

Foreign.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser 7th inst. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Britannia, Capt. Cleland, arrived at Boston at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 20th of April.

Our London papers are to the evening of the 19th of April and Liverpool to the morning of the 20th, both inclusive. THE STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.

It is with extreme regret we announce that the steam ship President had not arrived at Liverpool when the Britannia departed, nor had any tidings been had of her.

LONDON, April 13. There was a report this afternoon that Mrs. Roberts had received a letter from her husband the Capt. of the President, and that he had put into Madeira with damage; but on sending to that lady, it was found that the report was entirely groundless.

LIVERPOOL, April 14. The following letter was posted to-day in our under writers' news-room. British and American Steam Navigation Company, 2 Billiter court, Billiter square.

MESSRS. JONES AND HUDSON. Gentlemen: In the Liverpool correspondence of the Times of this day's date, it is stated 'the sails of the President were neither numerous nor good.'

I take the opportunity of stating that the directors are under no apprehension for the safety of the ship, being of opinion that her machinery has given way, and Captain Roberts has put into Halifax or Bermuda, most probably the latter port, as the gale was from the north-east.

Inventory of sails on board the President—fore and aft foresail, ditto mainsail, ditto mizzen, three storm trysails, main gaff topsail, mizen ditto, two foresails, two foretopsails, one topgallant ditto, one fore staysail, three jibs, two lower standing sails, two topmast ditto, two top-gallant ditto.

From the Observer of April 8. We received last night the following communication: LIVERPOOL, half past 10, Saturday Morning.

Despair is beginning to take possession of the public mind respecting the President. That the underwriters augur the worst may be inferred from the fact of their refusing business on her yesterday at a premium of 80 per cent.

BURNING OF THE CAROLINE. The following statements were made before Sir John Cowan, one of the London Magistrates, by a young colored man named Dixon, who had applied for assistance, being in distress.

Dixon, who is a young man of color, and about 24 or 25 years of age, applied on the previous day to ascertain by what means he could obtain his clothes, which were in pledge, so that he could return to America, he having been offered a passage in the Philadelphia.

Sir John Cowan—Is that report correct? Dixon—It is so. You say it is correct. Now, if that can be proved, I have no doubt but some good result will follow from it.

Now I want to ask you something more, which is of importance. What do you know about the destruction of the Caroline? At the time she was engaged to convey stores and ammunition with the proceedings of Mackenzie, and of the intention to convey by the Caroline assistance to Navy Island.

To whom did you give this information? To Col. Kirby. You stated, on Thursday, that you were living at the time at the Eagle Tavern.

How long did you live there and how came you to leave that place? In the summer, months I was steward on board one of the boats which conveyed passengers to witness the Falls of the Niagara, and in winter time I used to act as waiter at the Eagle Tavern.

When the rebellion broke out I volunteered and joined the British, and remained with them until the following summer, when their regular troops came over, and was then discharged. This was at the request of Thomas Butler, Esq. (b) who is the proprietor of Butler's Barracks, and also a magistrate.

In the first place, I consider the seventeenth section as giving to the Banks an absolute exemption from the resumption of specie payments for at least the period of five years, mentioned in the first section of the bill.

It is provided, among other things, in the seventeenth section, that all laws imposing penalties of interest greater than six per cent, as also the forfeiture of their charters, for certain delinquencies, shall be suspended until further legislative action, and until provision is made for the payment of the loan authorized by the first section of the bill.

Now, had this subject of suspension been left entirely to the further action of the legislature, without coupling it with the provisions for the repayment of the loan of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, it would have been far less objectionable.

(a) The Tavern, Buffalo, was the general rendezvous of the insurgents. (b) Mr. Butler is well known to us. He resides at Niagara, a gentleman of great respectability, and a magistrate.—Com. Adm.

son that I had interviews with Col. Kirby. Do you think, after what you have stated, that you would be safe in going back to America? I should think so, for the excitement by this time had died away.

Do you know Col. McLeod? I have seen him, but not to speak to him. It is considered by the American Government that he fired the Caroline? I cannot say, for I was not present when she was fired, all that I did was to assist to cut her out of the ice at Blackrock, when she was immediately despatched with volunteers and ammunition to Navy Island, and was about being sent off again when she was burnt.

What was the Caroline employed in before she was taken up to convey volunteers and stores for the rebels. She was used to carry passengers from Buffalo to the Falls. To whom did she belong? She belonged to some Americans, but at the time she was conveying the stores she was in the possession of the rebels.

Do you know if any body was on board of her at the time she was burnt? There were seven or eight persons on board, three of whom I knew—a Captain Applebee; F. E. Eminence, a runner at Buffalo; a man of color of the name of Poney Johnson, a kind of staker. All the other persons effected their escape—the only person killed was a boy, who was run through by one of the officers who boarded her.

Sir JOHN COWAN.—There is a great difference of opinion as to that subject, the American Government saying that several American citizens were killed. They want to make out such was the case, but they could give no names of those killed.—When the Caroline was boarded, it was an exceedingly dark night, and as the boarders got upon one side those on board went over on the other, with the exception of Johnson, who was too drunk to leave the Caroline, and he begged his life, which was granted to him.

Sir JOHN COWAN.—My opinion is, that it certainly would not be advisable for you to return to America, and I should think that you might be of some assistance to Government, at least I think they ought to hear what you have to state upon a subject which has and still is exciting a great degree of interest between the two Governments.

In the course of the morning Col. Angelo came to the office and observing that having seen the report of the case of Dixon in the papers, he wished to see him, when Dixon was introduced, and to a variety of questions returned exceedingly satisfactory answers.

The gallant colonel subsequently had a private interview with Sir John Cowan respecting Dixon, which concluded with Col. Angelo stating that as he was acquainted with Sir F. Head, the late Governor General of Canada, he would represent to him what Dixon had stated.

Sir John Cowan then gave some private orders to Kenney as regarded Dixon, who shortly afterward left the office.

Miscellaneous. From the U. S. Gazette. VETO OF THE REVENUE BILL. We last evening received, in an extra from the Harrisburg Reporter office, a copy of the message of Governor Porter to the Legislature, containing his reasons for refusing to sign the Revenue Bill.

We have no space for the whole of the message this morning, and therefore give our readers a hasty abstract thereof. The Governor commences by stating what are the provisions of the bill which he disapproves—the most important part of which we gave to our readers last week, especially those parts relating to the loan of three millions, the issue of small notes, the authority to the stockholders of the United States Bank, to make an assignment of the property of the Bank, without requiring from the trustees an inventory or security, and the power retained in the Legislature to alter or modify at pleasure, the provision of this part of the bill, with the consent of stockholders.

On the passage of this bill, the Governor states "depends the successful prosecution of the Common School System, the payment of donations to academies and female seminaries, pensions and gratuities to old soldiers, the repairs of railroads and canals for the current year, payments of debts due for repairs made prior to the first of November last, appropriations to orphan asylums and house of refuge, asylums for blind, and deaf and dumb, to pay damages and the militia expenses, to pay all the expenses of government, to pay lock-keepers, weigh-masters, and other persons employed on the public works, to pay certain guarantees of interest by the State, to pay debts due on contract for work done on the Erie division, North Branch extension, Wicouico canal, and numerous other specified public improvements, to pay the Canal Commissioners, appraisers and engineers, and, in fact, every operation of the government in the execution of which appropriations of money are required."

The Governor then states that this is the first bill ever prepared by the Legislature of this State in which the expenditures of the Commonwealth were connected with subjects of doubtful propriety, on which irreconcilable difference of opinion existed; and though he does not charge that this is done to coerce him into an approval of what he might separately condemn, yet he deems it his duty to take his stand against any such encroachment; and he has, besides, opened his veto to bills that seemed intended to reach objects of party policy by means which he deems unjust.

The following are the objections of his Excellency to this bill: "In the first place, I consider the seventeenth section as giving to the Banks an absolute exemption from the resumption of specie payments for at least the period of five years, mentioned in the first section of the bill. It is provided, among other things, in the seventeenth section, that all laws imposing penalties of interest greater than six per cent, as also the forfeiture of their charters, for certain delinquencies, shall be suspended until further legislative action, and until provision is made for the payment of the loan authorized by the first section of the bill. Now, had this subject of suspension been left entirely to the further action of the legislature, without coupling it with the provisions for the repayment of the loan of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, it would have been far less objectionable."

then, what would be our condition? This suspension would continue until it is terminated by legislative action, and although the people might, by a large majority, will that it should cease, yet if the banks could find favor with either branch of the legislature, or with the Executive, it would be impossible to carry that will into execution.

"Is it wise, is it just, to surrender such power as this, to the banks, when in all contests heretofore had between these institutions and the people, they have proved victorious? But, by the bill before me, they are to enjoy these exemptions not only until further legislation, but until the legislature provides for the re-payment of this large loan. How will it ever be repaid, if this bill should pass? The banks control and regulate the pecuniary transactions of the country, in which so large an amount of capital as this is involved. They are directly interested in preventing the re-payment of this loan at the end of five years or of ten years, because they enjoy exemption from the forfeiture of their charters as long as this loan remains unredeemed. It is not at all likely at the end of five years, or even ten years, the Commonwealth will be able to pay off a loan of three millions of dollars, without making another loan for that purpose. From whom can this loan be procured? Surely not from Europe, for that market is glutted with our stocks already. Not from our own banks, for if they were to make a loan to the state, it would be to deprive themselves of the valuable privileges they enjoy, under the exemptions already mentioned. Not from our own capitalists, for they are so deeply interested in the banks, as to be restrained by that consideration; or they can probably find, as they have heretofore done, more profitable investments for their money. It is idle, therefore to say, that this loan can be repaid at the end of five years or even a great length of time, with such strong interests in the way to prevent it."

"An act of the Legislature authorising a loan to be taken for the re-payment of this loan of three million one hundred thousand dollars, would be fruitless, the money could not be obtained upon it, and until it was obtained, the banks would be beyond the reach of the legislature, and would enjoy their right of suspension, in defiance of its action. It scarcely requires a prophet to foresee what would be the issue of a law like this. At the end of the five years mentioned in the first section of the bill there would be a renewal of the same loan, and the same system of operations for another period of five years, or perhaps longer and we should thus have suspension which might be well considered as perpetual. We cannot foretell its consequences we cannot foresee its end. The moment it is engrained upon our system, we may despair of all other reform. It will be fastened upon us until the system itself, by its own excesses and corruptions, is annihilated. The specie still remaining in the vaults of the banks, and in the hands of the people, will vanish, and a dreary, hopeless era of irredeemable paper money, open upon this Commonwealth. I cannot bring my mind to contemplate this scene, without feelings of the deepest repugnance. No can I believe it is right to sanction a condition as this upon a measure indispensably necessary to the healthful existence of the functions of government."

"The authority given to the stockholders of the Bank of the United States to make an assignment; and also the exonerating of the trustees from giving, as is usual in such cases, security for the faithful execution of the trust; and also from making out an inventory, and having an appraisement taken of the property assigned, seems to me to be a dangerous and an unnecessary surrender of the proper control over persons entrusted with such an immense amount of property. It is true the manner of regulating the conduct of the trustees or assignees, is vested in the stockholders of the Bank, but from sundry recent developments in that institution, it seems doubtful whether the stockholders are, at all times, the safest and best depositories of such unlimited power. The temptation to abuse it, on the part of the trustees or assignees would be great, and the security against it, is literally nothing. I very much question the policy of passing such sweeping acts of legislation as this. Why introduce the Bank of the United States into this bill at all? That institution had surely very comprehensive and indulgent powers granted to it at its creation, and deliberately accepted by its stockholders at the time."

"It has very recently, before the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia City and County, succeeded in escaping from the provisions of the resolutions of the third of April 1840, for the resumption of specie payments, by pleading that its act of incorporation was a contract between the bank and the state. If it be so, let it abide by the terms of that contract and stand or fall upon its own voluntary agreement. The influence of this institution upon the other banks and upon the general prosperity of the country, has been abundantly deleterious, and I can see no special reason in favor of exonerating this Bank and its Trustees from obligations that are imposed upon every man, without distinction, who is invested with the same kind of important trusts. The powers given to this bank at the time of its origin, were considered ample for every necessary purpose, and I do not perceive in its present condition any good ground for this unqualified enlargement of them."

"The Governor, having thus stated his objections, proceeds to state how these objections could be removed. He has been decidedly opposed to the issue of small notes; but the peculiar circumstances of the times; and the immense influx of such notes from other States, makes a difference. And though, as a private citizen, he would not yield up his opinion against this issue, yet, if the representatives of the people thought proper to allow it, to assist the revenue, by a limited issue for a limited time, of such notes by the Banks in the State, he should not feel at liberty, as the Executive of this Commonwealth, to oppose the measure. The Governor objected to that section which authorized the suspension of specie payment by the Banks, and declared that they should be liable to pay, as a penalty for such an act, no more than six per cent annum upon notes presented. And he thinks the Banks themselves, as they have not (with the ex-

ception of the United States Bank) asked for it, do not desire it. He is willing to repeal the resumption resolution, and adds: "There is obviously but one rational and certain remedy for the evil: that is to get rid of the causes which produced it. Let the Bank of the U. States meet its fate under its charter; let the resolutions of 3d April, 1840, passed with the hope of correcting some of the evils which the Bank of the United States had produced be repealed, inasmuch as it has been decided by the proper tribunal, that that institution is exempt from their operation, and on the same principle there are four other banks claiming like special privileges, which are exempt also, the whole of the capital of these banks aggregately amounting to two-thirds of the banking capital of this State—and let the other banks of the commonwealth be placed under the regulations of the act of 1824. I appeal to the recollection of those who have been familiar with the condition of things in Pennsylvania for years past, and to the history of the times, to bear me out in the assertion that neither the banks nor the people of this Commonwealth ever enjoyed a state of higher prosperity, nor of more absolute freedom from all pecuniary embarrassments and difficulties, than they did during the interval from 1824 to 1836, and I do not perceive any well grounded reason to doubt that, with a little patience, prudence, and economy, the same salutary results that flowed from the laws then in force, will be again felt, if the same laws are restored."

"The Governor then says, should these views be substituted into a bill, he will sign it, though he does not like some others of its provisions. He then expresses a strong hope that the Legislature will adjourn without providing means to sustain the honor of the Commonwealth, and to meet its solemn engagements."

PUBLIC MEETING IN ABBEVILLE. At a meeting of the citizens of Abbeville District, held in the Court House, on Monday, the 3d of May, Benj. Y. Martin, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. F. Marshall appointed Secretary.

Dr. H. H. Townes having stated the object of the meeting, submitted the following Resolutions, which after a short discussion, were adopted, with but a few dissenting voices:

Resolved, That we deprecate the approaching Extra Session of Congress as the source of a series of measures peculiarly pernicious to the Southern States and subversive of the great conservative principles of our federative system.

Resolved, That we consider the extraordinary convocation of Congress a great public expense, and at period when the necessary expenditures of the Government are rapidly decreasing as a bare faced abandonment of the principles of economy and reform on which the present administration came into power.

Resolved, That we should regard the establishment of a National Bank in the face of the frightful exhibition recently made of the management of the Bank of the United States as indicating a reckless disregard of the admonitions of experience, and as creating an engine of political power and corruption calculated to destroy the purity of the government and finally the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That we look upon the projected measure of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, as one of the most comprehensive schemes of bribery and corruption ever devised, and attending at the same time to produce the two fold calamity of degrading the sovereign States of the Union into servile pensioners dependent on the bounty of the Federal Government, and of creating the necessity for a permanent increase of the duties on imports, thus laying the foundation of a new tariff, burdensome to the whole Union and unjust and oppressive to the planting and exporting States.

Resolved, That Wm. C. Preston was elected to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, as an opponent upon constitutional grounds of a National Bank, a protective Tariff, and the scheme of distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, and that in becoming an electioneering advocate of a political party whose principal object known to him (though not openly avowed) was and is the adoption of all these measures, he compromised the dignity of his office, disregarded and contemned the know opinions and wishes almost unanimously entertained by the people he professed to represent, and has totally forfeited their confidence.

Resolved, That if under these circumstances he should vote for a Bank of the United States, he would sacrifice the principles upon the faith of which he was elected, and betray the high trust committed to his hands by the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That after having rendered this degrading service to the Administration, if he should accept office under them, it could be considered in no other light by an impartial world, than as the tendering on their part and as the acceptance on his of a reward for his apostasy and treachery.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published, to the end that should he raise in the Senate to support a Bank of the United States, he may do it with a stigma on his front placed there by the people whom in assuming to represent he would in fact betray.

BENJ. Y. MARTIN, Chairman. J. F. MARSHALL, Secretary.

From the Southern Chronicle. MR. PRESTON'S REPLY. COLUMBIA, May 11, 1841. To Benj. Y. Martin, Esq.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your note enclosing to me certain resolutions passed in a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Abbeville.

The temper and language of those concerning myself, savour so much more of personal bitterness, than of political discussion that I should hold myself discharged from any obligation to notice them, but that I feel it due to the public not to permit some assertions contained in them to pass without contradiction.

In the fifth resolution, being the first in which my name is mentioned, I am denounced for acting with a party whose principal object known to me, though not publicly avowed, were a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

It is not the fact the Whig party had any object known to me and not publicly avowed. It could not be the fact, for the Whig party consisting of a vast majority of the United States must, of necessity act upon publicly avowed principles, and consisting too of a great majority of the Southern States, it could not be implicated in a conspiracy against Southern interests.

It is not the fact that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, has ever been considered a Whig party measure. It is not the fact that in any just meaning of the phrase it comes in as the high Tariff party—either secretly understood or publicly avowed—for it is notorious to the whole country that as far as pledges could be made by a political party—the Whigs were pledged to the Compromise Act of 1833. Their candidates for President and Vice President were deeply, repeatedly and publicly pledged to it, and the most leading men of all the party bound to its maintenance by every possible obligation—while on the other hand, the candidates of the other party, for President and Vice President, and their most leading and able partizan (Mr. Wright, of New York) were at all times the advocates and supporters of the most extravagant system of Protection. The vote of the anti-Tariff States of Georgia and North Carolina—and the present attitude of Virginia, vindicate the Whig party against this charge.

It is not the fact, that I was elected Senator as an opponent on constitutional grounds of a National Bank or a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—neither of those questions were agitated or thought of in the State at the period of my election. If my sentiments in regard to a Bank of the U. S. were an element in that election—it was known that I was of the Republican State Rights School of Madison and Crawford—and had never denounced them or the whole body of the Republican party who followed their lead in the financial emergencies of 1816. My strong aversion to a Bank of the U. States, existed then and exists now—neither decreased or diminished, by the recent failure of a State Corporation of Pennsylvania, an aversion which could yield only to a paramount necessity, such as overruled the objections of wise and patriotic men in 1816—whose character and fame must be aspersed, before a denunciation can reach me for following their example.

So far from this question entering into the consideration of my constituents at either of my elections, the notorious circumstances then existing, prove it to have been impossible. I was elected shortly after Mr. Calhoun, who had been the principal agent in establishing the Bank of the United States, and who in the session subsequent to my election, declared this fact in the Senate of the United States, accompanied by a strong panegyric upon the Bank. He did not forfeit the confidence of the State thereby.

The immediate representative of your own district, Mr. McDuffie, always the zealous partizan of the Bank—had at the moment of my election signified his advocacy of it upon every ground of constitutionality and expediency—had eulogized its conduct and its conductors—and proposed its re-charter in an elaborate and powerful document. He neither forfeited the confidence of Abbeville District or of the State to the highest office, in which he was subsequently elevated. Although I did not and do not concur in all the views and conclusions of that celebrated report, I do not believe that I was elected to the Senate on account of my dissent from them.

And I cannot refrain from remarking that in the proceedings of the meeting at Abbeville, there is a striking forbearance of expression of any opinion as to the Constitutionality of a United States Bank—the objections to it being selected from the frightful exhibitions made in the Pennsylvania Bank, and other topics of policy, entitled unquestionably to the very highest consideration. The meeting seeks to bind me while it cautiously keeps itself unentangled and holds me to an opinion which itself does not entertain.

During the period that I had the honor to serve the State in her Legislature, I do not remember that the Bank question was agitated. Engaged as we were in the prosecution of a great enterprise, in which energy and concert were necessary to success—when it was known that many conspicuous men deeply devoted to the maintenance of the principles upon which the State was acting, entertained various sentiments upon this subject, it would not have been prudent to have agitated it; and this is, perhaps, one reason why it was not agitated at that time. My course upon the high questions then settled, undoubtedly procured me the honor of an election to the Senate, and second to these, and scarcely second, my opposition to the men and measures of the Jackson Van Buren administration. To prosecute this opposition, mainly, I was sent, and if at any time I have enjoyed the approbation of my constituents, it was when I have been fearlessly and vehemently assisting in beating down that dynasty. The only doubt that was thrown upon my re-election, was that I might relax in these efforts to prosecute the Proclamation, the Force Bill, and the Tariff party, although that party was then distinguished by a hardy opposition to a Bank. If I had faltered in my opposition I should have been false to my country and my conscience; and having prosecuted it to a glorious success, I find no matter for regret, but that in the moment of that victory, I am separated from a portion of my constituents, whose countenance and encouragement had sustained and rewarded me through so many vicissitudes of the eventful struggle.

That the meeting at Abbeville has thought proper to censure me for thus persisting to the consummation of what I set out to effect, is matter of regret to me—that it has impugned my motives by the insinuation in the 7th resolution can excite, even at the utmost, but a momentary irritation. The tenor of my life has put me beyond the reach of such shafts. If I had been ambitious, the party in power at the moment of its ascendancy, was accessible when I might have chosen it rather than the doubtful almost despairing career of the country. If the allurements of popularity, of that dearest popularity which is found at home, could have seduced me from the rough and thorny way of duty, the primo path was straight before me. If

I was servile, I might have surrendered my conscience to the keeping of others and been safe. If I had been venal I might have joined the spoils party. I have preferred to discharge according to the dictates of my conscience, the high and responsible obligations of a patriotic Senator, for the promotion of the interests and honor of our common country, and I esteem it a piece of good fortune, that in performing this duty, I have crossed no material opinion once entertained—have denounced no principle once avowed—and avowed none once denounced—that I have deserted from or to no party, but have maintained a straight forward and direct course, from the beginning of my career to the present moment.

Even on that policy which has been the occasion of the greatest difference between me and my constituents, I am entitled to their hands, at least, to the credit of consistency. Before my re-election, my judgment was fixed in regard to it. Experience and the verdict of the country, have proved how just my estimate was. It has fallen, and amidst its hideous ruin, has dragged down the party which supported it. Amongst the evils which I deprecated in the establishment of that system, was the danger of making it an alternative with the bank, and of forcing the country to escape from overwhelming difficulties; and intolerable sufferings, under the protection of an institution, to which I entertained the most decided objections.

In the future prospects of our country, I confess I am unable to detect any thing incident to the late political revolution which can make me doubt the propriety of the course I have pursued. If there be some things in the principles of the majority of the present dominant party which I do not approve, I am not the less sensible of the advantage of having escaped from the practices of that which has been expelled. I reposed with hope and trust upon the order of things as established by the will of the people in the election of Gen. Harrison, and I equally well believe that the dispensation of providence which has placed Mr. Tyler at the head of the Republic has neither endangered the prosperity of our common country or of our particular section.

As I know of no more fit mode of bringing this letter before the gentlemen who composed the Abbeville meeting than by sending it through the press, I hope you will excuse me for doing so—and be assured that

I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant, W. C. PRESTON. B. Y. Martin, Esq., Chairman &c. &c.

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H. THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1841.

Notice.—The subscription price of the Plover Boy, will be \$1 50 for a single copy, four copies for \$5, or ten copies for \$10. Persons holding lists, will please forward them to this office by the 21st of June.

We this day publish, from the Charleston Mercury, the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Abbeville, held 3d inst., for the purpose of making known to the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, their views of his conduct, on the subjects of a U. S. Bank, the Tariff, Distribution of the Public Lands, &c. We have also copied the Honorable gentleman's reply, from the Southern Chronicle, by which it will be seen that the medicine administered by the Abbevilleans, worked very severely on the pericranium of his honor.

The Pennsylvania Revenue Bill.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, adjourned on the night of the 4th inst., sine die. They have succeeded in passing the Revenue Bill, vetoed by the Governor, by a Constitutional majority, it therefore becomes the law of the land. In another column of this paper will be found extracts from the Governor's message to the Legislature, containing his reasons for vetoing the Bill.

Orator for 4th July.—The Town Council of Columbia, has appointed Edwin DeLeon, Esq., to deliver an Oration on the next Anniversary of our National Independence. Would it not be advisable for our Municipal authorities to follow the good example of their Columbia brethren?

Dr. M. Bird (the novelist,) has been appointed to the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, lately vacated by the death of Dr. Calhoun, in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

Kentucky.—The election in this State has taken place, and reports says, there has been 11 Whig and 2 Democratic members of Congress elected.

By the arrival of the U. S. Steamer Newburn, Capt. McNulty, at Savannah, from Pilatca, an account has been received that D. Levy, Esq., the Republican candidate, has probably been elected Delegate to Congress, from the Territory of Florida.

The United States Bank has made an assignment of seven millions worth of bonds, real estate, &c., to secure ten of the Philadelphia Banks, for the Post notes held by them, amounting to five millions of dollars.

Eighty four removals for opinion's sake took place in Philadelphia in one day!

It appears, that the present Secretary of State and of the Treasury, are both found to be large borrowers from "Old Nic's" shaving shop.