FOR THE AMERICAN. "For who would lose, The' full of pain this Intellectual Being, These thoughts that wander through eternity. To perish rather ?" Milton. Mysterious Power,

Unresting source of pleasure and of pain, That travel'st boundless space with light'ning speed And soar'st beyond those myriads of worlds, To brighten scenes, where sorrow never comes,-Or down to lowest depths of torment wing'st Thy flight. Who would resign thee-to be nought ! Not one. The pining captive in his dungeon Gloom, shut from the light of Heaven, clings to ther; The wretched felon in his galling chains,-An outcast from mankind, whom black despair Dooms to a present Hell, and conscious guilt Forbids e'un hope beyond the grave, still clings to and more than 25,000,000 tons were consumed in ther.

Through all this scene of endless varied woe, Of trials keen-and agonies untold-Where for one momentary gleam of joy, Long years of darkest misery succeed-Where sick'ning sorrow falls with dead'ning blight Upon each early dream of happiness. Yet here, E'en here, is found not one, who would resign The fatal gift of being-the ecstacies-" The agonies of thought--to be no more.

Immortal, immaterial Spark Divine ! Where is thy subtile essence, what thy doom ? is it through endless ages to expand-In thought and deep emotion-to drink in The everlasting stream of knowledge through Eternity !---still learning, still unlearn'd ! Or to sink down in hopeless misery ? 'I'is thus, that rapt in bliss or sunk in gloom, The mind is still a never ending source Of mystery, and deepest meditation .--Pent in this prison house of suff'ring clay, The spirit inly pines to burst its bonds, And wing its flight to purer realms on high. Yes, yes, beyond yon deep blue infinite, There is a world of purity and bliss, Where spirits mingle, and where thought is free. There will "we know even as we are known ;" There will the wounded spirit find repose, Safe in the bosom of Redeeming Love.

CATHERINE.

### Sunbury, June 18.

Pennsylvania and her Mines of Wealth. Every day opens some new vein of wealth to the eve of the industrious examiner into the resources of Pennsylvania, Mr. Strong, in the Buisness Convention, recently held at Harrisburg, spread before that body a mass of interesting facts, in relation to the immense value of this Commonwealth. Our rich wheat lands, cultivated with proverbial industry, are justly estimated by all. But the time has arived. when every mountain and hill of iron or coal, or both, will have their mineral wealth fully explored. The encient chemists spent years in search of the Philosopher's Stone, by which they were to transmute the baser metals into gold. We have, how ver discovered the secret. . A pound of iron can, by the skill of the mechanic, be made more valuable than a pound of gold. Besides, it calls into operation so much industry, in the progress of its multifarious changes. Employment is needful to keep the human mind in a proper state of activity. Pennsylvania, with her iron, and with her anthracite and bituminous coal, will be the great manufacturing State of this Union. Her cosl will drive machinery to any extent, and her agricultural products will feed an immense population.

### The Coal, Iron and Wheat of Pennsylvania.

"The three great staple products of the Keystone State are her Cost and Iron Mines and her Wheat, Some interesting statistics with reference to each of these were presented at the Business Convention at Harrisburg in an exc llent speech, by Mr. Henry K. Strong, of Schuylkill county, from which we compile the following summary - About one fourth of the State, comprising more than seven million of acres, seated mostly noon navigable waters leading to ten States of the Union, is one vast bituminous coal-field, filled with time and iron-stone, and possessing as fine a soil as ever the sun shone upon. Anthracite Coal no other State pos esses, so that the whole Union must purchase of Pennsylvania for ever. Twenty-one years ago, when the trade first commenced, only 365 tons were taken from the Le- during the revolution, then called Westmoreland. high mines to market there are now mined more than one million of tons annually. About 800,000 tons are sold to other States, and 200,000 con- istracy, and its military officers, were commissionsumed in Penn-ylvania,-In great Britain about ed by Connecticut. It payed taxes for a 30,000,000, tons are mined annually, of which ons long series of years to Connecticut. Its troops were ly 612,245 are exported to foreign countries. In attached to the Connecticut line, and nobly did 1834, less than 4,000,000, tons were used for fuel, they sustain the honor of their colors. The peodriving the machinery of manufactories. This is the true policy which Peon-ylvania must imitate; a large portion of her coal and iron must both be consumed in propelling her own machinery, and driving her own cotton, woollen and iron factories

The quantity of pig iron annually manufactured in Pennsylvania is estimated at 100,000 tons, or one-third of all that is made in the United States. It may be increesed so as to meet the demand of the whole Union, though as yet the annual value is estimated at only \$5,060,000. The amount of pig iron made annually in great Britain is valued at \$2\$,000,000, while the value given to it by manufacturing part of it into bar iron, hardware and cutlery, is estimated at \$90,900,000 more. Pennsylvania sends iron to the North States, and one-fif h of it is returned to her in manufactured acticles; she sends them coal and flour, and receives in return cotton fabrics and articles that she ought to make herself.

The Census returns show that there were raised in Pennsylvania in 1839, 13,029,756 bushels of wheat, one-sixth of all that is raised in the Union ; the annual value, when made into flour, may be estimated at \$13 029,766. England, Scotland Wales contain 56,833,330 acres of land, of which 31,605 600 acres are arable, 20,408,400 pasturage, 8,935,000 forests and gentlemen's parks, and 12,-885,330 incapable of cultivation. Pennsylvania contains 30,000,000 of acres of land, not more 3 -000,000 which are incapable of being converted into tillage and pasturage. And yet great Britaian which in 1700, when her population was mainly agricultural, produced only 14,000 bushels of wheat, in 1820, under the stimulus of her manufactures. increased the amount to one hundred and thirty millions-nearly twice as much as is raised in the whole United States. Thus it will be seen that the value of the great staples of Pennsylvania is annually-of Coal ,\$5,000,000 ; of Iron, \$5,000,-000; and of Wheet,\$13,000,000-making an aggregate of \$23,000,000 .- N. Y. Tribnne.

### Reading Rail Road.

The North American says:-We are pleased to earn that this valuable improvement will shortly l completed, in consequence of an arrangement entered into between the Company, the Bank of the United States and some of our enterprising citizens. The Bank held nowards of 4000 shares of the stock of the Rail Road, which the Company have purchased of them at \$25 per share, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, depositing with the Bank bonds to double the amount as collateral security. These shares have been purchased from the Com pany by a few of our capitalists, at \$25 per share, cash, payable in U. States Bank notes, and they have farther agreed to advance the Company \$50,000 additional; the whole to be applied to the completion of the road. From the advanced state of the work. it is confidently behaved that a quantity of coal will be transported on the road the ensuing season.

Wyoming.

The New Haven herald, speaking of the rejection of the Wyoming claim by the Senate of Coanecticut after the bill making the grant had passed the Hon-e, as noted in the Commercial a day or two since adds:

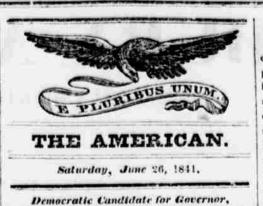
"We do not agree with the courant in the propriety of this grant, since Pennsylvania has robbed us of the land and jurisdiction of the country. let her erect her own memoriais of its history, We have no notion of paying them for heating the poker.

The Herald writes not with a proper understanding of the case, and in our opinion, the Senate of Connecticut, has done itself no credit by the vote thus recorded. The settlement of Wyoming, belonged to the State of Connecticut. It was by law attached to the country of Litchfield. Its magple of Wyoming suffered more in the cause of the revolution, by far than did the whole state to which they belonged .- And now, when, with means exhausted; and a monument half built, they ask for a small appropriation to aid in the completion of that structure, the poor boon is denied by the parent in whose cau e they poured out their blood and treasure like water. True, the jurisdiction of the country ultimately fell to Pennsylvania. But in the compromise, the people of Connecticut, living in Wyoming, retained their lands. And as the result of the compromise, Connecticut received the domain in Ohio, called New Connecticut, from the avails of which the noble school fund of the parent state was instituted, yielding its ten thousands every year, and paying into the pockets of the people annually, more than they are called upon to pay for taxes. We consider the conduct of the Senate in this matter niggardly and indefensible. We were about to indite something in reply to the Connecticut paper, when we met with the above from the pen of Mr. Stone of the New York commercial Advertiser. It is justice to Pennsylvania.

### Dead Letter Office.

The dead letter office, in the Post Office Department at Washington, is a great curiosity. The dead letters are returned to the General Post Office. with the quarterly account from the 13,000 post offices which now exist. Five clerks are employed in the dead letter office. The curelopes are taken from the packages by one clerk, who ties a string round the contents and casts them into a basketthe next clerk assorts them and compares them with the post bills-sending the letters to a clerk to be opened-on opening, the letters, containing valuable enclosures are returned to the office where they were mailed, and sent to the owner if found. If not claimed, all money is placed in a separate fund, and the account recorded, so that it can be paid to the owner at any future period if claimed. They open about 250,000 letters per quarter-there are now several cart loads in the office unopened. The work of opening and assorting is very tedious and laborious.

Dignified conduct of a British Minister.



Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

ar Our Snufftown packet will, hereafter, be left at Mr. Wasser's tavern, unless otherwise ordered.

### A Democratic Meeting.

Will be held at the house of George Conrad, in Augusta township, on Saturday, the 3d day of July next. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Committee of Vigilance.

T? Mr. Wise made a handsome ascension in his Balloon on Saturday last, at Danville. This was his second accession at that place. After being up about twenty minutes, he descended on the oppo- 24 and 36, males 12, females 9; between 36 and 55site side of the river, not more than half a mile from whence he started. He then gave about one hundred of the spectators a short voyage upwards, in his balloon, by means of a cord by which he held his arial vessel. The rush to get in the car, every one having to wait his turn, was almost equal to the creat rush for bank and rail road stock in the cities, a few years since. Some among them were probably nearer heaven than they ever will be again. unless they repent of their "manifold sins and wickedness."

Tr Atrangements have been made, by which the Reading Rail Road will be completed to Pottsville, before the close of the present year.

of Congress has passed a resolution, approprinting Twenty-five thousand dollars, one years' salary, to the family of the late President Hurrison.

### The River Bauk.

Something should be done for the preservation f our beautiful bank. A few years more and so great a portion of it will be carried away by the annual freshets, that we will be then compelled to secure the rest. The expense then will probably be more than at present, as the bank is sloping from the should urge our immediate attention to the matter. No one would hesitate in paying a small annual tax for the purpose. The town council should take the sul ject under considerction.

### Shamokin.

We are pleased to see that new arrangements have been made, by which the daily mails from Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville are carried by way of the town of Shamokin to this place, on the Rail Road.

This is as it should be. The present site of Shanokin, although a wilderness a few years since, has

Census of Northumberland County. We have made the following abstract from the census of the western district of Pennsylvania, as published in Hazard's Register. In many particulars we believe the census of the state to be incorrect. For instance the number of persons who cannot read and write in this county, is put down at 73, while the number in Union is but 6. In Huntingdon, the number of such persons is swelled to 2,751, while Eric is set down at 3, Somerset 2,515, and Venango 4. We say there must be some mistake in this, as some of the counties above mentioned are adjoining, and the population of similar character.

Free White males under 5 years 1864, females 1751; between 5 and 10, males 1494, females 1324; between 10 and 15, males 1325, females 1196; between 15 & 20, males 1133, females 1118; between 20 and 30, 1718, females 1811; between 30 and 40, 998, females 1018; between 40 and 50, males 729, females 759; between 50 and 60, males 442, females 429; between 60 and 70, males 262, females 246; between 70 and 80, males 122, females 124; hetween 80 and 90, males 21, females 27; between 90 and 100 male 1, females 0.

Free colored males under 10 years 11, females 21; between 10 and 24, males 19, females 18; between males 9, females 3; between 55 and 100 males 5, fermile 1.

Total population of Nortumberland co. 20,027. Number of persons employed in mining 53; in agriculture 2,758, in commerce 50, in manufactures and trades 1,297, in navigation of canals, lakes and rivers 66, in learned professions and engineering 66; number of pensioners for revolutionary services 20; number of deaf and dumb persons 3; number of blind S; number of insane and ideots at private charge 4-at public charge 13; deaf, dumb blind, insane and ident colored persons 3; number of primary and common schools 61; number of scholars 2.854; number of scholars at public charge 35; number of persons over 20 years, who cannot read and write 73,

There are 64 slaves in the state. Slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania in 1780. No person born after that period can be held in involuntary servirude. All the slaves therefore must be over 60 years old, and when they die, slavery will havasbe come extinct in this state.

The total population in Pennsylvania, seconding to the last census, is 1,724,033,

or By the late arrival of the steam ship Columbia, we learn, that the British have captured river and an embankment must necessarily be raised. Canton, and all the forts on the river, without the Economy as well as a regard for the preservation loss of a single man. The trade is open to Canton, of one of the greatest ornaments of our place, the owners of vessels running all risks. Canton was taken on the 25th of February; on the same day Chusan was given up to the Chinese. High Commissioner Keshen has been disgraced and sent to Pekin in irons. The Chinese lost 400 men.

An American gentleman from Canton says the city is doomed to the flames. There are 200,000 Chinese starving in the neighborhood for want of employment, who are as ready to sack the place as the sailors are.

## Proposed Bank of the United States.

Mr. Clay, chairman of the committee in the Serate, reported a bill for a U.S. Bank, differing some now become a busy and thriving town. With an what from the Secretary's plan. It is to be based on the plan of the old Bank, with certain restrictions, and to be located at Washington city-capiing coal trade. Shamokin must soon become the tal 30 millions. The Parent Bank not to make any loans or discounts, except to Government by law. The Parent Bank to be governed by nine directors, who are to receive a salary, and not allowed Deceany one wish to see Wyoming in her pride any banking accommodations. A power is to be reserved by Congress to increase the capital 20 millions. The committee disagree with the Secretary in relation to the branching power of the bank, Would he mingle business with pleasure, let him contending that Congress has that power, and should exercise it. The embezzlement of any of We say too, let them come. But few persons the funds to be published as felony. The above in our large cities are sware of the beautiful scene- are the principal points of difference between the Secretary and Mr. Clay. In relation to the constitutionality of the Bank, the committee say : "It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia. This they did because they believed that the utility of the Bank did not so much depend upon the place of its location as upon ther counterfeit or altered notes of the various d the capital, faculties, and powers which should be given to it. But to isolate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create 'an enormous Dis-Such a bank would be a bank only of the District of Columbia, and its offices of discount and deposites would be nothing more than banks of the

ded by the necessities of the Goverment and of the nation, shall be wholly dependent for its useful operation upon the will of each and every State, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly, in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is assorted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the States. The committee date not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects, but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will be signalized by the establishment of a national institution which has become a desideratum to the general prosperity."

BANK NOTE LIST.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

The following list shows the current value of all Pennsylvania Bank Notes. The most implicit reliance may be placed upon it, as it is every week carefully compared with and corrected from Bicknell's Reporter.

### Banks in Philadelphia.

These at

NAME.	LOCATION.			PHILAD.			
NOTES		A T	Ρ.	۸R.			
Bank of America*			¥.		×		par
Bank of the Northern I	ab	erties		ж.		$\mathbf{r}$	par
Bank of Pennsylvania*			÷		÷		par
Bank of Penn Townshi	p.	÷ .		8			par
Commercial Bank of Pe	m	a.*	÷ .		×		par
Farmers' and Mechanic	s' l	Bank	٠.	ж.			par
Girard Bank*					4		par
Kensington Bank				•			par
Manufacturers' & Mech	an	ics' 1	Bank		*		par
Mechanics' Bank*							par
Moyamensing Bank*							par
Philadelphia Bank*		×.		к.		34	par
Schuylkill Bank	ŝ.		÷.		14		par
Southwark Bank		8		91		1	par
Western Bank					14		par
Count	ry.	Ba	m	18.			

			Discharge	-
	Pittsburg*		Pittsburg Westchester	par
	Chester C	A TRACCION WORLD		par
	Delaware	and the second second second	Chester	par
	Sermanto		Germantown	bar
	ewistown		Lewistown	par
	Middletow		Middletown	par
	Montgom		Narristown	par
Bank of	Northuml	perland	Northumberland	par
	ounty Bar		Reading	par
Columbi	a Bank &	Bridge co.	Columbia	Par
Carlisle ]	Bank*		Carlisle	Pat
Doylesto	wn Bank		Doylestown	Par
Easton I	lank*		Easton	par
Exchang	e Bank*		Pittsburg	par
Do	do 1	branch of	Hollsdaysburg	par
Farmeas	Bank of	Bucks co.	Bristol	pat
Farmers	Bank of	Lancaster	<ul> <li>Lancaster</li> </ul>	par
Farmers	Bank of	Reading*	Reading	pa
Harrisbu	rg Bank*		Harrisburg	pa
Lancaste			Lancaster	pa
Lebanon			Lebanon	pa
		nuf. Bank	Pittsburg	pa
	Bank of I		Pottsville	pa
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	pton Ban		Allentown	pä
Toward			Towanda	pa
	ranch Ba		Williamsport	pa
Wyomit	and the states	200.	Wilkesbarre	pa
110000.000.000	Bank of	Pero'a		Ches
Office	do	do		flice
Office	do	do		0 84
Office	do	do	Easton 1 18	stiet
I	OTES	AT I	ISCOUNT.	
Bank of	the Units	al States*	Philadelphia	1
Office of	Bank of	U. 8.	Patsburg	1
Do		do	Erie	1
Do	do	do	New Brighton	- 3
L	ton Sav.		do	-
	ownship		do	
and the second sec	Chamber		Chambersburg	
	Gettysbi		Gettysburg	
and the second second	Susqueh	a second s	Montrose	
Erie Ba		anna co.	Erie	
		ers' Bank	Waynesburg	
	n Bank*		Washington	12
	ale Bank		Honesdale	
Monona York B	gahela Ba	nk of B.	Brownsville York	

The immense importation of iron here must and will cease. Foreign nations will not drain from us our specie, in payment for there iron. Our iron and coal mountains are the inexhaustible silver and gold mines of Pennsylvania; and the day has arrived when we must work them effectively and industriously. We have the lights of science in our hands to guide us in the path way of certain success.

U. S. Guzette.

90,000

180,000

45,060

180,000

200,000

### Schuylkill County.

Turing the sitting of the Business Men's Convention at Harristurg, Mr. Bannan, submitted the following statement of the coal business of the Schuylkill region : \$660,000 65 miles incorporated railroads,

30 do individual do 40 ko da do under ground, 50,000 24000 railroad cars, 1500 drift cars, 14 collieries below waetr level, with steam engines, pumps, &c. 100 collieries above water level, 80 landings, 200 boat horses &c. Working canal, 80,000 acres Coal Jand, at \$40 per acre, 3.200,000 Town, &c. in the coal region, Schuylkill canal, Reading railroad cars &c. Danville and Pottsville railroad,

### aggregate.

This valuation of the land is based on coal alone, independent of the iron ore with which the land abounds, and which, it is believed, will double it. There are twenty five steam engines in the county, including colliery engines, amounting to 725 horse power. 19 of these engines were ananulac-Inted in Schuylkill county.

 Population of the coal region about 10,000. About 30 feet of iron ore have already been discovered, lying in veins varying from 2 to 20 inches in thickness. These veins extended throughout the coal region, a distance of 25 miles.

"Tintion !" exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his o'ye as is not prisent, 'ill sny 'abeint, sure.'

### MICHIGAN.

The State Debt of Michigan is about Five and a half Millions of dollars, and a large portion-more than one third-of the proceeds of the Stock sold, has been lost to the State by the insolvency and infidelity of those with whom the loans have been negociated in such an extravagant manner that it yields the State no revenue. The report of the Board of Internal Improvement says :--- We have expended or wasted three-fourths of our Five Million Loan, and what have we to show for it ? We have finished forty or fifty miles of Central and thirty-four of the Southern Rad roads, and there will soon be completed the portion of the Chinton and Kalamazoo Canal between Rochester and Fred-150,000 erick. Where are the profi s to remunerate the 160,000 State for this heavy outlay?" 54,000

### A Large County.

When Cumberland County, Pa. was first estab-2,500.000 lished in 1750, the language of the original deed of 4,500,000 purchase from the Indians made it embrace all the 5,000,000 lands west of the Susquehanna river "to the setting 800.000 of the Sun," The territory of Cumberland has been since curtailed by the separation from it of Bedford, \$18,174,000 Northumberland, Franklin, Millin and Perty. From some of these many other counties have been

> formed. The Carlisle Herald, recording the particulars, adds:---

Although embracing within limits so great a body of land, it contained, in 1750, 807 taxable inhabitants. In 1840, just ninety years after the formation of the country, stript as it has been of its fair proportions, Cumberland had a population of over thirty thousand souls; and the territory which origi- whom it belongs. nally belonged to it (within the state) has proba-

bly a million and a half more. How many there are between Old Fort Pitt and "the setting of the platoon ; front face, and tind to the rowl call ! as sun," we have not yet ascertained. Well may this have regarded the appalling disclosures of frauds rily she is the mother of counties.

t is stated in the New Orleans Bee, on the authrity of a letter from Mexico, that, at a public dinner given in the saloon of the theatre of that city to the President of Mexico, Mr. Packenham, the British minister, was offended because the English colors were not placed on the right of the Mexican colors, instead of the left (French colors being on the right,) and with his Secretary of legation, he went to the third tier of boxes, tore down the colors, and scatered them in shreds over the assembly below. He then descended, and gave orders to all the Englishmen present to retire, which they did with becomng gravity. General Canalizo, the master of cermonies on the occasion, sent a challenge to Mr. Packenham on the morning following, which the latter refused to accept, and there the matter rested at the date of the letter.

### Mr. Biddle's "Little Finger."

The Richmond Whig, at a time when Mr. Bidlle was earning his ton of plate by managing the U. S. Bank, pays the following compliment to the little finger" of the great financier. At this time we think the editor of the Whig himself must be onvinced that Mr. Biddle's fingers are not so little as to prevent his reaching the pockets of the widow and the orphan, and extracting the contents therefrom :

After disclaiming any desire for a National Bank. the Whig said-"The amiable and accomplished Mr. Biddle, whose little finger contains more finan cial knowledge than the bodies and souls of the whole Administration, past and present, ought not to desire it. Let him, as a Pennsylvanian, be content to confine his operations to his own State." Notwithstanding the extraordinary skill with which Mr. Biddle was invested by his worshippers. his little finger became sailly entangled in cotton sales and fancy stocks .- Albany Argus.

### Let us have the Information.

Suit against Nicholas Biddle .- One of the News Journals inquires as to the precise nature of the soit lately instauted by the Bank of the United States against Mr. Biddle. It is brought to recover nearly seven hundred thousand dollars paid out during his administration, of which no vouchers can be found, of which sum more than four hundred thousand dollars, it is asserted, were paid to hun for purposes unknown, upon the checks of the Cashier. We must sustain this and every other proper effort to place the odium now heaped upon our city in general, upon the shoulders of those to peets of Gov. Porter's election, that John J. Pierson,

It is due to Philadelphia, that discrimination should be made between the innocent and the guilty, to the thousands of her upright citizens who Bank hill, to the following effect ; viz : many o'ye as is present, "ill say there," and as many county be called "Old Mother Cumberland," for ve- and wrongs with an indignation exceeded in no will ruin his prospects of re-election if he signs the They cannot consent that a bank, emanating quarter of the country .- North American.

anthracite Furnace nearly ready for blast, and anosther in progress, together with the rapidly increacentre of an extensive business.

### Our Valley.

and heauty-let him come now. Does he wish a journey for pleasure, let him come to Wyoming now.

com+ to Wyoming now .- Wilkesbarre Adv. ry of the Susquehanna valley. Let them come, and on their way to the beautiful valley of Wyo ming, stop a short time with us, and then inform us which they like best; and tell us whether the beautiful view from Prospect Rock is equal to ours from Mount Pleasant.

### Whig Tactics.

Let the Democratic party remember that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance ;" that our opponents are making every effort to reconcile and noite the various fragments and conflicting interests of their party. Every obstacle that political cun- trict bank, devoid of effective national character. ning and management could devise, was resorted to by the last legislature, to entrap and entangle Gay, Porter in the duties of his office. His veto messages serve as a text book for the speeches and States which might allow them to be planted withharangues of the whigs, forgetting that these vetoes in their respective limits. For all national purpowere wrong reloctantly from him, by the passage of ses Congress might as well recharter one of the exlaws which they themselves condemned, leaving the Governor no alternative but to sanction measures which he knew to be unjust and illegal, or to arrest posite in any State that would permit it to be done. them by the veto power, which his opponents, he knew, would construe into acts of tyranny and oppression, for the purpose of injuring his election. The following, from the Keystone, is another evidence of what we have stated :

"We have siten charged it upon the whigs, that they spent the greater part of the last session of the legislature, in concocting measures to embarrass the administration of DAVID R. PORTER, and make political capital for Judge Banks, and here we find it confirmed, by one of the leaders of the Whig party. Read the following which we copy from the Venango democrat :

So sure were the federlists of ruining the proswho is one of the principal bell-wethers of the fedecal party in the State Senste, wrote home to a friend in Mercer county, after the passage of the

. We have entrapped the Governor at last ! It bill, and it will ruin him if he don't sign it."

isting District backs, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to estublish offices of discount and de-The committee believe that the capital of a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that, if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to accomplish the great and salutary purposes

for which it is desired and should be designed. But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives from it the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee

believe it has the power and ought to exercise it. Entertaining these deliberate views, the committce are decidedly of opinion that no bill for the establishment of a bank in the district of Columbia will be effectual, which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, the public wants, in its judgment, require them. from the will of the nation, and imperatively deman-

m'r On all banks marked thus (\*) there are nominations, in circulation.

N. B. The notes of those banks on which omit quotations, and substitute a dash (---) are a purchased by the Philadelphia brokers, with exception of those which have a letter of referen

### BROKEN BANKS.

Philadelphia Sav. Ins.	Philadel, hia	fa
Philadelphia Loan Co,	do	fai
Schuylkill Say, Ins.	do	fa
Manual Labor Bank (T. W.	Dvett, prop.)	fa
Alleghany Bank of Pa.	Bedford	no
Bank of Beaver	Beaver	clo
Bank of Swatara	Hardsburg	cho
Bank of Washington	Washington	fai
Centre Bank	Bell-fonte	ch
City Bank	Patisburg	no
Farmers' & Mech'cs' Bank -	Putsburg	fit
Farmers' & Mech'cs' Bank	Fayette co.	fa
Farmers' & Mech'cs' Bank	Greenenstle	fa
Harmony Institute	Harmony	no
Huntingdon Bank	Huntingdon	no
Juniata Bank	Lewistown	no
Lumbermen's Bank	Warten	fa
Northern Bank of Pa.	Dandaff	no
New Hope Del. Bridge Co.	New Hope	ch
Northumb'd Union Col. Bk.	Milton	no
North Western Bask of Pa.	Mendville	ch
Office of Schuylkill Bank	Port Carbon	Ye.
Pa. Agr. & Manuf. Bank	Carlisle	fa
Silver Lake Bank	Montrose	ch
Union Back of Penn'a.	Uniontown	fa
Westmoreland Bank	Greensburg	cle
Wilkesbarre Bridge Co.	Wilkesbarre	no
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