

Pills and Politics,

Tales and Anecdotes.

The last Sunbury Gazette says, we feel no interest in the success of the democratic party, because we have published "tales and anecdotes" just before the election, and say nothing of the "reign of terror," and "Buckshot war." And yet strange as it may appear, Mr. Youngman has devoted about one half of his last paper to us. Did he intend to reply to the tales or the anecdotes? Was it his design to make war upon them, as Don Quixote did upon the wind-mills? The readers of the Gazette have been puzzled so long with "pills and politics," that the editor begins to think they can swallow nothing else.

GAYLORD CHURCH.

We are pleased to see that GAYLORD CHURCH, Esq., the able and talented representative of Crawford county, in the last Legislature, has been re-nominated almost unanimously for re-election, by the democracy of that county. He pursued the same course with our own representative, C. W. Hegins, Esq., in sustaining the credit of the state, and actively supported the fearless conduct of our patriotic Governor. His course has been promptly and honorably approved of by the staunch democracy of Crawford, notwithstanding he too was branded by the Barnburners and Destroyers as a traitor and recreant. What think you of that Mr. Ledger? He was not left at home, Eh?

Communication.

FROM THE MILTON LEDGER.

The Extra Pay.

"Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 8th inst. I observed under the editorial head, some remarks with the caption of "Extra Pay," in which you pretend to give the vote upon allowing daily pay to the members during the recess. Your remarks appear to be particularly intended to operate to the prejudice of Charles W. Hegins, our late member. You, however, with apparent candor and sincerity, offer the use of your columns to Mr. Hegins, to reply to the charges you make against him. Supposing that you would extend the same privilege to his friends, I shall endeavor to enter into a brief explanation of an error which you, as well as other editors have fallen into—more perhaps, from your not having the Journal in your possession, and therefore dependent on other sources for your information, than from intentional misrepresentation.

The law, under which the members received their pay, gives them daily pay from the time of their meeting, until the final adjournment. So that the daily pay of the members would continue during a temporary adjournment, without an action on the part of the Legislature.

The question then was, not whether they would vote themselves pay for the law already given to them, but whether they would relinquish that pay to which they were entitled by law. The vote which you publish, was not up on that question as I shall show.

It will be remembered, that the Legislature adjourned sine die, on the 16th of April, having failed to pass the important public bills, which the public interests imperiously required. The Governor called a special session of the Legislature on the 17th of April, by proclamation issued the previous evening in pursuance of which, they met on that day. The members were all ready to depart to their homes, and many of them had already left Harrisburg: As soon as they met, a resolution was offered for a temporary adjournment, and an extra session. That resolution was lost, Mr. Hegins voting against it. After some time spent in ineffectual attempts made to pass the bill mentioned in the Governor's proclamation, another resolution was introduced for an extra session, and carried, Mr. Hegins voting against it. They met again in the afternoon, after an extra session had been determined upon, when Mr. Broadhead offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the daily pay of the members shall be suspended during the temporary adjournment of the Legislature." (Journal, Vol. 1, page 1053.)

To prevent the passage of this resolution, an adjournment was moved and carried, and upon a call of the yeas and nays, they stood, yeas 36, nays 35, Mr. Hegins voting against an adjournment. (Journal, page 1054.)—Here, upon the third day of the matter, we find Mr. Hegins not only voting against an extra session, but voting against an adjournment, which adjournment prevented the passage of the above resolution, showing his wish to relinquish the daily pay during the adjournment.

On the 18th of May, after the Legislature had again met, (Journal, page 1671.) the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the above resolution of Mr. Broadhead. After some time spent in the committee, the speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Leave was granted, and a motion was made that the committee have leave to sit again on the Fourth of July. This would of course, defeat the resolution. This motion was lost, Mr. Hegins voting against it. (Journal, page 1071.) A motion was then made that the committee sit on the 20th of June, (Journal, page 1071.) This would also have defeated the resolution. Mr. Hegins voted against this too. The committee was then refused leave to sit again, and the resolution came before the House. Mr. Hill moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert in lieu of it, the following, viz: "By the Senate &c. That the members of the legislature shall not receive per diem allowance from the adjournment on the 17th of April last, until the 12th of May 1840, nor shall they receive mileage allowance for going to Harrisburg and returning to their several places of abode."

On this motion, the yeas and nays were called, yeas 69, nays 19. Mr. Hegins voting for it, (Journal, page 1073.) After the resolution was thus amended, a motion was made to postpone indefinitely.

This motion, if carried, would have defeated the resolution. It was lost, Mr. Hegins voting against it, (Journal, page 1075.) A motion was then made to postpone it to the 6th of July, which would be after the legislature had adjourned. Mr. Hegins voted against that. A motion was then made to refer the whole matter to the committee on accounts for their decision, which was carried, yeas 50, nays 40, Mr. Hegins voting against it, (Journal, page 1075.) So throughout the whole course of the affair, Mr. Hegins by his votes, showed his willingness to relinquish his pay during the adjournment, and his readiness to decide the matter at once. The reference of the resolution to the committee on accounts, disposed of the resolution, and it did not come before the house again. On the last afternoon of the session, the committee on accounts reported the pay list of the members, with the usual resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the speaker draw his warrant on the state treasury, for the sum set opposite to their names respectively."

The yeas and nays which you published in your paper, of the 8th inst., was upon the passage of this resolution, and not upon the question of relinquishing his pay during the adjournment. Mr. Hegins, had in every vote he gave, voted in favor of relinquishing pay during the adjournment. The whole matter had been referred to the committee on accounts against his consent, and the question presented was, whether they will take any pay at all—Mr. Hegins voted for taking his pay during the time he was at Harrisburg, and if the committee on accounts had included with it pay, which he by his votes had shown a willingness to relinquish, it was not his fault for he had voted against referring it to the committee.

JUSTICE.

IMPROVING STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Good effects of the Sub-Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, so much denounced by the opposition, received the signature of the President and became the law of the land on the Fourth of July. That feature of the bill which is so horrible in the eyes of the whigs, and which exacts gold and silver in payment of the public dues, has been enforced in all the shipplaster-ridden states since the middle of October last. It is by the operation of this section that its opponents say the price of agricultural produce is to be brought down to almost nothing, and the country to be ruined now, hereafter and forever. To show how the whigs indulge in the vilest misrepresentations, and what poor judges they are as to what effect any public measure will produce, let us take a slight glance at both the past and the present, and see whether the change has been for the better or worse.

We find by reference to the Price Current of last October—the Price current of the 4th of July, and the Price Current of last week, that since the enforcement of the law of Congress refusing irredeemable paper in payment of the public revenue, and since the Sub-Treasury became the law of the land, flour has advanced in all the eastern cities 50 to 75 cents per barrel; whiskey 6 to 8 cents per gallon; wool 4 to 5 cents per pound; wheat 12 to 15 cents per bushel; rye 6 to 8 cents per bushel, and we learn that in New Orleans flour has advanced one dollar and a half on the barrel! If the Sub-Treasury will ruin the country, and bring down the value of every thing, how happens it that prices have thus advanced since it went into operation? Let the whigs answer this question to the people whom they have so studiously labored to deceive.

Instead of the "ruin" which was to follow the Sub-Treasury, we hear of an improvement in business, and a slow but certain advancement of the value of property in all parts of the country. If there are any cases of suffering, they are the result of the electioneering tyranny of some bank-fed and bank-governed federal whigs—the result of uncontrollable misfortune, or the natural fruits of idleness, vice and dissipation. The farmer's produce of every description is from ten to twenty per cent. higher than at any period of the four years' whig administration of Adams and Clay—and foreign and internal navigation was never more actively or advantageously employed—mechanics and laborers are in demand in many places, and find plenty to do in others, in spite of the efforts of the whig capitalists to arrest enterprise and throw them out of employment for idleness and profligacy, and the merchants are transacting a safe and profitable business, and gradually recovering from the difficulties into which they were led by the ruinous example of the speculating geny.

Such is the favorable and daily improving condition of our country under the operations of the Sub-Treasury.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Lancaster Convention, composed of 25,000 Democrats, in favor of Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson and Governor Porter:—Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, for President and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, for Vice President of the United States, as the Candidates of the Democratic party of the Union.

Resolved, That in MARTIN VAN BUREN we recognize the able and enlightened statesman, the experienced and practical democrat, who has always been faithful to the cause of the people. The Keystone state will record her attachment to the principles and policy of his administration, by an overwhelming majority.

Resolved, That in RICHARD M. JOHNSON, we recognize the war worn veteran, whose numerous scars are ample certificates that when his country called, he sought the post of danger, and who e long service in the councils of the nation furnish abundant evidence of his experience in the civil administration of our Government.

Table of Elections.

The following table will be found handy and useful as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be accurate:—

Table with columns: State, Presidential Election, No. of Electors. Lists states from New Hampshire to Massachusetts with corresponding election years and elector counts.

The electors meet at the capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

Popular Vote at the Presidential Election in 1836.

Table with columns: Van Buren, White & Harrison. Lists states from Maine to South Carolina with vote counts for Van Buren and the White & Harrison ticket.

Votes of the Electoral Colleges, 1836.

Table with columns: Martin Van Buren had of electors, Wm. H. Harrison, Daniel Webster, H. L. White. Lists electoral college votes for each candidate.

Van Buren's majority over Harrison.

Table with columns: Webster, White, all. Shows the majority for Van Buren over Harrison.

The Banks.

We publish, to-day the following bill, restricting the banks, passed by the House of Representatives on the third of April last, together with the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. We do this for the purpose of showing how little reliance can be placed in the assertions of the Milton Ledger and Sunbury Gazette. So far from opposing a reform of the present banking system, Mr. Hegins voted for just such restrictions on the banks as the people desire, and we ask them to read the bill and judge for themselves. It will be recollected that this bill passed two weeks before the Legislature first adjourned; plenty of time for the Senate to have passed the bill, but did not see proper to do it.

An Act.

For the regulation of the several Banks, Savings Institutions and Loan Companies of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. If any banking institution within this Commonwealth shall at any time after the 15th January, 1841, refuse to redeem any one of its notes or bills, or pay any of its deposits or other liabilities in gold or silver coin, its charter shall be forfeited; and it may and shall be lawful for any person or persons, or the agents of any body corporate, who shall have been refused gold or silver in payment as aforesaid, to make an oath or affirmation, before any judge of any court in the proper county, of the fact. [This section defines the mode of proceeding to forfeit the charter; and provides for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the effects of the bank.]

Sec. 2. Provides that the trustees may use the corporate name of the bank, for the purpose of settling its affairs.

Sec. 3. Provides the manner in which the trustees shall make a statement.

Sec. 4. Provides against the fraudulent concealment of any of the funds of the bank, by the president, cashier or other officer.

Sec. 5. Provides for the refusal or neglect of the trustees to execute their duty, &c.

Sec. 6. That the several courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth shall have the power and jurisdiction of courts of equity, so far as relates to the management, control and restraint of banks; and in case the assets of any bank be insufficient to pay the bills and other debts thereof, the said courts are authorized, and it is hereby made their duty to render decrees against the directors and stockholders thereof, for such sum or sums of money as shall be sufficient to redeem said bills, and liquidate the just debts of the bank.

Sec. 7. Provides the manner and order in which the trustees shall pay the debts of the bank.

Sec. 8. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any stockholder of any bank, savings institution, or loan company within this Commonwealth, to vote at any election for directors or officers of the same, except in his or her own proper person, and that any act or acts of Assembly heretofore passed, authorizing the stockholders of such banks, savings institutions and loan companies, to vote by proxy at such elections, be, and it is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. It shall not be lawful for the directors of any bank, savings institution or loan company of this Commonwealth, to declare a dividend of more than eight per cent. per annum on the capital actually paid in, or accumulate as a contingent fund more than five per cent. per annum upon their said capital; and all the annual profits arising from any of such institutions, over and above the said eight per cent. dividend, and the said five per cent. contingent fund, shall be paid annually into the treasury for the use of the Commonwealth; Provided, however, that when the said contingent fund ex-

ceeds twenty per cent. of the amount of the capital actually paid in, the excess shall be paid into the state treasury.

Sec. 10. It shall not be lawful for any bank within this Commonwealth to purchase and hold any bank or other stock, except their own, or the stock of this state, or of the United States, and the amount of such stock so purchased and held, shall at no time exceed ten per cent. of the capital stock of such bank actually paid in.

Sec. 11. That from and after the first day of January next, every bank within this Commonwealth shall receive at par the notes of all the chartered specie paying banks within the same, and no bank shall pay out at its counter any thing but its own notes or specie.

Sec. 12. No bank shall issue notes in the form or similitude of bank notes, payable at a former day, usually called or denominated post notes.

Sec. 13. Provides for monthly statements by the banks.

Sec. 14. The stockholders of each and every bank, savings institution and loan company in the Commonwealth, shall be personally liable for the redemption of the bills and notes, and payment of the just debts of such bank, savings institution and loan company; and such personal liability may be enforced in the manner prescribed in the sixth section of this act. And it shall be the duty of the president or cashier of every such bank, savings institution and loan company, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October in each year, to furnish on oath or affirmation to the prothonotary of their respective counties, a complete list of its stockholders, with the number of shares held and owned by each, which said list said prothonotary shall file in his office without charge, subject to the inspection of all persons, for the fee which is now paid for a search.

Sec. 15. That if any banking institution, loan company or savings institution shall, when not redeeming their notes and liabilities in specie, declare any dividend of profits or alleged profits among the stock holders, the declaration or payment of such dividend shall ipso facto work a forfeiture of the charter.

Sec. 16. No director or any other officer of any bank, shall directly or indirectly procure any loan or discount therefrom, and no loan or discount shall be made by any bank, except by the board of directors, a majority of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for that purpose.

Sec. 17. Provides further penalties against the violation of the act in relation to small notes.

Sec. 18. The wilful and deliberate false swearing by any officer or other person, touching any statement made or other duty enjoined by this act, shall be deemed perjury, and punishable as such; but the solitary confinement in any such case shall not be less than one nor more than six years.

Sec. 19. The provisions contained in the foregoing act, shall not be construed as legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth, or any other act or acts committed by them, or either of them, in violation of the law of this Commonwealth, or the provisions contained in their act of incorporation respectively.

Sec. 20. The legislature reserves full power to make such alterations, provisions and restrictions as it may at any time think proper to enact, for the regulation of the banks, savings institutions and loan companies within this Commonwealth, and shall be liable to such taxes as are now in force, or the legislature may at any time hereafter impose.

Sec. 21. That so much of any law as is hereby repealed and supplied by this act, is hereby repealed. And on the question, shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Park and Mr. McKinstry, and are as follows, viz:

YEAS. Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Bailey, Barstow, Bener, Bunsell, Broadhead, Bruner, Cassel, Chandler, Cole, Coolbaugh, Crab, Crispin, Field, Filbert, Flannery, Flanniken, Fick, Fogel, Ford, Griffin, Griffiths, Hamlin, Hartshorn, HEGGINS of Northumberland, Helffenstein, Henry, Herr, Hill, Hoge of Mercer, Hoge of Greene, Holmes, Hottenstein, Hummel, Johnson-Jones, Kaufman, Keim, Kizilo, Klugmacher, Kuz, Leidy, Love, Loy, Lyons, McClure, McKinstry, McKinstry, Morgan, E. Nirk, Park, Pennington of Allegheny, Penrose, Pitt, Roberts, Smadgrass, Snowden, Snyder, Strohecker, Swaine, Wilcox, Wilson, Zello, Zimmerman and Hopkins, Speaker—68.

NAYS. Messrs. Burden, Caruthers, Church, Darric, Fisher, Graz, Higgins of Huntingdon, Henderson, Huchman, Hutches, Law, Morton, Smith, Smyser, Spott and Watts—16.

"Pa," said a little fellow the other day, "wasn't Job an idler?" "Why, Sammy?" "Because the bible informs us that he had much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life!"

ELUQUENT.—"Gentlemen of the jury, do you suppose my client would be so mean as to steal two poor banks of picked cotton? I 'pose not, I reckon not. While the wolves were howling on the mountains of Kentucky, and Napoleon Bonaparte was massacring the armies of Europe—do you suppose my client would be so mean as to steal two poor pitiful banks of picked cotton?—I 'pose not, I reckon not."

TALK.—They have a man at the South so tall that he lets himself out at camp-meetings for a steeple!

A PRETENTIOUS QUESTION.—If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?

RATHER WARM.—The best was so great a short time since at Salem, (Mass.) that apples, baked on one side, were picked up in the orchards.

GO IT.—In England they are constructing steam engines of 900 to 1000 horse power.

INDUSTRIOUS.—Sleeping on a market stall, catching flies for a living!

RICH AND RARE.—Much rain is a sure sign of wet weather.

Why is a newspaper like a tooth-pick? D'ye give it up? Because every man should use his own and not borrow his neighbor's.



Coal Trade.

The amount of coal carried on the Danville and Potsville Rail Road to Sunbury for shipping, during the week ending on Sept. 16, is 228 Tons. Per last report, 8,305 Tons. JOHN B. S34 JOHN BUDD, M. C.

LAST NOTICE.

All those indebted to the late firm of Thatch and Thompson, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts, as they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection, without respect to persons. SAMUEL THOMPSON, SAMUEL THOMPSON. The books will remain in my hands until the 31st of October next. SAMUEL THOMPSON. Sunbury, Sept. 19.—5w

LIST OF CAUSES.

For trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, to be held at Sunbury, on the first Monday of November next, being the 2d.

- 1 Joseph Trego vs Maria A. Stock,
2 George Welshson vs Thomas Allen,
3 Christ & Nesbit vs Jackson Nesbit,
4 George Lawrence vs R. H. Hammond,
5 Henry W. Snyder vs William M. Cary,
6 Adam Shiler vs Solomon Dankleberger,
7 Hame for Ronsh vs Solomon Mengas,
8 Kirkpatrick & Son vs G. Leisenring,
9 Dr. Wm. Henderson vs Henry Brown,
10 Same vs Shipman & Greenough vs Thomas Grant's adm'r,
11 Wm. P. Brady vs Frederick Heckert,
12 Christian Heckert vs J. C. B. Nourse,
13 E. Y. Bright vs Wm. McCary et al.,
14 Hugh De las vs Dr. Robert Phillips,
15 Joseph Goss vs Dennis Water,
16 James Hillbourne vs Dennis Water,
17 Peter K. Hill vs Henry Bandler,
18 Michael McCaba vs J. J. Cull et al.,
19 Wm. A. Lloyd vs Wm. Forsythe,
20 John A. Lloyd vs J. M. S. O.,
21 Fibber's adm'r, vs John Filbert,
22 Wm. A. Lloyd for John A. Lloyd vs Wm. Wilson, jr.,
23 Henry Fick vs H. L. Duffenbach,
24 Cuth' of Penna's vs Weaver, Lloyd and Robbins,
25 John Dunkle vs Robert Mack,
26 Milton Borough vs Jacob Wheeland,
27 Groves for Hart & Co vs John Leisenring,
28 Joseph Marple's ex' vs John Kaffer et al.,
29 Porter for Voithmeier vs Thomas Cowan,
30 Peter Wary vs John H. Purdy & Co. SAMUEL D. JORDAN, Prof'y. Prothonotary's Office, Sunbury, Sept. 17, 1840.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County, will be expo ed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, a certain Island in the River Susquehanna, in Augusta Township, Northumberland county, containing ten acres more or less, late the estate of Jacob Seasholtz, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the conditions will be made known by Frederick L. Zorus, Administrator de bonis non &c. of said decedent. JOHN G. YOUNGMAN, Sunbury, Aug. 29. C'k. O. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In submitting to the public the first numbers of the "American," it may be deemed incumbent on us as necessary and proper to make a few observations in relation to the establishment of this press, and the course which its conductors intend to pursue in its publication. Those in which we live has been truly styled the age of improvement, which no power on earth can arrest in its progress. The application of steam to the various purposes of art, and the more recent discovery of smelting iron with anthracite coal, promises to Pennsylvania results that cannot be too highly estimated.

The great valley of the Susquehanna is soon destined to become the theatre of a new scene of enterprise and industry, which may well excite the astonishment of those who are unacquainted with her inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron.

Her rugged hills and solitary wastes, heretofore deemed worthless, are now eagerly sought after for the coal and iron which they contain, the most valuable minerals in nature. It has been said that England owes her present power and wealth more to her coal and iron than to all other causes combined.—If so, Pennsylvania has within her own borders internal resources and powers of wealth unsurpassed by the whole Union.

The Shamokin coal region, connected with this place by a rail road two miles in length, which a few years since was a solitary wild, untrodden by the foot of man save the solitary hunter in pursuit of deer and wolves, are now eagerly sought after for the coal and iron which they contain, the most valuable minerals in nature. It has been said that England owes her present power and wealth more to her coal and iron than to all other causes combined.—If so, Pennsylvania has within her own borders internal resources and powers of wealth unsurpassed by the whole Union.

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These improvements which are a large commencement of a series of works upon a scale so new in progress, recent as they are, have already given a new life and impetus to this section of our country.

With these views and under these considerations, we, in common with many of our most respected fellow citizens, conceived that a well conducted Journal, if properly encouraged, could be rendered highly serviceable to the community. The progress of improvement and the rapid increase of population, indeed require that the press should not only keep pace with the spirit of enterprise and industry, but as a pioneer lead the way and stimulate to exertion the enterprising and wealthy capitalist.

The establishment of a new press in this place has frequently been spoken of, and was long since in contemplation whenever a favorable opportunity should occur. We believe that period has now arrived. Our design is to make the American a permanent and useful journal, conveying useful and interesting information to all classes of readers—Conducted with the utmost decorum, its tone and sentiments shall at all times be such, that the most scrupulous parent may place it in the hands of any member of his family with perfect impunity. Low security and violent personal abuse shall be carefully excluded from its columns. And while we shall always be ready and prompt in the expression of our opinions upon matters of public policy, we shall always endeavor to preserve that decorum and extend that courtesy towards our contemporaries and others, that our gentlemen has a right to expect from another.

To the interests of the farmers and cultivators of the soil, the bone and sinew of our country, who, in an agricultural point of view, form the basis of all trade, commerce and manufactures, we shall devote a portion of our columns, and spread before them such matter as shall be both useful and entertaining.

All letters sent, post paid to W. E. Burton, Dock street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

To accommodate our country friends who may wish to subscribe for our work and any other Philadelphia periodical, we will receive a Five Dollar Bill, postage free, for one year's subscription to Burton's Magazine and Godley's Lady's Book (also three dollars a year) of the Saturday Courier, of the Saturday Chronicle, of Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

WILLIAM E. BURTON, Publisher and Proprietor.

HEMP AND COTTON TWINE.—For sale by H. B. MASSER.

September 12, 1840.

TOWING LINES, CORDS AND ROPES.—For sale by H. B. MASSER.

September 12, 1840.

the high character of the press, but involving, in political and unjust.

To our fearless and patriotic Governor David R. Porter, who has thus far identified himself with the true interests of the state, and whose wise and salutary measures have received the approbation of every honest and liberal mind, we shall extend our most cordial support. We have therefore placed his name at the head of our columns, fully confident that the honest majority of Pennsylvania will always be found sustaining honesty of purpose and integrity of conduct in a justly valued public servant.

H. B. MASSER, JOSEPH EISELY.

Sunbury, Sept. 19, 1840.

The Philadelphia Casket.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.—The great increase in the subscription list of the Casket since the first of the year, warrants the most extensive improvements on the first of July next—at which time a new volume will be commenced with increased vigor. Nothing new is said of the firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the oldest magazine in the country.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Casket is printed with a clear and silvery type, upon the finest white paper. The illustrations are not surpassed by those of any periodical at home or abroad; and beside the monthly steel engravings, a quart size plate of colored fashions has lately been added. The style of these embellishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an appropriate sketch. No woodcut degrades the work. Whatever appears in the Casket is of the first order of art.

LITERARY CHARACTERS.

The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is wholly original, of the highest order, and sustained by WRITERS OF THE FIRST RANK. Essays, Tales, Sketches, and Travels, compose its prominent prose articles; while the poetry is equalled by that of no other magazine of like character. The variety for which the Casket is celebrated, shall suffer no diminution; but on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to increase its interest.

SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION have already appeared, and others will follow in the course of the volume, presenting when finished, a complete picture of the manners, and a historical account of the great battles of that time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being filled with sickly sentimentalities, aims at a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Casket is published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union.—The most distant subscribers consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers can obtain their copies free of postage.

FASHIONS.

The fashions are published in the Casket quarterly, or as often as any really new styles arrive from Paris. The engravings are colored, and executed from original designs. No old, worn out plates are touched, and then published as the latest fashions. The full of our designs may be tested by comparing them with the latest display of dress from London and Paris.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies for FIVE DOLLARS. Published by GEO. R. GRAHAM, 36 CHURCH'S ALLEY, Philad.

THE MOST POPULAR AND READABLE PERIODICAL OF THE DAY!

Burton's Magazine, (THE GENTLEMAN'S) AND AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW.

WILL present its sixth and seventh volumes to the public during the course of the year 1840. Terms, \$3 per annum, in advance, or \$5 for two years, or two rates Subscriptions, or ten copies for \$30, cash. Printed in large octavo, white thick paper, good type, etc. Each number contains as much matter as a volume of a novel, and illustrations are of the first quality. During the last year nearly fifty of the most superb Engravings, including three of Sartoris's splendid Mezzotints, were engraved expressly for this work. Each number contains two or more Engravings, new Designs, etc. cut on steel, by the best Artists, are in progress for the coming volume.

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