THE INDEBTED STATES.

The following interesting article, which we take from the Albany Argus, will show the immense resources of the indebted states, and their ultimate ability to redeem themselves from the difficulties into which reckless and improvident legislation has plunged them:—

THE WEALTH OF THE WEST.

Wheat and all other agricultural products have advanced remarkably during the last four weeks. They would now pay a handsome profit to the producer. The rise has been at least 20 cts per bushel on wheat, and 10 cts. on corn, in every State in the Union.

Few are fully aware what a mighty volume of wealth this will roll in upon the Western States. It will nearly double their resources in buying goods or in paying debts.

Some data will not here be out of place. Ohio in 1842 raised 25,387,439 bushels of wheat. It is supposed to be a fair estimate that half of that crop has been sold out of the State, or consumed at home, and that the remaining half was held by the merchants, millers and farmers of that State, at the time of the present rise in prices. It will appear then that the citizens of Ohio have 12,000,000 of bushels on which to realize 20 cents of clear profit. This amounts to a clear gain of $2,400,000 on wheat only. Now let us take Indian corn. Ohio raised in 1842, 39,424,221 bushels.—It may be safely estimated that two thirds of this has been sold out of the State, consumed at home, or fed to cattle. This leaves 13,000,000 of bushels to realize on, at present prices; and this gain amounts to $1,300,000. Let us apply the same data to some of the other Western States.

Indiana in 1842, raised 8,300,666 bushels of wheat. Deducting half for consumption and previous sales, and we have 4,250,000 bushels on hand; an advance of 20 cents gives $850,000 of increased wealth. The same State raised 38 838,750 bushels of corn. Deducting two thirds for consumption and previous sales, and we have 12,900,000 bushels; 10 cents advance gives $1,290,000 of additional profit.

Illinois raised in 1842, 5,799,058 bushels; deduct half, and we have 2,894,000 bushels when—the clear gain $578,800. In can corn in 1842 was 26,646,780 bushels, deduct two thirds and we have 8,500 000 bushels; the advance of 10 cents gives $960,000.

Michigan in 1842, raised 3,952,380 bushels of wheat; deduct half as before, and we have 1,975,000 bushels; an advance of 10 cents gives $395,000. The yield of Indian corn in 1842 was 3,703,589 bushels; deduct two-thirds, and we have 1,233 000 bushels still on hand; an advance of 10 cents gives a profit of $133,000.

To sum up, the gain to Ohio on

Wheat is	$2,400,000	
Corn	1,300,000	
		$3,700,000
Indiana—Wheat	$850,000	
Corn	1,290,000	
		$2,140,000
Illinois—Wheat	$578,800	
Corn	960,000	
		$1,538,800
Michigan—Wheat	$395,000	
Corn	133,000	
		$528,000
Making a sum total for these four States of		$7,950,800

clear gain on the crop of 1842 by the late rise in prices.

We have only taken these States, because they are heavily indebted, to show the immensity of their present resources, and how a slight improvement in the price of their great staples, wheat and corn, adds millions to their wealth. A few crops at fair prices would pay every dollar of their indebtedness. We have made no estimate of the amount they may have also gained by the rise of their other articles of produce, oats, barley, rye, and potatoes, fifty-four millions two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of which were raised in these four States in the year 1842. Even an increase of a single penny on a bushel, adds thousands of dollars to their wealth; but when the rise is at least six cents, as it is in fact on these articles, a reflecting mind can form some slight estimate how a fall or a rise of prices at New York or Boston either decreases or adds millions to their earnings.

The estimate of prices is also low. Wheat is now 30 cents per bushel higher than it was in March. It now commands 80 cents at Chicago, whereas 45 and 50 cents was the price last winter; but the average rise of the last six weeks is about 20 cents. We deem the estimate and corresponding calculations exceedingly moderate, believing it far better to fall within the truth, than beyond it.

Bank of England.—A correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, writing from London under date of the 16th ult., says:

On Wednesday last I visited the Bank of England and had the pleasure of examining the interior arrangements of that great financial machine. The show of gold and silver bullion was very great. The gold bars weigh 16 pounds, and are worth £800 sterling, or four thousand dollars each. The silver received from the Chinese was a curiosity, it was in lumps and pieces of all shapes and sizes, marked with the name of the moulder, the weight of the piece, and the stamp of the Celestial Emperor. Some of the pieces resembled horse shoes in form.

In the printing department, the method of saturating the paper with water, by exhausting the air in the chamber where the paper is placed and then suddenly forcing the water upon it, by which every pore is instantaneously filled, is quite ingenious and effective. The method of guarding against embezzlement by the workmen, by registering the number of each impression, and well calculated to prevent frauds being practiced.

The operations of the bank are immense. All the notes which come in for redemption are destroyed, and the number of new notes that are issued amounts to an average of twenty thousand daily; the aggregate value of which is about £800,000 sterling, or four millions of dollars. The bank has twelve branches, and the building covers about twelve acres of ground. The principal deposite office is a very fine and spacious room, and the clerks and book keepers in it cannot be less than fifty or sixty. The office for the redemption of notes is quite spacious, and some thirty clerks are in attendance. The amount of gold coin is immense; and the rattling of the sovereigns, as the clerks shovel them in their reservoirs, is quite exciting to a stranger.

The office for the redemption of the exchequer bills—that for keeping the principal books, in the second story—the printing room where the checks drafts, and post notes are printed—and the numerous offices which are appropriated to the multifarious operations of this large moneyed reservoir, would take up too much of my time to describe.

I had shown to me some of the first notes issued by the bank, in 1694.

The amount of each note was filled in with pen and ink, and the "somme" of five thousand pounds sterling. The style of engraving and general appearance of these notes exhibited the improvement in the art since the bank was established.

Beware of Strangers, Girls.—The Lewistown (Del) Republican gives currency to the following paragraph:

"Married, on the 11th inst. by Henry Eisenbise Esq. Mr Ira Tallmadge, to Miss Caroline Link, all of Lewistown."

To the above, the Clearfield, (Pa) Banner appends the following extraordinary comment:

"Mr Tallmadge is well known to the citizens of this place, having resided here about a year. He went away rather unceremoniously leaving a respectable wife and child to shift for themselves."

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

THS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1843

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

We observe by our exchanges, that the people in various parts of the state, are beginning to consider the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioners, by the State Convention that is to assemble on the 5th of September. This is a matter in which the people are deeply interested, and we hope that every county will take means to be represented in the Convention, so that there may be a full and fair expression of public sentiment from every quarter of the state.

The tax-payers of Pennsylvania have been entirely too careless in regard to our public improvements, and they have permitted time to pass, without appearing to think that they were in any wise interested in the good or bad management of the public works, or that they were responsible for the extravagance into which corrupt legislation had plunged them. But within the last two or three years they have been permitted to take a peep at the vast debt with which they have been burthened, under the specious plea of advancing internal improvements,—improvements which, it is now found, will never pay the interest on the cost of construction. Such have been the fruits of that log-rolling system of legislation, by which the members traded their votes to one another, for the passage of laws in which they had a pecuniary interest.—A Rail Road would enhance the value of the property of one, while a Canal would be of the greatest advantage to another, and by uniting the interests of all who were actuated by such *patriotic* feelings, the people were saddled with the enormous state debt under which they now struggle, and for a large portion of which they will never receive any return. If the tax-payers had been vigilant, such a state of things never could have occurred. Members would not have dared to vote away millions to construct a Canal or Rail Road to run through their property; the glaring absurdity of such works were so manifest that the first murmur from the people would have compelled the corrupt projectors to abandon their schemes.

Another evil that was nearly resulting to the injury of the people from their carelessnes in the matter, was the sale of the main line—the only productive portion of our public works—to a company of capitalists, at a price far beneath its value, and to be paid for in stock on which the speculators would realize from 50 to 60 per cent. This scheme was fraught with innumerable evils to the people of Pennsylvania; it would create a monopoly more vast and overshadowing than all the bank charters that were ever granted by our legislature, and it would leave the State with a hopeless debt of about 25,000.000, which would have to be wrung from the pockets of the tax payers. Although this scheme is defeated for the present, yet we do not believe that the speculators who desire to seize our public improvements, have abandoned the hope of ultimately accomplishing their purpose. We believe it, therefore, to be the duty of every citizen who has any regard for the interests of the state; of every tax-payer who does not desire to be burthened with exorbitant taxes, to pay some attention to this subject, and to take part in the preliminary movements for the selection of public officers, whose official duties are, in any way, connected with the public improvements.

In the selection of candidates for Canal Commissioners, the next consideration to their competency and honesty, should be their *opposition to the sale of the main line*, and no delegate should be sent to the Convention against whom a suspicion existed of being in favor of that project.

In the nomination of candidates for the legislature, the same matter should be kept in view, and no man should receive the nomination who will not pledge himself to oppose this unwise and suicidal scheme.

Louisiana Election.

A CLEAN SWEEP!!

We are rejoiced to announce that the democrats have, beyond all doubt, elected every member of Congress in Louisiana.

In the 3d district Dawson is elected, and in the 4th, Bossier.

In the 2nd district where Gov. White was a candidate, and against whose personal popularity our friends had no hopes of success, Labranche, the democratic candidate is elected by a majority of 86.

In the 1st district Slidel has a majority of 347.

This is a glorious commencement of the campaign, and we have no doubt but that in every state where elections are to take place, the people will try to emulate the brilliant triumph of the democracy of Louisiana, and to show the world their disgust and abhorrence for the time serving policy of federalism.

☞Although the whigs and blue noses profess to hold the good or bad opinion of the democrats in the most supreme contempt, yet if a democrat happens to speak in a mild phrase of one of the factions, the other is certain to evince a feeling of peevish jealousy that indicates how much importance they attach to the opinions of honest politicians, whose policy is marked out by well defined principles, and not controlled by the low, petty schemes of a dishonest faction.

A few weeks since, we wrote an article noticing the present position of the federal party in this county, and in the conclusion declared that our "sympathies were with the whigs," and hoped that they might "ride rough shod over the blue noses." This expression has excited the envy and wrath of the whole tribe of blue nosed scribblers, and the Gazette and American have been teeming with communications and editorials denouncing the Post for giving the whigs such a decided advantage over the antimasons. We did not think that the expression was of so much importance at the time, but we are now convinced that it was a death blow to the blues, or they would not have spent so much of their fast failing strength in kicking the Post, for expressing a more charitable opinion for their factious brethren than for them.

We are humane, however, and to calm the dying moments of the poor blue noses, we will state that we detest the policy and principles of the whigs as much as we ever did the ascendency of the antimasons, and if ever they should treat the few remaining blue noses, with as much cruelty as the blue noses did them in times gone by, we assure them we will take their part and do what we can consistently to mitigate their sufferings. The ulterior objects of whiggery and antimasonry are the same to us; we believe them to be alike opposed to the interests of the great body of the people, but we, with every other democrat, have thought, that on account of the tyranny with which the antimasons have trampeled on the whigs for years past, it would be well to make an example of them, in order that the fall of the blue noses might point a moral, from which future factions may learn that, sooner or later, retribution will overtake them for acts of wanton cruelty to their followers.

AN ORGANISED BANDITTI IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Boston Times says that there exists in the vicinity of Albany, in the Patroon's Woods, on the Shaker road, a regularly organized band of miscreants, who are linked together in a secret society by the most fearful and binding oaths. The day time is passed by these ruffians in playing cards, dicing, drinking, and cohabiting with lewd female associates, nor do they emerge from their covert until long after nightfall, when they sally forth to rob the unprotected traveler and thus procure money to maintain the onerous expense of their shameless and debauched existence. The police are afraid to interfere, well knowing that they would be met by an armed and sanguinary resistance.

A number of emigrants from Norway, amounting in all to 255 persons, arrived at New York on Thursday. The sun says:—"Their dress is novel in the extreme, but in all the qualities of fine looking men and women, they have no equals. Intelligent countenances, and noble bearing, distinguish them as a superior race of hardy Northmen. They bring with them their religious pastors and school teachers. They proceed at once from the vessel to the tow boats, and from thence to the interior, and as they have brought a considerable quantity of specie with them, they cannot fail to become a valuable acquisition to the neighborhood near which they may locate."

The Suffolk Fraternity of Odd Fellows have contributed $500 towards the Fall River fund. Is there anything alarming in this, Mr Gazette?

Evidence Conclusive.—An exchange paper thinks it highly *probable* that Count d' Orsay was not, according to rumor, shot in a duel, he having been lately present at a dinner given by Lord Brougham in London. When a man's appetite is good, he is pretty sure to be in a *living* condition.

Martin Van Buren has been placed in nomination for the Presidency by the democratic conventions of Maine and Vermont.

The influenza has reached Maine.—The lumbermen on the Penobscot are suffering with it.

Turning Plants towards the Light.—A French paper states that it has been shown, by the experiments of M Payer, and the fact has been verified by a committee of the French Academy, that the portion of the spectrum comprised between the red and blue rays is incapable of producing the tendency of plants to turn towards the light, while the remaining portion occasions this effect.

About a Cat.—Lord Morpeth mentions a cat that had been brought up in unity with a bird and being observed one day suddenly to seize hold of the latter, which happened to be perched outside its cage, on examining, it was found that a strange cat had got into the room, and that this alarming step was taken to save the bird till the intruder should depart.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.—Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, a man of mechanical genius, and acquainted with the power of steam, prophecied in 1798 that the child was born who would see passengers conveyed from Boston to Philadelphia in twenty-four hours.

Sad News.—The Natchez Free Trader regrets to hear that Capt Stockton, who figured so extensively in the hard-cider revelry of 1840, is coming over to the democratic party. It truly says we want no such recruits as Stockton, Wise, &c.

Great.—The expenses of celebrating the Fourth of July at Salem, were precisely *three dollars*; and this was for ringing the bells of three churches.

Green Corn.—This article is selling in the Philadelphia market at $2,25 per basket and is quite scarce at that.

The Lumbering Business.—In Maine very few applications, it is said, are made for permits to operate in the lumbering business next winter.

The Firemen were called out three times on Tuesday. No fires of any consequence. Its a great pity the Duquesne could not get a chance to give the citizens a "taste of her quality."

Hackett is in Detroit, with a company of the choicest literati.

A "Learned Doctor"—The following is a copy of a receipt written by a Cincinnati physician: "This is to certify that Mr — Payd Me one Dollar for medical cervices so that the said Mr M — is not Due to me now anny more anny thing—Paid.

January 1841" Cincinnati 4.

Water Works at Louisville.—At a town meeting on Tuesday, it was resolved that water works should be erected, and all that was necessary to effect it was the borrowing of money.

Another fire in the Woods.—The woods between Smith's Mills and Russell's Mills in Dartmouth, some three miles to the westward of N Bedford, were on fire on Wednesday afternoon.

☞A few days ago the operation for strabismus or cross eyes was performed by Professor Reese, of Baltimore, on the eyes of a clergyman from Gettysburg, Pa. and with entire success.

☞A bed of excellent anthracite coal has lately been discovered on land belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in Paradise township, York county Pa.

☞Professor Greenbank arrived in England on his return home, on the 8th June. He was warmly received by his many friends.

Discovery of a new Nation of Africans.—A new negro nation has been discovered in Africa by Mr. Wilson, a Missionary, who is stationed on the Gaboon river, which empties in the Atlantic, about twenty miles north of the equator. They live in the interior of Africa, about five hundred miles, from the sea coast, and he calls them the Pangwe people. He supposes that this people are spread over the vast unknown region of Africa. Their appearance is not described, but he says they show evidence of an approach to civilization, by having in their possession, articles made of iron of their own manufacture.

Turning Theatres into Churches.—We think the religious community missed their aim when they thought that in buying a Theatre and converting it into a Church they are thereby aiding in suppressing the Drama. The following from the Boston Times fully proves this:—"We are sorry to hear some persons declaim against a religious society for closing the Tremont as a Theatre. Their motives were excellent, and they deserve the thanks of all lovers of the drama, for their action has given quite an impetus to theatrical affairs, and we shall shortly have a pretty theatre next to the Tremont, while the Odeon will revert to its original destination, and be re opened once more as the Federal Street Theatre. The same thing occurred in Providence; a religious society bought the old theatre at a high price and converted it into a church, and a much larger and handsomer theatrical edifice was immediately erected."

☞If the "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," certainly he "who vends ice-cream must needs himself be cool." The reverse is frequently found in cases. The Boston Times says, 'some live ice-cream venders in Philadelphia got in such a "bilin'" passion the other day that they had to resort to a game of fisticuffs before they could "cool off.' We should think their commodity could hardly last long in the neighborhood of such inflammable gentlemen.'

☞W. R. Bilbos, a respectable citizen of Jackson county, Miss., was murdered, on the 13th ult., by his own negro boy, who struck him with a hoe on the back of the head. The boy was committed to await his trial.

☞The Louisville Kentuckian was suspended recently for three days on account of the whole establishment being down with the Influenza.

Death of Judge Rowan.—The Louisville Kentuckian of the 14th says:—"Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes after 6 o'clock, the Hon. John Rowan departed this life. He had been unwell for several days, of the prevailing influenza, which turned to malignant cholera morbus, and carried off one of our oldest, most valued and distinguished citizens. The voice of eulogy is mute. No trace of our pen could add to the immortal fame of the deceased, or soften one pang which afflicts his mourning family and friends."

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says the first number of the Ladies daily has appeared. The Tribune says, 'It must have 'appeared' in a 'vision of the night' then, for it has not yet grocted *our* vision.' There appear to be much mystery about the bantling. No one seems inclined to own the child.

☞The Advocate, published in Elizabeth City, N. C., mentions several sudden deaths in that vicinity lately. A Mrs Brite died suddenly without the least apparent illness. A colored man, whilst returning from reaping, became perfectly deranged, commenced acting in the most fantastic manner, fell on the road, and instantly died.

The Fort Wayne Celebration!—The Ohio Statesman says it is estimated that near 10,000 people were present at the Fort Wayne Canal celebration on the 4th inst. Gen Cass is said to have delivered an able address upon the occasion.

A Passion for Bathing.—Strange things happen in these days, but we believe that no gentleman has ever carried his eccentricity beyond the inhabitant of Vienna, whose history we find in the Journal of Drome, viz:

On Tuesday last, died at Vienna, an inhabitant of that city, who, for his health, imposed on himself a singular mode of life. Having been for some time inflicted with a liver complaint, he procured a treatise on the subject of this malady, and resolved to practise upon the advice which he found therein. It is now seven years since he began to follow this prescription. During that time he has never failed to take two baths per day, at all seasons of the year. At first he remained in the water two hours, but gradually he increased the time, until at last for three years he has entered the bathing room at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and remained until noon; his dinner hour. He returned at ½ past 1, and did not leave until 8 in the evening, to get his supper and go to bed. Thus his stay in the water was not less than 13 hours every day. He was obliged to walk a great distance from his home to the baths and back again, but this never appeared to be a toil to him, nor did it prevent him from bathing, notwithstanding his increased feebleness. Last Tuesday in the afternoon, he arrived at the baths a little later than usual, and having looked at the clock, he lamented the loss of a precious half hour; at three o'clock, the boy opened the door of his room to see if he wanted any thing, but found our aquatic man with his head cast down and motionless. He was dead.

From the effect of habit he could scarcely bear with patience the time he was obliged to pass out of the water. It was doubtless a great happiness to him to have died in the element that was so dear, and it seemed as though the favor of Heaven followed him to his grave, for he was buried during a drenching rain storm.

No one was more worthy of the Order of the Bath.—[*Courier des Etats Unis, of June 9*

Quick Work.—The chairman (Mr Buckingham,) at the Faneuil Hall dinner, on Saturday, said that the ox which furnished the beef for the dinner was slaughtered on the previous Tuesday. His bones were sent to Norwich, they were manufactured into buttons, and here they are said he, as he pulled them out of his pocket: I will give you, therefore, he continued.

"Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce."—[Cheers.]

Nicely at the Gallows.—There existed some curious old customs of Abbeville: a man condemned to be hung might be saved if a woman offered, of her own accord, to marry him. This piece of good fortune happened to a robber at Hautvilliers, in 1400; but the girl was lame, and he actually refused her, saying to the hangman, "Alle cloque, je n'en veux mie, attaqu' me!"—"She limps, I do not at all like her for a wife: tie me up!"—*Lady Chatterton's France, Pyrenees and Spain.*

The Committees of the two political parties in New Orleans, have made arrangements for joint action at the polls, so that, if possible, there shall not be an illegal vote deposited in the ballot box in the Congressional election. That is right.—In our opinion, the nation now suffers more from corrupt voting, than from bad legislation; and the ballot box is where corruption begins, and where it must be met.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Christianity.—The Edinburg Review closes a lengthened and scorching review of "Puseyism, or the Oxford Tractarian School," with the following beautiful figure and truthful history of Christianity:

"Let us never forget that Christianity was planted, and has grown up, in storms. Discussion is always favorable to it, and has ever been so. Let the wintry blast come. It will but scatter the sere leaves, and snap off the withered branches; the giant tree will only strike its roots deeper into the soil, and in the coming spring time put forth a richer foliage and extend a more grateful shade."

The yellow fever, which had been raging with much violence at Guyaquil, South America, was abating at the last accounts.

There is a turn out among the hand loom weavers of New York, for an advance of from five to seven shillings a week.

Judge Coe, late U S Charge de Affair to Texas, died at Galveston on the 16th ult. His disease was consumption.

FOUND.

On Smithfield street last Sunday, a *Brass Safe Key*. The owner can have it by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.
july 20.

Commercial News.

New Counterfeits.

The Chronicle of yesterday, publishes the following new counterfeits, reported by Sibbett & Jones.

Bank of Auburn, N. Y.—1's letter B, dated Sept. 1, 1841, pay S. Boon, Wm. King and others: signed E. Beach, President, J. S. Seymour, Cashier. Vignette, a female sitting, holding a scroll in her right hand, and the left extended.—There are also old counterfeit 2's and 5's of the same plate.

Bank of Louisville, Ky.—1's payable to Beaver, dated April 1, 1843. Thurston, Cashier, Snead, President. Signatures and filling up in the same hand writing. Vignette, a steam boat, with H. Clay on the wheelhouse, railroad cars in front. The bill is plausible, and well calculated to deceive.

Bank of Missouri.—10's may be easily detected. The borders are composed of the word TEN, whereas in the genuine bill they are made of the words TEN DOLLARS. Vignette, a steamboat, locomotive and cars. Shurlds, Cashier, is spelt with an *i*.

Bank of Smyrna, Del—10's payable to G. Stout, June 1, 1840, letter A. Isaac Davis, President, D. Stoetley, Cashier. Paper whitish and new.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

July 8.—Busines rather dull and still falling off. The following was the condition of the markets on the 8th instant:

SUGAR—Extreme qualities selling at 4¼a6, with considerable animation in the trade, and the stock diminishing. Havana 6a6½, and white 10a10½ cents per pound.

MOLASSES—The demand brisk, and the article advancing. Sales have been made at 20a22c.

FLOUR—Market very dull. Ohio brands $4,50, Saint Louis $4,62½a4,75 per bbl.

WHISKEY—Only a moderate business is doing in this article, at 19a20 cents for rectified.

COFFEE—Havana prime green 8a8½. Rio 8a8½ per lb. The market firm and a fair business doing

State of the Missouri Bank and Branches, June 30, 1843.—Means—Bills discounted, $1,071,893; Gold and Silver, 985,720; Notes of other Banks, 244,855.

Liabilities.—Deposites, $779,728; Circulation 739,300.

It has been alleged that the National Bank by controlling the local banks through its branches, checks their proneness to over action, and thereby to induce over purchases. The regulator itself was subject to no control but its will and pleasure, and the foreign exchange. The high tariff of 1828 first stopped that demand, by prohibiting imports. The United States Bank being thus relieved of all control, doubled its discounts in two years or raised them from 31 to $64,000 000. This in the same degree relaxed its control over all the local banks, which increased their loans $126,000,000 in the same time. This raised prices to such a degree as to nullify the high duties, and increase imports, reproducing a demand for coin, and leading to the revulsion of 1836. At that period credits were obtained abroad from London houses, which postponed the specie demand until 1837, when its accumulation was so great as to break down every thing. After that, State stocks became the medium of foreign credit, which becoming dishonored, have now left the country without foreign credit in any shape. Now, however, a new prohibitive tariff has been created, and were the banks now in the same position as formerly, would bring about the same effect. But the banking system has been partially crushed. The expansive power has been so crippled, that it is beyond the power of the tariff again to put it in action; and the disastrous effects of a prohibitive tariff will weigh upon commerce with its full force, destroying trade and depriving the government of its revenue. The accumulation of money stimulates nothing but stock gambling.—*N. Y. Herald*

RIVER.

The Rivers.—There were several arrivals yesterday of steamers from below, but they brought but little freight. The recent rise not having reached Cincinnati when they left, deterred them from loading as they could have done.

The river is still falling slowly. No suspension of navigation will however take place, as there are quite a number of fine low water boats, that will continue running the entire season.

Flour and Bacon.—The statement in the American of yesterday that there were no arrivals of Flour or Bacon during the day, is incorrect, as our Manifests will show. The North Queen, Herschell and Zanesville, all brought some, the amount was comparatively small.

The statement of the same paper as to the rates of freight is also inaccurate. The following are the prices Steamboats are now getting:

To Cincinnati,	10 to 20 cts per 100 lbs
" Louisville,	12½ to 20 " "
" Saint Louis	30 to 40 " "

MANIFESTS.

Arcade, Bennett from Cincinnati—26 hhds tobacco, 10 bbls and 6 boxes mdse. 69 cabin passengers, 26 deck do.

North Queen, McClain from Cincinnati—10 tons sundries. 123 cabin and deck passengers.

Herschel, Allen from Cincinnati—7 hhds sugar 7 bdls deer skin, 19 hhds bacon, 9 bags feathers, 3 casks beeswax, 34 bbls lard oil, 1 box mdse—J C Coulter, Tuaffe & O'Connor, W Bingham, John McFaden, John Willock. 25 cabin, 20 deck passengers.

Zanesville, Hutchison from Marietta—106 hhds tobacco, 4 hhds bacon, 66 bbls flour, 60 bbls corn, 4 sacks rags, 1 box bacon. 20 cabin, 17 deck passengers.

4 feet water in the Channel.

All Boats marked thus (*) are provided with Evans's Safety Guard.

Reported by SHERLE & MITCHEL, General S. B Agents, Water street, Late Custom House office Peterson's Building.

ARRIVED.

North Queen, McLean, Cincinnati
Arcade, Bennett, do
Zanesville, Duval, Marietta
Herschel, Allen, Cincinnati
Daily Packets to Elizabeth and Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

*Bridgewater, Clark, Wheeling
Mingo Chief, Devinney, do
*James Ross, Cumac, St Louis.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John M. Harger, late of Jefferson township, deceased. All who have claims against the estate will present them as soon as possible, and those who are indebted will please call at once and settle. N. B. The accounts are left at the house Anne Harger, persons who have business will call there and settle with Peter Harger.

CATHARINE WALLACE, Adm'r.
Jefferson township, Allegheny co., Pa.
july 20—6tw.