

Kennebunk Gazette

AND MAINE PALLADIUM.

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The Kennebunk Gazette

AND MAINE PALLADIUM.
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TERMS OF THE GAZETTE AND PALLADIUM.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROSE AMONG THORNS.—A pious man, deeply wounded and sick at heart under the persecution of his enemies, walked sorrowfully up and down in his garden, almost doubting the ways of Providence. As he paused and remained standing before a rose-bush, the spirit of the rose thus addressed him: "Do I not animate a beautiful plant, which is, in the name of every flower, a cup of thanksgiving, full of sweet odors—an incense offering to the Lord? And where dost thou find me? Among thorns! But they pierce not; they protect me and give me nourishment. Even so do thine enemies to thee, and should not thy spirit be more firm than a thorny flower?" Strengthened, the man turned away, and his soul became a cup of thanksgiving for his enemies.

HOW TO MAKE CHRIST OUR PATTERN.—As a scholar that writes after his master's copy—he begins every line as his master begins, and ends as he ends; he frames every letter as his master frames it, joins letters and syllables as his master doth, though there be no equality. He cannot write as well as his master, yet there is a similitude, he labors to imitate and write like his master. So true Christians, though they cannot live and walk so exactly as Christ did, yet they labor to come near to him as they can, to imitate and follow him; though not in his divine acts, as working miracles, which he did, yet in his moral and human acts, which he did, so they labor to make him their only pattern in their deportment both toward God and man. For instance, his carriage toward God was full of piety, faith, zeal, heavenly mindedness. He went about doing good to the bodies and souls of others; and in this we are to imitate him, it being the end of our redemption. Follow him also in his carriage and deportment toward man; and in this you may observe from scripture that was full of wisdom, innocence, truth, justice, humility, meekness, love, mercy, and pity to others, in all of which virtues the scriptures command us to imitate him.—*Barlett.*

There is an admirable lesson contained in the following extract from Miss Hannah More's "Strictures on the modern system of Female Education."

"Since there is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration, to learn to grow old gracefully is, perhaps, one of the surest and most valuable arts that can be taught to woman. And, it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober season of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded hitherto they may have been, they will be wanted now. When admirers fall away, and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven to retire into itself, and if it find no entertainment at home, it will be driven back again upon the world with increased force. Yet forgetting this, do we not educate our daughters exclusively for the transient period of youth, when it is to mature age we ought to advert? Do we not educate them for a crowd, forgetting they were to live at home? for a crowd, and not for themselves? for show, and not use; for time, and not for eternity?"

THE TATTLE.—There is not a being that moves on the surface of the habitable globe, more degraded or more contemptible than a tattle. Vicious principles, want of honesty, servile meanness, despicable insiduousness, form his character. Has he wit? In attempting to display it he makes himself a fool. Has he friends? By unhesitatingly disclosing their secrets, he will make them his most bitter enemies. By telling all he knows, he will soon discover to the world that he knows but little.—Does he envy an individual? His tongue, fruitful with falsehood, defames his character. Does he covet the favor of any one? He attempts to gain it by slandering others. His approach is feared—his person hated—his company unsought—and his sentiments despised, as emanating from a heart fruitful with guile, teeming with iniquity, loaded with envy, malice and revenge. Are there any parents who wish a son of this description? Let them encourage him in the beginning of his career: Listen to every tale he tells—declaim in his presence against the subject of it—condemn the slandered unheard—and if their desires are not gratified, it will prove an exception in the common course of nature.

TEMPERANCE.—An officer on board the U. S. frigate *Potomac*, writes from Rio Janeiro, under date of July 4, 1840, that out of their crew of 279, 220 had voluntarily stopped their grog.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

Alexander Hamilton was hardly of age when he began to play his part in the awful drama of the Revolution, being only 20 when he was taken into the family of the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of lieutenant; Benjamin Franklin was 59 before he began to be heard of; Samuel Adams 44; James Otis 38; John Adams 35; Josiah Quincy 40; John Hancock 38; and Thomas Jefferson 32, before they were greatly distinguished. And so with all the actors of that age. They were full grown men—workingmen—ripened with toil and strengthened by long habits of endurance and self-dependence. WASHINGTON was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer. (Expressive silence muse his praise!) Knox was a book-binder and stationer. Morgan, (he of the Cowpens) was a drover.—Tarleton got from him a lecture on that subject. Green was a blacksmith and withal a Quaker, albeit through all his southern campaigns, and particularly at the Eatow Springs, he put off the outward man. Arnold—(I ask pardon for naming him in such company)—was a grocer and provision store-keeper in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen—the same that decorated his shop door before the revolution. Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not "march through the U. States with 5000 men," was a regular built soldier; but after the revolution a farmer. Warren, the martyr of Banker Hill, was a physician, and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice, when called on by their country. Marion, the "Old Fox" of the South, was a cow-boy. Sumpter, the "fighting cock" of South Carolina, was a shepherd's boy. Let it be forever remembered that the men of the revolution were workingmen, those of New England especially.—Green (as we have stated) was a blacksmith; Franklin a printer; Roger Sherman a shoemaker, and Putnam, Stark and Allen were farmers; not a man of them all above his business or ashamed of his calling. They were tinkers, and tailors, and cobblers, what then? Were they not all patriots? were they not all men?

The following beautiful extract is from the "People's Own Book," translated from the French of the Abbe de la Mennais, by Nathaniel Greene, Esq.

"There comes a time when life declines, the body becomes feeble, the strength decays.—Children, this is the time to repay the cares received in your early years from your now declining parents. Whoever leaves his father and mother in their need; whoever looks with cold indifference upon their sufferings and deprivations, verily I say unto you, his name is written in the book of the Sovereign Judge among those of pariaids."

TRANSPLANTING OF TREES.—A correspondent of the New-England Farmer, who writes from Berkshire county, on the Transplanting of Trees, says: "The horrid practice of taking off the tops of trees is yet too common. They never acquire a large, beautiful growth when this prevails, and we should almost as soon think of cutting off a favorite calf's head in order to make it live."

SHADE TREES.—Be careful not to transplant before the leaves have fallen—as soon after as you please. The trees should be taken from open ground. If taken from the dense forest they will not bear the exposure. Select trees of second growth; they have better tops and better roots than the first. Transplant the tree entire. The leaves are the lungs of the tree, and effect its growth as much as the root.—The frequent practice of lopping off the top is very bad. Be sure and get all the roots. Remember the small fibres are what absorb nourishment for the tree. Strip off these, and the main body of the root becomes only a contrivance to hold the tree up. Do not expose the roots to the sun and air longer than is absolutely necessary. Let them carry with them as much of the old soil as they can hold on to.

In setting out the trees, be careful to make the hole so large that the roots shall not be coiled; neither let them be crowded together for then they will decay. Throw upon the roots at first fine strong mould, never any manure; then throw on water, and shake the tree till the mud has filled up all the interstices between the roots. After the ground is somewhat dry, fill up the hole and tread down the earth. Never leave a tree so that the water can stand over its roots.

This last rule is the reverse of the common practice and is correct.—*Newark Advertiser.*

CONSUMING SMOKE.—A Mr. Dimpfel, a German, has invented an apparatus, to be attached to steamboats, for consuming smoke and upon an inspection of his invention Government has ordered it to be tested in our steam vessels of war. The steamer *Fulton*, at the Navy Yard, is having her boilers adapted to this invention, and should it prove successful, it will, beyond doubt, be adopted for all our armed steamers. It will be a great saving in fuel and will of course avoid much danger, as the sparks as well as the smoke, are intended to be consumed.

THE SAGO FACTORIES.—As some curiosity is manifested in other parts of the State respecting the extent of the business of the York Manufacturing Company, in this town, we have obtained for publication the following particulars, which may be relied upon:—

The capital stock of the company is one million of dollars. They have in operation three mills, one of which is 210 feet in length, 45 in width, and five stories in height, including the basement and attic. The other two are 145 feet in length, and the same width and height as the first mentioned—containing in the whole 17,800 spindles and 570 looms.

The number of females employed during the last year was, on an average, 800. The number of males, 200. Yds. of cloth made per week, 102,200. Bales of cotton used " " 100. Tons Anthracite Coal, per year, 900. Cords of wood, per year, 300. Tons Potatoe Starch, per year, 30 or more than 1200 lbs. pr week. Gallons Oil used per week, 100.

The usual amount of the pay roll for wages is \$3,000 per week, or about \$150,000 per year. The cost of Cotton per year at the present prices is \$250,000. The boards used in making boxes for packing the goods amount to more than 1000 per day. The various articles of dye stuffs, make a large item. The quantity of coppers used the last six months was more than 1400 lbs. per week, and the cost of indigo was \$3000 per month for the last year. The amount of freight received or shipped is equal to 100 tons per week.

No hands, male or female, are employed under 14 years of age, and very few under 16. None are admitted until they have been properly instructed in reading and writing, and in order to show their proficiency, they are in all cases required to write their names before going into the Mills. Writing Schools are generally kept in the evening for the improvement of those who desire it.

It is a general regulation of the Company that those in their employment, or living in their houses, who have not had the kine pox, should be vaccinated, and a physician is employed for that purpose. An arrangement is made with the physicians of the place, at the expense of the Company, to attend, in case of sickness, upon all females in their employment, without charge to them for medical advice or attendance.

York County Herald.

There appears to be a pretty unanimous decision among our cotemporaries of the press, that the practice of publishing accounts of murders, robberies, &c. has a tendency to demoralize community. It familiarizes with crime, and leads the reader to regard criminal transactions with less disgust. This appears to us pretty conclusive, and we shall studiously avoid long narrations of such a nature for the future.

"Vice is a monster, of so hideous men,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen,
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first abhor, then pity, then embrace."

It is stated in the *Troy (N. Y.) Mail*, that American ploughs have lately been introduced into Turkey. A gentleman in New Jersey this summer sent out a *patent Plough*. It has been much admired by the Board of Agriculture there to whom it was presented, and the thanks of the Pacha returned to the gentleman. All the Agricultural implements of the Turks are of the most clumsy and uncouth kind. The introduction of the American ploughs, will create a new era in Turkish agriculture.

EXTRA SESSIONS.—The following extra sessions of Congress have been called since the organization of our government: John Adams was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1797. He convened Congress, May 16, 1797. His first annual address was delivered, Nov. 23, 1797. Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated on the 4th of March 1801. He ordered a call session, Oct. 17, 1803. James Madison was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1809. He convened Congress May 23, 1809, also on the 25th of May 1813. M. Van Buren was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1837, and convened Congress on the 4th Sept. 1837. William Henry Harrison was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and convened Congress on the 31st of May, 1841.

CURE FOR CONVULSION FITS.—It may be interesting to those who are afflicted with this distressing malady, to be informed that an individual of this town, who had been attacked as often, sometimes, as twice a week, has been recently cured, by drinking salt and water two or three times a day.—*Northampton Courier.*

GRAMMATICAL.—"Sammy," said a fond father to his son, who had just begun the study of English grammar, "our cat caught a rat—in which case is the noun cat in this sentence?" "The *nominate*," replied Sammy. "Very good—very good, indeed,—but the rat—is the rat in the nominative case too?" "Why, no, sir," hesitated Sammy, "the rat, sir, is in—is in—yes sir, the rat is in—" "What?" "Why, sir, he's in a very bad case, indeed, sir!"

YANKEE CUTENESS.—Sometime since the Yankee schooner *Sally Ann*, under command of one Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things the schooner was getting rather too near certain flats which lay along the harbor shore. So aft he goes to the captain, and says he: "Captain Spooner, you're getting rather close to them are flats; hadn't you better go about?"

Says Captain Spooner—"Mr. Comstock, do you go forward and attend to your part of the skuner, I'll attend to mine." Well, Mr. Comstock travelled forth in high dudgeon. "Boys," says he, "see that 'ere mud hook all clear for letting go." "Aye, aye sir—all clear." "Let go," says he. Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain and like a flash the *Sally Ann* came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Aft goes Mr. Comstock, and touching his hat very cavalierly "Captain Spooner," says he "my part of the schooner's at anchor."—*Gloucester Tel.*

ANECDOTE.—A jolly set of Irishmen, boon companions and sworn brothers, had made up their minds to leave the "old sod," and went their way to *America*. They were five in number—two Paddies, one Murphy, one Dennis, and one Teague.—It so happened, that the vessel they were to go in could only take four of them. At length honest Teague exclaimed, "Arrah! I have it. We'll cast lots to see who shall remain." But one of the Paddies dove that it was not *fonteal* to do that thing. "You know, Teague," said he "that I am an arithmetician and can work it out by rule of subtraction, which is a great dale better. But you must all agree to abide by the figures." All having pledged themselves to do so, Pat proceeded, "Well then, take Paddy from Paddy you can't, but take Dennis from Murphy, and Teague remains. By my soul, Teague, my jewel, and it's you that can't go."

Zeb Jones and Ike Tibbs, "gemmen ob color," stood with fists deeply sunk in their pockets, a few mornings since, contemplating the thin scale of ice that covered the Basin, and aiding their reflections by an old pipe and "baccy."

"Now, Zeb, you is fond ob de frosty business, and I's be glad to understand de particulars ob dis here ice on de top ob de water—kase you see, it neber kums on de bottom."

"Cha, nig,—de igumrance ob de common folks is berry disumpleasant to de fluctuations ob de human bosom. What for does you put de blanket on de top when you lies down to de season ob de go to sleep?"

"Kase it's cold, Zeb, dat's de reason."

"Well, dare you's right—and de basin am cold too, and he puts on de ice for de blanket, to keep um warm, jis like you duz."

"Ah! Zeb, you so larned."—*Rich. Star.*

WHO HAS THE MOST MONEY?—A swell clerk from Pearl street was spending an evening in a country tavern, some time since, east about him for some amusement. Feeling secure in the possession of the most money, he made the following offer: "I will drop money into a hat, with any man in the room. The one who holds out the longest shall take the whole and treat the company."

"I'll do it," said an old farmer. The cockney dropped in a quarter—the country man followed with a "Bungtown" copper.

"Go on," said cockney.

"I won't," said the farmer, "take it all and treat the company."—*N. Y. Planet.*

LAW IN THE WEST.—"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a lawyer, in defence of his client, "I say that magnanimous sun shines in the heavens though you can't see it kase its behind a cloud; but you know it though I can't prove it. So my client has a good case, though he can't prove it.—Now, if you believe what I tell you about the sun, you are bound by your Bible oath to believe what I tell you about my client's case; and if you don't, why then you call me a liar; and that I'll be squaw'd if I'll stand any how; and so if you don't want to swear false and have no trouble, you had better give us a verdict."

A lonely old spinster, in one of our Eastern towns, one day walked out to a grove to pray for that which forty years of simpering and smiling had failed to obtain her,—viz: a husband. Kneeling down with reverence, she began to offer up her petition that the Lord would send her a helpmate, when an owl perched upon a tree over her head, cried out, "Who! who! who! who!" She, believing that her prayers were about being answered, exclaimed, in a voice trembling with emotions of gratitude and joy,—"Any body, good Lord!"

A fashionable Sambo from New-York, who had just landed at Boston, was accosted by a friend of his with, "Nigga, do you know wair de Dremont House be?" "Gosh-arnightly! I kish dis nigga had as many dollars as I know wair dat ar house be, wah—yah!"

MAIL ARTICLES.

The following account of the commission of forgeries by a member of Congress, is most extraordinary. That a man in so high standing should commit a crime which could not fail to be detected in a few days, shows that his powers of mind must have been greatly overrated by his constituents, and that his folly is equal to his criminality. Mr. Mitchell is stated as an applicant for the office of Navy Agent, but received notice a week or two since that he could not be appointed.

Newburyport Herald.

[From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.]

STRANGE FORGERIES.—The Hon. Chas. F. Mitchell of Lockport, and a Representative of the Niagara district in the late Congress, has been staying at the Astor House for some days, but left on Wednesday morning for Philadelphia. On Tuesday he was in Wall street, and having procured himself to be introduced to several Brokers, passed upon them sundry checks, purporting to be drawn by the Bank of Orleans at Albany on the State Bank at Albany. They were all made payable to "the Hon. Chas. F. Mitchell, or order," and by him endorsed. The amount was as far as has been ascertained, \$1400.—The checks having been sent up to Albany, came back yesterday morning as forgeries.—At the same time there came on from Philadelphia, sundry checks of the Bank of Orleans on the Mechanics' Bank of this city, endorsed by Mitchell, which, on being presented at the Bank, were declared to be forgeries. The amount presented, so far, is \$2800. The checks seem to have been sold to various Brokers in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The whole affair seems to be the result of a thoroughly digested plan, and to have been carried out without exciting the least suspicion on the part of the individuals defrauded. Indeed we do not see how confidence is to be placed in men at all, if such negotiations are to excite suspicion. The checks on the Mechanics' Bank had a piece of unnecessary labor expended upon them, which increased the hazards of the operation. They were endorsed as good, by the name of the Cashier, Mr. Edmunds, who is however now in Europe. Sundry letters and papers were found in the Honorable gentleman's chamber, in a condition indicating that his departure was hurried. The police are, of course, in hot pursuit.

CHARLES F. MITCHELL.—The Corrier and Enquirer contains a letter from Mitchell, dated last Tuesday, in which he virtually acknowledges his crime, and intimates that he is going to Texas.

GOV. GILMER OF VIRGINIA.—This gentleman is nominated in the Charlottesville Advocate to represent the Albemarle District in the next Congress. It is said in the Richmond Whig, that Mr. Garland is not particularly anxious for a re-election. In the contingency of his declining a canvass, Gov. G. might, we presume, be induced to take the field, and he would walk over the course without opposition.

We learn with much regret, that the venerable Herman Le Roy died last evening in this city, at the ripe age of 84 years. Mr. Le Roy was one of our oldest and most respectable merchants; and, as our readers are aware, was the father-in-law of the Hon. Daniel Webster, whose recent visit to New-York was occasioned by the alarming character of Mr. Le Roy's illness.—*N. Y. Signal of Thursday.*

We understand that Mr. Harnden nobly refused the reward of \$500, which was tendered him this morning by Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co., for being instrumental in the recovery of their property. It was then offered to Mr. Clapp, who would not accept the whole, declaring himself not entitled to it. He was prevailed upon finally, to accept a check for \$400.

We have since learned that Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co., sent to Mr. Harnden this morning an elegant gold watch, as a testimony of their respect—which we hope he has retained.—*Mercantile Jour. of Thursday.*

OLDEST MAN IN NEW-ENGLAND.—Deacon John Whitman was born in Bridgewater, March 25, 1735, and entered upon his one hundredth and seventh year last Friday. He now lives with his son Alfred. His bodily health is good, and he is able to walk without a cane. His mental faculties have failed him, and he has lost his eyesight. He has been a temperate man all his life; not having tasted ardent spirit for the last fifty years. He has been married twice, and has had thirteen children. He has had three children in the ministry. His oldest son, James, now lives in Belchertown, and has represented that town in our General Court.

In addition to the above interesting facts which we take from the Boston Times, we can add that this venerable patriarch now occupies the farm which his great grandfather, Thomas Whitman, cleared up in 1662, and which has ever since remained in the family. His first wife was Lydia Snow, by whom he had two daughters and one son. His second wife was Abigail Whitman by whom he had eleven children, seven of whom are now living, two in this State, viz: the Rev. Jason Whitman of this city, and Obadiah of New Gloucester.

His ancestor, John Whitman, came to this country prior to the year 1638, and settled at Weymouth in Massachusetts, where he died in 1692, about 90 years of age. The family is remarkable for the longevity of its members, several of them having exceeded the age of 90. In 1832, fourteen descendants of Thomas, the son of the first John, and great grandfather of the subject of this notice, were known to have lived, ages from 80 to 93, and one we know is now living at the age of 106.—*Port. Adv.*

These columns contain various notices, advertisements, and small articles, including mentions of books, local events, and personal communications. Some of the text is partially obscured or difficult to read due to the age and condition of the document.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7. A message was received from the House...

THURSDAY, APRIL 8. A message was received from the Governor...

Resolved, That the sudden and unexpected death of Wm. Henry Harrison...

Resolved, That in view of the deep national calamity which we have been visited in...

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said Bank by the Commissioners, which was twice read and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Pike the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a Bill...

Mr. Burbank said he did not intend to make another argument. He thought the character of Mr. Pierce was now completely vindicated...

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MAIL ARTICLES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

Early Tuesday morning, Hon. John Tyler arrived in Washington, accompanied by his two sons...

The express which carried the Vice President, now President, Tyler, to Washington, moved with great rapidity.

Mr. Tyler was ready at 10 o'clock on Monday to leave home, and at 6 P. M. he left Richmond, the cars and the mail having been detained for him.

At twelve o'clock he received the members of the Cabinet present in Washington, (the Secretary of the Navy being still absent) and they remained in consultation nearly two hours.

The body of the late President was closed up in the coffin on Tuesday. Owing to the ravages of the disease it was thought proper to exhibit his mortal remains to the public eye after Monday.

The shops and warehouses of Washington were partially closed, and many of them were hung with signals of mourning.

An express was sent to Berkeley, Virginia, on Monday evening, to communicate the intelligence of the President's death there.

Since the arrival of Mr. Tyler, we learn that the public anxiety as to his future course has been much relieved.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday morning, contains the following semi-official authorized statement of the substance of the interview between Mr. Tyler and the Cabinet.

By the extraordinary despatch used in sending the Official Intelligence to the Vice President, at Williamsburg, and similar despatch by him in repairing to the seat of Government, John Tyler, now President of the United States, arrived at this city yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

At 12 o'clock, all the heads of Departments, except the Secretary of the Navy, (who has not yet returned to the city from his visit to his family), waited upon him to pay him their official and personal respects.

The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:— I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. J. Otis, from the committee to which was referred the petitions for amendments to the Constitution as to the number of Representatives, &c. reported a resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution reducing the number of Representatives to 130, and providing that the Governor, Senators and Representatives shall be chosen for two years.

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Wall street was silent as on Sunday—and the wharves and the shipping were alike abandoned of those who, on working days, habitually throng them.

It was an expression of deep and honest feeling for a national bereavement. And it was not a cold and formal observance. The affections were in it, sadly in it,—and the tolling bells and the pealing minute guns struck not more mournfully on the ear, than on the heart, of the city.

There was no party, yesterday, all were brothers in a common affliction. We cannot make room for the demonstrations, universal and heartfelt, throughout the land, of regret and affection for the lamented President. We must, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that every where, in town and country, one only feeling seems to prevail. All mourn, and mourn unfeignedly.

[From the National Intelligencer.] In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the following Circular has been forwarded to all the disbursing officers and agents of the War, Navy, and Indian Departments, whose accounts are subject to the revision of the Second Comptroller.

CIRCULAR. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Second Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1841. Sir:—You are hereby requested to render your account of disbursements for the current quarter, as soon after its close as practicable; and in so doing, you will present with, and refer to your abstracts, one referring to the vouchers for payments made for demands which accrued prior to the 4th inst., the other those subsequent thereto, unless your disbursements since that day have not exceeded in amount the funds then on hand. Should that be the fact, your account may be rendered as heretofore.

You will, however, in all cases, report the amount of funds in your hands on the 4th inst. Subsequent quarterly accounts are to be rendered as required above, should they embrace payments for demands which accrued prior to the 4th inst. By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: ALBION K. PARRIS, Comptroller.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.] THURSDAY, MARCH 8. MUNICIPAL COURT.

THE ROBBERY.—Derastus Clapp was indicted for neglect of official duty as a constable in permitting James Williamson to escape. He pleaded not guilty and was ordered to recognize for his appearance from day to day in the sum of \$500. Wm. F. Harnden became his bail.

James Williamson, alias James H. Seal, alias James H. Thompson, was arraigned on three indictments. The first charging him with breaking and entering the shop of Davis, Palmer & Co., on the 23d ult. and stealing a large amount of goods. The second charging him with breaking into the office of Gilbert and Sons on the 17th ult. and stealing a large amount of money. The third, charging him with entering the dwelling house of one Stephen S. Andrews and stealing several hundred dollars in money. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

We understand that some singular developments have been made in relation to the recent robberies in this vicinity, which are likely to lead to the recovery of all the property and the punishment of the rogues. A letter was received yesterday by the Mayor of this city from the proper officers in New York, containing the information that the person arrested here, under the name of Williamson, is one of the greatest burglars known, and that his true name is James Webb. It seems that an accomplice was very recently arrested in New York for an offence committed two years ago. The police suspected that he was concerned in the robberies here, and he was informed that if he would give the requisite information, his confession should not be used against himself. He accordingly made a confession, and informed where the most of the money taken from the Messrs. Gilbert was to be found. Search was made, and a large portion of the money was found. We understand that one of the Messrs. Gilbert and Mr. Harnden immediately proceeded to New York to take the requisite steps to have the money restored.

From other facts which have come to our knowledge, and may be relied on, it would appear that Williamson has acted the tool as well as the rogue. Mr. Parker, the prosecuting attorney, twice informed him that if he would go before the grand jury and make such disclosures as would lead to the detection of his accomplices and the restoration of the money, his case should be favorably considered. He refused to do it until after he was arraigned and when he knew that the letter had been received from New York, he then offered, through his counsel, to go before the grand jury and testify, but the prosecuting attorney refused to receive his evidence or give him any encouragement to expect leniency.

We also learn another curious fact. The keys, &c. found by Constable Clapp in the possession of Williamson amounted in number to about four hundred. It will be recalled that an attempt was recently made to enter the Rail Road Bank at Lowell. When the lock was examined, a small piece of steel was found which had been broken off. It was preserved, and among the keys of Williamson is a broken centre-bit which exactly fits this piece found in the Rail Road Bank; a circumstance which shows pretty conclusively that these repeated robberies have all proceeded from one gang.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL.—The deliberations of this body, it is understood, have resulted in a proposition for the adjustment of the difficulty between Mr. Pierpont and the Hollis Street Church, (Boston) which has been submitted to the parties for consideration.

THE FIRST SALMON OF THE SEASON.—A fine Salmon, weighing 14 lbs., taken in Tuckert river, Nova Scotia, was carried to Boston on Thursday morning in sch. Curlew, from N. S. and sold at Faneuil Hall market for \$2 per lb.

A whale, thirty-five feet long, was taken on the South side of Martha's Vineyard, and carried into Edgartown, on the 25th ult.

BRADFORD HARLOW, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Bangor. The Whig ticket for city officers prevailed throughout.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hitchborn from and after Friday, and to Messrs. Stevens and Goldthwait, from and after Saturday next.

Mr. Bryant introduced an order directing the Valuation committee to report on or before Friday next.

Mr. D. Dunn moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr. Delesdernier hoped the motion would not prevail. The committee ought to report and the Legislature ought to adjourn.

Mr. Andrews thought the order an improper one. No one knows so well about the business of the committee as they themselves. It is important that their business be done well, and that cannot be done if they are compelled to report before they are ready.

Mr. Bryant said he, for one, was desirous of getting home. There may be gentlemen who prefer to stay here. It was not so with him. He believed some gentlemen on the committee are not in a very great hurry. They refused to hold an evening session last evening, because some of the committee had engagements elsewhere. Mr. B. said his object had been to remind the committee of their duty, and call attention to the subject, and that being accomplished, he would withdraw the order.

At 11 o'clock the House proceeded to the choice of a Major General of the First Division, agreeably to assignment. Messrs. Miller, Belcher, Luce, Carlisle and Haley were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes. They reported as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Whole number of votes 160, Necessary to a choice 81, Samuel Bradley had 74, James Thomas 48, Nath'l J. Miller 21, Scattering 17.

On motion of Mr. Dorrance, the committee proceeded to receive, sort and count the votes a second time, and reported as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Whole number of votes 155, Necessary to a choice 78, Samuel Bradley had 75, James Thomas 48, Nath'l J. Miller 27, Scattering 5.

Mr. Miller declined being a candidate, and expressed his surprise that any which should vote for any other candidate than Mr. Bradley, the one selected by the unanimous voice of the whig delegation from that Division.

On motion of Mr. Chadbourne the committee proceeded a third time to receive, sort and count the votes, and having attended to that duty, they made the following report:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Whole number of votes 146, Necessary to a choice 74, Samuel Bradley had 74, James Thomas 15, Nath'l J. Miller 54, Scattering 3.

Mr. Bradley was accordingly declared elected on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Kimball of Lyman, a message was sent to the Senate informing that body of the election of Gen. Bradley on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, the House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the order from the Finance committee proposing a State tax of \$200,000, Mr. Washburn in the chair. The question was on the motion of Mr. Little to raise the amount to be assessed to \$250,000.

Mr. Little took the floor and continued his remarks on the finances of the State.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

Mr. Otis from the committee on finance reported a resolve, authorizing a temporary loan of \$30,000 in behalf of the State, which was read twice (the rule being suspended) and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the pay of Mr. T. Wentworth of Lebanon, was directed to be made up to and including Saturday next.

The following message was received from the Governor, and read by the Speaker. Gentlemen of the Senate, and the House of Representatives, Our illustrious fellow citizen, who had so recently been called by the people from his retirement, to assume the high responsibilities

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

of President of the United States; has, by a sudden dispensation of divine Providence, been removed from earthly honors and cares. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON died at Washington, on the morning of the 4th inst. His mortal remains will mingle with the soil of the country, he so gallantly defended in war, so ably, so honestly served in peace, and whose welfare was his last prayer in death, as it had been his first object in life. He has gone down to the grave in the first days of his high magistracy, with unsullied fame and un tarnished honor.

A nation weeps over the loss of a devoted patriot and an honest man. Whilst it becomes us to bow in humble submission to this afflictive decree of PROVIDENCE WISDOM, and to ponder deeply upon the instability of all earthly honors, there is an impressive admonition to all of us, who have been entrusted by our fellow citizens, with temporary power, so to discharge our duties and perform our trusts, that we may, like him for whom we now mourn, deserve the tribute which is only due to incorruptible honesty, unwavering fidelity and disinterested patriotism.

The people of this State will doubtless expect from the authorities now assembled at the capitol, some public expression of the sorrow which clouds every countenance and saddens every heart. I submit to you to desire the assurance of the sad satisfaction it will give me to unite in any testimonial of our common grief at this national calamity. EDWARD KENT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, April 8, 1841. Mr. Otis of Hallowell then presented the following Resolve. Resolved, That sensibly feeling the dispensation of Providence that has removed by death William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, at an interesting moment in the history of this country, and when his power to do good was the greatest, we tender to our fellow-citizens of this State and of the Nation, the sympathy which this great calamity is calculated to excite—in noticing his death, we yield the homage that is due to him as the chief magistrate of the Nation, and for his virtues and patriotic services. Mr. Otis introduced the Resolve with a few very appropriate remarks. It was unanimously passed.

PRESIDENT TYLER.—The following address will be read with interest, and will commend itself to the approval of honest politicians of all parties, by its candid, liberal and strictly republican views and doctrines. In reference to a great majority of the leading measures of public policy, Mr. Tyler's views are in perfect accordance with those of his lamented predecessor, and he will co-operate heartily with the whig party in carrying them into practical operation. In reference to one or two measures to which he does not specially allude, generally advocated by the whig party, and to which he is understood to be opposed, his declaration that, in deciding upon the adaptation of measures to their proposed objects, as well as to their constitutionality, he will look for light and guidance to the sentiments and example of the illustrious statesmen who have preceded him, we have an ample guarantee that his course will be such as will meet the views and merit the approval and concurrence of the great body of the People.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S ADDRESS.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
FELLOW CITIZENS—Before my arrival at the seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply-regretted death of William H. Harrison, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrage for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of his vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test.

For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded a Chief Magistrate upon his induction into office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the ground-work of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relation of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this the condition of our military defenses will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public monies shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incidental to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object.

The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the election, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer; and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency.

I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby

bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends, and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of a legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to say that as I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive, I shall promptly give sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the fathers of the great Republic, for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union.

The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody strife and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1841.

PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.—This spirited literary weekly enters upon its fifth volume this week, and comes to us in a new and neat dress, and well filled with interesting matter—original and selected.—Mr. CHARLES P. LESLEY continues to conduct the editorial department of the Transcript and promises that the current volume shall be as "prime as he is capable of making it." On the strength of this promise, the lovers of good reading will run no risk in forwarding their names, and a year's subscription (\$2) in advance, for Mr. Lesley possesses both tact and talent as an editor and will not doubt "exercise his gifts" in such a manner as to render the volume first treble the amount required for it. The first number contains a capital tale, from his pen, entitled "The Wrecker's Daughter." We heartily commend the Transcript to the patronage of the literary community. It is conducted with ability, and, moreover, the editor appears to look well to the moral tendency of the articles which he admits into its columns, and to labor to render his journal instructive as well as interesting. We wish him much success.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—We are pleased to learn that in the House of Representatives of this State, on Wednesday, the Resolves proposing amendments to the Constitution as to the number of Representatives, and providing for the election of State officers biennially was passed, 133 to 11, after being amended by increasing the number of Representatives from 130 to 151. We trust the Senate will concur. The people, we think, will second the proposition with great unanimity. The Governor informed the two Houses, by message, on Wednesday, that SAMUEL BRADLEY of Hollis declined accepting the office of Major General of the First Division. The Valuation Committee probably reported yesterday, and the Legislature will, it is thought, adjourn to-day or on Monday next.

PROCLAMATION.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.
A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of Nations, as well as individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable to the occasion.—And I recommend FRIDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY next for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverent prayer to HIM, in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind, under these favors of His Providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our government and our Country.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, April 13, 1841.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—We invite attention to the call for a meeting of the citizens of this and the neighboring towns, to consider the subject of the location of the contemplated rail-road from Portsmouth to Portland. It is understood that the Directors have not yet definitely fixed upon a route, although they are inclined to favor that which passes about 2½ miles above this village. It is unquestionable the fact that the interests of this village, as well as those of the corporation, would be greatly promoted by a different route, running in the immediate vicinity of this village and Wells village. We have not time or room to-day for a statement of the many and conclusive reasons for this belief, but we do sincerely hope that measures will be taken by our citizens for representing the facts in the case to the Directors, and we doubt not that, with these before them, they will be influenced, both by the wish to accommodate the public and a regard to the interests of the corporation, to give the preference to the lower route, or that which passes in the immediate vicinity of our village.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following nominations for County Commissioners, Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, &c. were made by the Governor on Saturday.
York County.—County Commissioners—John Powers, Sanford, chairman, Thos. Carlisle, Hollis, Benj. C. Libby, Limington.
Oxford.—Clerk of Courts—Thomas Clark, Paris.—County Commissioners—David Noyes, Norway, chairman, Timothy Gibson, Brownfield, Samuel Holmes, Paris.
Penobscot.—County Commissioner.—Aaron A. Wing, Levant, chairman.—Clerk of Courts.—Isaac S. Whitman, Bangor.—County Attorney.—George B. Moody.—Register of Probate.—Henry V. Poor.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

Forty thousand persons were estimated to have attended the funeral of the President, at Washington. The procession extended a distance of two miles.
The corpse was placed on a magnificent funeral car drawn by eight white horses, attended by grooms dressed in white. The car was covered entirely with black velvet. The coffin was placed on it, covered also with a pall of black velvet, embroidered with gold. A wreath of beautiful flowers was laid on the top of the pall. Immediately behind the corpse came the family of the deceased, in carriages, and after them President Tyler in a carriage with Mr. Webster. The other heads of Department and Public Officers then followed, and after them the Foreign Ministers and suites in full diplomatic dress, in their carriages of state.
A signal the artillery in front of the square sent forth its thunders, the bells began to toll, and the guns at the various stations took up the fire as the procession came up. Just after it had been put in motion, the Maryland Legislature arrived under a military escort, and were received into the line in the station reserved for them, without any confusion. The military escort numbered 1500. The service was read by Rev. Mr. Hawley of the Episcopal church, who, after the close stated that on the day of the inauguration, after the conclusion of the ceremony, General Harrison walked to a bookstore and purchased a Bible and Prayer Book, which he had kept in his chamber from that time, reading from them every evening. He had also notified his intention to join the Episcopal church on the Sunday when he was taken ill.
The funeral of President Harrison (says the Globe) was conducted with great propriety—with pomp and solemnity. A vast multitude attended. Uniform companies from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia united with those of the District, and these, added to the several bodies of United States troops drawn in from the neighboring posts, made a very imposing military display. Several bands of fine music led different sections of the military array, and, with melancholy strains blended the sympathies of the people. The whole procession, including a large concourse of citizens from the neighboring states filled the Pennsylvania Avenue to a very great extent. The houses immediately on the Avenue were for the most part hung with black drapery.
The day was soft and beautiful, enabling the immense throng (a great many of whom were on foot) to attend the remains they honored to the place of sepulture, some two or three miles from the President's mansion.—There, the last rites being paid, and the body deposited in the tomb, the scene was closed by the firing of cannon and volleys of small arms.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Kennebec and the neighboring towns, desirous that the route of the proposed RAIL-ROAD from Portsmouth to Portland should run near to the Villages of Wells and Kennebec, are requested to meet at the TOWN HALL, this afternoon, (Saturday, April 17) at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the subject, and adopting such measures in relation thereto as may be thought advisable.

MANY CITIZENS.
Kennebec, April 15, 1841.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be an Address, on the subject of Temperance, in the Meeting-House of the 2d Parish, on Sabbath evening, (April 18), by Rev. J. BAKER. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—In Boston, on Tuesday, last week, by Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Mr. NEWTON CAREY, of the firm of A. & G. A. Kendall & Co., to Miss MARY W., daughter of JOHN FROST, Esq. of Bangor.

In this town, 5th inst. by N. K. Sargeant, Mr. JOHN WATERHOUSE, jr. to Miss ALICE L. TAYLOR, all of this town.

In Newfield, Mr. George W. Varum of South Berwick, to Miss Mary Moore of N. Berwick. In Parsonsfield, Mr. Morris W. Leavitt of Ellington, N. H. to Miss Martha Knight of P. In Parsonsfield, Mr. George W. Thompson of Somersworth, N. H. to Miss Harriet N. Bickford of P.

In Alfred, Rev. William T. Savage of Amherst, N. H., to Miss Mary L., daughter of Jeremiah Bradbury, Esq.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In this town, on Saturday last, EZEKIEL WORMWOOD, jun., son of Mr. Ezekiel Wormwood, aged 15 years.
In Lyman, 23d Feb. Samuel Moulton, Esq. aged 71 years.
At the Maine Hospital, Charlestown, 10th inst. Mrs. Lydia, wife of C. E. Bartlett, Esq. of Berwick, aged 37 years.
In Kittery, a child of Mr. Hanson Adams, aged 2 years.

SHIP NEWS.

KENNEBEC, APRIL 17, 1841.
MEMORANDA.
Clid. at New-Orleans, 27th ult. barque Laurens, Smith, Havre.
Sailed from Havana, 23d ult. ship Riga, Williams, Covadonga.
Ar. at Boston, 5th, brig Eveline, Gould, of this port, Ponca, P. R. 15th ult.
Barque Shannon, Pike, for Mobile, entered for loading at Liverpool, 4th ult.
Ar. at New-Orleans, 27th ult. ship Riga, Williams, from Havana for Covadonga.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the estate of the late JACOB FISHER, is postponed to Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.
E. E. BOURNE, Executor.
Kennebec, April 15, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town, that he has been for many years in successful practice of PHYSIC upon the VEGETABLE SYSTEM. He feels fully confident that all diseases in a curable state, may be cured by Vegetable Medicines that grow mostly in our own country. The subscriber's practice has been on general cases of disease. The following are among the diseases in which he has been the most successful, viz:—Rheumatic complaints, which, if of ever so long standing, in old people or young, will most certainly yield to his remedies, if no other disease interrupts; the Salt Rheum, also, will certainly be cured, where it comes out in long blotches, scabs and running sores—the dry, fine kind may be wonderfully cured; the Dyspepsia, also, is certainly cured; no more difficulty is found in curing the Consumption or Liver Complaint, in its first stages, than any other complaint; Dropsy; Cancers; Cankers; Scrofula, or King's Evil; Gravel; Strangury; Scalds and Burns; Polypus in the nose; Female complaints of all descriptions, have been found to yield to his remedies, as well as many other complaints which might be mentioned, such as Sores, Strains, Risings and Felons. He prepares a Medicine, from a recipe obtained from the natives, for the use of females prior to confinement, which is worthy of trial. He also prepares Medicines to cleanse and beautify the skin, too numerous to mention in this short notice. The subscriber is not confined to one mode of practice for all diseases, but derives instruction from many authors, and finds the simple remedies of the natives frequently of great value. Any person in this section who wishes to try the improvement of our country medicine, may call at the INFIRMARY of the subscriber, in Kennebec Village, and they will receive strict attention. Board and attendance on reasonable terms. Prompt payment expected.
N. PIKE, Botanic Physician.
Kennebec, April 17, 1841.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of York, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JESSE LARRABEE,

late of Kennebec-port, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months have been allowed said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the Counting Room of WILLIAM JEFFERDS, in said Kennebec-port, on the last Saturdays of the present and the five following months, at from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each said days.
WILLIAM JEFFERDS,
CHARLES BRADBURY,
Kennebec-port, April 15, 1841.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
WILLIAM LORD & Co.
is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.
WILLIAM LORD,
JOSEPH CURTIS,
Kennebec, April 5, 1841.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Kennebec, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court:

JOSIAH BRAGDON and **NATHANIEL G. MARSHALL**, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of **EDWARD SIMPSON**, late of York, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED.—That the said executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published, three weeks successively, in the Kennebec Gazette, printed at Kennebec, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
Attest, JOHN SKEELE, Register.
JOHN SKEELE, Register.
April 10.

At a Court of Probate holden at Kennebec, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one, by the Hon. WILLIAM A. HAYES, Judge of said Court:

JOHN RANKIN, administrator of the estate of **JOHN CLARK**, late of Wells, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED.—That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Kennebec Gazette, printed at Kennebec, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebec, in said county, on the first Monday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
Attest, JOHN SKEELE, Register.
JOHN SKEELE, Register.
April 10.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebec, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court:

ENOCH BRAGDON, named executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of **JOHN BRAGDON**, late of Kennebec, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED.—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Kennebec Gazette, published at Kennebec, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
Attest, JOHN SKEELE, Register.
JOHN SKEELE, Register.
April 10.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED!

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business, under the firm of **JOSEPH CURTIS & Co.**, and have taken the store recently occupied by WILLIAM LORD & Co., where they offer for sale a good assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. on reasonable terms for CASH.
JOSEPH CURTIS,
WILLIAM F. LORD,
WILLIAM C. LORD.
Kennebec, April 5, 1841.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber, having contracted with the town of Lyman for the support of the wife and children of **Augustine Doag**, pauper of the town of Lyman, hereby gives notice that he has made ample provision for their support, and hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting said wife and children of said Doag on his account, or on account of said town of Lyman, as he will pay no bill or bills for their support, or debts which may contract.
REUBEN DAVIS.
Lyman, April 8, 1841.

NEW GOODS!!

ISAAC FURBISH
HAS just received a new supply of FRESH Goods;—among them, a good assortment of Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Satinets and Vestings; Worsted, Linen and Cotton Summer Cloths; about 2500 yds. Prints; Silks; Alepines; Shawls, &c. &c.
Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses GLOVES and SHOES.
His assortment is very extensive, to particularize every article of which is unnecessary, as it would occupy too much space.
All will be sold on very reasonable terms.
Kennebec, April 2, 1841.

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, take this method to forbid all persons hauling up or landing Seaweed on Vaughan's Island, if they would avoid trouble.
ELISHA S. GOODWIN.
ALLISON B. HUFF.
Kennebec-port, April 6, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS!

2 CASES low priced ROOM PAPERS—comprising a great variety of patterns—at prices varying from 12½ cts. to 33 cts. per roll. This day received and for sale by
Kennebec, April 6, 1841.

Dr. C. K. CONANT

HAVING resumed the practice of **MEDICINE AND SURGERY**, Offers his professional services to his friends in ALFRED and vicinity.
Alfred, April 1, 1841.

POETRY.

[From the Evening Express.]
GENERAL HARRISON DEAD.
BY ANN S. STEPHENS.

Death sitteth in the Capitol! His sable wing
Hung its black shadow o'er a country's hope
And lo! a nation bendeth down in tears.

THE SPELLS OF MEMORY.
The sudden images of vanished things
That o'er the spirit flash, we know not why.

DR. SEARS'S UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN OR BLOOD ROOT PILLS.
The proprietor feels the fullest confidence in
the superior virtue of these Pills.

DR. WILLIAM MOUNTAIN'S Celebrated
Rheumatic and Strengthening Plaster.
These plasters have been used throughout
the greatest part of Europe and have been
found to be far more efficacious than any
other plaster ever offered to the public for
the following complaints, viz: Pain in the side,
lame back, weak stomach, weak joints, Rheumatism,
&c. &c.

DR. SEARS'S Pulmonary Cough Drops, or
Grand Health Restorative, is unquestionably
the best medicine ever offered to the public
for the cure of the following complaints, (as
it seldom fails if seasonably administered,)
viz: Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Influenza, Whooping Cough, spitting of
Blood, Croup, Hives, Palpitation of the Heart,
and all other affections of the Lungs arising
from colds.

NEW GOODS!!!
THE subscriber has just received a new
supply of
ENGLISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN
GOODS,
suited for the season.

COUGHS, COLDS,
and all diseases of the Lungs.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-
SAM is believed to be deservedly the most
popular Medicine ever known in America, for
coughs, colds, asthma or pleurisy, consumption,
whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of
every kind.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—Where the hair
is observed to be growing thin, nothing
can be more preposterous than the use of oils,
grease, or any fatty matter. Their applica-
tion can only be recommended through the
grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of
the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the
skin.

JEW DAVID'S OR HE-
BREW PLASTER.
THE peculiarities of this Chemical Com-
pound are owing to its extraordinary
effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, lig-
aments and muscles; its virtues being cur-
ried by them to the immediate seat of dis-
ease, or of pain and weakness.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine
proved by the experience of thousands to
be, when properly persevered with, a certain
cure in every form of the ONLY OXIDIZING
all having the same origin, and invariably arise
from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease,
namely, IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circula-
tion of the BLOOD.

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