

# The Sub-Treasury Bill Defeated.

The House of Representatives, true to the opinions, the wishes, the determination of the people, has rejected by a vote of twenty-five members out of two hundred and thirty-six have recorded their names decisively against the odious and pernicious measure—giving us a majority of fourteen!

I can convey to your readers no idea of the joy, the exultation, the delight with which the news of this triumph has been received and signalled throughout the city. We all "breathed free."

That our Conservative, Foster, of New York, intends to move a reconsideration of the vote to-morrow. It will be of no avail—except to furnish another proof of the weakness of the Sub-Treasury men. Mr. Foster will find it rather difficult to change fourteen votes.

I have not room now for comments, but simply ask the attention of your readers to a rapid sketch of the day's proceedings.

After the House had gone for nearly 4 hours in this business of presenting resolutions, calling the ayes and nays on them, &c. Mr. Bell rose, and remarking that most of the resolutions were entirely unimportant; and could not be attended with any profitable result at the present session, moved that the Sub-Treasury Bill should be taken up. Those who were eager to stave off decisive action on the Sub-Treasury Bill attempted to put down this proposition by clamor. But it would not do. As the hour for taking the bill to rest was near at hand, Mr. Bell modified his motion, so as to direct the bill to be taken up at half past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Cambreleng seeing that a majority of the House were resolved to go into the consideration of the measure, made a virtue of necessity—he rose with some appearance of resentment—declared he had intended to have made the same motion himself, and talked as if Mr. Bell had improperly usurped his functions. The motion was agreed to; and Mr. Bell expressed a hope that members on both sides of the House would agree that the bill should be reported from the committee of the whole this evening.

When the House re-assembled after the recess, the bill was taken up in committee, and Mr. Rhetts of S. C., rose and spoke at great length in support of the measure. He commenced with an elaborate defence of himself, and the little *clique* to which he belongs—their constancy, disinterestedness, patriotism and their alliance to the Administration. The Whigs, he said, were opposed to the interests of the South; and in illustration of this, he alleged that Mr. Adams had characterized Mr. Van Buren, as "a Northern man with Southern principles."

Here Mr. Cushman of N. H. was heard to say, "That's his!"—meaning it to be true that Mr. Van Buren is a Northern man with Southern principles.

Mr. Adams rose to explain. His statement was exhibited by his friends and supporters, and professed himself to be "a Northern man with Southern principles." He was elected on that ground.

Mr. Rhetts said he would not look into the motives of the Executive. It was enough for him that he acted on Republican principles [!]. He would support the measures of the Government so long as they conformed to those principles [!]

He then broke out into the old song of the Whigs having supported all the profligate expenditures of the Administration—of their being associated with the Abolitionists, &c. In this connection, he intimated that Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, who had commented so strongly on the alliance of Mr. Calhoun and his friends with the spoils-men, was himself associated with those who were at war with the domestic institutions of the South.

Mr. Prentiss instantly rose and disclaimed ever having charged the gentleman from South Carolina and his friends with abetting and doing their principles. But he did say that those who only a year ago proclaimed against the Administration "for the knife, and the knife to the hilt," were in close alliance with it now! He did not say whether Mahomet had gone to the mountain, or the mountain to Mahomet; but it was certain that the antipodes had shaken hands, and either the Administration had gone over to the gentleman and his friends, or they had gone over to the Administration.

Mr. Prentiss protested against any attempt to implicate him as associated with those who are opposed to the South. When the question should fairly arise, he should be found in the van contending for the domestic institutions and rights of that section.

Mr. Rhetts continued to speak till half past five o'clock, repeating principally the opinions and arguments of Mr. Calhoun and others of the same school.

When he had finished, there was a general cry of "question! question!" No member rising to speak, the question was put on the pending motion of Mr. Garland of Va., to strike out the enacting clause, and being taken by tellers, was carried—Ayes 92—Noes 86.

The announcement of this result produced a great sensation in all parts of the hall. The committee instantly rose, and reported the bill with the enacting clause struck out. As soon as the speaker took the chair, Mr. Sherrod Williams moved the Previous Question. Mr. Wise asked for the call of the House, which was ordered. "There was a goodly attendance of members; and after the customary forms of shutting the doors of the Hall—calling over the list of absentees—receiving excuses—taking the ayes and nays on suspending all further proceedings in the call—opening the doors and letting in the vagrants, there were found to be two hundred and thirty-five members present."

The call for the Previous question was sustained. "This cut off every thing in the shape of amendment; and the motion to strike out the enacting clause being of that character was cut off, and the main question was properly announced by the speaker to be on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time."

This was decided in the negative. Ayes 111, Nays 125. Majority against the bill 14! When the vote was announced there was a general burst of applause; and the House immediately adjourned.

# The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

## From the Crawford Statesman.

ANOTHER PROP GONE.

We take pleasure in laying the subjoined communication before the public. The gentleman whose name is appended has been heretofore an unwavering supporter of the National Administration, but like hundreds of others in this county, he can't swallow Porter. The poor loco-focos are in a bad box—they scarcely know who to depend upon—the props are slipping away, one after another, in rapid succession—the People are deserting the sinking cause of Van Buren and Porter, and flocking to the standard of "Union and Liberty" below par now. It will be "no sale" by the 2d Tuesday of October.

MR. HANS—I see by the "Crawford Democrat & Courier," that my name was placed upon the Van Buren Porter committee of Vigilance, by a meeting held by the friends of these gentlemen during Court week. Now, sir, I have witnessed the prosperity of our State during the Administration of our fearless democratic Governor, JOSEPH RITNER, and am not willing to change a positive good for an uncertainty; therefore please notice that MY VOTE & INFLUENCE WILL BE USED TO PROMOTE THE ELECTION OF THE FARMER OR WASHINGTON COUNTY.

EBENEZER WHITPLE, Jr.,  
Hayfield, Crawford co., June 7th, 1838.

## From the Miners' Journal.

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGERS.

MR. BANNAN: In the so called "Voice of the People," of the 9th instant, I perceive that at a loco loco Porter meeting, held on the 5th instant, at the house of E. O'Connor in the borough of Pottsville, my name has been made use of as a delegate to attend the Porter Convention at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July next. I beg leave through the medium of your paper to decline the honor conferred on me, and would hereby make known, that I am not willing to serve in supporting the Federal, Loco Foco, Shin-plaster candidate, D. R. Porter, but shall do all in my power honestly to promote the re-election of the Democratic candidate JOSEPH RITNER, because I find in him the friend of the people, and champion of their rights and interests, and the uncompromising opponent of aristocratic coal companies.

JACOB KLINE.  
Minersville, June 11, 1838.

MR. BANNAN: We have learned that the Porter men, at their meeting held in Pottsville, on the 5th inst. have used our names without our consent, as delegates to the young Men's Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July next; and as we do not wish to be suspected of approving of the destructive measures of that party, we beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to decline the honor intended, as we are fully determined to go for Pennsylvania interests, which we believe can only be accomplished by aiding the re-election of our present Farmer Governor JOSEPH RITNER.

ABM. L. BOUGHNER,  
MICHAEL STREUBHAUER,  
LEWIS DREHER,  
WILLIAM KOCH,  
JOHN BAUSAM,  
JOSEPH KIMMEL,  
PETER MILLER.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent and respectable citizen in Huntingdon county to a gentleman in Lancaster. The writer gives an account of David R. Porter differing very much from that contained in the resolution of the late meeting of the loco-focos in that place.

"I live in the county in which David R. Porter resides, and have had a personal acquaintance with him for at least 25 years, or ever since he has lived in the county. He is one of the most artful, cunning and deceitful politicians in the state. No one knows him better than I do. If he should be elected, Pennsylvania might put on mourning, for he would be purely the Governor of the few partisans, and not of the state. One of my reasons for writing to you is the unprincipled lies published in the papers which support him. They are too bad to come from the pen of any man or set of men who wish to support common decency or the character of gentlemen. If you have an opportunity of reading the papers, you may see some of them. The Huntingdon Journal exposes them, and gives the real character of Porter. I pledge you my veracity that nothing is more said of David R. Porter but what is strictly true, and a great deal more might be said."

The boasting of the Porter party of the great changes in this county is a mere humbug—there is not a word of truth in it, except perhaps a few unprincipled disappointed scrobs, that we think we are better without. But I do know men that voted for him for Senator who are now quite excited and warm men (Germans) that scarcely ever heard say any thing on political matters. You may with safety conclude that Huntingdon county is going to do as well, perhaps better, than ever it did. There will be a general turn out, which was not the case at the Senatorial election for Porter."

The Harrisburg Keystone, speaking of the various votes taken to ascertain public sentiment in relation to the Governor's election, says that its party is chiefly composed of those who "only meet together at church, militia trainings, gamblings, hayings, hvesting and husking matches;" and adds: "These are the proper places to ascertain their sentiments by votes."

If the Keystone's party are ever found at church we hope they are in better business than Governor making. This sneaks too much of "Church and State." As to haying, harvesting and husking parties, we have not heard of many since the nominations for Governor; but that the Keystone's party make their chief indications of public sentiment at militia trainings and gamblings, we shall not undertake to dispute.

Susquehanna Register.

## From the Phila Herald & Sentinel.

We do not know that we can do the public a greater favor than to publish the following letter from an esteemed friend.

Harrisburg, June 25th, 1838.

Messrs. Editors.—THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD, extending from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, a distance of fifty miles, has been in operation, as you are doubtless fully aware, for some months. Notwithstanding this fact, I frequently meet Western and South-Western gentlemen, travelling this way who were entirely unacquainted with it until they saw the road. I attribute this to a considerable degree to our neglect in advertising. The company is now prepared to carry passengers and freight on their road expeditiously and at reasonable prices. The whole cost per mile of carrying, including toll, is not materially more than the toll alone on the Columbia Rail Road.

For the present, and until the Company's Bridge is finished over the Susquehanna River, passengers are conveyed in Omnibuses, and goods are carried in wagons over the old Bridge at Harrisburg. Owing to the want of a continuous Railway to the River a considerable quantity of produce has been taken down the Rail Road, put into Arks, and floated thence to Baltimore. When the Bridge is finished the produce of the Valley will nearly all go to Philadelphia by the way of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road and the Columbia River Road. The produce of the Cumberland Valley has heretofore found its best market in Baltimore, but the completion of the Rail Road from Philadelphia, running through the heart of it will make a total revolution in the course of its trade.

The people of this Valley are fully aware of the advantages of the road; but there may be many in the East and West who have not yet taken advantage of it simply because they knew nothing of its situation or condition.

The company has six first rate Locomotives and Cars—enough for a daily Freight Train. Passengers are carried twice a day in each direction.

It is expected that the Susquehanna Bridge will be finished before the closing of the Canal; and, upon the stoppage of the navigation nearly the whole trade between the East and the West through Pennsylvania will take this route; as by it, merchandise may then be taken in one day from Philadelphia to Chambersburg, 158 miles—more than half way to Pittsburgh. Yours, &c.

The Locomotives have no faith in the records of Huntingdon county. They would much rather believe a parcel of foreigners, a number of whom are not even naturalized, than the certified records of a county court, simply because they have bent their minds on the election of Porter, and have therefore pre-determined to believe nothing that he said against their candidate. Why not investigate the matter? Every body is willing to acknowledge that if Porter took the benefit of the act some years ago, and has now acquired an estate worth forty thousand dollars, and does not pay, or refuses to pay the claims that were then standing against him, that he is no fit person to hold the office of Governor of this great Commonwealth. This is admitted, we say, by every one—then why not, when the charge is publicly made, and the evidence produced on which that charge is founded—why not examine the matter? Read both sides of the question, impartially, and you cannot fail to decide correctly. It is the duty of every citizen to do so—and that is all the opponents of Porter desire.—Lebanon Courier.

From the Lehigh Journal.

HEIDELBERG, June 14th, 1838.

MR. PRINTER,

Having seen in the "Lehigh Bulletin," and "Unabhängige Republikaner," our names attached to a call for a Masonic Porter Meeting in Heidelberg, as a Committee of Safety to the Loco Foco Shinplaster Party, without our consent; we wish them to withdraw our names from said committee, as we consider ourselves Harrison and Ritner Democrats, and do not wish our names to be used by a masonic faction to further the nefarious schemes of the Lodge, by which we would act the part of traitors to our country. Our motto is "Ritner and Harrison, Democracy and Liberty!"

Daniel Sensinger,  
Daniel Ritter,  
Michael Zolner,  
Jonas Peter,  
John Remely,  
Elias Peter,  
Daniel Peter,  
Jacob Sensinger,  
George Peter,  
Nathan Miller,  
Samuel Gehre,  
John Rex,  
Peter Cramp,  
John Peter,  
Jonas Peter, sen.

MR. SAGE—

I have just seen my name published in Hutter and Royer's masonic papers, to a call for a Porter meeting in Heidelberg, and as I am told that my name was published with my consent, I hereby declare the same to be a LIE. I shall vote for Farmer Ritner.

Daniel Breifogel.  
Heidelberg, June 14, 1838.

Upper Milford, June 14, 1838.

MR. SAGE—

I perceive my name has been used in Royer's last masonic paper as one of a Committee of Safety, for a call of a Township meeting, and to lend a hand to the sinking cause of Porter. I thank the gentlemen for the intended honor, but feel at the same time bound to say, that I cannot support Mr. Porter for the high office of chief magistrate of this State; should I however, live and keep my health, I shall vote for the present worthy German Farmer Governor—JOSEPH RITNER.

Peter Flores.

## The Correct View of the Governor's Election.

Dr. Sturgeon, the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, was recently invited by some Van Buren men of Fayette county, to a dinner, which he declined in a letter of some considerable length but sad composition.

Speaking of the name of the party, the Doctor says:—"But to the name and principle of Democracy, we have nailed our flag." No we should think that the name would draw that were driven into such soft stuff as the name of the democratic party. The Doctor uses will for shall all through his letter.

The following extract should arrest the attention and excite the apprehension of our citizens.

"In the cause we advocate is involved the ascendancy not only of the principles of democracy in Pennsylvania; but the existence of those principles as administered by the General Government. We should not conceal from ourselves for a moment that here on our own soil, and within our own borders the war on the present administration of the General Government is to be waged with the fiercest vigor. The campaign will open with our fall elections, and the Governor's vote will be made a test of strength by our political enemies."

"The democratic party in Pennsylvania have the fullest confidence in the integrity, capacity and sterling worth of Martin Van Buren, and although a portion may differ as to some of his measures, particularly the policy of separating the Government from the banks; (a policy of the propriety and advantage of which I have not a single doubt) yet they will throw to the winds those minor differences, and rally as one man to carry out triumphantly their principles and their party."

"The moral effect of the triumph of the democratic party in the Keystone State on the other states of the Union, cannot easily be estimated. Let us present to the nation our old democratic majority of 20 to 25,000, and the effect will be electrical. To effect a consummation so sincerely to be desired, let no honor able means be neglected."

"That is the true state of the case, and it is proper that every voter in Pennsylvania should look at the coming contest in the light in which it is placed by the State Treasurer. Every man who is friendly to restrictions upon trade, to the abuses of Executive power, that have marked the administration of the nation's affairs of late; every man who admires and wishes to see renewed the infamous specie circular; every man who desires to have the Sub-Treasury bill passed, will vote for Mr. Porter. That is the language of Dr. Sturgeon, that is the complexion which the matter must assume. Those who are opposed to all these things, will show the sincerity of their opposition by voting against Mr. Porter, because the GOVERNOR'S VOTE IS TO BE MADE THE TEST OF THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA, next October. Look to that you who would not see Martin Van Buren re-elected. Look to what Dr. Sturgeon justly calls the "MORAL INFLUENCE" of your gubernatorial votes."

MORE REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

It is within the recollection of most of our readers, that Gen. LITTLE of Cincinnati, who was turned out of Congress by Mr. Strong, was one of the noisiest brawlers in Congress about Reform and Retrenchment, and one of the most voracious professors of patriotism of his day. On the dismissal of this noisy patriot, by the people, the President took him under his special protection, and appointed him Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. With what fidelity he has discharged the duties devolved by this responsible appointment, may be imagined from the fact just disclosed in a report to Congress, dated 7th inst. from the Committee of Claims, upon the petition of sundry surveyors who had been employed by said Little in the survey of the public lands, and to whom he stands indebted, as their petition says, to a large amount, in consequence of the non-payment of which, their "notes have been protested, drafts dishonored, and property sold for debts contracted for the very purpose of prosecuting said surveys, when, at the same time the Surveyor General, by his report for the quarter ending September 30th, 1837, shows an unexpended balance in his hands of \$39,283, which, added to \$13,000 which he has since received, amounts to \$52,283!" At the latest account from this brawling patriot, according to the report of the Committee, he stood indebted to the government in the snug little sum of \$33,042.04, which we presume may be added to the MILLIONS that have been lost to the country by being placed in the hands of a set of most dishonest and corrupt agents that have ever been permitted to depredate upon a once rich treasury and a free people—but alas, rich and free no more.

We understand that small like justice of the administration, has so far overtaken this public defaulter, as to remove him from office, or rather, compel him to resign, to make room for his brother-in-law. No more of the family for this trust say we—\$33,000 of the public money is enough for one family!!!—Hagerstown Torch Light.

A Gardener well paid.—A correspondent of the Steubenville Herald says, that among the appropriations which have been asked for from the people's money, for the expenses of carrying on the government for the present year, is the sum of \$1000 for the President's head gardener! Now the people have supposed that the President was in the receipt of a pretty snug sum, when he was regularly paid \$25,000 per annum, as a fixed salary. But there we see, that this is not enough; this economical office holder, and that his salary is to be indirectly increased, by the government paying his gardener \$1000 more, which in fact and truth, is paying the President \$26,000 per annum.—But if the gardener is to be paid by the Government, why is not the head Cook, and the head Coachman? and thus the salary be increased to \$400,000 per annum. Will the people not condemn this extravagance, and corruption?

Harrisburg Chronicle.

## A GOOD THOUGHT.

The following just remarks, following a notice of a late meeting of editors in Reading, are by the editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle:

"Occasional meetings of the fraternity throughout the state, would have a most salutary effect. That acrimony and bitterness sometimes displays itself between strangers, and which is so detrimental to the craft generally, as well as the public taste, would be buried in the acquaintance."

There is much truth in these observations. Social intercourse tends to soften acrimony and breed a courteous regard. But if such a fraternization of printers was indeed to take place, and one of the first effects was to be a cessation of personal attack and defence, would not somebody say that the association was dangerous, and deplete that the courtesy of its members towards another, was evidence of the improper effects of the society?—U. S. Gazette.

## THE LATE FLOOD.

The Hollidaysburg Register and Inquirer gives an extended account of the great flood on the Juniata river on the morning of the 19th inst. The following extracts embrace some of the most striking particulars of that calamity.

The Juniata, which separates Hollidaysburg from Gaysburg, was swollen beyond its banks, and rose so rapidly that in a few minutes the inmates of our family were driven to the second story of our dwelling. As almost all have remarked, it rained as though the floodgates of the skies had been drawn, and the waters of the great deep were poured out upon our devoted country. The scene was terrific. The horizon was blazing with deep red flames of sheeted lightning, and the crashing peals of thunder reverberated in awful grandeur among the mountains. Within the short space of half an hour the torrent had swollen to such an immense volume that Gaysport and its inhabitants must have been involved in one common vortex of destruction but for the levees which were fortunately made at several points in the embankment of the railroad, which gave the water space to spread.

"Two gentlemen, Messrs. Joseph Kemp and Henry Lloyd, who are connected with the Pilot Line Transportation Company, against the expostulations of all in it, left our dwelling on the porch which was floating in front and made for the railway. Their adventure was as near proving fatal as it was desperate. They had gone but a few yards when the porch was broken in pieces, and both were whirled across the railroad before the current, and for a moment all hope of their safety vanished. Mr. Lloyd caught a rail and reached dry ground in safety. Mr. Kemp adhered to a part of the porch which was drawn through one of the breadcups and tossed about in a fearful manner until it was driven into an eddy, from which he was dashed by a sudden current upon a bank, alive, but so much exhausted as to be scarcely capable of effort. He viewed the adventures with sickening emotion. We observed the escape of Mr. Lloyd, but lost sight of Mr. Kemp, who he thought was thrown into the eddy, and thought he had left us forever. They are both alive, thank God, and well. Mr. Barriek and his wife, two children and a young woman living in the family, attempted to effect their escape from a house a short distance above us—they had not gone far till the violence of the current carried them apart. Mr. Barriek reached the embankment of the railroad alive, but exhausted; the young woman after being swept across the rail road, was rescued by Mr. Jeremiah Beits at the imminent peril of his own life; but Mrs. Barriek and her two interesting children were drowned. We attended the funeral of the mother and her two children yesterday."

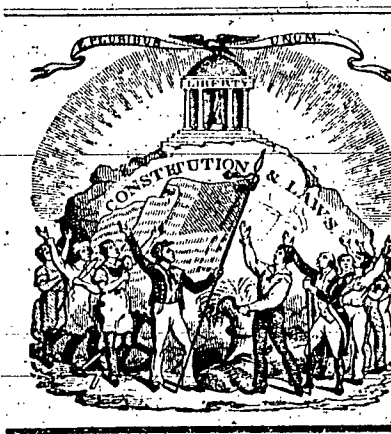
"Within our view, the Storehouse of Messrs. Chambers and Krings was wrecked from its foundation; borne down against the viaduct, instantly crushed to atoms and with all its contents whirled away by the rushing torrent like a reed before the wind. The loss sustained by these gentlemen cannot be short of five thousand dollars—their stock of merchandise, and account books being destroyed in the wreck. The family of our neighbor, Mr. John Bouslough, who was himself absent at Huntingdon, was in a most perilous condition. A member of his family, a brother, left the house with the children, intending to return for his brother's wife, but after reaching a place of safety, he was so exhausted and the water had risen to such a height that return was impossible. Mrs. Bouslough, with all a mother's intense solicitude, stood in her door until the water reached her neck—her children were safe—and with the heroic fortitude and self-command she succeeded in reaching the second floor, where she remained alone, but in safety, until the flood subsided. The merchandise in Mr. Bouslough's store was very much damaged, and his loss is heavy."

"The flood attained its greatest height about 6 o'clock in the morning, and very soon began to subside, and fell as rapidly as it had risen. No conception can be formed by those not present of the singular character of the flood. The storm it is allowed began about twelve at night, and continued with unabated fury until after six in the morning. During that time the Juniata had risen about 14 feet above its ordinary surface. About 9 o'clock we were able to leave our dwelling. From the first floor, on horseback, and reached Hollidaysburg amidst the warm congratulations of the delighted crowd, and at 12 o'clock, the river had returned to its usual channel. The damage sustained by individuals in Gaysport has not been precisely ascertained, but must be very heavy. In some houses the water stood about six feet on the first floor, and in most of them not less than 4 feet, destroying provisions, furniture and merchandise, and leaving deposits of mud generally from 4 to 6 inches in depth."

A good shot.—A boy, only thirteen years old, in Wisconsin Territory, recently shot seven wild geese at once.

## HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.



CARLISLE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 3, 1838.

The People's Candidates,  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
WM. M. HARRISON.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOSEPH RITNER.  
The Washington county Farmer.

## A PROPOSITION.

In order to place our paper within the reach of every person, during the present gubernatorial contest, we have come to the conclusion to receive subscribers to the "Herald & Expositor," to be forwarded regularly until the second Tuesday of October next, at the low rate of FIFTY CENTS, or FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for five dollars. Monthly subscribers will also be received until that period, at 25 cents each per month, payable in advance.

Our friends, in various parts of the country, will please act as agents in transmitting the names and cash of those who feel disposed to subscribe for that period.

We understand that, according to the common usage, the bank, stores, and shops of this borough will be closed to-morrow. We have feared our paper something earlier than usual, so as to afford ourselves and friends an opportunity of participating in the celebration of the anniversary of our independence to-morrow.

The Baltimore Chronicle states, that on Wednesday last, the shipping at Fall's Point was dressed with flags in honor of the defeat of the sub-treasury bill. That good old part of the city never dressed by halves; actually all the vessels in port displayed their flags, and all the business men rejoiced at the defeat of that pernicious and abominable project.

We perceive by the Philadelphia Inquirer, that a decree has been passed by the Mexican government, opening the ports of Tusan and Soto la Marina from the 15th of June, and Cabo Rojo from the 15th inst. to six months after all difficulties have been settled.

We see it stated in the New York papers, that Mr. John C. Wallace is about establishing a paper in Albany, to be called "The Daily Patriot and Weekly Harbinger Democrat." It will espouse the principles and policy of the great and Van Buren party of the union, and also the claims of Gen. Harrison for the next presidency. Success attend him.

The New Orleans Bulletin states, that the latest intelligence from the province of Yucatan, represent it fighting on the side of federation against the established order of things in Mexico. A great battle had been fought at Merida, the capital, between the militia and regular army, the result of which was not ascertained, except that there were four hundred men left dead on the field.

Captain Gordon, of the brig Dunlap, which arrived at New York on Monday from Point Petre, in the West Indies, reports that the whole of that town was destroyed by fire on the 16th of May. The inhabitants, however, were immediately supplied with provisions and a quantity of lumber by the government. A branch of the Colonial Bank at Barbadoes, has been established at Point Petre.

We learn from the Baltimore papers, that the grand jury of that city have found a true bill against William Stewart, on a charge of being concerned in the murder of his father, Benjamin Stewart. The latter was lawfully executed, and murdered about ten days ago in the suburbs of Baltimore, and the son has been committed to prison under the strongest circumstances of being concerned in that infamous, unnatural, and diabolical act! Alas! for such black depravity!

The New York Express says, that the British fleet now on the North American station, at Quebec and Halifax, together with that which has been ordered to rendezvous at Bermuda, is composed of 32 vessels, ships of the line, frigates, and small steam frigates, which carry 1169 guns and 17,210 men. They have also from ten to fifteen thousand regular troops at Halifax and in the Canadas, which will cost the land an immense sum of money, merely to keep her revolted colonies in subjection!

The result of the mission of Col. Greay, who was sent to Washington by the Earl of Durham in relation to the disturbances on the northern frontier, and who has recently returned to Quebec, has given much satisfaction to the British authorities there. Col. Greay had several interviews with the President and Secretary of War, who gave him assurances of the firm determination of the United States government to co-operate with the Governor General of the Canadas in putting an end to the disgraceful disturbances which have taken place upon the frontier.

The rejection of the sub-treasury bill, and by so unexpected a majority, has quite dumb-founded the loco loco editors generally, who merely give their readers the facts without comments! It was a sore stroke upon them, as they calculated with certainty that the power and patronage of the President were potent enough to secure the passage of the bill. Our neighbor of the Volunteer appears to be "down in the mouth," too, and well he may; for one of his principal hobbies is this knuckled to the wall.

Presbyterian Board of Missions.—We observe by the Boston Journal, that a meeting was held at St. Paul's church in that city, on the evening of the 21st ult., in behalf of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, which was composed of a very large and respectable audience. After prayers by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, very interesting and animating addresses were delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York—after which a collection was taken up, amounting to \$211.00.

It appears that Gen. Bagby, of Alabama, has written to the Secretary of War, refusing the assent of the state to the proposition for allowing the Cherokee further time for removing to the west! And the Governor of that state has issued orders for calling in to service 1500 of the militia, 500 of whom are to be mounted men, to be organized and disbanded, but subject to be called into service at a moment's warning, under the miserable pretext that they would have trouble with the Cherokee.

The Washington Globe states, that, on Saturday last, Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, of the present Congress, proposing the banks from the disabilities imposed by issuing notes of a lower denomination than five dollars, repeating sundry sections of the deposit law of 1836, and placing the Treasury upon the basis of the law of 1789, making its connection with the banks depend upon Mr. Webster's resolution of 1810—which passed to a third reading by a majority of five.

We are glad to perceive by the Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel, that there is a likelihood of our banks resuming specie payments soon, and going on in the "good old way" they were in some years ago, now that the odious sub-treasury bill is prostrated. As that excellent paper truly remarks, the public expect this of the banks, and will not bear disappointment in the matter patiently.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Generals Macomb and Brady arrived at Sacket's Harbor on the 18th ult. and were followed on the 19th by 200 regulars of the U. S. army, under the commands of Captains Gwinn and McCall. General Brady has returned to his command at Detroit, and General Macomb has chartered the steamboat Telegraph for the United States service on the lakes, which is now being manned and armed. These movements are intended to protect the commerce of the lakes and river St. Lawrence, and restore confidence and safety to the border settlements. A flotilla is also to be fitted out shortly, for the purpose of suppressing and capturing Bill Johnson and his desperate band of brigands.

EMIGRANTS TO THE CANADA.—The Quebec Mercury remarks, that the civil disturbances there have greatly checked emigration from Europe to the Canadas the present year. The number of passengers who arrived at Quebec on Sunday and Monday week, which amounted only to about four hundred, is nearly one-third of the total number that have arrived this year. In fact, instead of emigrants from Europe arriving by thousands in the Upper and Lower Provinces as they have been for years past, hundreds of industrious Canadians are daily selling off their property for what it will bring, and are emigrating to the U. S. States. Droves of them weekly cross the Niagara river to our shores, and move off in trains of wagons which contain their families and their all, to seek quiet homes in our new states, where they will not be annoyed by the ravages and miseries occasioned by civil wars, nor be oppressed and ground to the dust by a rapacious plutocratic government.

MORE TROUBLES IN CANADA.—An affray took place some time since at Short Hills, in Upper Canada, between a company of Lancers and a party of Patriots, in which several on both sides were killed and wounded. An attack was made on Dundas, on the 21st ult. by what the Montreal Herald terms a band of pirates from Fort Covington, who they were repulsed with the loss of their commander Robinson, and a person called Captain Cananda. Another individual styled Major McPherson, was mortally wounded the rebels, however, to the number of about 300, have fixed a camp on Grand Island, a short distance above Navy Island, where they are in possession of four pieces of artillery. In consequence of these outrages, Governor Arthur has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons going to or coming from Canadas, to give an account of themselves, and in relation to the prosecution of their lawful business and affairs; and, if their accounts be satisfactory, they will be furnished by the magistrates with passports to secure them from further molestation while in the province.

N. B.—Since the above was in type, we learn by extracts from the Buffalo Advertiser received by last night's mail, that the insurgent force in the neighborhood of Short Hills met with an entire defeat, with the loss of their standards and eagles. A large body of regulars and militia, with 600 Indian warriors, collected in their rear and hemmed them in, among whom are a number of Americans, who it is thought, will be tried by a field court martial, and executed on the spot. The steamer Telegraph, chartered by Gen. Macomb, had arrived at Ogdensburg with fifty U. S. troops on board, under command of Captain Gwynne. She had cruised among the thousand Islands, and visited the island on which Bill Johnson had his headquarters, but the bird had flown, and was supposed to have gone to join the insurgents at the Short Hills, where he was likely to have been killed or taken prisoner. This outlaw's home was found to be a spacious cavern, partly natural and partly excavated by human labor, large enough to serve as a dwelling-place for a considerable number, into which Capt. Gwynne entered to the distance of 85 feet, and found that it contained several rooms, most of which bore evident marks of recent occupation.

MORE FIRES IN BALTIMORE.—It appears that the vile incendiaries in the