hey are obliged to *bolster up* their business by getting *tick* whenever they can.

A little wine merchant declares, like he 'cabin boy,' that he is 'wrecked in sight of *port!*'

The hackney coachman says that the omnibuses have ran away with his customers, and that his vocation is all at a —*stand!*

Ask the market gardener 'how are turnips?' and he answers that they are *flat*—very *flat*.

And thus it is with every calling and profession. Some have recourse to emigration, and of course many *journeymen* become *travellers* from necessity.

The want of money is undoubtedly universal, and the smallest change would be acceptable.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The vote was taken on the tax bill, but a short time before the cars left. I however was enabled to send you the vote on the bill, which passed by a handsome majority. It remains now to be acted upon by the Senate, where it will, I presume, soon be decided. The course which the House has pursued, is the only one consistent with justice and good faith, and I am confident that the people of Maryland will not murmur at the imposition of a tax, when it was necessary to preserve the faith of the State. Taxation was inevitable indeed there was nothing left, but that the State should have been dishonored, an event to be deplored by every lover of his State.

In the House to-day, Mr. Jones of Kent, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Kent County, praying the passage of a law to impose a tax on dogs in this State, and for other purposes, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Seiden-tricker presented the petition of Wm. Caldwell, praying for an alteration of his name to Wm. Quarl Caldwell, referred to the Baltimore city Delegation.

Mr. Seidenstricker also presented the petition of John W. Stump, and others, merchants of Baltimore city, praying for an alteration in the laws relating to the inspection, referred to the Committee on Inspections.

Mr. Prestman presented the petition of Anthony Nagle of Baltimore county, praying for relief therein mentioned, referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. England obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of counter securities of Executors and Administrators' referred to Messrs. England, Tuck, and Prestman

Mr. Nesbitt offered a resolution requesting the Governor to cause the act regulating the licenses to Hawkers and Pedlers to be published in such newspapers as published the laws. The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Governor, in which he declines forwarding the report and resolutions relative to the public lands. The disposition of the communication excited considerable debate; several political topics were introduced. A charge was made—though triumphantly refuted, that the Whig party had involved the State in its present difficulties. The Whig party was in the ascendancy at the time many of those appropriations were granted, but it was never considered in the light of a Whig measure, and I am much inclined to doubt, whether any member of the Van Buren party ever raised their voice against appropriations, who represented that section of the State, for whose benefit the appropriation was made; and it is only at the eleventh hour, when they expect the tax bill to be unpopular, that they would fain have the people believe, that the system of Internal Improvement, which has brought the State into difficulty, was exclusively a Whig measure. —The communication, which is quite lengthy, was laid on the table.

SENATE.

The bill to diminish the expenses of Government, was unfavorably reported on.

The tax bill was reported favorably on.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

ANNAPOLIS, April 1, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House again met yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, when the following business was transacted.

Mr. Bowie from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a resolution authorising and directing the Commissioner of Loans to borrow on the credit and for the use of this State, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and at such times and in such sums as the treasurer of the Western Shore shall advise, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to be made payable twelve months after the date of each loan out of the proceeds of the tax directed to be levied by the act of the present session, entitled an act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State, and to provide a tax to pay the debts of the State, and the revenue thence to be derived as well as the faith of the State, is hereby appropriated to and pledged for the punctual payment of the said loans, both principal and interest.

And further, that if any Bank in this State, whereof the State is a Stockholder shall purchase of the Commissioner of Loans the stock thereof belonging to the State upon such terms as the Treasurer of the Western Shore shall approve, and shall comply with the said terms, the right of the State to appoint Directors in said Bank, shall thenceforth cease.

The resolutions were assented to.

On motion of Mr. E. A. Lynch, the House proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland. The House adjourned without disposing of the bill. It will be taken up to-day.

Mr. Prestman presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore opposed to a further appropriation at this time to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tuck, from the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Constitutional rights of slaveholders, and the case of Bemis and others pending in the Supreme Court of the U. States, delivered a report with resolutions. The report and resolutions were concurred in and 666 copies ordered to be printed.

The bill from the Senate, authorising the Tide Water Canal Company to issue Toll notes to a limited amount, on the pledge by mortgage of its works and property, was reported favorably on from the committee on internal improvement, and passed.

On motion of Mr. E. A. Lynch, the House resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill entitled an act for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland.

SENATE.

The Tax Bill passed to-day, yeas 13, nays 6.

The resolution authorising the Commissioner of Loans to borrow money, &c. was passed.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS April 2. 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Legrand presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore, protesting against any further appropriation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The report and resolutions in relation to the Constitutional rights of slave holders, and the case of Bemis and others were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Gaither, from the Committee on corporations, made a favorable report upon the bill from the Senate supplementary to an act to authorize the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike Company to make a Rail Road from Frenchtown to the Delaware line, in a direction towards New Castle.

The House then took up the order of the day being the bill to complete the Canal to Cumberland and were engaged in the consideration thereof until the recess.

SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon, Mr Howard of Baltimore, reported a bill for the relief of Alexander Nisbet and wife, which was passed.

In the Senate to-day, the bill to diminish the expenses of Government was rejected. Immediately after the rejection of the bill, a message was adopted, stating as the reason of the rejection of the bill, that the Senate were unable to amend it, and suggesting some amendments to the House.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, April 3, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Randall submitted the following order.

Ordered, that the insertion upon the journal of the report of the Seargent at-Arms of the 2d April, was made more for the purpose of according with ordinary usage, than with any view to notice particularly the conduct pursued by the members from Somerset and Talbot in relation to their absenting themselves from the House, because it is believed their action was directed rather by momentary impulse than by any deliberate motive to treat this house with indignity.

Mr. Bowie offered as a substitute for said order, the following:—'Ordered that the refusal of James Ll. Martin, Esq. a member of this House, to attend in his place after being summoned to do so by the Seargeant-at-Arms by order of this House, and the answer referred to by the said Seargeant-at-Arms to have been sent to the Speaker which appears upon the Journal, is a contempt of this House, and deserves the severest punishment (unless explained)-which this House can inflict. And the neglect of John Parsons, Esq. also a member of this House, to attend in his place after being summoned to do so by the Seargeant-at-Arms under an order of this House, and his departure from the seat of Government, deserves to be reprimanded; but for as much as the session is so near a close that it would be impossible to procure the attendance of said pesons Jas. Ll. Martin and John Parsons, Esq'rs. in time to take any further proceeding in the premises therefore, the House in this form express their sense of their misconduct. The order and substitute were both rejected.

Mr. Causin then submitted the following order:—'Ordered that the unexplained refusal of Jas. Ll. Martin and John Parsons to obey the orders of this House, attempted to be enforced through the Seargeant-at-Arms, is a contempt of the rules, and deserves the censure of this House—but as the session is so near its close, be it further ordered, that no other proceedings be had in the premises.

Mr. Jones of Somerset offered the following as a substitute:—'Ordered that the members reported by the Seargeant-at-Arms be called on, when they next appear in this House, to render a reason why they disobeyed the order of this House.' The substitute was rejected and the order offered by Mr. Causin was adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill to complete the Canal to Cumberland.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Howard of Baltimore, presented the memorial of the Gas Light Company of Baltimore, counter to the memorial of sundry citizens.

The supplement to the charter of the Patapsco Insurance Company was passed:

The resolutions in favor of the Maryland Hospital were rejected.

The bill to change the name of William Caldwell to William Quarll Caldwell of Baltimore was passed.

LATER.--Since the above letter was received, authentic verbal information has reached us that on Saturday night the House of Delegates passed the bill making further appropriations to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. We are not apprised of the nature of its provisions.

Correspondence of the Sun.

Annapolis, April 5th, 1841.

Upon the receipt of the sad and afflicting intelligence of the death of the venerated Chief Magistrate of the United States, His Excellency Governor Grason, ordered the flag to be displayed at half mast from the steeple of the Capitol today, and half hour guns to be fired from sunrise till sun set. In the House of Delegates, Mr. E. A. Lynch delivered a truly eloquent address upon the melancholy event, who was followed by Mr. Jones, of Somerset, when both branches adopted a message appointing a joint committee to report upon the most suitable mode of paying their respects to the memory of the deceased patriot. The committee reported resolutions, to the effect that the Senate and House of Delegates attend his funeral on Wednesday, and requesting His Excellency the Governor and Secretary of State also to attend; that the members and officers wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days; that the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Harrison, assuring her of the deep affliction this melancholy event has caused them.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

In the Senate, Mr. Potts arose and announced to the Senate, in a very impressive manner, the death of General Harrison, when a committee was appointed to confer with the House of Delegates.

The bill making an appropriation of two millions of dollars for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, passed by the following vote—yeas 8, nays 7.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS. April 6. 1841.

Mr. Forman submitted a message to the Senate proposing to rescind the message adopted yesterday in relation to the adjournment to-day at noon, and proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday morning the 7th instant. It also proposes to invite the Governor to sign the Laws at six o'clock this evening. The message was agreed to, sent to the Senate and the proposition concurred in by that body.

The object in deferring the adjournment is that the Legislature in a body may attend the funeral of the President. Both Houses design going to Washington, and an invitation has been given to the Governor, the public officers and all the citizens of Annapolis to accompany them. The Governor, owing to indisposition, cannot go

The bill from the Senate relating to the Banking Institutions of the State of Maryland was amended by striking out the 2d and 4th sections (which allowed the issue of notes under five dollars) and passed.

SENATE.

The bill supplemental to the act to regulate sales by auction, was rejected, yeas 7, nays 7.

The resolutions from the House in relation to the Constitutional right of slaveholders, was assented to.

Mr. Howard of Baltimore reported a bill to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the Legislature from making loans which are not redeemable at the pleasure of the State, except by the act of two successive Legislatures. The bill was passed.

Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore to authorise the Mayor and City Council to appoint an Inspector of Gas.

The resolution relating to certain Wharves in the City of Baltimore was assented to.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

As many readers may desire to know, without possessing the means at hand of learning, the exact provision made by the Constitution and laws for the contingency in the Government which has just now, for the first time, happened, by the lamented decease of the late beloved Chief Magistrate, we insert those parts of the Constitution, and of the act of Congress of 1792, which relate to the subject.--Nat. Intel.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTION.]

ART. 1, sec. 3, par. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

ART. 2, sec 1, par. 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

[FROM THE ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 1, 1792.]

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of the State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen, in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing: Provided, There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen; and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

A violent tornado passed over the Schuylkill, about 4 miles north of Philadelphia, on Friday. A correspondent of the Philadelphia National Gazette describes it to have been accompanied with a terrific noise "as if all the artillery in the world were discharged." The water in the Schuylkill was apparently lifted up forty feet; buildings were unroofed, and large trees were twisted up from the roots like pipe stems."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday, Morning, April 10.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, the patriot, the statesman and long tried public servant is no more—he died in Washington on Sunday Morning last at thirty minutes before one o'clock. The intelligence reached here on Tuesday morning and cast a deep gloom over our citizens.—On Wednesday, the day his funeral took place, the town bell was tolled from 12 to 2 o'clock. The following is the official announcement of this sad event.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Sec'ry. of State.
THOMAS EWING, Sec'ry. of Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN Attorney General.
FRAN. GRANGER, Postmaster General

The following remarks, succeeding the official announcement, given above, are from the National Intelligencer of Monday.

The solemn event which is announced above, although the public will have been in some degree prepared for it, will be to the whole country an astounding blow. The uninterrupted health of the deceased patriot, his robust constitution and active strength, up to the last week of his life, had left his countrymen nothing to wish and nothing to fear in regard either to his bodily or mental capacity for the able discharge of the high trust to which he was called. The tens of thousands of citizens who assembled to witness the ceremony of his inauguration felt, in the clear tones of his trumpet voice, an assurance that he possessed health and strength equal to the arduous duties which lay before him. But this promise and this confidence were soon to suffer a sad reverse. The week before last, pursuing the practice of his active life, and his habit of early rising and exercise, the President, in the course of a long walk before breakfast, was overtaken by a slight shower, and got wet. The following day he felt syptoms of indisposition, which were followed by pneumonia, or billious pleurisy, which ultimately baffled all medical skill, and terminated his virtuous, useful, and illustrious life, on Sunday morning, after an illness of eight days. He expired a little after midnight, surrounded by those members of his family who were in the city, the members of his Cabinet, and many personal friends. Immediately after his demise the members of the Cabinet retired, and drew up and signed the above annunciation and caused it to be published. In the course of Saturday the President appeared so much better as to inspire hopes that his disease would be subdued, but about four P. M, a sudden and very unfavorable change took place, and he continued to sink until death closed the scene.

The last time the President spoke was at nine o'clock—a little more than three hours before he expired; and the words which he then uttered were so remarkable that they deserve to be recorded and remembered. While Dr. Worthington and one or two other attendants were standing over him, having just administered to his comfort, he cleared his throat as if desiring to speak audibly, and, as though he fancied himself addressing his successor or some official associate in the Government, said: "SIR—I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NOTHING MORE."

These, his last words, were uttered in a distinct voice, and, as they were well calculated to do, impressed the gentlemen present so solemnly that Dr. Worthington immediately wrote them down for preservation. They present a brief but impressive record of the thoughts which occupied the last moments of the departed patriot, and are characteristic of the Roman devotion to his country which animated him throughout his life, and shone forth even in the hour of death Thus passed from life and from the station on earth most worthy of a noble ambition, this good and wise and illustrious citizen. It is not for us to attempt to do justice to the solemnity of the occasion, or to the deep grief which pervades all hearts. As more fitting and adequate than any thing which we could say, we quote the impressive language uttered from one of our pulpits yesterday by an eloquent Divine:

"The intelligence of this morning my Christian friends, has filled thousands of hearts, and will fill thousands more, with sadness and anxiety. The Chief Magistrate of our Union is no more!—One short month since, amidst the breathless attention of an immense multitude, with clear and solemn voice, he called God to witness that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his high office.—He has now gone to appear in the presence of that God. The praises of his friends, the denunciations of his enemies are alike awed into silence before this dispensation of mysterious Providence. Amid the busy schemings of man the Supreme Ruler has manifested his power; and we read with trembling sadness this awful lesson, of the uncertainty of human life, the emptiness of earthly glory."

"You have seen—how recently and sadly seen, that the summit of human power affords no security from the shafts of death. The illustrious man, lately almost a nations idol, now lies in the calm deep slumber which knows no waking till the final day. Those deeds of service to his country which were so familiar to the lips of thousands, and that fidelity to his country's good, lately so fervently expressed, and as we trust so sincerely felt—these and all else that graced his character have followed him to the bar of the just and the merciful Judge. Before that bar, my friends, we are also to appear. We know not how soon. May we so use the present time as to prepare ourselves for that awful hour."

Immediately after the decease of the PRESIDENT, Mr. Webster, Jr. Chief Clerk in the Department of State, accompanied by Mr. Beall, an officer of the Senate, sat out for the residence of the Vice President, in Virginia, bearing to him the following letter:

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

To JOHN TYLER, *Vice President of the United States.*

"Sir: It has become our most painful duty to inform you that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, has departed this life.

"This distressing event took place this day, at the President's Mansion in this city, at thirty minutes before one in the morning:

"We lose no time in despatching the Chief Clerk in the State Department as a special messenger to bear you these melancholy tidings.

"We have the honor to be, with the highest regard, your obedient servants,

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

Washington, April 4, 1841.

Dear Sir: In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting Physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. MILLER, Attending Physician.

To the Hon. D. Webster, Secretary of State.

On Saturday, March 27, 1841, President Harrison, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day Pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist.—The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering and appropriate internal remedies, subdued, in a great measure, the disease of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not regain a healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M., profuse diarrhœa came on, under which he sank, at thirty minutes to 1 o'clock, on the morning of the fourth.

The last words uttered by the PRESIDENT, as heard by Dr. Worthington, were these: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

THO. MILLER, Attending Physician.
FRED. MAY, M. D.
N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D.
J. C HALL, M. D.
ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D.
Consulting Physicians.

THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 4, 1841

The circumstances in which we are placed by the death of the President render it indispensable for us, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President, to make arrangements for the Funeral Solemnities. Having consulted with the family and persons friends of the deceased, we have concluded that the funeral be solemized on Wednesday, the 7th inst. at 12 o'clock The religious services to be performed according to the usage of the Episcopa Church, in which church the deceased most usually worshipped. The body to be taken from the President's House to the Congress burying ground, accompanied by a military and civic procession and deposited in the Receiving Tomb.

The military arrangements to be under the direction of Major General Macomb, the General Commanding in Chief the Army of the United States; and Major General Walter Jones, of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Commodore Morris, the senior Captain in the Navy now in the city, to have the direction of the naval arrangements.

The Marshal of the District to have the direction of the civic procession, assisted by the Mayors of Washington Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other citizens as the may see fit to call to their aid.

John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, members of Congress now in the city or its neighborhood, all the members of the Diplomatic body resident in Washington, and all officers of Government, and citizens generally, are invited to attend.

And it is respectfully recommended to the officers of Government that they wear the usual badge of mourning.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Sec'ry. of State
THOS. EWING, Secretary of Treasury
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.
FRAN. GRANGER, Postmaster General

MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The foregoing notice from the Heads of Executive Departments of the Government, informs you what a signal calamity has befallen us, in the death of the President of the United States, and the prominent part assigned you in those funeral honors which may bespeak a Nation's respect to the memory of a departed patriot and statesman, whose virtues and talents, as a citizen and soldier, have achieved illustrious services, and whose sudden death has disappointed the expectation of still more important benefits to his country.

With a view to carry into effect the views of these high officers of Government in a manner befitting the occasion and honorable to the militia corps of the District, I request the General and Field Officers, the General Staff, and the Commandants of Companies, to assemble at my house to-morrow (Tuesday, April 6) precisely at 10 o'clock, to report the strength and equipment of the several corps of the militia, and to receive final instructions for parade and arrangement in the military part of the funeral procession.

The commandants of such militia corps from the neighboring States as desire to unite in the procession are respectfully invited to report to me as soon as practicable their intention, with a view to arrange them in due and uniform order, as a part of the general military escort.

The detail of these arrangements, to which all the military accessories, both of the regulars and militia, are expected to conform, will be published in due time for the information of all.

For the present, it is deemed sufficient to say, that the whole military part of the procession, including the regular troops of every arm and denomination and all the militia corps, whether of this District or of the States, will be consolidated in one column of escort, whereof Major General MACOMB, commander of the army of the United States, will take the general command, and Brigadier General ROGER JONES, Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, will act as Adjutant General and officer of the day

WALTER JONES, *Major General, Commanding the Militia of the District of Columbia.*

The following account of the last moments of President Harrison, and of the anxious feeling which pervaded all hearts as his danger grew more imminent and his death more certain, is furnished by the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

LAST MOMENTS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, *Saturday Evening* April 3d—Ten o'clock.

It is with the sincerest sorrow I announce to you that our revered President is rapidly approaching the close of his valuable and distinguished life! His Physicians inform me that he will not probably survive two hours. I have left the mournful band of relatives and friends that surround his dying bed, to write you a few hurried lines.

Notwithstanding the alarming symptoms that appeared on Friday night, the President seemed so much better this morning, that we were all inspired with strong hopes of his early recovery. Th-

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