of the government depends. If you have talents and capacity, you are soon called upon to exercise them in fulfilling the duties of some public station; and then for the first time you will not only feel the importance but the responsibility attendant on a state of freedom; then only can you feel the true dignity of man, then only are the highest feelings of your nature called into action. Your intelligence and energy may be fully exercised for the accomplishment of ends and purposes affecting your individual self—but 'tis only where the whole powers of the mind are called into action for the benefit of your fellow men, and are essential to their good, that you can truly judge of the actual importance to society of one individual member. Then a new feeling is implanted in your breast, a new passion cherished and enjoyed, and this is PATRIOTISM. Of other matters I will speak in a future number.

Yours,

J. HALL.

Colonization Rooms, Baltimore, June 25

CONGRESS.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1841.

In the House, as soon as the journal was read,

Mr. John Quincy Adams, from the Committee of one from each State, to which was referred the Message of the President of the United States, communicating a correspondence between himself and a committee on behalf of the people of Cincinnati, appointed for the purpose of removing the remains of the late President William Henry Harrison, from the city of Washington to North Bend, for interment, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That on Saturday next, the remains of William Henry Harrison late President of the United States, be removed under the superintendence of a Committee of both Houses of Congress, from the Congressional Burial Ground, and accompained by such Committee and the Delegation from Ohio to the line of the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That when the two Houses adjourn, they adjourn to Monday next.

The resolutions were agreed to, and sent to the Senate, which body also concurred in them.

Petitions were then called from the several States.

A petition was presented from Fauquier county, Va., praying for the recharter of the District Banks. It was referred to the Committee on the District.

The resolution offered by Mr. Floyd, calling for information as to whether any military officer was sent to interfere in the case of McLeod, was then taken up.

Mr. Cushing having the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks from yesterday, in reply to Mr. Ingersoll's strictures on the letter of Mr. Webster. Mr. Wise followed on the same side. When the morning hour had expired, the orders of the day were called, and the resolution laid aside.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for appropriating the proceeds of the Public Lands, and granting Pre-emption rights.

Mr. Johnson took the floor, and at great length explained the objects and bearing of the bill.—Without taking the question, the Committee rose.

The resolution in relation to McLeod was again taken up, and after some debate, an unsuccessful motion was made by Mr. Wise, to lay it on the table.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of the widow of the late President passed, with an amendment providing that any money which may have been received since his death by his legal representatives, shall be deducted from the $25,000.—This amendment was concurred in by the House, so that by to-morrow the bill will have become a law.

The Senate then debated the Fiscal Agent bill until a late hour.

Both Houses adjourned over to Monday next.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, June 28, 1841.

U. S. SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, expressive of regret on account of the death of MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB.

On motion of Mr. Clay, a Committee was appointed on the part of the Senate ate to unite with the Committee on the part of the House to make suitable arrangements to attend the funeral.

On motion of Mr. Bates, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Cooper announced that Mr. Black a representative in the place of Mr. Ogle, deceased, was in the House, when he was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Dawson then announced, as Chairman of the Military Committee, the death of Major General Alexander Macomb, and offered a Resolution that a committee, to act in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to make arrangements for this House to attend his funeral to-day.

Messrs. John Miller, of Missouri Wm. O. Butler, of S. C., and Aaron Ward, of N. Y. were appointed the Committee.

A message was received from the Senate at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock, announcing that body had concurred in the resolution of the House, and had appointed as a committee on their part, Messrs. Morehead of Kentucky, and Pierce of Rhode Island.

The House then adjourned.

Correspondence of the American

Washington, June 29.

IN SENATE—REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.—The resolution introduced by Mr. Buchanan, calling for a list of all removals from office since the 4th of March last, was taken up.

The question being on Mr. Mangum's motion to amend, by adding "and all removals from office made between March 4, 1827, an March 4, 1841."

Mr. McRoberts resumed his remarks, asserting the unconstitutionality of removals from office by the President and adverted to the course of Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing and Mr. Bell; in reference to the same point, and sustaining the same ground in speeches before Congress.—He then quoted the resolutions of Mr. Clay in 1834, and the language used by that gentleman at that time. The sentiments then expressed by the Senator from Kentucky were repeated by him in 1835.

Mr. Clay said, he retained those opinions to this day.

Mr. McRoberts resumed. So he had found by a speech of that Senator in Virginia last Summer. He then referred to some remarks of Mr. Preston denouncing the spoils system. Also to the sentiments of General Harrison and Mr. Tyler against the removal of honest and faithful officers to make room for political partizans. If the Constitution did not permit the President to remove in 1832 and 1835, he wished to know when it had been changed; and if the Constitution would not allow the President to remove, a mere edict from the State Department could not confer it.

Mr. McRoberts asked why there had been so much shuffling on the subject of removals. He was determined the Cabinent should show their hands, for he believed that neither the late nor the present President had much share in the proscriptions which are going on. Mr. Tyler is a Virginian in politics, and the removals which had taken place were of those who were of the same politics, while all the appointments were of those who differed from his political creed. He then went on to comment on abolitionism and especially that of Mr. Granger, and went on to assert that the friends of abolition were especial objects of preservation. At the close of the morning hour, he remarks of McRoberts were interrupted.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. Clay proposed some amendments of minor importance relating to the time after which the capital of the Bank may be increased, and the period for the payment of the third instalment of the subscription, &c., after discussion the Senate went into Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Committee then took up the consideration of the Bill providing for the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States.

Mr. Johnson resumed his remarks in support of the bill, which were interrupted on Friday by indisposition. After he had referred to the course of his remarks previously delivered, he observed that it would be probably urged against this bill that the Treasury was now empty, and that this distribution would injure and distract the operations of the Government. To answer this objection he would state that the Treasury was not overflowing when the debts of the States were first assumed by the United States Government.

Mr. Johnson referred to the opinions entertained by Mr. Dickerson, late Secretary of the Navy, to show that he was not only in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of these sales, but also in favor of distributing the revenue at the rate of five millions per annum, and after a specified period, ten millions per annum among the States, and had carried out these opinions in able reports and maintained them in speeches which were convincing, and after this he had been transferred to the cabinet of Gen. Jackson.

Mr Johnson was at present opposed to the assumption of the State debts by the General Government, yet he thought it was the true State Rights doctrine to contend for the distribution bill, and he went on to show that the laws of cession of Virginia, Georgia and New York contemplated that all the States should be benefitted equally by that cession, which could not be done by the present system of appropriating these funds. After laying down the premises that the General Government ought to support itself by other means than the proceeds of these lands, he stated that France levied a duty of one dollar per pound on our Tobacco, by which she raised a revenue of ten millions of dollars annually on that single article, while her wines were admitted free of duty in this country. England levied a duty of more than one thousand per cent. on the ninety eight thousand hogsheads of tobacco which she imported from this country, and yet the luxuries of those countries were admitted here nearly free of all duty.

Mr. Johnson then went on to show that the public lands had already paid more to the General Government in support of the two wars, in the shape of bounty lands, to officers and soldiers, than the amount assumed for the States, by twenty millions of dollars, and that having done so much, it was a right due to the States that the balance should inure to them; and he would ask those gentlemen who would oppose this bill, what man would get up in the Legislature of his State, and move to reject that State's portion of the distribution if this bill should become a law? It would be probably contended that to increase the duty on Wines would injure our trade with France. He thought the contrary, as those who drank her wines, never looked at the cost; and if Champagne was as common as cider, the rich would not use it, because it would not then be a luxury—and its high price was one inducement to purchase it; and he, therefore conceived that an increased duty would increase the sale.

Mr. Johnson closed his argument by showing that if for nothing else, the proceeds of these lands should be distributed among the States for the establishment of common schools for the education of the people, God and the precepts he thought were the ones who paved the way for the glory, the prosperity, and the perpetuity of this country.

Mr. Clifford said it was his wish to make some observations on this bill, and that he might be in order in the remarks he was about to offer, he should move to strike out the enacting clase of the bill.

Mr. C. then said that if he had consulted his own feelings he should have given a silent vote against the bill, but there was something deceptive in it; there was more in it than met the eye which would before long be found out, but which could not be remedied in the next eight years, if the bill should become a law. He considered it unconstitutional and inexpedient, and referred to the deeds of cession to sustain him. He had been in favor of the pre emption law but he could not vote for it in connection with the distribution portion. It was ound in bad company, and if it should be roughly handled, its friends shouldnot complain. He said it was not his intention, however, to discuss this portion of the bill. In alluding to the cessions by the Crown, he said this country claimed no rights by the cession of the Crown, but derived all from the Declaration of Independence. Mr. C. then went into a minute examination of the tariff laws, and showed that if the wines of France were taxed twenty per cent. they would yield but about $245,000 more than they now do, and for this trifling sum the friends of the bill proposed to take millions yearly from the Treasury The gentleman from Maryland was mistaken in his statement when he said these wines were not taxed.

Mr. Johnson here stated that he had taken the assertion of a gentleman near him [Mr. Pickens] for the fact, and had based the remarks he had made on that statement.

Mr. Clifford said that the explanation did not affect the argument. It was clearly shown that the duty of twenty per cent. on this luxury alone, would not supply the amount proposed to be with drawn by the enactments of this bill.—He would ask gentlemen if there were not other things which would be styled luxuries, that would be brought into a new tariff of duties, such as coffee, tea, sugar, salt, &c., that had once been considered luxuries, but now had come into such general use, as to claim the name of necessaries. If they should ever be taxed he would endeavor to get a vote of the House by yeas and nays, to show what member from Maine would dare to vote for such a tariff.

Mr. Clifford thought the gentleman from Maryland was equally unfortunate in his statements in regard to the sums received for the public lands, and if he would examine, he would find, that, instead of the Treasury being indebted to the Public Lands $20,000,000 there were still due the Treasury, on that account upwards of $60,000,000, making a difference between the statement and the fact of more than $40 000,000.

Without concluding, Mr. C. gave way to a motion that the Committee rise, and the House adjourned.

The New York Express says that Mr Adams replied as follows to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, who stated that he understood Mr. Adams to have said that in case of a servile war there would be an end of the Constitution.

"Mr. Adams said he had said no such thing.—What he had said was, that in case a servile war should arise in the South and the people of the North should be called by Congress to furnish blood and treasure in putting it down, then Congress would have a constitutional power over the institutions of the South. The very cause for sending aid, would put the case within the power of Congress. Nay, said Mr. A., the very fact of the free States marching to the relief of the South, would be an interference with the institutions of the South.

"I will say more," said Mr. Adams. Loud cries of order here arose mingled, with "let him go on."

After much confusion, order was restored, when Mr. A, said "Yes, I will add more. I will say that in my opinion the rescinding of the 21st Rule should be reversed by this House, then the people of the North would *ipse facto* be released from all obligation to obey any call of Congress to march to the assistance of the South.

If the people of the North are not allowed to have any thing to do with the Institutions of the South, then, said Mr. A., they cannot be called upon to support those Institutions, in case of a servile war!"

From the Frederick Examiner.

The following paragraph is from the Baltimore Republican:

"*Triple Taxation.*—Wm. C. Johnson, the Whig candidate for Governor, is the advocate of *triple Taxation*! Not content with having been the warm supporter of all those visionary schemes of Internal Improvement, which now tax the people 20 cents in every hundred dollars worth of their property, he is at this time urging the adoption of measures which will tax them still more heavily. He is for robbing the General Government of the money arising from the sales of the public lands, and giving it to English fund mongers, and taxing the people in their meat, drink and clothing to make up the deficiency. Nor is this all—he goes for a high tariff, the effect of which will be to make the poor man with a large family pay more taxes for the support of government than the rich nabob with a small one."

Such reckless disregard of truth and such superlative contempt for the good sense of the people as is manifested in the above can never do harm except in the way of Hudibras' gun which

"Aimed at duck or plover,
Recoils and kicks the owner over."

Whence does the writer of the paragraph quoted above derive his information as to the favor shown by Mr. Johnson to "all those visionary schemes of internal improvement which now tax the people." The assertion that Mr. Johnson was a "warm supporter" of those schemes we undertake to say is false: we are not aware that he ever gave to them any kind of support, warm or cold. This is more than can be said of the editor of the Baltimore Republican from which the above extract is made. That paper supported the "visionary schemes" which it seeks to throw on Mr. Johnson's shoulders, and aided in the election of men who voted for them. The party too, with which it acted, gave all the little support which it could command to the schemes of internal improvement which they now denounce as "visionary." But although Mr. Johnson had not, we believe, the slightest agency, direct or indirect, in bringing the State into debt, he has for years been the earnest advocate of measures which would greatly relieve the State and for this he is denounced in the above paragraph. "He is for robbing the General Government of the money arising from the sales of public lands." It would indeed be the height of meanness to rob the General Government in the beggarly condition in which it was placed by those who have recently had it in charge To say nothing of the criminality of it, Mr. Johnson must lose all pretension to being a bold and spirited robber if he be guilty of wishing to plunder the little has been left in the national treasury. But it happens that the plunder which Mr. Johnson is accused of seeking for the benefit of his State belongs to the people in whose behalf he demands it. If the distribution of the public lands among the States be a robbery of the National Treasury it cannot be denied that Mr. Johnson has been accessory to it. Aye he has been one of the prime movers in this wicked business. For years has he been its eloquent advocate, and now more than ever are the people of Maryland bound to take into most attentive consideration his zealous support of that measure. Necessity now renders it doubly desirable. The people of Maryland owed Mr. Johnson a debt of gratitude for his zealous advocacy of it before they felt any special need of the benefits which would result from it. How much is that debt enhanced by existing circumstances? The depressed condition of the finances of the State would be in no small measure relieved by the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. And yet what Mr. Johnson has done in behalf of that measure is called robbery. The very men who are most vociferous about the debt are most vehement in their denunciations of this just measure of relief. The political wire-workers of the existing State Administration would prefer that the State debt should be twice as heavy as it is, could they be convinced that their own gravity would be thus lessened and that they could float in triumph on its surface.—Instead of regretting the necessity of taxation, of repenting themselves of the agency they had in bringing it about or of wishing to obviate it, they consider it a perfect windfall and would regard it as a calamity of no ordinary character if they were deprived of it. And yet it is only by the practice of the most arrant humbug that has yet been known in this, the day and generation of humbug that they seek to take advantage of it. The men who are now telling the people of Maryland that they should support the existing State administration as a means of redressing or of avenging themselves respecting the debt which has been incurred by the State, gave to the measures which have produced taxation a more hearty support than those on whom they now seek to throw the whole odium of those measures. What a picture of inconsistency do they present in this matter. Just look at it.

The Van Buren members of the Legislature, as we have repeatedly and conclusively shown gave to "these visionary schemes" a more nearly unanimous support than the Whigs. The Van Buren party in the State never took grounds a gainst them, nor did the Whigs ever take position as a party in favor of them. As far as that stage of its progress the hand of popular retribution cannot be raised against either party for its agency in the creation of the State debt.

It being thus clear that the Whigs are not responsible for the creation of the State debt, for what are they to be denounced in regard to it? Is it because they think that it should be paid? Yes, this is it. A Whig Legislature, it is said, passed the tax bill. Ask any man who may be heard anathematizing the Whigs for passing the tax bill whether the debt of the State should be repudiated, and if his answer be not promptly in the negative you will see that while he responds hesitatingly and circuitously, his face will be suffused with the blush of shame, unless indeed, his sense of shame and his sense of honesty have taken their departure together. The very men who are seeking to make political capital of the tax bill, will not, dare not deny that the State has received value for the debt which she owes, and that she is bound to fulfil her promises in regard to it. It would be the duty of an honest man under like circumstances, and it is not less the duty of a community of honest men And this is admitted by the mass of those who are seeking to cast censure on the Whigs for holding the same views. As we have said above was ever such arrant humbug attempted before? It beats the hard money currency all hollow.

But this is not all. It might be supposed that the men who admit that the State debt is binding on the State, and who profess so much hostility to the tax bill, had some other expedient. Any person unacquainted with the circumstances of the case would suppose that, admitting the justice of the debt, as they do and denouncing the Whigs for providing for its payment by a tax, they had measures to propose which, while they would maintain the faith of the State, would relieve the people from the necessity of paying taxes. Who would believe that the Whigs have been endeavoring to effect measures of that sort and that these very men, who acknowledge the debt of the State, and denounce the payment of it by taxes, have been *opposing* these measures of relief, and denouncing them as robbery. This is the topmost step in the climax of their inconsistency.

The vile arts of demagogues have no parallel for that by which the supporters of the State Administration are endeavouring to turn to account the stand taken by the Legislature in support of the faith of the State. It exhibits as little respect for the intelligence as for the honesty of the people, so gross is its inconsistency, so palpable its design to cajole and dupe the public.

Public Lands.—The bill introduced by the Hon. William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states, was called up on Friday last, when Mr. Johnson addressed the House in an able, satisfactory and convincing speech in favor of the measure. Had we room it would afford us pleasure to publish his address; for we think, that, after a careful examination of his facts and arguments, every man in Maryland open to conviction, would concur in the propriety of the measure recommended. Indeed, it appears to us most extraordinary that argument should be necessary with any citizen of Maryland, to shew the justice and expediency of the proposed distribution. The State is deeply involved in debt, and the people are subjected to heavy taxes. The faith of the State is pledged for the debt, and it must be redeemed, or we be dishonored to which we presume no one would consent. It cannot be denied that the public lands are common property, and that Maryland has her equitable interests in them. Shall we then permit these lands to be given to the states in which they lie at a nominal valuation, or have them sold as heretofore, receiving our distributive share of the proceeds? If we desire to have the present taxes continued, and perhaps increased, we will adopt the advice of those who oppose the distribution bill: but, if we would lessen our burthens and be finally relieved from them, we will not forego our just claim upon the public lands, and let them go to enrich the citizens of the new states. To abandon our right would, indeed, be the extreme of liberality. It would be double-refined folly for which we should deserve to sweat and labor the balance of our lives.

We care not what politicians on either side may say on this subject. We do not look at it as politicians, but consider it as a matter of interest. The assessors are now engaged in their duties, and this fall the tax gatherers will pay their unwelcome visits. Who is there that would not rejoice if the amount to be paid could be reduced a fourth or a third? Not an individual. And yet when it is proposed to effect this, and probably a greater reduction some men are so mad as to call upon the people to reject the offer, and to continue the present rate of taxes. We beg that the people will disconnect this subject from politics, and look at it with an eye to the justice, propriety and advantage of the measure alone. It is worthy of serious and deliberate consideration.—Balt. Clipper.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James Hunter, Savannah, Georgia, vice Abraham B. Fanning, removed.

Joseph C. Noyes, Passamaquoddy, Me. vice Sullivan R. Rawson, removed

John M. Hale, Frenchman's Bay, Me. vice Edward S. Jarvis, removed.

Charles J. Abbot, Penobscot, Me. vice Rowland H Bridgham, removed.

Wm. B. Smith, Machias, Me. vice Wm. Brown, removed.

George Thatcher, Belfast, Me. vice Nathaniel M. Lowrey, removed.

George Allen, Waldoboro', Me. vice Denny McCob, removed.

William Coad, St. Mary's, Md vice James W. Roach, removed.

Arnold Naudain, Wilmington, Del. vice Henry Whitely, removed.

Nathaniel F. Williams, Baltimore, Md. vice Wm Frick, removed.

Levi Lincoln, Boston, Mass vice Geo. Bancroft, resigned.

James Perrine, Mobile, Ala. vice J. B. Hogan, removed.

Jonathan Roberts, Philadelphia, Penn. vice Calvin Blythe, resigned.

Thomas Morgan Gibbs, New Orleans, La. vice Dennis Pricur, removed.

Willis H. Arnold, Pearl River, Miss. vice Isaac W. Jewatt, removed.

Thomas J. Charlton, Edenton, N. C. vice Robert M. Noxen, removed.

William C. Lord, Wilmington, N. C. vice Lewis H. Marsteller, removed.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Martin Duralde, New Orleans, La. vice Henry D. Peire, removed.

Isaac P. Davis, Boston, Mass. vice Isaac O. Barnes, removed.

SURVEYORS.

Silowith S. Whipple, Eastport, Maine, vice Ezekiel Foster, removed.

Bazelleel Cushman, Portland, Me. vice Stephen W. Eaton, removed.

William Floyd, Town Creek, Md. vice James R. Thompson, removed.

J. Washington Tyson, Philadelphia, vice Geo. W. Riter, removed.

John Willock, Pittsburg, vice Robert H. Kerr, removed.

Isaiah Wing, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice J. B. Warren, removed.

Philip J. Gray, Camden, N. J. vice Morris Crovall, removed.

APPRAISERS.

Richard Coe, Philadelphia, vice Henry Simpson, removed.

Samuel Spackman, Philadelphia, vice Thomas Stewart, removed.

Abraham Inskeep, New Orleans, La. vice Sheldon S. Clark, removed.

REMAINS OF GENERAL HARRISON.

—The removal of the remains of General HARRISON, from the National burial ground at Washington, took place on Saturday. By a vote of Congress a committee, consisting of five Senators and twenty-six Representatives, was appointed to unite with the Cincinnati Committee in this solumn duty, and to accompany the body, in its removal, to the boundary line of the District. In testimony of its feelings on the occasion, neither House of Congress sat on Saturday.

The body is enclosed first in a leaden coffin, which is placed in a mahogany one and then in one of zinc, hermetically sealed.—This is also enclosed in a coffin of walnut, with chloride of lime filled in between it and the zinc, which is very substantially made, and air tight. Covering the whole is a rich black silk velvet pall, trimmed with gold fringe and hung with gold tassels.

REMAINS OF GEN. HARRISON.

The body of President HARRISON reached Baltimore at three o'clock, P. M. on Saturday last. It was accompanied by his son, John Scott Harrison, and by the Committee of the citizens of Cincinnati. A detachment of the Marine Corps at Washington acted as a guard of honor, and will proceed with the body to its final resting place at North Bend—an appropriate mark of respect on the part of the National Executive. We learn that when the order was addressed to Col. Henderson of the Corps, to furnish the detachment and to designate an officer to command it, he replied that, being himself the senior officer, he conceived it to be the most proper and respectful that he should act on the occasion, and accordingly assumed to himself the melancholy duty of heading the guard of honor.

The arrival in Baltimore of the body and those who accompanied it, was without any previous notice, and but comparatively few of our citizens witnessed its passage from the rail road depot to the City Hotel. The spectacle of the mortal remains of the gallant hero and tried patriot, borne along in solemn silence, and followed by the little band of mourning friends, clothed in funeral habiliments, was truly in striking contrast with the crowds, the shouts, and the joyous demonstrations which marked his approach to the self-same spot but a few months before.

A general and decided feeling was prevalent in our community to make some suitable demonstration on this melancholy occasion—but it was overruled by the wish which was known to be entertained by the Committee, that all public ceremonials should be avoided.

As soon as the arrival of the body was known, Col. Hickman tendered to the Committee the services of a military guard, to be present with the body while it remained in the city. The Independent Blues were immediately detailed for that service. On Sunday morning they were relieved by the National Guards, and on Sunday night the Independent Greys continued the service.

The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company with becoming liberality have tendered to the Committee a special train to convey the remains to Columbia, to leave at 8 o'clock this morning. An invitation was also given to such military companies as choose to accompany the corpse as far as Columbia. The cars have been appropriately decorated with mourning emblems, and the Directors of the Road have resolved to accompany the Committee to Columbia. At Columbia the Committee will embark on the Pennsylvania Canal for Pittsburg.

[American.

From the Balt. American, of June 29.

REMAINS OF GEN. HARRISON.

The remains of GEN. HARRISON, which were brought to this city on Saturday last, were removed yesterday morning according to the arrangements previously made. About half past seven o'clock a large body of the volunteer companies, under command of Gen. R. C. Howard, took their station in line in front of the City Hotel, and received the corpse with full military honors. The coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four white horses, suitably decorated with emblems of mourning. The Guard of Honor from the United States Marine Corps were ranged on each side, and it was followed by the son of the deceased, Mr. J. S. Harrison, and the Committee from Cincinnati, having the body in charge—the whole flanked by Capt. Owings' Troop of Light Dragoons. The Procession passed down Calvert to Baltimore street, down Baltimore to North street, and along North street to the Depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail road, where the cars of the Company, hung in mourning, were in waiting. The corpse was then transferred to the cars, and after the Cincinnati Committee, the Directors of the Company and those invited had taken their seats, the volunteer corps with their bands of music also took their places, and at a quarter past eight o'clock the whole train was in motion for York a Columbia.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—Mr. James B. Wheeler of this county, together with two negro men, were drowned on Monday last by the sinking of a scow, which they had turned over and were pushing to the shore for the purpose of farring.—Mr. Thomas Wheeler, a brother of the deceased was along in a small canoe, which was upset by an effort made by one of the negroes to get in, and it was with great difficulty that he saved himself, while the negro was caught under the canoe and shared the fate of Mr. Jas. Wheeler and the other negro. A seine was dragged for them that evening, and the bodies of the two negroes were found. The body of Mr. Wheeler was found next morning.—Cambridge Chronicle.

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