as an orator and a dialectician. In the course of the week he delivered four other sermons, no less able than the first. So great was the interest taken in his sermons by our citizens, of all denominations, that the Cathedral, spacious as it is, was repeatedly filled to overflowing.

A funeral service for the deceased prelates was performed on Thursday last; when Bishop Purcell pronounced a highly beautiful and appropriate discourse. He dwelt eloquently and pathetically on the learning and virtues, and the zeal of the lamented Bishop Brute by whose death the diocess of Vincennes has been recently plunged into the deepest grief.

The sessions of the Council were held every day last week, and terminated on Sunday, when Dr. England again preached, taking for his subject "the marks of the church."

Besides the Archbishop, the following prelates took part in the delibrations of the Council;—Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, Bishop of Bardstown: Rt. Rev: John England Bishop of Charleston Rt. Rev Joseph Rosati, Bishop of St. Louis, Rt. Rev. De Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy & Toul, and Primate of Lorraine—present on invitation of the Prelates: Rt. Rev. Benedict Fenwick, Bishop of Boston; Rt. Rev. Michael Porter, Bishop of Mobile: Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick; Administrator of the diocess of Philadelphia; Rt. Rev. John Baptist Purcell, Bishop of Cincinnati; Rt. Rev. Anthony Blanc, Bishop of New Orleans; Rt. Rev. Mathias Loras, Bishop of Dubuque; Rt. Rev. Richard Pius Miles, Bishop of Nashville; Rt. Rev. Celestine Rene Lawrence Cuynemer De la Hailandiere, Bishop of Vincennes. Representatives of different religious orders were also present.

Amongst the Prelates, we particularly noticed the venerable and venerated Dr. Flaget, Bishop of Bardstown, Ky., under whose fostering care and apostolic zeal the Catholic Religion has made astonishing progress in that State. Thirty years ago he was consecrated first Bishop of Bardstown, and from that moment to the present, he has labored with incredible industry and success. Beloved by all, whether of his own or of other communions, he will ere long, pass from this theatre of his arduous and meritorious labors, to that better land, whither his good works will follow him. The page of history will embalm his memory & the tongues of thousands yet unborn will pronounce his name with gratitude and veneration.

C.

Probably a number of our readers may not have seen the letter of Gen. Harrison to Mr. Denny, expressing very particularly his views on several high points of national administerial policy; and accordingly we give an extract from it which may be commended to their perusal.

The system of Pledges required to be given before election has grown up consistently with that of Instructions after it, and both evils are irremediable for the present, and their solution uncertain for the future. It would seem reasonable to suppose that the evidences of political integrity and opinion afforded by a long life devoted to the public service, and the examples thus presented of an intelligent regard for the public weal, would in themselves commend a candidate to the general suffrages of the people and might be deemed better commendations of favour than more pledges which may be disregarded, as we have sad experience of knowing. But pledges are vociferously called for on all hands. Every one conceives he has a right to make inquiries of a candidate as to his principles. If those principles square with the ambition or interested views of the querist, then the candidate's worth and claims are indisputable; but if he differ with the inquisitor, there is no hope or pardon vouchsafed for him.

In accordance with this practice of questioning and cross questioning candidates, General Harrison has been sorely tried. Floods of letters from curious and speculative persons beset him to know whether in case of an election he will do this, that, or the other, and as a measure of self-defence he has resorted to the expedient of refusing to answer them, (as did General Jackson when similarly placed): and hence have arisen the lying reports of his being in custody, with cognate defamatory inventions regarding his domestic and mental state. We think General Harrison has taken an excellent position in thus shutting out impertinent or malicious inquiry as to his opinions Sufficient is known of him to satisfy the mind of any disinterested enquirer. The letter to Mr. Denny, written some time ago, which we present, affords evidence of this assertion, and we give the extract as self-explanatory.

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance.

1. To confine his service to a single term.

2. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasury, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry on the public services; and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

3. That he should never attempt to influence the elections, either by the people or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them than by giving their own votes when they possess the right of voting.

4. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit the rejection of bills to: 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or individuals. 3d. Such as are involving deep interests, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

5. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

6. That in removals from office of those holding the appointment during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removals should be stated if requested to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made.

And last, but not least in importance:

7. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of Legislation: but leave the whole business of making laws of the Union to the Department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape, when, and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard.

The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should elect me for their chief magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down as those upon which my administration would be conducted. I could only answer by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands has, on even a single occasion, been used for any other purpose than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,

W. H. HARRISON.

THE STANDING ARMY.

The U. S. Senate Committee on the Militia, in their recent report on Mr. Poinsett's plan for organizing the militia have thought proper to set aside the farther consideration of the project. In the Globe of Saturday we find an article, the design of which is to show that although the Senate "wisely inclines to leave the matter free from further legislation on the part of Congress," yet that Mr. Poinsett's plan is the least objectionable of any system of organization proposed since the foundation of the government. We have hitherto said nothing on the subject of this projected organization—and our reason was that we believed the measure carried its own condemnation on the very face of it. As the proposal, although rejected, still must stand as an indication of what the party in power *would* do, it may not be too late now to turn briefly to the subject.

Let us see what are the prominent features of this Bill. The authors of it shall speak in their own words. In the **Report of the Secretary of War**, made at the commencement of the present session of Congress, the plan is first sketched out—a plan which the President declared he could not commend too highly. The Secretary says—

"It is proposed to divide the United States into 8 Military Districts and to organize the militia in each District, so as to have a body of 12,500 men in each District, in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve.

"This would give an armed militia force of 200,000 men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of their country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be 8 years—4 years in the first class and 4 in the reserve. One-fourth part 25,000 men, to leave service every year, passing at the conclusion of the first term into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner 25,000 men will be discharged from ordinary militia duty every year, and 25,000 fresh recruits be received into the service,

Upon the outlines of plan thus suggested by the Secretary, the Bill including all details and particulars was subsequently drafted. One section of this Bill provides—

"That every man on the militia roll above the age of 21 and under 45, shall provide himself, at his own expense, with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of 18 in the pound; a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints; a knapsack; cartridge box to contain at least 24 cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buck shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn or flask, with a sufficient powder and ball for 24 charges, and two spare flints, and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out for exercise or into service. And every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all debts, distresses or executions or sale for debts, or for payment for taxes."

So much for the organization, upon which we need not dwell farther at present. Two hundred thousand men are thus enlisted—one hundred thousand in *active service*—the other portion constituting a reserve. At whose disposal are these forces to be placed? Who is to direct their movements? Upon what occasions may they be ordered to march? and wither? A special section of the Bill provides for all these matters: it enacts:

17. That the President of the United be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of militia at such places in their respective Districts, at such times, not exceeding twice nor —— days in the year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline and improvement, in military knowledge!!!"

The Constitution declares that the President shall be authorised to call out the militia only when there is occasion for their aid to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions. This new Army Bill empowers the President to call them out twice a year for a period not designated, whether any of the above named exigences exist or not—they may be marched away to a remote part of the district—they will be deemed, during such time, to be in the service of the United States, and "subject to such regulations as the President may think proper." The District of which Maryland would form a part, includes, besides our own State, the States of Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia. To any point within the limits thus indicated the militia of this State may be ordered. While thus in service the troops would be subject to martial law, and any one, for disobedience of orders, would be liable to immediate execution.

It is to be noted that in the organization of the militia under this system each man is required to equip himself at his own expense. He must provide himself with a musket or rifle—a sufficient store of ammunition, and all the necessary accoutrements—and all out of his own means. Now in the way of a tax only, the system would be an odious one; but this consideration sinks into utter insignificance when the other features of the monstrous device are regarded. It would be a grievance to have the expense of equipment imposed upon us; but when in addition to this, the people are called upon to equip themselves to serve not their country, but the President—then there is something more than *complaint* to be indulged. *Indignation* is more suitable.

[American.

DESPERATION OF THE SPOILS PARTY.

The honest and "true hearted" public will hardly believe that a "CIRCULAR," marked "*private and confidential*" consisting of artful concoctions and land sayings, intended to injure the Harrison cause has been secretly *fabricated* and sent forth among the spoils party of Ohio, as though *coming from the Whig State Central Committee.* To this vile forgery, resorted to for the vilest of purposes, the Loco Focos who got it up, and secretly circulated it have forged the name of Alfred Kelly, chairman of the Harrison and Reform Central Committee of Ohio!

Taking into view the matter composing this pretended 'circular,' the object to be accomplished by the forgery, and the daring boldness of the act, it perhaps furnishes one of the strongest cases of *desperation* and recklessness among the 'foes of the people," that has yet been exhibited during the present campaign—the last, as we trust, that the true-hearted people of the Union will be called on to undertake against Van Burenism.

It is fortunate, perhaps, that this nefarious effort to impose upon the credulous has been so promptly detected, or injury might doubtless be done to the cause of reform in Ohio, and perhaps in other States. But the forged circular bears date the 19th of May, and on the 20th of the same month it is detected, and its character exposed in the Ohio State Journal by the subjoined card from the Central Committee:

A CARD.—The Harrison and Reform State Central Committee have learned that a printed circular, purporting to have been issued by said committee, headed

"CIRCULAR.—(PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.'

Signed and dated as follows:

"By order of the Central Committee,

"ALFRED KELLY, Chairman."

"Columbus, May 19, 1840,"

has been forwarded by mail, to persons in various parts of the State, through the post office, in this city. This pretended circular was never seen nor heard of by any member of the committee until a copy was forwarded to us, from Dayton, and we, the members of the committee, now in Columbus, declare it to be A BASE FORGERY. Alfred Kelly,
N. M. Miller,
John W. Andrews,
Lewis Heyl,
Lynes Tarling, Jr.
Robert Neil,

Columbus, May 29, 1840.

We hold it proper to be thus particular and early in exposing this attempt to injure the cause of the people, by "a base forgery," as well as its certain detection: as it cannot be yet known how widely the forged circular, purporting to come from Ohio, has been circulated; nor how soon, or how many, similar attempts may be made, with the same 'base" object, in other States. The act shows what is to be expected from a party, in the day of its desperation. Let the people, every where, be on their guard.

A copy of this circular, *forged* by the spoilers, with a hope of injuring the Harson cause, was received at the office of the Dayton Journal. It was post marked "Columbus," and the Journal suggests that it was "issued most probably by the Van Buren Central Committee in Columbus, to aid their sinking cause.—And that paper asks the *honest* portion of the Van Buren party what they think of a cause that requires FRAUD and FORGERY to sustain it!—*American.*

A Liverpool paper states that 4800 people departed from Drogheda alone, via Liverpool, for this country, during the six weeks preceding the 16th May, and that they took with them, on an average, twenty pounds each, or not less than £100,000 in specie.

MR. GRUNDY.

We are gratified to find that the people of Cincinnati are following up the case upon the Rev. Mr. Burke, to disavow the statement of Mr. Grundy's relative to Gen. Harrison and the Cincinnati Committee as will appear from the following Card in the Cincinnati Republican:

The undersigned, feeling in common with their fellow citizens of Cincinnati, indignant at the base slander uttered by Felix Grundy, against their venerated countryman General William H. Harrision, in a speech delivered by him before the Baltimore Convention, and observing that the same was delivered in the presence of Judge Burke, who was appealed to for its truth, and who has failed or refused to sanction or to repel the same, respectfully request a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, June 3d, at half past 7 o'clock, to place the seal of public condemnation, on the author of this notorious and nefarious falsehood.—(Signed by 68 Citizens of Cincinnati.]

MORE BENTON HUMBUG.

Mr. Senator Benton is fast earning for himself a most unenviable notoriety as the prince of humbugs. The latest specimen of his art was exhibited in the Senate of the United States, on the 11th inst. In a speech delivered on that day, complaining of contractors and government officers for exchanging the hard money received from Government for bank paper which they paid out to less favored individuals, the Missouri Senator is reported in the Globe to have used the following language.

"As to contractors, they stood in a relation to the Government, a little different from officers. It might be, in consequence of the disclosure now made, (the fact that they had sold the gold received from the U. S., and received paper of the Bank of the U. S. which they paid out,) that a clause would be inserted in future contracts, requiring the contractors to pay out the hard money received from the Government.

"Now," says the Madisonian, "we charge the fact to be, and stand ready to prove it, that Mr. Benton himself has sold the gold which he has received this session of Congress, to the amount of 10 or 11 hundred dollars at one time, for depreciated paper money which he calls filthy rags, pocketing the premium of 10 per cent at that time, and thus doing the very thing which he denounces in a government officer, or contractor.' We cannot but think that such practical evidence of the sincerity of these hard money Senators, will open the eyes of the most bitter partizans of the Administration.

MR. CALHOUN AND MARTIN VAN BUREN.

We ask the Editor of the Charleston Mercury to republish for the benefit of the States Rights party of South Carolina, the following extract from one of Mr. Calhoun's speeches.

"General Jackson would soon be out of power, and the Administration that may succeed him could not keep the South divided. He would tell the coming Administration to beware. If there be any who expected the President's nominee (Mr. Van Buren) could successfully play the game which he has, he would be wofully mistaken. With all his objections to the President, he (Mr Calhoun) would not deny him many high qualities: he had courage and firmness; was bold, warlike, audacious, though not true to his word, or faithful to his pledge. He had, besides, done the state some service; he terminated the late war gloriously at New Orleans, which has been remembered greatly to his advantage. "His nominee (Mr. Van Buren) had none of these recommendations; he is not of the race of the lion, or the tiger; he belonged to a lower order—the fox and the weavel;" and it would be in vain to expect that he could command the respect, or acquire the confidence of those who had so little admiration for the qualities by which he was distinguished By the dexterous use of patronage, for which he and his party were so distinguished, an individual here and there, who preferred himself to the country, might be enlisted: but the great mass—all that were independent and sound in the South—would be finally opposed to him and his system.—[Pilot.

Mr. LINCOLN, OF MASS.—The federal loco foco papers are highly delighted with the speech of this gentleman, in defence, says the Madisonian, of some of the appropriations for the President's furniture. They publish it with high approbation; but we do not find in any of them the following remarks, as delivered by Mr. Lincoln, and contained in the report of his speech.

"Mr. L. commented with great severity on the conduct of the Secretary in this matter, declaring that should this amendment fail, he never would vote another dollar for that (the Treasury) building. If the chairman chose to stop the work, let the responsibility be on his own head. If there was a change of administration on the 4th of March next, as he trusted in God there would be, he would vote one more appropriation for this building, and that should be to fix on the front of it a tablet, and inscribe thereon in large letters the word "Sub treasury," and then let the building stand without ends, without a colonnade, without a roof without access or recess—with no stairs to the upper story, and no light in the lower, and it would remain to posterity an appropriate monument of the Van Buren Sub-treasury administration."

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF ADRIEN.

Letters received from Montgomery, Alabama, communicate the following particulars of the murder of this popular magician.

It appears that Adrien, in the pursuits of his calling, arrived at Montgomery, and that in the course of his exhibitions there, he attracted the attention of a lady who under the influence we should say of some potent spells and incantations direct—but not poor Adrian's—seems to have cast herself into his arms—and forced him, nolens volens as the letters subsequently discovered abundantly show to connive at her elopement. She was found on board a steamboat by her friends and carried home. Adrien, who was lodging at the Montgomery Hall, hearing of the circumstance, immediately fled, and took to the woods, where he wandered about during the night, in a miserable state of alarm, unable to hold intercourse with any one, as he scarce spoke a word of English, and in fact imagining that every one he saw was a murderer. In the morning, however, he got to a place called Hine's Ferry, about 12 miles from Montgomery, and had embarked on board the ferry boat in the hope of getting across the river, when he was overtaken by three individuals who had set out armed in the morning in pursuit of him. They were Dr. McLeod, the lady's husband, her father, and her uncle Mr. Robert E. Coxe. They called to the ferryman and threatened to shoot him if he did not stop the boat. On hearing this Adrien jumpt into the river, and was on the point of sinking when he was shot dead by Dr. McLeod. The body was then carried to Montgomery, a jury held over it, and as a letter writer says, a verdict returned of the "severest character possible." The letters add, that general commisseration was felt by the people at large, for the fate of Adrien from a conviction that he was innocent but that the character of the parties implicated would prevent any serious enquiry into the subject, and indeed any publication in Montgomery in relation to it. A hope was expressed that Mons Adrien, senior, would arrive there, and that with the aid of counsel from another State, he would certainly be supported by the people in obtaining justice on the perpetrators of the death of his son.

FRESHET.—A freshet occurred in the river Savannah, on the 27th ult. which overflowed the town of Hamburg, and carried away the great bridge connecting that town with Augusta, and doing very great injury to property and merchandise in the town, as well as extensive damage to the rice and cotton plantations on the river. Cattle, horses, bales of cotton and furniture were floating in every direction, and it was feared many lives were lost by the destruction of the negro huts near the river. The Charleston and Hamburg rail road was covered with water to such an extent that the cars could not approach nearer than within two miles of the town.

There was also a rise in the river at Cheraw, owing to very heavy rains. The water had risen 23 feet, and was still rising, with a prospect of more rain.

PITTSBURG.—This city has suffered very seriously in consequence of the pressure of the times. It is stated that during the past year between 4 and 5,000 souls have left Pittsburg, wholly unable to procure work there. Three fourths of the manufacturing industry has fallen off, for want of sales and a market. One very extensive Foundery which produced $300,000 a year has entirely suspended, and all hands discharged, and about 100 hands from one iron manufactory in Kensington.

One plough manufactory, of 26 hands formerly employed, 20 discharged; one planting machine, 28 employed, 20 discharged.

In more prosperous times, says the Intelligencer, out of about 200 drays and carts, it was very difficult to get a load of merchandize hauled without delay and inconvenience; now three fourths of the number are idle more than half their time; then every industrious man, woman and child coming to our city could get employment immediately, and their pay every Saturday night; now our mechanics are obliged to go to fishing, or to labour in the country for 18¾, 25, or at most 37½ cents a day.—Phila. Inq.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the emoluments of office received by the Marshal of the southern district of Mississippi during the year 1839, amounted to the enormous sum of *eighty seven thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars!* The editors properly remark—

It is impossible that there should not be something wrong in the legislation which allows a subordinate ministerial officer, owing his appointment to the Executive to receive from the people of a single small state three times as much annual emolument as is allowed to the President of the United States; the highest Executive officer of the whole Union. This is an abuse which must be reformed. There are other similar cases of inordinate emoluments to subordinate officers which require the pruning knife, but none, that we know of running to the same extent as this case in Mississippi.

THE CASE OF BEMIS, PRIGG, AND OTHERS.

—This important case came up for trial on Saturday, before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sitting at Harrisburg. We take the following report of it from the Harrisburg Keystone:

On Saturday, the great case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Edw'd. Prigg and others, for kidnapping, came up before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg. After some preliminary discussion between Messrs. Meredith and Nelson, of Baltimore, who appeared as counsel for the defendant and the State of Maryland, and Messrs. Hambly, of York, and Johnson the Attorney General, on behalf of the Commonwealth, the judgment of the court below was *affirmed*, without a full argument. The counsel for Prigg stated that a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States would be immediately sued out, to bring this case before that tribunal for final settlement.

Mr. Nelson said the principles involved were of the deepest concerns to all the slave States, that this case would settle and put to rest the conflicting questions of State and National jurisdictions over the subject of fugitive slaves, and he hoped it would be definitely decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. He said that he and his colleague (Mr. Mereduth) appeared for the State of Maryland, in this case, for that purpose.

Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General, said this case was designed to settle the agitating and delicate question referred to, by the decision of the highest ttibunal in the Union, and that he would throw no obstructions in the way of doing so. The special act of Assembly, under the provisions of which this case came before the Supreme Court, evidently contemplated that disposition of the case, he could not with propriety, object to a result here, in favor of the Commonwealth, tending to reach that ultimate end. He therefore left the case, without pressing its argument, to be determined in favor of the Commonwealth, if such course met with the approbation of the counsel on the other side, and that of the court. The judgment was accordingly affirmed. It will come before the Supreme Court of the United States, at the city of Washington, in January next.

Squinting.—A most interesting & delicate operation for the cure of stabismus, or squinting, has been lately applied to the human eye, with the most perfect success, by Mr. Bennett Lucas. The report of the cases in the medical journal shows, that the operation is unattended with the slightest danger to the organ affected. It simply consists in dividing the muscle which draws the eye in the wrong direction; and when this is accomplished, it is impossible to detect, after the lapse of a few days, which of the visnal organs had been the subject of operation.

ACCIDENT.—We were pained to learn a few days ago, that Daniel C. Hopper, Esq. living near Centreville, Queen Anns county, was dangerously injured by a fall from the upper door of a corn-house, on his farm, which he was endeavouring to shut—the height was about fifteen feet. So far as his physician could judge, it was supposed, that the neck of his thigh bone was broken—what makes it more distressing, is, that a few years ago, Mr. Hopper had his other leg broken in the same place; and it never properly united, he has been lamed ever since.—*Centreville Times.*

A THIEF CAUGHT.—A man named Wm. Bourke was apprehended in Centreville, a few days ago, on a charge of having robbed the store of Messrs. Downes & Massey, at Greensborough, Caroline county. A part of the money was recovered from him. He was fully committed for trial.—*Ib.*

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday has the following paragraph:

Another rumored Defalcation.—It is with pain that we are called upon to record another rumoured defalcation, on the part of a member of the Philadelphia Bar, who has heretofore occupied a highly respectable position in society. We trust most sincerely that the matter may prove exaggerated, and that the supposed offender may eventually be able to vindicate his character. The rumor is, that the individual in question, and whose name we withhold in this stage of the matter, in respect to the feelings of the family, was the trustee of several properties, amounting in all to from $60 000 to $100,000. A large portion of this property belonged to the wife of a distinguished American gentleman now abroad, and formerly connected with the Philadelphia Press. The property so held in trust was misappropriated, if not squandered and lost by the trustee, who unable to make it good and seeing the dreadful nature of his position, on Wednesday last fled the city. It is said that he left a note for his father, consigning his wife and children to his care, and written under feelings of high mental excitement. His accounts in one or two of the Banks have, since his absence, been found deficient to small amounts. The individual alluded to, was temperate in his habits, gentlemanly in his deportment and enjoyed a considerable share of popularity among his immediate associates and acquaintances. It is supposed that stock gambling, and morus multicaulis speculations, were among the causes of his ruin. We have heard of various other particulars connected with the matter, but believing that most of them are altogether if not quite unfounded, we forbear to make them public.

PENNSYLVANIA TAX BILL.—The tax bill now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is to go into operation on the 1st of January next, and continue till 1846, inclusive. The bill provides for the taxation of banks, in their capital stock and dividends, upon which for the use of the commonwealth a tax of one half mill upon every dollar thereof to be levied, the tax to be deducted by the officers of the bank; on all real and personal property, one mill on the dollar; on mortgages, moneys at interest, debts due from solvent debtors, bank shares, loans to citizens of other States, one half mill on every dollar thereof; all household furniture, including gold and silver plate, exceeding the value of $300, five mills on every dollar thereof on such excess; upon pleasure carriages one per cent on the value thereof; on each gold lever watch one dollar; on silver lever watches seventy five cents; for every other watch exceeding the value of twenty five dollars, fifty cents; on all salaries or emoluments of office under the State one per cent, the whole to be assessed and collected according to the usual manner.

Speaking of the perfect freedom which prevails in this country in matters of religion, the Norfolk Beacon says—

In the city of Baltimore we have lately seen the grand conventions of the Meth-

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