ment referred to, no interference was to be attempted pending the negotiation of the boundary question, with the exercise of British authority in the neighborhood of Lake Temiscouata, "and at other points" within a portion of the territory supposed to be embraced in the terms of the arrangements .-United States against the military move-President concerning it, and inasmuch as mation of his Government, the following the ground assumed by Mr. Fox with restatements and observations: apect to the import of the existing arranges, ments would, if admitted by the U. States, give to those arrangements a scope not aunor of New Brunswick.

The main object of those agreements obtory; and as the means of most surely attaining that object, the entire excusion trongits limits of all military force, to which ever side belonging, and the delegation to the civil authority exclusively of the exercise of all lauthority exclusively of the exercise of all lauthority exclusively. With that view, taining that object, the entire exclusion from under the first mentioned of those agreements, it was only in case of necessity for dispersing notorious trespassers or protecting public property from depredation that armed force was to be employed on either ducted by concert, jointly or separately, acother was the result of the contemplated between the Governments of

farther depredations, and prescribed that these objects were to be accomplished through as it then stated where it stood by providing is informed, to have been strictly confined. that Great Britain was to continue holding, in fact, possession of a part of the territory, meaning that part embraced in the Madamering that part embraced in the Mad Governor of Maine disclaimed all intentions armed with muskets, and had extended a and inhabitants of the State of Maine, within and gentleman, was observed in the Third that these same individuals are amongst those who of disturbing the British authorities. Beyoud the Madawaska settlements, therefore circumscribed by the limits within which they stood at the date of the agreement the desperate by being deprived of their accusthat agreement recognise in the British authorities the right of extending jurisdiction, much less that of forming any military es-tablishments beyond or within them; and dential motives, it not by the necessity of the those consequently which formed the subject of the representations in the note of the aration appear to the undersigned questions undersigned of the 12th of December, push-which could not understandingly be discussed as they are alleged to have been into ed away from the scene of action, and which, tracts of country far beyond any acknow- of necessity, can only be properly decided ledged limits of those settlements, and whol- by those persons whose safety was to be sely unconnected with them, cannot be view- cured.

of existing arrangements. Majesty's Government has adopted and act - across the river, and erected near it a fortied upon it. In the note of Mr. Fox comcessity of the use of a regular military force erty; and the authorities of Maine cannot re

doubting the disposition of the Governor of venience. Maine scrupplously to adhere to the spirit of the construction of the road leading into the exercise of British authority, pendistant the final adjustments of the main question of boundary between the two countries of the fact that the work was companion, who appeared the fact that the work was companion.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec. 24, 1839.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, having, in pursuance of directions from the President, requested the Mr. Fox having stated that he has referred Governor of Maine to communicate to him to his Government the representations of the such information as might be in his possession in relation to a complaint preferred by ments alluded to, the undersigned, under a Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister confident expectation that the matter will Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, in a note present itself to the minds of her Majesty's dated the 2d ult. of alleged encroachments ministers in a light different from that which it is understood by Mr. Fox, would have refrained from any further remarks on the tier of the United States, is enabled by a resubject; but, in order to obviate the risk of cent communication from the Governor of the any misapprehension as to the views of the State, to lay before Mr. Fox, for the infor-

With reference to the first ground of complaints, the undersigned is informed that, early last spring, the land agent of Maine thorized by the language in which they are despatched a small force, consisting of about expressed, nor by what is believed to be the twenty five men, to Fish river, for the purintention of the parties, it is proper that the pose of dispersing a band of trespassers unundersigned should call Mr. Fox's immedi- derstood to have been operating at that place, ate attention to the express provisions of the agreement signed by him and the undersigned, and of that which was subscribed to, under the agency of General Scott, by the Gottler of the settlement on the Aroostook, but subsettlement on the Aroostook vernor of Maine and the Lieutenant Gover- quently released; that the land agent, in furher pursuance of what he deemed his duty, again sent a party of about the same number viously was the restoration and future main- of men to the mouth of Fish river, to extend tenance of tranquility in the disputed terri- a boom across it, in order to prevent the timber, which had been cut by the terspassers, from being driven out into the St. John's, and to hinder further depredations by cutting.

spirit of the agreement entered into by Mr. ding barracks on both sides of the St. John's gress, any military posts have been establish-fox, or that of the arrangement proposed by at its confluence with the Madawaska. Such ed in Maine, or any other military measures side and then the operation was to be con- Gen. Scott, and subscribed to by the auconcert, jointly or seperately, action of the first place, the territory condiguous to tute such a flagrant contravention to the ex- Maine, as connected with the persevering ments of Maine and New Brunswick. The the mouth of the Fish river on either side of isting understanding between the parties, claim made by Great Britain to a portion of the St. John's, can, in no proper sense, be that the President cannot but hope that the considered as included in the Madawaska report which has reached him of the occupa-Maine and New Brunswick; was intended settlement. It is distant some twenty five tion referred to is founded upon incorrect into carry out the object of the first, confiding miles above it, and the two points are not to the State of Maine the duty of protecting connected by any continuous occupations or the timber recently cut, and of preventing settlement of the country. But even if the point referred to formed part of the Madawaska settlement, the agreement of the 27th the agency of a civil posse. Accordingly, February stipulated that in the event of ne the Governor of Maine engaged to withdraw, cessity for dispersing notorious trespassers or without unnecessary delay; the military force of the State. Without regard, therefore, to the limits within which either party had before exercised jurisdiction, resort to military force, for any purpose whatever was inter-dicted the state of the state force, for any purpose whatever was inter-dicted to both parties? With reference to the extent of territory which each party was Gen. Scott, the Governor of Maine was to to continue to exercise jurisdiction, the first maintain within the disputed territory, under agreement left the question of right where it a land agent a small civil posse, armed or had before stood, and only expressed the unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, conflicting understanding of that great question by the Governments of the United States and Implements of the United States and Implements of the United States and Implements of the sphere of its operation within the bounds of the disputed terminal hotered flow. Fairfully and States within the bounds of the disputed terminal hotered flow. ment between Gov. Fairfield and Sir John ritory. To the attainment of those ends, the Harvey provided likewise, that the question action of the parties detached by the Maine of possession and jurisdictions should remain land agent appears so far as the undersigned

As to the military aspect and character wick and her Majesty's upper province the soldiers, but hired laborers, were it is true, croachments committed by the authorities clock, a one horse carriage containing a lady cannot, at the same time, close our eyes to the fact, boom across the river, and erected a blockhouse for its protection and their own against the numerous bands of lawless men, grown United States cannot, under the terms of tomed plunder, and over whom her Majesty's authorities appear to have exercised but lit tle control. Such measures of precaution case, and the fitness and extent of the prepof necessity, can only be properly decided

ed in any other light than a bold infraction . Upon the Aroostook, which has been the pivot of the operations of the land agent's That such is a just view of the agreements posse, a larger number of men has been emcannot be disputed by Great Britain, as her ployed. They have also extended a boom fication of hewn timber, and a few more plaining of the encroachment on the part of temporary buildings. The twenty-five or Maine, and of an armed occupation of part thirty men stationed there are likewise armed of the disputed territory by that State, both are treated are treated as inconsistent with the existing the keystone, on Col. McElwee's resolution for the disputed territory by that State, both with muskets, and, it is believed, have also it to ment the latter came up with the velocity of the federal the moment the latter came up with the velocity of the federal tention of the main are iteration of the parties within the complement of the parties within of its leaders. He has differed in opinion, it is are treated as inconsistent with the existing two small pieces of artillery. The remainarrangements; and it is presumed her Ma-der, about one hundred and twenty-five, arrangements; and it is presumed her Majesty's Government will not attempt to apply one rule of construction to defend the
military movements of the most part, and it is presumed her Maleaders. He has differed in opinion, it is
with a club. The gentleman in the carriage
true, with some of his friends as to the proper
then snapped a pistol, in the face of the rider,
but it missed fire, whereunon he immed out military movements of its colonial authori- ter communications, and in preparing facilties, and another to sustain complaints a lities for supplying the posses. Any preparagainst the State Government for acts which tions short of these would, it is stated, have are not founded upon any apprehended ne- been insufficient to protect the public propfor offensive or defensive purposes. Nor press a sentiment of surprise that these should ment, it will still be found possible to bring est and most powerful man, flung his opporan it be imagined that it will be contended now be made a subject of complaint, when, the pending controversy of the disputed nent to the ground, and put his knee upon that those arrangements are not perfectly but a short time since, the establishment was reciprocal, or that there is any difference in assaulted by a party of some 50 men, suitably clusion; but it is certain that the public acts violently upon the face with elenched ands, the character and the extent of the jurisdic equipped, commanded by a captain of milita; and public declarations of the authorities of when suddenly the lady threw herself out of the carriage and bearing the Queen's arms, in the repulportion, and that by the State of Maine or sion of which the occupants displayed a spirit the United States in the other portion of the of forbearance and moderation sufficiently in disputed territory comprehended within the harmony with the avowed and sole object of temporary arrangements made to preserve their occupation of the territory; and that tranquility in both, and guard against any surprise is in no way diminished by the fact that the agents of the British Government reported movements of British troops in the of her late pursuer, but he parried the blow lonial Governments. The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's barracks on the same territory, north of the other points within that portion of the ter-injury in his thumb. In the following intote before the President, is instructed to St. John's, and are in the habit of transport- vitory where, according to the provisional stant, however, the lady effected her apparatus note before the President, is instructed to St. John's, and are in the habit of transport-state to him that no reason is perceived for ing troops and munitions of war at their con-

tries; but in repeating assurances of the read-menced as long ago as 1826, under an apties to cancel or infringe the terms of those carry them. When sufficiently recovered, iness of the United States Government, to propriation by the Legislature of the State of provisional engagements, so long as the same the wounded man said that the lady who had

two counties, disclaims all intention on the part of the British authorities to cancel or infringe the terms of the provisional agreement entered into at the beginning of the last year, and this disclaimer is connected with an assumption of the right of Great Britain, to strengthen posts and take measures of (military) precaution, not along the Britain to strengthen posts and take measures of (military) precaution, not along the line only; but within portions of the disputed territory, as, by the terms of the agreement referred to, no interference was to be advantages auticipated from the completion of the confines of the disputed territory, of the road, it will afford great facilities for preventing trespasses upon the public lands; to the provisional agreements before cited, where the provisional agreements before cited, where the provisional agreements before cited, and the confines of the disputed territory, line Hamilton, but we have not been able to discover the name of the fortunate lawyer. Mr. Ledwith also informed Mr. Osborn that and, indeed, it is considered that trespassing the authority of Great Britain was not to be the lady is very beautiful, and that she had upon the streams emptying high up upon the interfered with, the undersigned has to ob-St. John's cannot be prevented without such serve that the adoption of such measures by ness and affection until the period of the oca road.

has done no more that is inconsistent with gard is had to the reports which have for the respective rights of the parties than have sometime past been circulated, (and of the the authorities of her Majesty's province in prevalence and consistency of those reports constructing, and recently, as it is under- the United States Government are themnorth of the St. John's.

the lands upon the Aroostook. In this particular, the undersigned is enabled to observe named State previously to it, have ever-pursued in regard to the public lands. For the last thirty years the State has been occasionercised, Maine alleges that she has done nothing to divest herself, and that the discussions and negotiations upon the Maine question of boundary could not have had the

of Mr. Fox's note, the President has received under the act of Congress of March, 1859, intelligence of her Majesty's colonial author-ities having recently stationed a regiment of sion of the British troops, which have taken So far the undersigned is unable to perceive that any thing has been done by the people of Maine in any way contravening the her Majesty's forces having commenced building the last session of Conproceedings on the part of the agents of the adopted, preparatory to a just vindication of formation.

The undersigned requests that Mr. Fox such representations as the circumstances, it no measures of a character referred to by of Shippensburg, being represented by "good men founded in fact, will obviously suggest, im the resolution have been taken, either under

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Fox the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

HENRY S. Fox, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1840. The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the official note addressed to him by the Secretary of State of the U. States on

Governments.
The undersigned has lost no time in transmunicated to the undersigned by the Secre-

sincere endeavors of her Majesty's Govern- but the single rider, being by much the larg-

reported movements of British troops in portion of the difference, the same and the amount of the difference, the same advanced; so that another year will probably and the amount of the particular motives, and the amount of the particular motives and the par

her Majesty's authorities cannot be, with currence related above. The Governor of Maine considers that, in reason, objected to or complained of by the carrying on the work referred to, the State Government of the United States, when restood, in thoroughly repairing a permanent mail road over a large portion of the territory north of the St. John's.

selves fully aware) respecting the probable intentions of the Legislature of the State of Maine to revoke, during its present session, The last allegation in Mr. Fox's note the provisional agreements now in force, and forming a cause of complaint against the to authorise some new and extensive act of State of Maine relates to her management of aggression over the stipulated territory. And the undersigned has regretted to observe that the language of the Governon of that the proceedings complained of differ in Maine, in his recent message to the Legisla-no way from those which Maine, since her separation from Massachusetts, and the last such rash and obnoxious designs.

The undersigned avails himself of this ocasion to repeat to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his disinguished consideration. H.S. FOX.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1840. Sin: In reply to that portion of the resotion to this Department by the Secretary of portant public documents, &c. effect of weakening her title to rights she had so long been in the habit of enjoying.

State, which requests you "to communicate to the Senate, so far as may not be incompa-It is with no little surprise that, in the tible with the public interest, whether any, face of the complaints which form the subject and, if any, what measures have been taken the territory of that State," I have the honor to state that the circumstance of a portion of the territory of Maine claimed by Great Britain having been occupied by British troops was recently communicated to the

to the Senate during the last session of Congress; but as no appropriation was made for he crection of fortifications on the sites selected for that purpose, none were commenced; and (as is fully set forth in your last annual message to Congress) it did not appear that the contingency contemplated by the act alluded to had occurred, no military measures whatever were deemed necessary, or were adopted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

J. R. POINSETT.

that tract of territory on the Northeastern Avenue, proceeding outwards, but at such a pursued him with such unrelenting bitterness in frontier of the United States, the true title pace as to excite no curiosity. Scarcely, 1838, invading the privacy of his domestic fireside, to the possession of which, according to the however, had the carriage time to leave terms of the treaty of 1783, is at present in Tenth street—than a gentleman, in a high dispute between the British and American state of excitement, and mounted on a powerful bay horse, came up, riding furiously? and having made a brief enquiry relative to mitting to her Majesty's Government the the party in the carriage, and learned they official note of the Secretary of State. He were a short distance in advance of him, has, in the mean time, to express his extreme dashed off at full speed. Two gentleman in regret that the explanations furnished by the surprise followed until they reached Sevenauthorities of the State of Maine, and cointieth street, where they found the dismounted horseman lying on the road side, in a tary of State, in relation to the encroach- state of insensibility, and a man and a woments complained of, both as regards the man-chafing his temples, and rubbing his Excellency for political effect? We could as reaconstruction of roads and public works, and hands, in order to restore him. The unfor- dily be made believe that the Ethiopian would the sale and alienation of lands, are of a tunate gentleman had received a severe change his skin, or the Leopard his spots, as that character which must render them altogether wound with a heavy, blunt instrument, on these bank bought federalists—these vile traduunsatisfactory to the Government of Great the side of the head, and the thumb of his cers of character—would now, if they had an op-Britain. It would appear, in fact, as if a right hand was broken-a heavy club was portunity, come into the support of a man who has reference by the General Government to the lying on the ground. The man and woman been the target at which they directed their poiauthorities of Maine; of the complaints pre- were questioned and said they had perceivferred by Great Britain, had produced no ed the carriage driving on at a rapid rate. but it missed fire, whereupon he jumped out is no evidence that he has deserted the democratic on the subject, and places Mr. Snowden's conduct The undersigned does not permit himself of the carriage, and at the same instant, the to relinquish the hope that, through the wis- horseman sprang to the ground and grappled The democratic party will desert him. dom and integrity of the General Govern- with him. The parties then struggled fiercement of the United States in unison with the ly with each other for about half a minute, boundary to a satisfactory and amicable con- his breast, and was commencing to beat him and public declarations of the authorities of when suddenly the lady threw herself out of Maine are continually calculated, as far as the carriage—and, having seized the club in them lies, to render such amicable con-clusion more difficult and more distant. she dealt his horse a tremendous blow, which With reference to the concluding part of caused it to dash off like mad in the directhe official note of the Secretary of State, tion of the city. She then advanced upon wherein observations are made upon certain the struggling parties, and struck at the head agreements entered into at the beginning of rent purpose, for her second blow took effect last year, no interference was to be attempted on the side of the wounded man's head, and

plaint made by the undersigned of certain contribute, by all means in its power, to an Maine, and that from that time it has steadily are observed with fidelity by the other party. injured him was his own niece, who had lived



CARLISLE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1840.

OUR FLAG.

Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free Let it float o'er our 'father land," And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band!"

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840. MARTIN: VAN BUREN, AND AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Buchanan

of the U. S. Senate, and to the Hon. William S. lution of the Senate, referred by your direc- Ramsey of the House of Representatives, for im-

In answer to several inquiries as to the commu-

in our last, we will state that it was in favor of a principles and the amelication of the destitute division of Dickinson township.

William S. Ramsey:

The petition of citizens of Adams county, Pa. or the establishment of a post road from Gettysourg to Hanover, via McSherrystown. Of Capt. John Smith, claiming for Revolution

rv services. Of Lieut. Scott Ketchum, of the U.S. Army,

for relief. Of the heirs of Matthew Armor, deceased, for

elief. County Convention .- The proceedings of this ody will be found in another part of this paper, will communicate to him such information, Government, and having been made the sub- to which we invite the attention of all our readers, if any, as he may have in his possession in ject of remonstrance, and become a matter The Convention was unusually full, every townrelation to the subject, and that he will, by of discussion between the two Governments, ship and borough, save one, (the small township

and true." The proceedings may be said to fair-

pects of the democratic party here. It shows conclusively that a spirit is abroad among cur yeomanry which will assuredly lead us to glorious victory at the coming elections, and must place Sumberland county, where she always has been, foremost in the ranks battling for the cause of liberty and democracy.

Since Gov. Porter sent in his special message to the Legislature, the federalists and bankites profess to be delighted with him, and are now auding him to the skies—yea several of them have even went so far, it is said, as to go to Harrisburg and charging him with every crime to be found in the calendar: Nay, more, these demoniac spirits faltered not in their base and hellish work of defamation, up till the very day when this message

was delivered. Can it be, then, that they are sincerely repentant of their past wickedness? What "change has sordidness and meanness-had retired from public come o'er the spirit of their dreams?" Are they now sincerely anxious to make restitution for the injury they have done the Governor? Or is it not a mere finesse attempted to be played off upon his

sonous shafts for the last two years. But we believe Gov. Porter seeks not their The difference of opinion is an honest one among friends, where all are anxious to effect the same object-and we can scarcely doubt but that some compromise will be had, by which all will be satsfied, and the good of the public promoted.

Wright's Pennsylvania Justice.- A second edi tion of this work will be issued by the publisher, R. H. Small, Law Bookseller, Philadelphia, in the course of the present month.

SMALL Pox. - Several cases of this loathsom isease have recently occurred in Lancaster .-Would it not be well for our citizens to adopt the necessary precantionary measures?

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.-A letter from Queenstown, published in Mackenzie's Gaded. The Governor in reference to this question zette, states that our government is building a speaks of the measures taken to compel the bank new fort at Youngstown-that the British government is building a garrison and fortress on the site of the old French fort near Toronto, on the Lake shore, at an expense of \$120,000; and that Burington heights, at the head of Lake Ontario, are to be strongly fortified in the spring.

Flour in Carliale, \$4 751

THE "HARRISON CLUB."

dignified and patriotic conduct-listening to the wise and instructive lessons which fell from his lips-and hearing his valiant deeds highly lauded. first had his heart fired with that flame of towering ambition which blazed so fiercely that the world recoiled with dread lest its green fields and beautiful cities might be wrapt in its devouring embrace. Washington, too, by having his mighty mind operated upon by the example of patriotic heroes, and stimulated to high and philanthropic aspirations by the perusal of the sentiments of the lovers of liberty, was peculiarly fitted to become the intrument for the disenthralment of a world from the shackles of despotism. Enthusiastic admiration for the principles which Plato had embodi d in his theoretical republic, led him to desire the oundation of a similarly happy government—a republic founded upon the divine principle of equality. Flushed with the brilliant prespect that spread out before him for a splendid career in arms, and a matchless exhibition of patriotism and virtue both in the cabinet and in the field, he stepped on the stage of action and marched on till he achieved the highest point of honorable and imperishable fame. Guided by the eternal principles of right, unlike the despicable sons of sordid selfishness, he had to survive the disappointments of no premature hopes and unfounded pretensions or bewail the disasters of vaulting ambition.

Having thus demonstrated the mighty influence of example, we apprehend that our readers will be much edified by a further notice of those evalted characters, who in the magnitude of their humane zeal, and in the plenitude of their disinterestedness, have associated themselves together, as the nication signed "A Citizen," which we spoke of "Harrison Club," for the furthern co of liberal condition of greedy aspirants after office. Being assured that the mere recital of the purely virtuous Petitions.—The following petitions were pre- deeds of the Bi-Colonel, (without mentioning ented in Congress, on Thursday last, by the Hon. his princely coadjutors) whose face glaus brightly with innocence and kindness, will win many a young heart to emulate his amiable qualities and dmirable perfections. For "we love to learn of noble men."

Amongst this majestic array of philanthropists stands conspicueus a disciple of St. Crispin. A man of weight who early assumed a prominent position among these estimable patriots. Though possessed of a towering mind and fine sensibilities, he has not escaped the piercing shafts of misforune; and we may safely say that next to his famous contemporary and compeer \* \* he has experienced more ups and downs in this world than my other member of his beloved club.

Here also the Common Assignes of the Whigs displays his exalted talents, and wins bright and infading laurels by the dignity of his sentiments the consistency of his political course-and the igh and holy motives which induced him to leave his first love, and ally himself to those whom he nost bitterly denounced. Disinterestedness is the ruling propensity of his magnanimous heart; it swallows up every other feeling, and luminously pervades his every action. Under its influence he abandened the Democratic party, because he was solicited to accept of an office; which offer so shocked his tender soul that he fled for a season the sight of man, and only left his retirement to eradicate from out the soil of democratic Perry the good old Jeffersonian principles, which have ever peen the distinguishing characters of its honest and unsophisticated yeomanry. Failing in this undertaking, he has graciously assumed the charter of my Lord Chancellor to all the petty Swartwouters that crowd the ranks of Whiggery. H. r. wide field with a large (not rich) harvest spreads out before him, in which he may find ample play for his boundless beneficence.

Amid this amalgamated throng the renegade Major rears his fiery red crest, and shouts huzza for Harrison. His political tergiversation was marked by the most abject selfishness. Estimating his claims and services by the standard erected by his own vanity, he thought himself entitled to aught he could ask. But impudence and a vain and empty assumption of merit have met their reward.

And Dan, too, poor Dan, the fameus ex-door oceer, who, tired of the world's strife-its bustle-its life, has felt himself constrained to leave the privacy of his domestic hearth to aid the "old wcman" in her last struggle. Again he has put on his modest look and unassuming manner; again! e appears bland, courteous, the delight of all eyes and the joy of all hearts.

Next week we shall pay some attention to the smaller fry.

James R. Showden, Esq .- In justice to this gentleman, who thinks that our Harrisburg correspondent of last week does not represent his conduct fairly, we insert his remarks, as reported in barely observe that the Keystone report differs materially from that of the other papers we have seen in a much more favorable light.

Mr. Snownen, said his views corresponded with the sentiments of the gentleman from Bedford (Mr M'Elwee) in relation to sustaining the credit o the commonwealth. When the question is plain ly put, whether we shall maintain her plighter. faith, he trusted there would be no difference of o pinion. Gentlemen no doubt, differed in relation to the means of effecting this object, they differe also respecting the proper measures to be pursue relative to those institutions which now control the currency of the commonwealth. Yet on the ques tion now before the house there should be but on sentiment—that as Pennsylvanians we were bound

sentiment—that as Pennsylvanians we were count to preserve the public faith.

Mostof us have had no part in incurring the present enormous state debt. Temporary and per manent loans have been, however, negotiated bour predecessors, and we have learned from the message just read, that a loan authorized to be taken in order to pay interest due this day, has fail.

speaks of the measures taken to compet the bank to resume specie payments; this was referred t also, by the gentleman from Bedford, and Mr. S said he thought it appropriate for him to say a fewords on that subject.

I need not now recur to my course on that sulject. I took the broad ground that we should copel the banks to do justice to the community, forfeit their charters.

forfeit their charters.
Sir, I am not now willing to recede frem if