga. as having run away with the funds of the Bank.

"Jerk him up," and make him answer up the law, where no Previous Pardon Governor can interpose to rescue him!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A SON MURDERED BY HIS FATHER!—We learn from the Delaware Republican that a most horrid and brutal murder was perpetrated in Sussex county on Wednesday, the 30th of June last. William Hearn, 65 years of age, of Little Creek Hundred, committed the horrid and unnatural act.—He murdered *his own son*, a young man by the name of Joseph Hearn, about thirty years of age. The particulars, as stated to us, are these:—The son threatened to murder his father and mother, and burn the house. The father, it seems, was apprehensive that these threats would be executed, and after his son had retired to bed, deliberately took an axe, went to the bed room of his son, committed the heartrending and unnatural deed, by striking the unfortunate deceased five blows on the head.

We learn that the perpetrator of this most atrocious act, has been committed to jail, at Georgetown, to await his trial, which will take place in October next.

A CONFLICT WITH BANK ROBBERS.—The Mobile Journal of the 15th inst. states that several arrests have been made, in Montgomery county, of persons in the Mobile accused of being parties to frauds on the Montgomery Branch. G. W. Griffin, of Tallapoosa, and E. Herndon and John M Guess, of Benton, have been brought to Montgomery for examination, before Judge Martin, and bound over for trial, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the bank. The examination of each was closed, by the Jacksonville (Benton county) Republican says that Griffin, on being arrested, refunded a portion of the money. Guess, when first taken, contrived to escape and took to the woods. He was discovered there, and re-captured after a short conflict with one of his pursuers, named C. Samuels, in which guns were snapped by both *sides* in succession—and Samuels was wounded by a bowie knife.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A man named Handcot at Georgetown, Illinois, recently had a quarrel with his wife and beat her so severely that on the 23d ult. he was arrested. During his examination, while his wife was giving her testimony, he walked up to her with a smile on his face, and whispering in her ear—"you shall never speak again," attempted to stab her in the heart with a dirk knife, which he held concealed in his sleeve; he had some difficulty in getting the knife from his sleeve—she screamed and ran forward—when he, holding to her shawl with his left hand, stabbed her in the back, inflicting a wound four inches deep, which it was thought by her physician would probably prove fatal.—*Tribune.*

A LONG CHIMNEY.—The largest chimney in the world is at the Soda Ash Manufactory of James Muspratt, Esq. near Liverpool. It is the enormous height of 406 feet above the ground, 45 feet diameter inside at the base, 9 feet do. at the top, and contains nearly 4,000,000 of bricks.

In speaking of a police subject, the Baltimore Sun says, Henry Greenwas a superior officer. He was *black* by nature, *green* by name, and *blue* by habit.

A man named Wm. Adams, who, on a shooting excursion in Louisiana, lost his way in the cane brakes and swamps, gives an account through the newspapers of his wanderings and sufferings for fourteen days.

He went out with a party, and straying off, shot a deer, which he was bringing back on his shoulders, when he fell in with the mother of a panther. He followed this until he came upon the animal—and then dropping the deer, he retired a few paces. The panther approached the dead animal, and then, at 25 yards, Adams shot at him with his rifle, and extended him apparently dead on the ground.

Reloading, he approached, when the animal revived, and made off; he following from one canebreak to another, until he lost both himself and the panther. Abandoning the pursuit, he sought to retrace his steps, but in vain. He went from bad to worse, sometimes up to his waist in water sometimes in cane-breaks of apparently boundless extent, without food, his ammunition spoiled by the water, and his sufferings the first few days more intense from the musquites.—*N. Y. Am.*

The narrative thus proceeds.

On the fourth night I found myself in four foot water. I succeeded, however, in finding a tree which had fallen, the butt remaining above water, on which I slept through the night. In the morning, I again breasted the water, and soon discovered cane growing in the same direction as near as I could, I crossed the cane and came to an open swamp. Here I saw some wild cattle, which were the first animals I had seen since I had abandoned the pursuit of the wounded panther. They were numerous, large and in fine condition, one of which would doubtless have been sacrificed to satisfy the craving of hunger, which had at this period, become extraordinary, but were it not that my ammunition had become damaged and useless. This day I also suffered much from hunger, but no longer felt any inclination to eat of the numerous ticks, my flesh being apparently dead to pain, yet my feet were giving way, being covered with sores from the friction of the shoes in the water. On the following day I found some green blackberries and ate a few; and after this—the 6th day I felt no hunger.

I now found myself in a very heavy cane brake, which seemed to be interminable, and all my efforts to extricate myself from it proved unavailable, until the 12th day.—The cane was so heavy that it was impossible to keep any direct course, and, consequently, my progress must have been slow. On the 12th day, however, I struck a small stream, and to avoid the difficulty of pushing myself through the cane, I took to the stream and followed it about 2,500 yards, that had been cut by Mr. Lee, to the banks at the Bayou Alabama.

At en, on the 14th day, I found myself at the plantation of Mr. Lee. I had sufficient strength to cross his fence, but when I walked a few rods, I found I was not able to proceed further in the open field—my feet swelled so that I could not walk further, and the sun seemed to exhaust the little remaining strength which I had left. I stretched myself on the ground and hollowed for the house, which was but a few rods to my assistance. He received me with the utmost of kindness, furnished me with clothing, as I was literally naked, and bestowed on me every attention which my deplorable situation required.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

THE LATE CHARLES OGLE OF PA.

The Charlottesville Advertiser of the 9th inst. says:

Feelings of indefinable with which the memory of this man is pursued by the Locofocos, would excite abhorrence in the bosoms of a savage people. He was scarcely cold in the grave, before with one accord they opened upon him their batteries of vilification and tradication. Some of them even anticipated that solemn and melancholy event, and sought to embitter his last moments by heralding, in staring capitals, and with a spirit which could only emanate demons—that "*the infamous Charles Ogle* was about to die," &c. When the clod had fallen upon the coffin, the fact was announced with a shout of triumph, accompanied with opprobious epithet which a copious Billingsgate vocabulary could supply. When Congress met, the game of detraction was removed from the news papers to the floor of Representatives. These honorable gentlemen seemed to take pleasure in blackening the name of the dead, and in harrowing up the feelings of the living. The motion of a Mr. Snyder, when introduced in the House, that (to borrow a phrase of Col. Joe Watkins' phrases) "*a blackmouth* Locofoco from Tennessee, Mr. Watterson, had revived the subject, and introduced a letter published in the papers, to give countenance to his defamation! That same letter has been a fruitful topic for Locofoco outbursts ever since its publication. It has been going the round of the whole country, with exclamation: "See what a Whig says to Ogle's lies!" Now we have but a word to say to Mr. Watterson and the rest touching this letter: *It was not written by a Whig*—and if it were, there is no conflict between its statement, and those of Mr. Ogle. The Ogles are only apparent, not real. Mr. Ogle gave from official vouchers, the list of gorgeous articles purchased by the late dynasty for the White House:—The letter describes the present tattered and dilapidated condition of those articles. The statement of the former referred to the purchase; that of the latter to the bad usage, which had soiled and dimmed their lustre. And this so far from extenuating the original prodigality, is an aggravation of it.

We beg of those jackalls of faction, that they are determined to persist in their ridiculous attack upon the dead, that in future they forbear to connect this paper, or any of its correspondents, even though they be Locos, in any wise with their inhuman and unchristian persecution.

THE CASE OF MCLEOD.—We stated yesterday that the Supreme Court of the State of New York, had decided this case adverse to the discharge of the prisoner. It was then our intention to furnish our readers with an abstract of the numerous points and arguments embraced in the decision, but these being for the most part such as the general reader would take comparatively little interest in, we have concluded not to encumber the labor of the task. The prisoner was indicted for murder in Niagra county, in the State of New York, was arraigned and, after pleading not guilty, was committed for trial. The Revised Statutes of New York allowed him to be brought before the Supreme Court, under a writ of habeas corpus, and under the same statutes, he was further entitled to a mesage stating the fact of the labor that his detention was unlawful, or that he was entitled to his discharge. In the exercise of this right his made affidavit that he was absent and did not at all participate in the alleged offence; and that if present and acting, it was in the necessary defence of his country against a treasonable insurrection in which Durfee, the person killed, was acting in aid. The Counsel took the further ground that the prisoner was acting, if at all, under the orders of the public authorities of Canada—that the act had been ratified by the British Government, and therefore it was a case which belonged exclusively to the forum of nations, and was beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

The Court deemed the facts sworn to by the prisoner as being mere matters of svr-dence upon the issue of not guilty, were of opinon that they could not be made avails ble on habeas corpus, even for bailing the prisoner to bail, much less for ordering his unqualified discharge. Here the Court were at first inclined to rest their decision, but the counsel having maintained with great zeal, that these facts deprived the criminal courts of the jurisdiction over the subject matter, they were induced to look further into the nature of the transaction out of which the indictment had arisen.

They then proceed to make a very minute examination into the case in all its bearings, and cite a great many authorities to sustain them in their decisions of the various points discussed. The main ground upon which the case is put, seems to be, that no war existing between the two nations, neither public, private, nor mixed, the destruction of property and the taking of life, under the circumstances, were unlawful and rendered the offender amenable to the criminal laws of the State. The ground is also taken that England, by not ratifying and approving the transaction, change its character, and make that war which was murder in time of peace. Nor can she in time of peace make murder, treason, robbery and render them impervious to our laws, by embodying them and putting arms in their hands.

We cannot now say what course the proceeding will next take. The prisoner may elect to go before a jury, and rest his defence upon the facts which he has sworn to, or the case may be carried up by appeal to the Court of Errors of the State of New York, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We learn from the papers received this morning, that McLeod remains for the present in the custody of the sheriff of Oneida county, where the Supreme Court sat, and that the future course of proceeding has not yet been determined on. McLeod it is said, is anxious to go to a jury forthwith; should he determine on this course, the application for a writ of error on the judgment of the Supreme Court, as contested by his counsel, will, of course, be abandoned.—*Baltimore Pat.*

FROM FLORIDA.—Our readers will learn with great pleasure that intelligence has been received at the Department of War showing at once the activity and zeal of the troops engaged in the Florida war, and the enterprise of the indefatigable and efficient Colonel, Col. WORTH, who now commands them.

On the 25th ultimo five columns, fully equipped to operate by land and water, in circumstances might require, were put in motion. The first (under Lieut. COLONEL CLARKE,) moving from Fort Brook towards Fort Cooper, on the Withlacoochee, scoured the *cove* of that name, and on its route discovered an Indian town of some fifty huts, several extensive planting grounds, all of which were destroyed, and some canoes, cattle, hogs, &c. were secured. Several Indians were also captured. The second column, (under Lieutenant Colonel RILEY,) with canoes, penetrated the *Charla-a-popka*, found the enemy's islands and planting-grounds, and destroyed the latter, which were quite extensive. The third column (under Lieut. Colonel LOOMIS) moved on Fort Cooper. A fourth (under Captain KERR) is operating on the Ocklawaha river, which had been discovered as far as Fort Fowle; and a fifth (under Captain MILLER) is on the Homassassa and its vicinity.

By these combined and simultaneous movements it is not doubted that the enemy's strongholds and planting grounds, not already destroyed, will be visited, and the whole extensive district of country between the Gulf and the St. John's, south of Mica nopy, and north of Tampa Bay, will be traversed with effect by the troops, and to the great annoyance, if not to the destruction, of the Indians inhabiting it.

Coacoochee and his band, who, our readers may recollect, were captured some time since, and sent to New Orleans, have been reconducted, by the orders of Col. WORTH, to Florida, where it is contemplated to use him in the future conduct of the war.

We wish the gallant commander, and the army under him, the success which their joint zeal and efforts deserve.—*Nat. Int.*

GETTYSBURG STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

GETTYSBURG, July 20, 1841.

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

George Upp, jr. has been appointed Post master at York, Pa. in the room of Mr. Small resigned.

THE STATE NOTES.—The N. York city banks, the Delaware State banks, and the Baltimore banks, all refuse to receive on deposit the Relief notes issued by the banks of Pennsylvania.

Congress.

ON Monday, July 12, in the Senate the morning hour was occupied in debate upon a memorial on the subject of a Bankrupt law. The Fiscal Bank Bill was next taken up, and debated until 3 o'clock, when without any action on the Bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after the disposal of some preliminary business, the Bill authorizing a loan of $12,000,000, was again taken up in Committee of the whole. Various amendments were offered and rejected. The Bill was then read a third time and passed by the following vote:—yeas 124; nays 93.

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On Tuesday, in the House, no business was consumed on the McLeod case, the Navel Pension Bill, and the bill to repeal some ordnance for the Navy. The Naval Pension Bill was passed; after which the House adjourned.

In the Senate, after the disposal of memorials and other matters of no special interest, the consideration of the Fiscal Bank Bill was taken up. A long debate arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Wright, which was finally rejected, when the Senate adjourned.

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On Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, the consideration of the McLeod case consumed the morning hour. The Bill reported by the committee of the whole on yesterday, making an appropriation of $600,000 for purchasing of naval ordnance, &c. was then taken up and passed. After some debate on the Fortification Bill, without any action thereon, the House then adjourned.

In the Senate, the Bank Bill was again taken up. Various amendments were offered—they were all voted down.

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On Thursday, the House of Representatives was engaged during the day upon the Fortification Bill.

In the Senate there was quite an animated debate on the propriety of taking up the loan Bill, and postponing the Bank question until Monday. The remainder of the day was spent in executive session.

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On Friday, in the House of Representatives, the Fortification Bill was under consideration; it was resolved that the debate on the Bill should continue no longer than 2 o'clock on Saturday—when the House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, after the disposal of memorials, &c., the Twelve Million Loan Bill was taken up and discussed, but no action was had.

THE SCOTT MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

☞The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, *a loco foco paper*, has a letter in reference to the movement in this state in favor of Gen. Scott. The following is an extract:

Washington, July 3, 1841.

The Scott movement in Pennsylvania has been made by Thaddeus Stevens, one of the most extraordinary men of the age? Mr. Stevens is not exactly satisfied with the existing state of things. He is, however, extremely anxious that he should be placed at the head of the Post Office Department; and if his personal fitness and party service entitle him to a claim, he was undoubtedly entitled to it; but Penrose, a third rate political intriguer, an apostate from the Jackson party, a craven, who sneaked away from his post at Harrisburg, when a mob surrounded the Capitol, a man without influence and of the most ordinary talents, managed to wriggle himself into the good graces of General Harrison, and Mr. Stevens' friends were circumvented and overthrown. Gen. Harrison said, when organizing his Cabinet, that he owed more to Mr. Stevens than to any other man in the country—that without his assistance the Harrisburg nomination would have been different; but he gave way to the misrepresentations of a few demagogues, and Penrose obtained a subordinate office in the Treasury Department.

In this Scott movement, Mr. Stevens seeks to fortify the whig party in Pennsylvania. He has selected Scott for the Presidency, for the same reason that the Jews selected Saul, because he is a head taller than any of his countrymen. Whether he is seriously determined to run the General, is a matter of some doubt. If he is so earnest about it, he can secure the State of Pennsylvania, and that is a good capital to go upon. Mr. Stevens can do more in his own state than any other man in the country can perform in any other State. He is a man of extraordinary versatility of talent, skilful, wary, and adroit as a politician, infinite in resources, persevering and inflexible in resolution, he sympathises in all the wants and feelings of the people, and knows every avenue to the public heart. Ardent and sincere in his attachments, he is strong in the affections of his friends, and no man has a more efficient *troupe* around him.

Copying the above, the Pittsburg American appropriately remarks: "The credit Mr. Stevens can claim in this matter, is really urging the claim of General Scott, is that of knowing better than most men the feelings and wishes of the people. This is one of the great secrets in politics that so few attend to, and is the reason that so many are left to wonder at their want of success. The feeling in Pennsylvania in favor of Gen. Scott is decided and general, and if Mr. Stevens is in favor of the nomination of that gentleman, it is as much from a knowledge of that fact as any other cause."

FOR THE BIBLE AND METHODIST BANNER.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society of Pennsylvania College and the Theological Seminary, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare a brief abstract of its operations, in supplying Adams County with the Sacred Scriptures. Had we consulted our own feelings, they would forbid us giving publicity to the humble, exertions of its members.—But we know it is due to the memory of the Bible cause, who aided us by donations and kindly acts of hospitality, to present a brief statement of our operations, and the condition in which we found the cause.

As the books ordered from the parent Society in Philadelphia did not reach Gettysburg till near the close of December, the most favorable time for distribution was already past. However the County was divided into districts of labor, vehicles were obtained, and the work fairly commenced; when an unexpected fall of snow rendered the roads impassable, and compelled us to wait till June the work was again commenced under a clearer sky, and in four days of labor the distribution in the County was completed.

The instructions received from the Parent Society were to supply every destitute family with a copy of the Scriptures, at the low price of 50 cents for the English, and 75 cents for the German Bibles; and, in case of inability to pay, to be "gratuitously presented." With these directions the distributors visited from house to house, and, in cases of destitution, endeavored to act with all possible prudence. The greatest destitution was found among the German, and, sometimes, a settlement of five or six families would be without a copy of the Scriptures! Indeed, it was painful to witness the utter ignorance of many of even the existence of the Bible! By some we were received as angels from heaven, and the tears of gratitude which rolled down many a cheek, were the eloquent thanks we received.—Others did not care for "us or our books," while many others "did not need a Bible:" they had "prayer books, guides, and other good reading!" In all, nearly three thousand families have been visited by the distributors. Of this number, 459 were either partially or wholly destitute of the Bible:—All of whom were supplied, except those who refused to receive it.

To those generous souls who gave us directions and counsel in seeking out and supplying the destitute, who generously made donations of money to the Bible cause, and entertained us free of charge during the week of distribution, we tender our individual thanks and those of the Society we represent. In the same blessed volume you have assisted to distribute, it is written: "Whosoever shall give to one of these little ones, because he belong to Christ, shall not lose his reward."

To those, on the other hand, who not only refused us the common hospitalities of life, but, measuring others by themselves, regarded us as speculators and deceivers, because we labored without pay, we express the hope that this article may convince them, that their suspicions were confounded, and their views erroneous.

In behalf of the Society of Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary.

W. A. PESSAVANT,
JOHN BECK,
PHILIP WILLARD.

Gettysburg, July 15, 1841.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—*The Village of Waterford nearly destroyed.*—The fire at Waterford New York, on Sunday evening appears to have been highly destructive, the principal and most valuable portion of that flourishing village being reduced to ashes. The Sun states that from 70 to 80 buildings were consumed among which were the most valuable in the place, including numbers of dwelling houses. Nearly the whole of the most business part of the town was consumed, including the Saratoga County Bank, Episcopal Church, Mansion House, and Academy. At one time the destruction of the bridge over the Hudson appeared inevitable and nothing saved it but the exertion of the Troy and West Troy firemen. Waterford having but one fire engine, and that being almost useless. The fire was finally arrested at the house of John Stewart, a brick building a few rods west of the bridge.—The books of the Saratoga County Bank were saved. The specie remains in the vault, to the amount of $10,000. Mr. Titcomb, a butcher, fell from a roof, and is not expected to live. The whole loss is not less probably than $150,000, a portion of which is insured, though we have not learned to what amount.

THE WISH OF MCLEOD.—We learn says the Albany Advertiser, "from Mr. Hillyer, a New York Deputy Sheriff, who arrived from Utica this morning, that McLeod expressed to the gentleman in charge of the Sheriff of Oneida county. What further course of proceedings will be taken is not yet determined. McLeod, it is said, is anxious to go to a jury forthwith; should he determine upon this course, the application for a writ of error on the judgment of the Supreme Court, as intended by his counsel, will, of course, be abandoned."

REMAINS OF GEN. HARRISON.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst. the steamboat Raritan conveyed the hearse which contained the body of the late President