

through our Government. If in the exercise of that feeling, all who advised, encouraged, or approved the policy, made so feel the result, they may thank their own folly or malignity for it. The prosecution of 1841 is only a retrospective justice. We apply to them the language of Shakespeare.

In these cases we will have judgment here, that we better, bloody instructions, which, being taught to plague the inventor. The even-headed justice commands the ingredients of our prison's chalice To our own lips."

The hypocrisy of these lachrymated eulogists of the Globe and other kindred presses is attested by the fact, which has never yet been denied, that, had the last Presidential election resulted in favor of Mr. Van Buren, lists of every Whig in office at Washington were prepared, and no means were to be left untried to effect the removal of all. But the election terminated differently, and that policy which was to have been pursued without remorse becomes odious when applied to the empirical curators of official purity.

Limiting our remarks to the cases which occurred in the District of Columbia in 1829, we can say that of the numerous individuals so unjustly and causelessly removed, not one has yet been restored to office! As a class of men, they may boldly challenge comparison with those who have since been brought here by the sun of Executive favor. What they have suffered during the interval of twelve years is, and, perhaps, only can be, known to themselves. Having done nothing to forfeit their claims to public confidence and respect, they have the consolation of knowing, or at least believing, that they enjoy both to as great an extent as ever. Many of them, it is true, have gone to their final account, and are now beyond the reach of earthly justice; but their memories and their characters are preserved in the affectionate remembrance of their companions in affliction. Those of them who survive rely with undiminished confidence upon the justice of the present Executive to redress their wrongs at the earliest moment that other more pressing, if not more important, calls upon the attention of the heads of Departments will permit.

Not being disposed to offer to others physic which we will not take ourselves, and having tendered to them the language of Avon's Bard for consolation, we can derive ours from the same source by simply remarking:

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere done quickly."

### ONE OF THE PROSCRIBED.

**SOUND DOCTRINES—TRUE POLICY.** The following is given in the Pittsburg papers, as an extract of a letter from John Tyler, now President of the United States, to Messrs. Bakewell, Howard and Singer, of that place, addressed to them under date of October 6, 1840. The Baltimore Patriot says, the opinions therein advanced, as to the true policy and basis of government, are not less sound, in themselves, than, as an index of the future, they must be satisfactory to the great body of the people. Addressing those citizens of Pittsburg, last fall, John Tyler says:

"I have witnessed with deep regret the paralyzing influence which misgovernment has exerted over the whole country, and which has no where more strikingly manifested itself than over your city, and your sister cities of Steubenville, Wellsburg and Wheeling. The war which has been for several years past unremittingly carried on against the currency of the country, has fallen with peculiar severity on the manufacturing districts—causing numerous establishments heretofore eminently successful in their operations to be closed; and the useful and hard working mechanic to be thrown out of employment. I regard it as the most solemn duty of those who are selected to administer the affairs of government, so to administer them as to advance to the greatest extent the general good—and studiously to avoid the adoption of all such measures as are calculated to affect injuriously the interests and welfare of the honest and industrious farmer, mechanic and manufacturer, however humble in station or remote in location; and for each and all to flourish, bespeaks a wise course of legislation, and a parental system of government."

### LETTER FROM JUDGE BRACKENRIDGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of THE PITTSBURG TRUE AMERICAN.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1841.  
Mr. Editor, Sir—It would be impossible to give a just idea of the sensation produced here and in the neighboring cities by the decease of the great patriot and friend of his country, General Harrison. The bitterness and ferocity of party, with some few savage exceptions, were entirely laid aside, and every countenance manifested that kind of real sorrow which passeth show. The whole People seemed like one great family which had lost a father. Even that anxiety about the future, at this distressing juncture of our public affairs, which might be expected to be absorbing, only awakened casual remark. The just link between our times and the heroic age of the Revolution has been broken, but not until the great revolution and triumphant struggle for reform had been attained, leaving its fruits to be peaceably and quietly completed. General Harrison has accomplished a glorious work, and his end has been as glorious as his life. With him the ruling passion may truly be said to have been "strong in death." Like the

patriot alluded to by the poet, his last words were—

"Have my country, Heaven!"

My confidence is so strong in the ways of Providence, that I firmly believe that even this great calamity will be productive of good to our country. If Harrison has sacrificed himself for us, or has been sacrificed, it is the sacrifice of Curtius, who leaped into the gulf which threatened the destruction of the city—the only Roman who caused it to close!

I recur with pleasure to the circum- stance of Governor Tyler having visited our city, and having been personally acquainted with many of our fellow citizens, and having been seen and heard by them all. We all recollect the assurance that he gave us, that his political opinions coincide perfectly with those of Gen. Harrison, whom he had lately visited. I look upon him as the most liberal of all the Southern politicians that I have met; that is, less tainted with certain abstractions hostile to wise political legislation; and the opportunity afforded him of seeing and conversing with our fellow-citizens must certainly have had a tendency to incline his feelings towards our great manufacturing interest. I believe that President Tyler, if he follows the footsteps of any one, will follow those of Jefferson and Madison. If he does so, we shall have no right to complain.

I consider the last expression of General Harrison as very remarkable:—"You know the principles of Government. I wish them carried out. It shall be done." These are supposed to have been addressed to Gov. Tyler, as his successor, and would seem to allude to that confidential interchange of sentiment referred to by Governor Tyler on the occasion he addressed us. A Southern man with Northern feelings is certainly not worse for us than a Northern man with Southern feelings. As to the rest, we have the satisfaction to know that our new President has always sustained in private life a character without stain and without reproach, which is, after all, the best security for his conduct as a public man. In addition to this great integrity of character, his talents are of the highest order. He is truly an enlightened man, of profound experience—having filled with distinction and honor the office of Chancellor of Virginia, afterwards that of Governor, and then chosen to the Senate of the United States. We were all delighted with his plain republican manners, and yet possessing all the courtesy and politeness of the polished gentleman, and, in this respect, bearing a strong resemblance to the lamented Harrison, and I believe that his heart is equally the seat of kindness and benevolence, without being deficient in that firmness which the times may require.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

**MR. TYLER.**—The Madisonian gives a general outline of President Tyler's history. It appears that he was born in Virginia, in 1786 or 87, and is therefore 54 or 55 years of age. He was graduated at William and Mary College, and at 21 years of age, was chosen a delegate to the State Legislature, in which capacity he served several years, until he was elected representative in Congress. After a service of four years, he became again a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was soon chosen Governor of the State.

At the expiration of his constitutional term as Governor, Mr. Tyler was elected to the United States Senate, to serve from the 4th of March, 1827, in the place of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, whom he beat. While a member of the Senate, viz. in 1828, he advocated the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and for some time thereafter was a supporter of his administration. He was re-elected in 32-33, and continued until the Legislature gave him instructions which he could not obey; when he resigned. The Madisonian says of him, that he is:

"Urbane and courteous in his manners—moderate and self-controllable in his passions—and possesses an amiable and benevolent heart. To spirit of intemperance, he also unites that spirit of independence, which distinguished his father. In political faith he is a Jeffersonian, Madisonian Republican, and has always preferred moderation rather than partaken of ultraism. To his hands are the powers and duties" of the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty nation now committed. That he will ex-ercise and discharge them with honor to himself and glory to the country, is our fervent wish and confident hope. His known honesty and faithfulness is a guaranty that, if public affairs are not administered in a manner to receive popular applause and support, it will not be his fault."

### A FAMILY.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday, thus speaks of a Family now resident in Groton, New London county, Connecticut:

Daniel Whipple, a young man of 42 years of age, had a family of 16 children, and Noah Whipple, 40 years of age, had a family of 14 children.—Daniel and Noah were cousins and had married sisters. In the visitations of Providence, Daniel died and also Noah's wife. The widow had 16 children to provide for, and honest Noah only 14 dear little creatures.

To mothers and fathers who grieve at the idea of supporting a small family of 8 or 10 children, look at this good man's history, and learn a lesson of valor, fortitude, and resignation. Both families were entirely destitute, dependent on the labor of their hands for support. Noah was a stone mason, and daily

went to his work with an honest heart and contented mind, and when he returned home at night 14 children looked around him at the door to receive a father's store and caresses. Mother they had none; and their father determined that they should have another to protect them during the day, when he was absent, and administer to their wants at night.

As an evidence of the purity of the religion of his people, he did not study alone to make himself happy in the selection he was about to make, he did not think alone of his children, but he thought of Daniel's—and moreover he thought of Daniel's wife, and became the father of Daniel's children, and their mother the mother of his, making an united family of thirty two, two elder and thirty younger Whipples. All you fathers and mothers who are perplexed and dissatisfied in providing for a small family of ten or twelve children, visit Connecticut, and see a small house filled to overflowing like a bee hive, with contentment and pleasure impressed on the countenance of all, and you will return home instructed and contented.

### MARBLEHEAD.

The services and sacrifices of the people of this town in the cause of our country, both in the first war of Independence and in the last; their enterprise and valor by land and by sea; their pertinacious perseverance in the principles of Republicanism, in peace and in war, unshaken by all the awful experiences of the latter; their fidelity to the cause of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," throughout all the difficulties and dangers of asserting them—deserve the respect of all classes and parties, and entitle them to the gratitude of every American heart. About the close of the revolution, when the population was much inferior to the present numbers, a statement made to the General Court of the sufferers chiefly by that war, exhibited the following result:

Widows,	458
Fatherless boys,	384
Do. girls,	502
Total,	1324

The statement was, we believe, with out a parallel. In the last war that town furnished 1400 men for the public service; more than many whole States. No regiment or company of militia volunteered for 3, 6, or 9 months' campaign—but no frigate or ship of war, privateer, fleet, or flotilla, prison ship or depot was with out a representative of this patriotic little town. And in the old French war,

"At the siege of Bellisle,

"They were there all the while."

Nor in the last war were they confined to the sea; one entire company of the 40th regiment of regulars, almost another of the flying artillery were raised there. There were in town eight different recruiting parties at one time. It is no wonder that they soon became special favorites with the British, and the capture of one of them a subject of bloody exultation; they were tortured almost as ingeniously as the red allies could practice upon their victims; they were carried to Melville Island, marched into the interior, reshipped for the West Indies, transported to Plymouth Hulke, landed and driven into "the world's last hope," and when "the long agony was over," Dartmouth unfolded her gloomy gates upon 500 brave fellows who hailed from the same port. Salem Gazette.

### THE LAWS OF LIFE.

We have read with interest an "Introductory Lecture before the Surgical Class of Geneva Medical College, delivered Dec. 1st, 1840, by F. H. Hamilton, M. D." It is spirited and full of practical truth, like the following—which we beg every reader to bear in mind is no less good advice for patients, or those who may be such, than for physicians. New Yorker.

"Improve by temperance in living and vigorous action, your original constitution; consult the laws of life and health, and at whatever sacrifice obey them to the strictest letter. I do not stand here in judgment against all the comforts of life, or luxuries of the board; pleasure and the palate are not always at war with health. I cannot live without food, nor would I wish to live upon water and bread alone. If it is not temperance to torture the poor body by starvation and denial, into that state of passive acquiescence, in which it learns to submit to all things alike, and seems neither to feel pain or experience pleasure. Live only as your careful observation teaches you is most conducive to health and permanent comfort; accustom your frame to cold and fatigue, and bluff old boreas to the face, till his rough wind scan chafe you no more. And when you have well exercised, feel well not to repletion as you would a stalled ox, but as you would grain a favorite horse, generously, but with measure. These are rules of regimen which every man may adopt, and such alone, we think, as are consonant with reason or fact. But against some of the accustomed luxuries of life I must make war; especially the vileness of tobacco. I have used, not habitually, but occasionally, and am prepared to speak. If you would live long, free from dyspepsia and its long train of sickly attendants—if you would carry a hand steady as the index upon a dial, hate that foul weed. It palsies the mind, unnerves the arm, and unfit for all intellectual or corporeal action. I would not trust the man who habitually uses tobacco to perform an operation of hazard for me, though he were a Mott, or a Gibson, or the very Apollo of surgery himself.

"Tea and coffee give me less offence; but the surgeon who indulges liberally in either, will level his weapon and arm his needle but at a risk. Against the

stimulating drinks, such as wine, brandy, &c. it may seem supererogation to warn you. You all know their pernicious tendency; and fashion no longer renders their use necessary."

### Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, April 18.

The Legislature of New York had two subjects before them yesterday, in which New York and the Union feel great interest—the one relating to the New York and Virginia controversy, and the other to the imprisonment of McLeod. The first was called up in the Senate upon a motion to continue the discussion upon the resolutions some time since brought forward in regard to the conduct of Governor Seward. The effort to create a discussion failed, and the subject was laid upon the table by a bare majority—12 to 11.

An important resolution was offered in the Assembly requesting the Governor to communicate to the house the correspondence which had taken place between the Executive authority of the United States and of New York, and whatever arrangements in reference to the case of McLeod, now in prison. The resolution at once gave rise to a warm discussion. The conduct of McLeod, even if guilty of the charges preferred against him, was zealously defended upon the ground that he had done no more than any citizen of New York would do under like circumstances. He was but executing the order of his sovereign. A Mr. Hoffman, who made some remarks to this effect, moved that the resolution presented be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions directing the Attorney General to enter a nolle prosequi in the case of McLeod. The resolution was hotly opposed, and zealously defended, and finally disposed of, for the day only, by an adjournment.

New York, April 21.

We have late news from England—seventeen days later than before received, and up to the 4th of April. The steamer Columbia made her appearance in Boston harbor on Monday evening, in a passage of fifteen days from Liverpool. A large number of passengers came out—fifty from Liverpool to Boston and thirty from Liverpool to Halifax.

Neither the political nor commercial intelligence received is of much importance. The news taken out by the Britannia, and the packets which arrived about the same time, had had the desired effect upon the public mind. The war bluster had changed to a gentle breeze, and every thing, in word and in fact, seemed to be pacific. Public attention, however, was centered upon McLeod, and the news papers were engaged in an animated discussion touching the offender and his offence. Some few, upon paper, are disposed to be peremptory in the fulfilment of the demand for release, and others are wise enough to see just the relationship there is, which exists between the Federal and State Governments, and to know that such a demand is practically impossible. Wise men, however, there, as here, talk wisdom and feel disposed to leave a prisoner in the hands of the law, trusting to the good sense and good intentions of our Government for a happy issue of pending difficulties. I have read with some care all the comments of the English press, and see nothing in any of them to excite even a feeling of alarm.

The political news from the East and the Continent is not important. In Turkey things remain in statu quo. The de nouncement has not come yet, and from the policy pursued by the four Powers a decision would seem to be as far off as ever. The French Ambassadors are yet disposed to play into the hands of Mehemet Ali, and at least to prove troublesome. Affairs in France are also pretty much as they were. So in Spain, Portugal, and indeed in all parts of Europe. From China there was no news in England, upon the sailing of the steamer, so late as that received here.

The commercial intelligence, briefly told, is, that cotton had declined 1/4 of a penny; that flour was dull; American securities pretty much as they were, and the money market generally in a straightened condition. The Pacific news from the United States had, nevertheless, improved the condition of things, and stocks had felt the benefit of a restored confidence. State stocks, so far as there is a sale for them, bring better prices abroad than at home; and, strange to say, there is more confidence in American securities in England than in the United States.

President Harrison's Inaugural is published in full or in part in all of the English papers. In all circles it is well spoken of, and its tone and temper in regard to foreign nations spoken of as dignified, diplomatic, courteous, and all that.

New York, April 22

There is no news stirring in the city to day of much importance to your readers. The foreign intelligence has produced no effect whatever upon the ordinary business of the city, upon stocks, or upon any thing, unless probably upon cotton, the demand for which may be, perhaps, a little diminished by the intelligence received of a decline of prices abroad. The importations continue to be small, and nearly all of the manufacturers abroad complain of hard times.

I wrote you a day or two since of proposed meetings of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce upon the subject of a National Bank. The meetings have since been held, and the result, I am told, is, all are friends of a National Bank. Whenever the voice of the business men of New York is heard, it will speak with a unanimity that will surprise

the country. Among commercial and mercantile men there can hardly be said to be two opinions. In the Chamber of Commerce the vote upon the subject of choosing a committee to prepare a petition was 38 to 18. The committee chosen to prepare the memorial is composed of some of our oldest and best merchants. It is worthy of note, too, that our newspapers are all engaged in the discussion of the bank question, and every wise and unwise man has his plan to submit in regard to the principle and the details.

From the Correspondence of the North American.

Washington, April 15.

Many characteristic anecdotes are related of Gen. Harrison, connected with his habits during his brief sojourn here at President. It was his custom to take early walks, and he frequently took the market in his way. On one of these occasions he purchased a new milk cow of a neighboring farmer and requested him to drive it to the President's House. The General was there to attend to the animal, and invited the farmer in to take some refreshment; procured a bowl of hot coffee, ham and eggs, and continued conversation with him about farming.

The farmer having finished his breakfast, remarked to the General, You have bought my cow and given me two dollars more than I asked, and a good breakfast besides; but if it wouldn't be too much trouble I should like to have a look of the President before I go. I am the President, replied the General. The farmer at first looked incredulous, having taken his hospitable friend for the steward; but convinced of his mistake, with much frankness observed, Well, General, I voted against you at the election, but I didn't know you then. That single remark—I didn't know you then—will explain thousands of votes cast against the good General at his election.

General Harrison in his last out-door exercise, was engaged in assisting the gardener in adjusting some grape vines. The gardener remarked that there would be but little use in trailing the vines, so far as any fruit was concerned, as the boys would come on Sunday, while the family was at church, and steal all the grapes; and suggested to the General as a guard against such a loss, that he should purchase an active watch dog. Better, said the General, to employ a Sabbath school teacher; a dog may take care of the grapes, but a good Sabbath school teacher will take care of the grapes and the boys too.

Two houses were recently burnt down in Canada, and nine children perished in the flames.

### SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

An atrocious publication recently appeared in the "Globe" respecting the death-bed of the lamented Harrison. A personal friend of the late President, shocked as every body must be, furnished the following notice touching the article from the "National Intelligencer." We copy it from a sense of duty, as the "Standard," of this place, has been so lost to the desecrations of life as, by republishing the piece, to endorse the outrage.

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

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

Now, however much party spirit may be indulged in the official abuse of Gen. Harrison that was published against him living, there can be no excuse of, nor palliation for, such gross inventions as these after he is dead. What is here said is not only not true, but not even approximating a truth; and all these sayings imputed to Gen. Harrison are the malicious inventions of the writer for the Globe.

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

The utmost union and harmony existed between General Harrison and his Cabinet, notwithstanding all the Globe insin-

uates to the contrary. The General expressed to friends repeatedly his gratification that he had been able to rally around him an able and united body of constitutional advisers.

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

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

A personal friend of Gen. Harrison.

### DISMEMBERMENT OF MEXICO.

The latest intelligence we have, from Tampico and Matamoros, intimates that a plain is now on foot, and about to be executed, by which all the Northern States of Mexico will be erected into a separate government at the head of which General Arista will be placed. The inefficient rule of Bustamante has especially disgusted the people of Tamaulipas, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis de Potosi, Coahuila and New Mexico; while the ill success of the last armed effort at reform in the capital, has convinced the inhabitants of the Northern States of Mexico, that further connection with their southern neighbors can only serve to retard their advancement as a nation.

It is believed that General Arista has the promised aid of all the commanders of troops in the Northern States, as soon as the standard of separation shall be raised; nor is he without assurances of assistance from abroad! There are said to be large capitalists in Europe prepared to advance money for the troops, and take conveyances of lands in payment; which lands will be parcelled out among a large number of European settlers.

Should the scheme succeed, we shall see another, and perhaps a very flourishing member, added to the American family of nations. In the salubrity of its climate, the value of its agricultural produce, or the richness of its mines, few parts of the world may excel the region that was formerly known under the name of Internal provinces of Mexico. Under anything like tolerable government, and aided by the capital which Europe can spare, the Northern States of Mexico must soon become a great and powerful nation.

N. O. Courier.

Boston, April 19.

### Unparalleled Temperance Movements.

Our friends in the country will be rejoiced to know that there never has existed so much healthy excitement on the subject of temperance, in our city, as at the present moment. Meetings are held every evening, and are crowded to overflowing. The masses of the People listen with breathless attention to the speakers, and every man goes away with a new zeal in the prosecution of the holy enterprise. Saturday night the delegates from Baltimore addressed an immense crowd at North Bennet Street Methodist Church, and one hundred and sixty signed the total abstinence pledge. But last night surpassed any thing ever heard of in the annals of the reform in Boston. Meetings were held in two portions of the city, at Father Taylor's Bethel, North Square, and at the Odeon. Both were literally jams. Mr. Hawkins, at the Bethel, spoke for one hour with tremendous power, and carried his audience captive at his will. Now a deep and solemn silence pervaded the house; now was heard the hushed sob; and now again the outbursting of acclamation, like a catarrh's roar. Mr. Wright came after him, and Mr. H. left to speak at the Odeon. Mr. W. spoke with more interest and power than he has yet done in our city; and this is saying much. After his address Four Hundred and Fifteen came forward and signed the pledge! Pledges were also taken at the Odeon, but to what extent we are not aware. Journal.

The following is from an opposition print, and we copy it to show that some of them know how to be just. The editor is speaking of the recent circular to office holders.

"We have read this document with much pleasure. It is a speedy practical fulfilment of at least one inaugural pledge. It forbids such official interference with elections as may bring the patronage of the General Government in conflict with their freedom, but allows, and even proper expression and maintenance of their opinions respecting public men or public measures," and "the exercise of the fullest degree of the constitutional right of suffrage." The determination expressed in the Circular, promptly to dismiss all delinquent officers in money matters, is also a praiseworthy step, and should be rigorously enforced."