

tively regarding what was going on, we do not every generous mind deeply regrets the loss, and in union in such an hour, a witness in "joy of grief" the sacredness of sorrow.—He died in the arms of his country—with his fame around him. It will be seen from the proceedings of that meeting which we publish below, what arrangements were made.

FUNERAL HONOURS

Will be paid to the memory of GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late resident of the United States, on Friday the 30th inst. by the Citizens of Marshall County. The Citizens will assemble in front of the Female Institute, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. when the procession will be formed, to march in solemn order to the Methodist Church, where an Eulogy on the life and character of the President, will be pronounced by the Rev. DANIEL BAKER—during the procession the bells of the different Churches and Court house, will be tolled.

As the day is intended to do funeral honours to the memory of the late President, all business will be suspended during the ceremony.—Gentlemen will appear with crapes on the left arm; members of the different societies, and schools, will wear appropriate badges—Citizens of the county are respectfully invited to join in the procession.

PROGRAMM OF PROCESSION.

- 1st. Rev. Daniel Baker, orator of the day and Clergy—Escorted by Committee of arrangements.
 - 2d. Judges and other Civil officers.
 - 3d. Literary Society, and other Associations.
 - 4th. Military, with arms reversed.
 - 5th. LADIES.
 - 6th. The Principal of the female Institute and Students.
 - 7th. Professors of the whole Institute, and Teachers of the different Schools, with their students respectively.
 - 8th. Strangers and Citizens.
- Col. H. H. HARRIS, Marshall of the day, assisted by H. H. WALTER Esq. and CAPT. JAMES H. R. TAYLOR.

{ A. B. BRADFORD, } of
 { WILLIAM ARTHUR. } arrangements

est, and sustain the honor and independence of his country, and in private life, to promote the happiness, and secure the esteem of his family, his friends, and his fellow citizens.

Resolved As a mark of our regard for the deceased, we wear the usual badges of mourning thirty days.

On motion of E. J. Foster Esq. Gen. Bradford, Dr. John Pitman and Mr. Wm. Arthur were appointed a committee to select a proper person to deliver a funeral oration.

The committee having conferred with the Rev. Daniel Baker, reported that he will deliver the oration at the Meth. Epis. Church on Friday the 30th. inst.

On motion of Dr. Wm. V. Taylor, the above named gentlemen to be appointed a committee, to arrange and superintend the procession.

On motion of H. W. Walter Esq.

Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this place

P. W. LUCAS, Chair'n
 J. C. ALDERSON, Sec'y.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

This valuable paper comes to hand much enlarged and otherwise improved; we look upon it as being one of the cheapest papers printed in the South.

In the event of the death, resignation &c. of the President and Vice President of the United States, the duties for the time being devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.—See Law of Congress 92

SPECULATION.

From an investigation of a committee, appointed for the purpose of making an examination of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, it appears that Messrs. Biddle Copperthwaite & Jourdan, have borrowed immense sums, and liquidated them by paying in depreciated stock, such as Vicksburg, &c.—We also learn that to curtail the expenses, 13 Clerks have been discharged.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—All is likely to go on at Washington as if the venerable HARRISON had not died. There is, in all probability, to be no change of men or measures in consequence of Mr. TYLER's acces-

From the New York Sun, Extra, April 4
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN:
 LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND
 The British Queen, for which public expectation had been excited for a week, arrived at quarantine about 3 o'clock this morning, bringing us our full London Liverpool files to the day of her sailing, 10 of March.

The Queen experienced a very rough and disagreeable passage, and on the 30th having then been out twenty days, found herself obliged to put into Halifax for fuel. She left Halifax on the 1st, and made passage to this port in three days.

The news she brings is of the most interesting, and we hasten to lay it before an audience expecting public

The people of England appear to have been panic-struck at the intelligence which reached that country by the packets Gen. Washington, United States, and Westchester from N. York. The first named vessel brought out the news of the stoppage of the United States Bank; the second that of the invention of McLeod; and the Westchester, Pickens' report in Congress on the McLeod affair. These three causes combined, created a sudden panic among all classes of persons, and the funds at the Stock Exchange were materially lowered in consequence.

We find it utterly impossible, in our limited space, to give at this moment even a synopsis of the comments of the press on this intelligence; but upon Mr. Pickens' report, which seems to have created the greatest shock, the London Globe says: "The painful effect which this intemperate document must otherwise produce on the strongly-cherished hopes of the people of our country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the views of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the report. We see nothing in this manifesto of evidence and unreasonable denunciations, qualified as they are, by the strong expressions of disapprobation with which it was received to shake our belief that peace will be served."

In the House of Lords, on the evening of the 8th, reference to the Congress report effect upon the funds, &c., was made by the Earl of Mountchassel, who felt disposed to doubt the authority of the document, and appeared to suspect that it had been got up for stock-jobbing purposes. He thought it genuine, a document more violent had been penned by the country against the Government. We earnestly invoke our readers to read it *in extenso* for themselves, and then to judge themselves what chance exists of fair treatment for Great Britain from the authorities with which such a catalogue of suits could have originated. If the present Government be, as we believe it