From the New York Express. PHILADELFY, 9th Feb , A. D. 1841. To the Fditors of my old friend Mr Dwight's paper, that he used to take the lead on a spell ago.

GENTLEMEN - I suppose you will be considerable wondersted to know what on airth led me from the track to Washington with the old hero of the North Bend Cabin, and brung me here,-well l'il tell you.

folks beginning to talk about hard money, paper money and resumption and suspension, and things of that natur, when says I. General you may depend there is trouble brewing some wheres along here, and if you say so,' says I, 'I'll jist quit yon for a spell and take a turn down to Philadelly, and kers. look into the matter a little, and jine you at Washington," 'Well,' says he 'Major, seeing as how folks begin to thicken amazingly around us, my calklation is you won't be much mist, but see that you git to Washington as soon as possible, and in mean time let me know all you meet with worth hearing,"-and so I quit, and as the Gineral never wants to know nothing more than the people know themselves, I send you this letter to print, and you will please send | reprobation : a copy on't to the Gineral, so that he will know as much as other folks do about it.

I got here last evening, jist arter lamp lighting, and took a run round to most all the Banks to see if I could find any on 'em open, but I found 'em all locked up and bright lamps afore the doors, and good strong broad-shouldered watchmen standing at their posts with clubs and rattles jist for all the world as tho' the Banks was as mite of difference.

to night,' says he, 'all the Banks are shet up.' 'How you talk,' says I, and so I streak-I had a notion if I could only git a fair talk with the Squire, I would larn pritty much all about the matter.

I found the squire to hum, & he was amazin glad to see me; and he went right up into a room slone, where I found a good warm Lehigh coal fire burning, and a table kivered with papers; and he took one chair and I another, and he went at it straight off. 'So,' says I, "Squire, you are all suspended agin, I larn.' 'Yes,' says he, 'Major, the folks who wanted hard money have got all the Banks had to give them; and'as the Banks can't com hard money, and can only git it from the folks who owe them, it turns out that, as the Banks have not got the same power by the law to make folks pay them as fast as the other folks want it, the pond must run dry for a spell."

But,' says I, 'Squire, how on airth is it that things work so that one set of folks keep drawing out the spiggot faster than other folks pour into the bung-hole?-Thiugs warn't so in Mr. Adams' time,' says I. Now, how is it?' This set the Squire scratching his head and thinking, -and to and began poking up his Lehigh coal fire, to see if there was any blaze in it; and to rights says he, 'Major, what are you poking that fire for? Do you expect to make it burn brighter? If you will take my advice.' says he, you will let it falone. Aint the room warm enuf?' Yes,' says I, it's warm enuf, but a little poking wont do any harm.

bime-by it all went out. 'Well,' says I, your'n,' says i, 'Yes,' says he, 'it's Penn sylvany coal; it wont stand poking, Major, block at them, and gives them a cold shiv-

swer and explain to me now about this Bank matter. How is it,' says I, that all your all broke-all gone to everlasting and eter-

the first place, when you first entered this time, publicly among our citizens. lone? - didn't you continue poking and po- o'clock a body of men, armed with musaint this room now cold and dark, compar. hall communicating with the juil. At midit, and clap on the blower, and in a little dows. and poking, -and the result you see; and ing which might endanger his personal safeit be Lehigh Coal, or English Coal? Old journ until the next morning he would sp. the State in Congress to vote for a general bank. Pennsylvany has a word to say in this mat- pear before them.

MARCHINE, & HILLY

ter, if she chuses to speak . - for there is just | The assemb this difference between her Coal and all clock, adjour other kind of Coal: it wont stand poking, leaving, however but if let alone, will burn steadily and sure- and about the is ly to the last, - whilst other Coal may blaze night. In the mi up with poking, and the sooner go to ashes. presented the nove The Coal is in the grate yet, Major,' says guard marching wil

'Yes,' says I. 'Squire, but it is plagy cold though.' 'It is so, Major,' says he; but that comes from poking,'-and with that, says he, 'Lets you and I take a turn tound and see some folks, and hear what news is despatched to Buffalo to advise a Mr. Well's I and the Gineral was a drifting along stirring, and by the time we get back, this that McLeod was about to be discharged, down from the west, and bowing & shaking fire will be kindled and the blower on, and off the everlasting crowd of folks all the will soon give us a warm room, and we'll way from the Ohio, till we struck along the bave a roast potatoe and a leetle cider, and edge of old Pennsylvany, when we heard can talk over matters comfortably and cheer fully; and if you will only let the poker alone, the evening will close brightly." And so it did; but I can't tell more about it till I write you my next Letter, -and all for the present I can say is, put a black cross on all croakers and especially the po-

Your friend and fellow-citizen. J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c. &c. THE CASE OF McLEOD.

The following Appeal, by two Members of the Bar of the State of New York, is entitled to a place in our paper as an authentic exposition of optrages against the judicial authority which call for universal

From the Lockport Democral, Extra, Feb. TO THE PUBLIC.

of the transaction.

ed it round to Squire Biddle's premises, for of this county about the 18th of November by a fresh committee;) as well as other inface, we procured the allowance of a habeas corpus with a view to his discharge. At the hearing before Judge Bowen, the Disbe shown. To this Mr. McLeod did not tested for the same charge, committed to jeil, and finally discharged on habeas cor-

pus In accordance with this desire, it was suggested that he give bail to appear at the next court competent to try him, and, if indicted, to have the matter passed upon by a jury of the country. To this Mr. McLeown motion fixed the hail at five thousand adjonned. dollars; an amount which the undersigned then believed, and now believe, amply sufficient to ensure his appearance at trial.

give him time to answer, I took the poker there to remain until his friends in Canada should give an indemnity to some persons residing here to become his bail. Not being able to effect this, however, as soon as prog he expected, he determined to be again obje brought before the Judge, and there underwent another examination. however, for reasons doubtless satisafactory to himself, saw fit to remand him unless he gave the bail before required.

"Well, says he, you go on poking, and He was accordingly remanded. Being you will see,'-and sure enuf. the more I ing closely imprisoned, he did not succeed poked, the darker the fire and coal got ; and in providing indemnity to his bail until the 27th ult. when two gentlemen residing in Squire, this is a plagy odd kind of fire of or near Chippewa, Upper Canada, gave William Buel and P. C. H. Brotherson, of this county, their bond to save them harmless, whole body of the people, without having -if you let it alone, it will burn slowly and and the latter entered into necessary recog. I heard one particle of the evidence on either surely, and give out comfortable heat, but initions, and an order was made by Judge side Not content with fanning, to his preif folks go to poking at it, it turns and looks Bowen discharging Mr. McLeod from im-

Well, says I. Squire, I want you to an | nightfall, and, owing to a rumor that there | er side of the river for materials (whether were persons about this county prepared to commit personal violence in case he should ther attacks upon this defenceless individ-Banks have suspended specie payments- be discharged on buil, and owing to an appearance of agitation among som persons nal smash? Now, how has all this come here, it was deemed prudent that he should which he is charged: attacks the only posremain in the jail until the next morning, sible effects of which must be to render it "Well," says he, 'Major, I'll tell you. In and then make his appearance in the day. more difficult than it has already become,

com, did'n you find it warm and comfor. | Soon after there were appearances of a that strict impartiality which the law guartable, and a good fire burning ?-didn't you state of high excitement. Bodies of men affiles to every one, no matter how slight take that poker and begin to poke with it? were seen moving towards the Court-house; may be the offence for which he may be -didn't I give you a civil hint to let it a. drums beat, bugles sounded About nine arraigned. king, till at last the fire went out? - and kets and bayonets, took possession of the ed to what it was? Now come here,'- night, or later, a cannon, a twelve pounder. and he took a candle and went up to the having been procured and placed directly ask them, until they shall have heard his fire place; and says he, 'There is the coal opposite Mr. McLeod's cell, was repeated. cause, to suspend their judgment as to the yet, -it aint burnt up .- the fire has only ly discharged, demolishing at every peal a guilt or innocence of this man, a foreigner. gone out; I can put a little kindling under portion of the glass in the Court house win- in prison, and beset so recently by a nower

as before, -but where is the use of kindling below, a meeting of several hundred men up again, onles folks will see the folly of was organized in the Court room above. poking at it. It is just so in Banking mat- About 12 o'clock at midnight, committees ters, I tried it, and for sixteen years and were appointed to wait upon the Judge over, and no people in creation ever saw a who had granted the order, and upon the warmer and better fire than I kept up; it gentlemen who had become McLeous bail. warmed all kind of folks, too: the cucle a- and to request their immediate appearance, round it was wide enuf to admit every liv- The Judge, we understand, deemed it most ing critter in the country, and all equally prudent for him to get out of his bed and felt the warmth. But then began the pok- obey the summons. The bail did not aping system. I tried every means to prevent pear. One of them being told that it had it, but it was no use, - and then I quit, and been stated by some of those among the Mr. Dunlap he tried it; but the pokers crowd that if he did not come they would were still ready, -and no sooner was it bring him at the point of the bayonet, and kindling up, when at it they went, poking believing that this indicated a state of feelnow the question is, Shall we have a new ty, he declined going that night but sent fire kindled, and what shall be the fuel? Shall word to the assembly that if they would ad-

ont half past to'in the morning, of armed men in emainder of the ccordingly, was cle of an armed sured tread in front he, though by poking, it has ceased burn- of the Court-house door, and this too in a time of peace and a government of law, with no other assignable motive than to deprive an individual of rights which that law. through its own proper officer had conferred.

In the mean time, an express had been and to procure a writ whereon he might be again arrested, in an action for the damages arising from his alledged agency in the destruction of the Caroline. At the re-opening of the meeting in the morning, the messenger, having now returned, announced that he had accomplished the purpose of his mission; whereupon he exhibited to the assembly a capias, at the suit of Wells, with a judge's order to hold McLeod to bail in the sum of seven thousand dollars. This process, after being examined by several individuals and pronounced to be in due form, was put in the hands of one of the sheriff's deputies, and soon after served.

After the Captain of the watch had formally reported the occurrences subsequent o the adjournment, a great variety of mo tions and propositions were made and discussed. Among them was one, whether the suit commenced by the capias might not be settled by the plaintiff and defendant An effirmative answer being given, it was followed by motion that the bail surrender McLeod immediately.' But it boing sug-The undersigned, the counsel of Alexan- gested, and given the assembly to understand, der McLeod, now a prisoner in this county | that one of the bail bad exhibited satisfactoron a charge of muider-in view of the ve- ity evidences of his willingness to do so, ry exaggerated and erroneous statements that motion was withdrawn. Whereupon concerning the objects of the attempt to another, that this meeting do not adjourn procure his discharge upon bail-and actu- until a surrender bave been completed,' was ated by a belief that these statements tend, adopted, without a dissenting voice. Varifull of specie payments as ever, and not a though they may not be designed to preju- ous legal questions involving the power of dite the cause of our client before the Peo- the Judge to recommit, of the bail to sur-I stopt and had a leetle talk with one of ple, from whom a jury, in case he is indict- render, the effect of an unexecuted order for these watchmen, and says I, "stranger, is ed, must be obtained, feel called upon to a prisoner's discharge, and the requisite forthere no gitten in here to see folks?' Not submit to the Public an unvarnished history malities to make a surrender effectual, were mooted, and, after the Judge and District Mr. McLeod was committed to the jail Attorney, (who had been brought up again last. But the mittimus being void on its dividuals, had been heard, were, satisfactory

to the meeting, disposed of. One of the bail has a large amount of property and materials, provided for the trict Attorney conceded, the nullity of the | construction of the canal locks at this place process, but suggested, nevertheless, that the | & particularly exposed to serious injur. with Judge had jurisdiction to hear proofs anew, hardly a possibility of detection. During and to recommit if probable cause should these agitations he was repeatedly warn'd that his property would be injured or destroyed object, but desired such an examination as | unless be surrendered Mr. McLeod into cuswould satisfy all of his innocence, and save judy. Feeling the force which the unparhim from a barrassing repetition of arrests alleled state of things gave to these admo--he having several weeks before been ar- initions, heat length concluded to follow the advice of the meeting. At About half past one o'clock in the afternoon, by a singular coincidence, the same Judge who had been the cause of this great commotion by letting Mr. McLeod to bail, announced that a surrender in due form of law had been made Whereupon the assembly formally resolved od readily assented, and the Judge, of his that its object was accomplished, and then

In submitting the foregoing detail of facts our purpose is notto cast censure upon any one. For, whatever may be our own opin-The prisoner then returned into custody, lives of these transactions, this is not the time or place to express them. Our sole obinterest of our client. effort is already in the Public that the McLend was to avoid Was that no such design exment, we feel called upon to repell me charge at once, that the conviction of its truth may not settle upon the

Public, and operate to his prejudice on trial. For ourselves we not only believe, but have no doubt of Mr Mr Lead's entire innocence of the charge | And it is painful to us to witness the effort now making to procure universal condemnation of him by the public press, and through that by the judice; the excitement already existing on the subject of the Caroline, a portion of the This order was not obtained until nearly press has recently been gleaning on the othtrue or false is alike unimportant,) for furual, and that too upon subjects having no connexion whatever with the matter with to find among those who are to be his tries

In these circumstances, it seems to us that it is not only our right, but our duty, to appeal, not to the sympathies, but to the sense of justice of our fellow-citizens, and which places itself above the law, and arwhile you will see as bright and warm a fire While these proceedings were going on raigns before it those very officers by whom that law has declared its own decree shall be pronounced In making this appeal to American citizens, whose pride it is to administer to all even-handed justice, we are confident we shall not appeal in vain.

> II. GARDNER. A. C BRADLEY. Lockport, February, 1, 1841.

Mississippi Legislature .- On the 27th uft. the Mississippi House of Representatives passed by large majority, a series of resolutions, declaring that the State of Mississippi is bound to redeem her bunds; that she will redeem them and preserve her faith inviolate; and that insimulations to the contrary are a calamny open | John Tyler, of Virginia, received her jusice, honor, and dignity.

On the 30th the resolutions instructing the Se- Littleton W Tozewell, of Va., received nature and requesting the Representatives of James K Polk of Tennessee, received ropt law was passed by a rule of 47 to 86.

COUNTING THE VOTES FOR PRESI-DENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

In Congress, Wednesday Feb. 10. This is the day appointed by law for opening and counting the votes of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. By the 1st section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the United States it is prescribsentatives of the United States, open all the certificates, and the votes of the electors of Pre-

sident and Vice President shall then be counted. By the act of March 1, 1792, it is enacted that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, 1793, and on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors, and the certificates of the Electors, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained, and declared, agreeably to the Constitution,

The Hunorable William C Preston, Senator from South Carolina, was appointed Teller on the part of the Senate; and

The Honorable Caleb Cushing, Representative from Massachusetts, and the Honorable Juhn W. Jones, Representative from Virginia, were appointed Tellers on the part of the House of Representatives.

The Senate came into the Hall of the House in the following order: The Sergeant at Arms in front, followed by the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, with the Secretary of the Senate on his left; then the Principal Clerk of the Senate, bearing the votes of the Electors; then the Senators, two

The Senate was met at the south door of the Rotunda by the Sergeant at Arms of the House, who conducted the procession down the broad aisle. The Vice President was received by the Speaker on the steps of his stand, and conducted to his seat as the presiding officer of the joint meeting-the Speaker taking a seat at his left. The Secretary of the Senate was seated at the ght end of the table of the Clerk of the House, and the Clerk at the opposite end. The tellers took seats at the Clerk's table in front of the presiding officer; Mr. Preston, the teller on the part of the Senate, the centre, and Mr Cush ing and Mr. Jones, tellers on the part of the House, on his right and left.

President; the Sergeant at Arms of the House a corresponding position on the left of the Speak

The Senators took the seats set apart for them in the body of the Hall, on the left as it is entered, so as to be on the right of presiding offi er. The members of the House were seated within the bar-the number of seats having been provided and placed in the open spaces.

When the Senate entered the Hall, the Speaker and members ruse, and remained standing until the Senate were seated. 'I'he ladies' gallery was filled, almost exclu-

sively, with ladies; and, as it would not contain all, nearly the whole line of front seats was filled with them. The entire galleries were crowded with spectators.

The joint meeting being organized, the presiding officer (the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate) rose and announced the purpose for which the two Houses of Congress had assembled in joint meeting.

He then proceeded to break the seals of the envelopes in which the votes of the Electors were enclosed, commencing with the State of Maine, and, having merely broken the seal, he use and handed the paper to the tellers, saying 'I deliver to you, gentlemen, tellers, the votes of the Electors of the State of Maine for Presi dent and Vice President of the United States. that the same may be counted.'

The same ceremony was observed by the Vice President in opening and delivering to the tellers the votes of all the States.

The superscription on the envelope and certificate of the votes of the Electors, together with every paper contained within the same, were read throughout by one or other of the tellers, taking it alternately, the teller on the part of the Senate having commenced with the State

The tellers having read, counted, and made doplicate lists of the votes, which lists they compared with each other, and being found to agree, they were delivered to the Vice Presiient, by whom they were read to the joint meeting, and are as follows:

List of Votes for President and Vice President of the United States, for four years, commen cing March 4, 1841.

Z _o	1 1 1 1 1 1	For Presi't.		Vice President.			
9							
No. of votes of each State.	STATES.	Wm.	Martin	John Tyler, -	R. M	L. W.	James K. Polk, .
feach		H. Ha	Van	[yler,	Johnson	Tazwell,	K. P
State.		Wm. H. Harrison,	Martin Van Buren,	:	son, -	vell,-	olk, -
10	Maine,	10	00	10	00	00	00
7	N. Hampshire,	00	7	00	7	00	00
14	Massachusetts,	14	00	14	00	00	00
4	Rhode Island,	4	00	4	00	00	00
8	Connecticot,	8	00	8	00	00	00
7	Vermont,	7	00	7	00	00	00
42	New York,	42	00	42	00	00	00
8	New Jersey,	8	00	8	00	00	00
30	Pennsylvania,	30	00	30	00	00	00
3	Delaware,	3	00	S	00	00	00
10	Maryland,	10	00	10	00	100 100 100 100 100	00
23	Virginia,	00	23	00	22	90	01
15	North Carolina,	15	00	15	00	00	00
11	South Carolina,	00	11	00	00	11	00
11	Georgia,	11	00	11	00	00	00
15	Kentucky,	15	00	15	00	00	00
15	Tennessee,	15	00	13	00	00	00
21	Ohio,	21	00	21	00	00	00
5	Louisiana,	5	00	5	00	00	00
4	Mississippi,	4	00	. 4	00	00	. 00
9	Indiana,	9		- 9	00	00	00
5		00		00		00	00
7	Aiabama,	00		00		00	00
4	Missouri,	00			-	00	00
3		00				00	00
3		3			4.4179	00	00
294	,	234	60	284	48	11	1

RECAPITULATION. Whole number of votes given,

Necessary to a choice, Of which, for President.

Wm, Henry Harrison of Ohio, received Martin Van Buren of N. York, received

For Vice President. Richard M Johnson, of Ky., received The Vice President then annunced the re- recommended sult to the joint meeting, and, in compliance qualified to make with the law of March 1, 1792, and the resolution of the two Houses of the 2d instant, made the following declaration:

"I do declare that William Henry Harrison of Chio, baving a majority of the whole number of votes of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for Prestdent, is duly elected President of the United | manding powers of ed "that the President of the Senate shall, in States for four years, commencing with the 4th the presence of the Senate and House of Repre- day of March, in the year 1811.

"And I do further declare that John Tyler of Virginia, having a majority of the whole number of votes of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for Vice President, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, in the year 1841."

The Vice President then announced that, as he business for which the two Houses of Congress had assembled in joint meeting had been gone through with, he declared the meeting dissulved; thereupon. The Senate withdrew in the order in which

it had entered the Hall; the principal Clerk bearing the votes of the Electors, and one of lists, to the Senate Chamber to be deposited tion for the station by with the archives of that body

Whilst the Senate was retiring from the Hall the Speaker and members of the House remain ed standing.

The Senate being withdrawn, the Speaker took his chair, and the House resumed its ses-

Mr. Cushing, from the joint committee appointed on the 2d inst. submitted the following resolution as an additional report from that com-

Resolved, that a committee of one member of the Senate to join a committee of two members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the House to wait on William Henry Harrison of Ohio, and to notify him that he has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March,

The resolution was read and adopted; and The House, at 4 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

On the rext day, (Thursday, the 11th) Mr Presion in the Senate, and Mr. Cushing and Mr. Wise in the House, who composed the above Joint Committee, reported, "That the committee had waited on the President elect, and in The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate occu- formed him of the tesult of the vote, when he pied a seat at the right of and below the Vice replied that he received this manifestation of the community. With a vice confidence of his countrymen with profound grat itude, and that he would earnestly devote him self to the discharge of the duties imposed on him, by endeavoring to promote the union and welfare of the country, according to his best a bilities."

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Though the Editors of this paper, hav ng the pleasure of some personal knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentleman upon whom it is proposed to confer the office of Secretary of the Navy under Gen. HARSISON, did not need the information which the subjoined communication contains to justify their hearty approbation of the appointment, they are yet much obliged to the respected writer of it for the means which it affords of making Mr. Badger better known to their readers.

National Intelligencer. Honolelu, Oct. 24, publish Messrs Gales & Seaton: The question has been frequently asked here, within the the last few days, who is George E. Bad ger, the gentleman proposed for the office of Secretary of the Navy? He .s a native of Newbern, in North Carolina. His father died poor when he was a small boy He possessed fine talents, and his friends

he was 21 years old. His vigorous and discriminate intellect immediately gave him a high rank in the community. fle was, at an early age, elected a Member of the Legislature of North Carolina, but his limited circumstances compelled him at once to abandon politics, because he was poor, and had a widowed mother and two sisters to support. He devoted himself to the profession of the law, and acquired a large and lucrative practice. The Legislature, when he was yet a very young man, elected him a Judge, and be discharged his duties on the bench with great ability and impartiality, giving entire satisfaction to the profession and the people. A sense of duty to himself, his mother and sisters, required that he should not remain on the pench at a small salary when his splendid talents and extensive acquirements would command the most lucrative practice. He resigned his seat on the bench, and returned to his practice at the bar. Mr. Budger is justly regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the United States. He rarely ever speaks longer than one hour on any subject, and in that space of time he will do ample justice to his client, and often demolish a three days' speech of his adversary. When that accomplished scholar and profound tu rist, William Gaston, was at the bar, Mr Badger, though a much younger man, was his formidable rival. If I had a cause in any court in the United States, I would as soon employ George E. Badger as any lawyer in America. During the last war, when the British invaded the eastern shore of North Carolina, Governor Hawkins, with a large number of volunteer militia, marched quickly to the defence of the seaboard In that expedition, George E. Badger, then about 19 years old, volunteered. was appointed by Major General Jones one of his aids, and remained in the public service until the enemy retreated, took water. and sailed from North Carolina.

Mr. Badger, was an active and ardent 294 sepporter of Genaral Jackson for the Presidency; he was, indeed, the leader of the Jackson party of North Carolina, and wrote the address containing their political creed prior to the elevation of Gen Jackson to the Presidency. The same party in North Carolina, generally, nominated him as a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to be Attorney General in President Jackson's faith, and in the sauctions Cabinet. So, also, the Whig members of religion." the last Legislature of North Carolina (whose active associate he has been for 194 several years | unanimously nominated and established between Liver

qualified to make an al in President Harr

In the foregoing, represent Mr. Bue There is no region of mind has been direct not exhibited the h accept the appointment I have not the slightest friends entertain the will take the most m and statesmanlike vi of the Navy, and, as do it, elevate it to tha idly increasing resource merce, and the present

may require. While he will bring prehensive views to capacity for Jusines, I the must exact precis tail. He unites, ju s now in the meridian a and no man living en spotless reputation 1 A Republican of

Correspondence of the

HARRISE

This morning Mr. Committee on Banks in the resolution of inqui was referred, reported citing what had been Philadelphia, in compl the last session, provi resume on the 15th ther, that, in their eff. payments, macy million drawn from their vaults. evident that if the penal act of the 3J April, 1 forced at the end of resumption, the State won a currency and a deep at would be thereby produc roper examination a what legislation was re exigency of the occa that both branches of that so much of the vides for the forfeiture Banks of Pennsylvania on demand, gold and s ed for the space of for

An attempt was m immediate consideration but it was negatived by to 14; and to-morrow its consideration.

P. S .- I have just he authority that Gov. Port further suspension and two-thirds of each lature cannot be obtaine of things!

THE EXPLORING Extract from a letter f pedition, dated on board I

Commercial Advertiser " On the 24th of July hoats under the comma veying the island of Ma islands, Lieut Underwo to land with his boat's er ry also joined the party. obtain some provisions by the chief of the island aided him in acquiring an education. He had just made a landing w obtained a license to practise the law before bers. Lieut. Underw Wilkes Heary were deavoring to secure the ives .- Their bodies w nibals, for cannibals the confessed that the atta

cure human flesh for

They were baried land of Underwood's Or Henry's island, in memory ili-fated young officer "The whole island o took place was severely terward, when the brig Nothing was spared be dren, and these, I am group. Fear is the only

except such as have been sionaries and they are " Our return to the L place, as I judge from the spring of 1842

Life Boals .- The mane Soriety, aided by from the Commonweal has provided Life Boats--to be stationed at the mi of the seacoast within t lief of shipwrecked marin Each boat, suitably formi pable of being transported ble distance when necessi to the charge of ten die died men, designated by their respective townsnumber being competer ment of a boat. Each the direction of a captain

The Past to the Futu ing sentence, from Presid dress, at the second conte of the settlement of Ba and impressive .- "The truths, written in letters every page of our hist addressed by every past land to all future ages, is t piness has no perfect seen -Freedom none but vir but knowledge; and n knowledge has any vigor. except in the principles

A weekly line of Stead