CARLISLE HERALD
AND EXPOSITOR.

Let the People Remember
THAT
DAVID R. PORTER
VOTED IN THE SENATE LAST WINTER TO INSTRUCT OUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE ODIOUS AND INFAMOUS SUB-TREASURY BILL.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

BE IT REMEMBERED that the Porter Convention which assembled in Harrisburg on the 4th of July, adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, THAT WE HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE TALENTS, INTEGRITY, AND REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that he who votes for *David R. Porter* votes *in favor* of Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury Scheme, together with every other injurious measure of the present imbecile and wicked administration of the General Government; and that he who votes for JOSEPH RITNER, votes AGAINST Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

BE IT REMEMBERED, VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, that Porter and Van Buren are identified in all things—are one and the same. If Porter should be elected, Van Buren will consider it an approval of his measures. *Remember this*, and vote as duty and conscience dictate, for Ritner, the supremacy of the laws, and an inviolate constitution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Herald and Expositor.

TO ROBERT SNODGRASS, Esq.

Sir—Some men enter the political arena for the sake of *office*; others adopt the principles of all parties to render themselves *popular*; while not a few content themselves with promoting party interests, and thus securing to themselves the high and distinguished title of LEADER. Sir, of these three positions you are suspected—nay, accused by your fellow citizens: and, altho' you rank high as a ministerial officer of justice, yet suppose not that your office will shield you from your political crimes. They are great; they are enormous; and, like the character of your gubernatorial candidate, *David R. Porter*, they must be exposed. Be not therefore deceived when I tell you, that in the great political canvass now pending, your fellow citizens pity the aberrations of one whose mind has been led astray by a party, who make *fair promises*, but who never fulfil them—by a party who has already promised the office of *County Treasurer*; consequently, on your part, there is no chance of success.

For the last six years, and in the many political contests in which you have been engaged, your course has been unstable as the wind—at one time professing to advocate the doctrines of the *red-mouth* democratic faction, and condemning in the harshest terms the Muhlenberg party; while, at a more convenient season, (for the sake of office,) you "go the whole hog" for the Anti-Van Buren party. And I pray you, sir, what reason have you heretofore given for supporting the principles of our (Anti-Van Buren) party? Was it not, in your own language, the only party that could *secure and perpetuate our liberties*—the only party that could ~~preserve~~ *our republic from anarchy and confusion*? These, sir, were your own ideas; your own words—but *now*, how changed!

You are well aware, sir, that the doctrines of the Van Buren and Anti-Van Buren parties are as diametrically opposite to each other as light and darkness—that the *former* tends to ruin our agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests; while the *latter* promotes them—that the motto of the *former* is "perish credit, perish commerce!" while the *latter* protects both. This position is manifest, and has been acknowledged by yourself to be true and correct. Can you, dare you doubt it? If so, let facts be submitted—facts which will and must strip a political hypocrite, and present him to a community in his nakedness. "At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, (held last August,) opposed to the national administration," you acted as President, and to its proceedings your name is attached, thus sanctioning all the principles adopted in the preamble and resolutions by that enthusiastic meeting.

In those proceedings, you have published to the world, that our country was prosperous and happy; population multiplying; wealth increasing; our political institutions admired throughout the world—but that, owing to the measures of the national administration, these bright, brilliant, and glorious prospects were blighted, and that the enemies of a republican form of government were rejoicing at our situation. Sir, the picture you painted was correct: it was not exaggerated. Our country's prospects were dark as mid-night, and well might every friend of liberty tremble. But to what cause was all *this* to be ascribed? Sir, we will give your own words—words as true as the Everlasting Gospel itself—words which should be published throughout the length and breadth of America, in order that every qualified voter might read and reflect upon them, and save our country from ruin.

The principles adopted by that meeting are laid down in these words: "Our conclusion is, that, to the maladministration of our general government, all the present difficulties and sufferings of the people are to be ascribed." *Again*—"The government is the direct cause of this debased and deranged currency: they caused it by their unholy, wicked, and illegal warfare against the U. S. Bank." *Again*—"They [the general government] succeeded by a bold and unheard of dictation to state authorities; by interfering with the elective franchise." *Again*—"We hope for a speedy termination of a wicked, ignorant, and disgraceful administration of our general government."

Sir, these are your words: read and ponder upon them, and then ask yourself, "Can *I*, as an honest and conscientious man, give my support to *David R. Porter*, who advocates the pernicious doctrines of the same party, and pursues the same deleterious course of political policy?" If you answer in the affirmative, let us examine how the case stands between the Van Buren candidate for governor and yourself.

Gen. *Porter* is opposed to the U. States Bank, and believes it to be a wicked and vile political institution; while Justice Snodgrass believes that the warfare upon the bank was 'unholy and illegal.' Gen. *Porter* believes that the bank should be abolished, and a metallic currency substituted; while Justice Snodgrass confesses 'that a purely metallic currency would be unwise and revolutionary in its introduction,' and that in all 'other remedies suggested for the restoration of a sound currency, we see nothing but the veriest quackery, save the re-establishment of a national bank.' Gen. *Porter* advocates the odious sub-treasury bill, because it is a party measure, and approved of by Van Buren, Wright, and Benton; while Justice Snodgrass says 'that the project of the establishment of a Treasury or a Government Bank ought to be reprobated and condemned by the people, which, if carried into effect, must inevitably destroy the liberties of this country.'

Sir, I have been thus particular in placing before you the doctrines of your candidate and your own. You cannot reconcile them: they are separated from each other as far as the poles themselves. How, then, account for this wonderful, this mighty change? Have you been born again? Or can you, chamelion like, change your principles as easily and as often as you do your clothes? Or is it, as I have heard you say, because you consider Gen. *Porter* better qualified for the office? Sir, let me tell you plainly and candidly, it is not true; and I now submit for your consideration your own words passed at the same meeting to which I have already referred:

"*Resolved*, That no public man in this country deserves higher praise for his fearless, manly, and just denunciations of the shameless corruption and usurpations of the General Government, than Governor Ritner—a bright example of official virtue and honesty in these times of degrading official subserviency."

After giving this resolution your own unqualified assent—and after subscribing your name to it—can you, dare you say, that Gen. *Porter* is the 'most qualified?' Sir, you cannot: it is impossible—or virtue and truth cannot inhabit the heart of one who preaches one thing and practises another.

Sir, my letter is growing much lengthier than I expected or intended. At a future time, I shall again recur to you political life—at present permit me to say, that some men are esteemed for their moral honesty, while others are equally despised for their political dishonesty. A dishonest politician is to the political world what a hypocrite is to the Christian church—both are governed by the basest passions and the meanest principles for political or ecclesiastical self-aggrandizement. I tell you, sir, that men who would aspire to high offices in the gift of the people, must have clean hands and pure hearts: political 'Jim Crow' jugglers will be despised: they must meet with the severest censures from all parties. A man who can voluntarily affix his name to a resolution passed at a county meeting, affirming that Gov. Ritner is a bright example of official virtue and honesty, and at the same time stating that no public man deserves higher praise for the course he has pursued—whose acts you have sanctioned, and whose principles you profess—and *then* declare publicly, that Gen. *Porter* is the *'best qualified'*—a man who does not profess to hold a solitary principle of your own; whose every deed and word has been that of a dishonest politician, and whose moral and intellectual character none can or dare vouch for: I say, sir, a man who can act thus, disregarding truth, justice, and moral honesty, cannot be complimented as a bright example of official virtue and honesty in these times of degrading official subserviency.'

HAMILTON.

For the Herald & Expositor.

Mr. Phillips—It is hard to bolster up a bad character. Falsifiers should have better memories than the Volunteer editors. Great pains have been taken to throw odium on the character of that honest but injured man, Samuel Sturgeon—who, after laboring hard for David R. Porter, and not being paid for it, was compelled to take the benefit of the insolvent laws. He not only lost his own labor, but the wages he paid to hands employed by him while coaling for *Patton* and *Porter*—and he returns one cow, two beds and bedding, one spinning wheel, one pot, one table, one tin bucket, six knives and forks, six cups and saucers, six plates, and one chopping axe. Thus the whole of the estate of this poor, but industrious and honest man, was given up—not an item being kept from his creditors. Now, friends of liberty, read the falsehoods in the Volunteer, and judge for yourselves: Jim Fulton swears that Samuel Sturgeon resided in Armstrong county in 1819; while Pat Madden, with his ✕ affixed, swears he (Sturgeon) chopped wood for him and lived in Huntingdon county the same year! Porter says that Sturgeon never coaled or worked a day for him: Madden swears that he did, and that *Porter* paid him $80 out of his earnings. Fulton swears that Sturgeon was rich, and owned a farm and horses in Armstrong county: Madden swears that he was poor, and runaway $9 and an axe in his debt! Here is tough swearing for you between two of *Porter's* "affidavy" men!! But the whole affair will be found in the Volunteer of the 2d inst. bolstering up *Porter's* character, and will, upon examination, be seen to be one of the greatest frauds and contradictions ever published. The Volunteer editors must be fools, or they must think us common folks fools. But I can tell them, that the 'affidavies' of Madden and Fulton are making votes for Ritner in South Middleton by dozens. We laborers can see into these matters as well as others; and we know what we are about; and I can inform you, Mr. *Phillips*, if there are as numerous changes in other parts as here, the *honest farmer* will be re-elected over the *swindling iron-master* and horse-jockey by not less than thirty thousand majority. Mark the word of a democratic

COLLIER.

For the Herald & Expositor.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.

As a people, we are naturally attached to the very name of democracy. Even if Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe had never lived to cast a lustre on its name, its principles, so in accordance with the spirit of the constitution of the U. States, and consonant with the feelings of her inhabitants, would have seated it firmly in their affections. Though soon after the formation of the democratic party, its members committed an error by the course which they pursued throughout the period of our disturbances with France at the close of the 18th century, in siding with the fanatic rulers of that empire during her revolution; because, by taking part with the ambitious demagogues and ephemeral tyrants of 'the reign of terror,' they proved their short-sightedness, and the wisdom of the existing administration, whose policy was generally dictated by prudence, and resulted in happiness and prosperity to the people. Three successive presidents, members of this party from its founder to Mr. Monroe, carried out its principles, and the country prospered under their care; but near the close of the latter administration, discord had already commenced her work in the democratic ranks, and its members separated never again to be united. A faction was then formed, mainly from the old federal party, with a few recreant democrats, who had for their object the elevation of General Jackson to the presidency. They accomplished their object, and, since his election, claim to be the democratic party! A comparison of the principles of the old and *true democracy* with the *self-styled*, will show the absurdity of their claim to the title.

One of the axioms of true democracy was, that executive patronage should be confined within narrow bounds. They justly feared the power of the president over thousands of officers, who were dependant upon him for employment. They justly dreaded the influence which he could exert upon elections, and therefore continually exclaimed against its exercise. Accordingly, the modern democratic or Jackson party, during the continuance of Mr. Adams in office, loudly exclaimed against the alarming increase of executive patronage, and our land echoed and re-echoed with the shout of—*'reform!'* Mr. Adams, according to their accounts, had increased the expenses of government to an amount that was shocking to the feelings of republicans, and by the appointment of numerous additional officers made them tremble for the safety of our free institutions. But, after waiting patiently throughout the eight years of retrenchment and reform under the 'second father of his country,' do we find the executive patronage decreased, and consequently the expenses of government lessened? Instead where, under Mr. Adams, we had one officer of government dependant upon the president for the tenure of his office, we now have four! and where we then expended thirteen millions for the support of government, we now spend forty! Instead of having the freedom of our elections preserved, which were asserted to be in danger from the officers dependant upon the executive, we see at every petty local election the office-holders marching to the ballot boxes in solid phalanx, and giving their suffrages to men, not according to the *principle* of the illustrious Jefferson, because they believed them honest and capable, but because Mr. Postmaster General has issued his circular to the thousands of postmasters, clerks, mail-contractors, mail-carriers, &c.—or the officers of the customs in each large city and town, have commanded their *dependan's* to vote according to the directions which they have received from Washington.

But this is not the worst side of the picture. The money of the people is taken to distribute a publication notorious for its disregard of truth and opposition to the rights of the people; and before an election, even in the most remote parts of the U. States, scarce any newspaper can pass through the post-office, save the Globe and others of the same stamp. We have been reformed out of twenty millions of dollars annually: we have been retrenched into thousands of additional office-holders: the freedom of elections has been so much the unceasing care of "the man who filled the measure of his country's glory," and after him by the man who "would endeavor to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," that it is a matter of astonishment to the "spoils party," if honest, capable, and uncollared men are elected to office! I have thus endeavored to show, that, in this one respect, at least in practice, if not in profession, there is a vast difference between ancient and modern democracy; that even Shakspeare himself was mistaken, when he penned the lines at the head of this article; and that, with any other name, the principles and practice of modern democracy, instead of leading many blindly along, would be regarded with the indignation and disgust which they otherwise would naturally inspire. Even this high-sounding word is unable to obliterate certain reminiscences on the part of a majority of the people; and all the whitewash contained in the name of (modern) democracy, will not hide the true characters of two of the leaders in Pennsylvania, one of whom declared publicly, that if he thought he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins, he would let it out—the other, that if he had lived in the days of the American revolution, he would have been a tory.

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A SIGN FROM OLD ADAMS!

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Adams county, to his friend in Carlisle, dated

"GETTYSBURG, August 4, 1838.

"FOUR respectable young gentlemen of this place, who went to Harrisburg *as Delegates to the Porter Convention*, on the 4th of July last, were so much disgusted with the conduct of the mean fellows who participated in the outrage at the Governor's house, and having obtained better information relative to PORTER himself, have honestly confessed their shame for having been in such a party, and have become active friends of the Farmer Governor, JOSEPH RITNER. Their names are JOHN EMMITT, JOHN McELROY, JOHN SANDERS, and W. STALLSMITH.

Yours, &c."

For the Herald & Expositor.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Theory and practice have had their respective advocates: the following are some of our theoretical and practical men:

Martin Van Buren, the practical abolitionist, who, in the New York Convention for amending the constitution, voted to give the negro an equal suffrage with the white man.

Richard M. Johnson, the practical amalgamationist, upon whose *dark* side there has been as much *light* thrown as it will well bear.

David R. Porter, the practical amalgamationist, who advised and urged a white woman to marry a black man.

Who is in favor theoretically of paying his just debts, but who never found it convenient it practice.

Who is theoretically opposed to increasing the state debt, but who practically voted for a bill which would have increased it to forty millions, had not Gov. Ritner put his veto upon it.

Who is theoretically in favor of internal improvements, but who practically voted against appropriations necessary for carrying on the state works, and which have not increased the state debt one cent.

Who is a theoretical statesman, but who generally managed in practice to dodge questions of importance, or voted against the interests of his constituents.

Who is a theoretical orator, and was willing to astonish us with his eloquence, but who, whilst in the Senate, never could practically give utterance to the mighty thoughts which filled his breast—and

Who is theoretically a democrat and a friend of the poor, but who practically refuses to pay a debt due to a poor collier, unless he would sign a certificate that he believed said Porter an honest man, which his neighbours refused to say, because they *'know him.'*

The *Porter party* were theoretically opposed to ship-plasters some time ago, but are now practically abusing Gov. Ritner for compelling the banks to resume specie payments.

PRACTICE.

The Death of Com. Rodgers.

We announce with sincere feelings of sorrow, the removal from amongst us, of Commodore John Rogers, a distinguished commander in our navy, and who, as a citizen, was highly esteemed by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. The Commodore expired on Wednesday evening, about 9 o'clock, at the Naval Asylum, near the Schuylkill, in the 74th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which, we are informed he bore with Christian patience and resignation. While his friends and relations will long cherish the memory of his social and domestic virtues, his public services will be engraven in indelible characters upon the hearts of his countrymen.—*Penn'a Inquirer.*

NAVAL ORDER.

All officers of the Navy, who are attached to the U. S. Naval Station, at Philadelphia, are directed to attend the funeral of the late Commodore JOHN RODGERS, from No. 230 Walnut street, Friday (this) afternoon, (3d inst.) at 5 o'clock, in uniform.

Com'dts. Office, U. S. Navy Yard,
Philad. 2d Aug't. 1838.

CHAS. STEWART,
Com'dg. officer of the station.

The officers of the Army, and the friends of Com. RODGERS, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 30.

Head Quarters, 1st Br. 1st Div. P. M.
Philad. Aug. 2, 1838.

The decease of the venerable Commodore JOHN RODGERS, has been communicated to the Brigadier General in the absence of Maj. Gen. Patterson.

The Brigade will assemble on Friday afternoon, 3d inst., at 4½ o'clock, on the west front of Washington square, right resting on Walnut street, for the purpose of rendering the last honors to the senior officer of the Navy of the United States.

The officers will wear crape on the hilts of their swords. The Cavalry of the Brigade will be dismounted. A post on the right of the Brigade, will be assigned to such officers of volunteers or militia as may appear in uniform detached from their respective commands.

By order,
A. M. PROVOST,
Brig. Gen. 1st Br. 1st Div. P. M.
JNO. STILLE, Jr., Brigade Major.

Assault Upon the Navy.

The two last numbers of the Official Government paper contain an outrageous though deliberate and cold-blooded attack upon the Officers of the Navy of the United States. They are charged, for instance, with "a total want of that *esprit du corps*, without which there can be nothing high and ennobling in the profession of arms;" with "a mean and pitiful jealously, equally degrading to the man and to the profession, *pervading all classes of officers*;" with a disposition, "in too many" of the young officers, "to skulk from service;" with the "absence of all spirit;" with "a sordid spirit—an itching, grasping, monopolizing spirit," &c.

It is impossible to repress one's indignation at this venomous assault upon a body of men, than whom, as a class, none can be more entitled to their country's respect and affection than the officers of our Navy. Is no man's reputation to shield him from the libels of the Government press? Is no elevation of character to be safe from the malignity of this organ of the Executive? Are honor, chivalry, faithful service, private worth, to afford no protection to the gallant officers of our Navy? but their feelings must be lacerated, and their reputation hacked and hewed with the butcher's knife of this calumniator, "by authority!" Will not the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, with the instinct of well-bred gentlemen, disclaim and disown this wholesale slander of a gallant corps, whose situation peculiarly entitles them to have their feelings respected, at least by those who stand to them in the relation of official superiors? Surely they will. They owe it to their own characters to do so.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

REASONS WHY WE CANNOT SUPPORT DAVID R. POTER FOR GOVERNOR.

In our last we gave a few reasons why we *support* JOSEPH RITNER for re-election to the office of Governer; and in consequence, it becomes proper for us to state our reasons for *opposing David R. Porter*, for the same office. We *oppose* Mr. Porter, then—

1st *Because* we want no change in our state administration.

2d. *Because*, he has no qualifications which fit him for that important office, did we even desire a change.

3d. *Because*, we believe him in possession of many traits of character, which would disqualify any man for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

4th. *Because*, he is not a Pennsylvanian in principle and feeling, but is connected with and controlled by the party at present in power; in the Federal Government, which ever has been, and now is, opposed to the interests of the Keystone State, endeavoring at all times and upon all occasions, to rob her of all her glory, deprive her of her rights and those immunities to which her standing and character entitle her, in the federal government.

5th. *Because*, he is the tool of a party, which has no settled principle of Government policy—but that which tends to the aggrandizement of political demagogues, and put into unlimited power reckless and depraved partizans.

6th. *Because*, not having been brought up among the people, he is therefore a stranger to their wants and wishes, and hence could not, were he disposed, administer the government to their good.

7th. *Because*, we believe Mr. Porter to be a political fortune-hunter, whose only object and desire is, to advance his own interests and who would subvert every interest of the government to accomplish this; such measures therefore as would tend to elevate the character of the State in intelligence, riches, as well as virtue, would receive little or no countenance from him.

8th. *Because*, he is in favor of the taxation of the people, he having voted for the mammoth improvement bill, which would have made a continuance of the onerous taxes imposed under Mr. Wolf's administration, absolutely necessary.

9th. *Because*, he is an enemy to economy in the financial department of the government, and would not check injudicious improvements though it would drain the Treasury, without rendering either the people or the State any good. His support of the mammoth improvement bill of the session of 1836-7, is proof postive of this.

10th. *Because*, he is in favor of increasing the State debt, having voted in the State Senate to increase it to $4,000,000.

11. *Because*, he is in favor of the log-rolling system of legislation, that abominable perversion of law-making, having himself practiced upon it, to a great extent, while a member of the State Legislature.

12th. *Because*, he is attached to, and an advocate of secret combinations, which are, to say the least of them, but relics of barbarism, founded in exclusive and monarchial principles; and therefore unsuited to a civilized country, and a free and democratic people.

13th. *Because*, he is opposed to State rights, and is the exclusive advocate of the interference of the National with State governments.

14th. *Because*, he is opposed to a *judicious banking system*, a good and sound currency, and in favor of the issue of irredeemable shinplasters.

15th. *Because*, he is in favor of Martin Van Buren.

16th. *Because*, he is the advocate of the Sub-Treasury scheme; a measure fraught with mischief and ruin to our country, a measure that has aroused the indignation and just resentment of every freeman from Maine to Florida, yet slave to his party, he upholds it still.

17th. *Because*, he is the advocate of every thing which has for its object the raising of distinctions between the rich and the poor.

18th. *Because*, his politics are anti-democratic, and are aristocratic and anti-republican in all their bearings.

19th. *Because*, he does not hold vested rights to be inviolate, and the obligations of government to be sacred.

20th. *Because*, we believe he has not the inclination, if he had the ability, to fill the office of Governor with advantage to the people.

21st. *Because*, his moral character, to say the least of it, is very doubtful.

22d. *Because*, he is a time-serving politician—destitute of patriotism and honesty.

23rd. *Because*, he is a man who has occupied a seat in the Legislature for sessions. Yet during that time has given no evidence of greatness, but many of party servility; who spent his time in laying plans for his own future advancement, instead of public good.

24th. *Because*, he is a loco foco, of the real Slam Bang, & Co. breed, in profession, calls all banks monsters, says stock holders should be made liable, votes that they should not, condemns banks as shaving shops, and holds a considerable amount of stock himself.

25th. *Because*, we are the advocates of rotation in office, and he has been in office for 20 or 30 years, and is therefore not entitled to the office of Governor.

There was something of a rumpus among the boys in Broadway, New York, on the 1st, occasioned by a colored man and a white woman walking together arm in arm. The boys sounded the cry of "white woman and nigger," so lustily that a multitude was soon convened, and the man and woman were rescued by two peace officers, who placed them in the watch house for safety. The apology for her ridiculous violation of the customs of the country is that she is an English woman, and was not aware of the state of feeling here.

STATE DEBT AGAIN.

Facts are stubborn things.

At the close of the finanical year 1829, the year George Wolf was elected Governor, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania owed for money borrowed $8,140,000—at the close of the financial year 1835, the year Governor Wolf went out of office, the Commonwealth was indebted for money borrowed **$24,589,743 32**, Wolf having borrowed **$16,449,743 32**; as follows, *viz:*

Permanent Loan per act of 7th December, 1829, and 4th January, 1831.		$202,500 00
do.	per act 15th March, 1830,	4,000,000 00
do.	do. 21st March, 1831,	2,483,161 88
do.	do. 30th March, 1831,	330,000 00
do.	do. 30th March, 1832,	2,342,580 00
do.	do. 5th April, 1832,	300,000 00
do.	do. 16th Feb'y, 1833,	2,244,000 44
do.	do. 27th March, 1833,	430,000 00
do.	do. 5th April, 1834,	2,235,400 00
Amount received on Permanent Loan per act of April, 1835,		894,900 00
Temporary Loan per act of 17th January, 1835,		250,000 00
Permanent Loan for the use of the Eastern Penitentiary, per acts of 28th March, 1831, and 9th April, 1833,		120,000 00
Permanent Loan for the use of the Union Canal Company, per acts of 1st March 1833, & 15th December, 1833,		200,000 00
Temporary Loan for the use of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries per act of 15th April, 1835,		74,410 00
		$16,509,743 32
Cr.—By amount paid Montgomery bk.		60,000 00
		$16,449,743 32

It appears from this then, that at the close of the financial year 1837, two years after Governor Ritner's administration commenced, the borrowed money amounted to $24,330,033 32, HAVING BEEN REDUCED **$259,740 00** as follows, viz:

Paid Temporary Loan per act of 17th January, 1835,	250,000 00
do. do. do. per act of 15th April, 1835,	74,440 00
	$324,440 00
From this deduct last instalment received on permanent loan per act of 13th April, 1835,	64,700 00
	259,740 00

Here then is a plain and honest statement of facts, made from public documents in the Auditor General's Office, and to which we invite the attention of all unprejudiced minds. Let those who have doubts on the subject, examine for themselves.—We stand prepared to prove at any time the correctness of our statement, by the official documents, and we challenge a contradiction.

A COMPARISON.

Wolf increased the STATE DEBT.
Ritner has reduced it.

Wolf would have increased it many millions more.
Ritner has said he will not increase it.

Wolf imposed a heavy STATE TAX upon the people.
Ritner *repealed* it, and saved the people in one year $294,509 17.

Wolf left the Treasury bankrupt—only $30,000 in it.
Ritner has kept it well filled—more than a MILLION in it now.

Wolf borrowed money every year to sustain the credit of the Commonwealth.
Ritner makes the Commonwealth work upon her "own hook," she needs no "borrowed capital" and will never "break" while he directs her.

Wolf could not make the Public Works productive.
Ritner has made them a source of revenue.

Wolf was in favor of Common Schools.
Ritner is likewise, and has done more for them than Wolf ever thought of. More anon.

Character of Pennsylvania abroad—effects of Gov. Ritner's Administration.—When Joseph Ritner was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, she had no character, or worse than none, among her sister States. She had been ridden down, and bowed to the sway of demagogues at Washington; and instead of being an independent republic, was a mere vassal of federal power. But the administration of Joseph Ritner has reversed the uninviting picture. He at once took a stand against encroachments from abroad, and in favor of the old democratic creed of STATE RIGHTS. We now have the result of his noble independence, in the deference which all the States in the Union pay to Pennsylvania.

Among all the acts of the Governor, none has been better calculated to fill still more firmly the character of Pennsylvania, than his proclamation. It has been re-published in every state in the Union, and every where pointed to as the document which would occasion a real, tangible, permanent resumption of specie payments. The Baltimore papers at once declared, that it would cause the banks of Maryland to open their vaults; and the venerable Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, set it down as "SETTLING THE QUESTION IN VIRGINIA." It has been so in other States. We notice in the Ohio press, that the same feeling pervades the Buckeye community, and the proceedings of the late Bank Convention show, that the banks of the following states have come into Pennsylvania's measures, by agreeing to resume on the 13th of August. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

This ought to be a source of gratification to every Pennsylvanian, and every Pennsylvanian ought to be proud of a chief magistrate whose measures are not only acquiesced in by the institutions of his own Commonwealth, but by those of other and remote states. The like was never known before, and it speaks for Ritner in tones whose echo will only die away with the latest generations. We see our Commonwealth now taking the stand to which her position—her natural resources—her habits; industry, and the general character of her population, entitle her; and to none are we more indebted for her enviable character abroad, than to Joseph Ritner.—*Pennsylvania Intelligencer.*

FIRE AT BEDFORD, PA.—The large Hotel at Bedford occupied by Joseph Ottinger, and owned by Humphrey Dillon, Esq., was entirely consumed on Tuesday night last, as was also the store of Thomas B. Miller. About half the furniture of the Hotel was saved.

New York Correspondence of the Penn'a. Inquirer.

NEW YORK, August 1,
12 o'clock at Noon.

Destructive Fire in New York—Loss of Life and more Murders.

Advices from London by the St. James, state that confidence in the credit of American merchants is entirely restored, and that the buyers in England for the New York and Philadelphia markets, are making extensive preparations and purchases for the fall trade.

Many merchants seem to think we shall do a very heavy business here this fall. However, all the dealers are going on the low pressure safety principle. None of them, after the terrible lesson they have recently had, seem disposed to put out their arms further than they can draw them back with ease.

The commercial and other accounts received in London from New York up to June 2d, have produced a great effect on the commercial men, and financiers in London. They seem to think that the positive revival of the American trade has commenced without the possibility of a declension.

Mr. Biddle's agents in London have achieved a great triumph there, despite the prejudices which his rivals attempted strenuously to get up. It follows as a matter of course, that in proportion as monetary affairs improve in the United States, will European capitalists withdraw their funds from European stocks and invest them in these of this country.

The Arabs will appear in Philadelphia in September. You will not have the Giraffe there until the end of next week.

Business of all kinds is dull at present. The city is half empty. Rockaway and the Springs have taken half our belles and beaux; in return, we have an unusual number of Louisiana, Alabama and Carolina men in this city.

About 4 o'clock this morning, a most destructive fire broke out in the block bounded by Hammond, Perry, West and Washington streets. It raged till 3 and burnt two-thirds of the block, or nearly fifty houses. It commenced in a Tallow Chandlery.—The houses were two story bricks, habited by respectable mechanics.

The flames spread with inconceivable rapidity. The inhabitants roused from their beds with few or no clothes upon them; some as naked as the hour they were born. One man was dug out of the ruins dead; a very lovely young lady is missing, supposed to have shared the same fate.

Murders are rife here. Not a day now passes without one. Yesterday morning—a woman at day-break, looking out of her window in Front street, saw four men murder another. Her husband ran to the Police Office for officers; before they returned, the body was taken off, and has not yet been found.

Two negro boys quarreled yesterday, and one stabbed the other. Another black fellow yesterday, came behind a coloured woman in Centre street, and cut her lip half off with a razor; it is supposed he meant to cut her throat.

Further Particulars.—In a postscript to yesterday's Inquirer, containing a letter from our New York correspondent, we published a brief account of the late dreadful conflagration in New York, by which between forty and fifty houses were destroyed. We are sorry to state that the papers which arrived yesterday, corroborate that statement to the extent of thirty houses, with others damaged. We regret to add, that the loss of life was but two painfully correct. The Star of Wednesday says,—"This morning at 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Soap Factory of Mr. Humphrey Jones, in the centre of the block bounded by Perry, Hammond, Washington and West streets, North River, destroying the whole block, composed of two story houses with brick fronts, about thirty in number. From the block the flames extended to the north side of Hammond street, to a lumber yard attached to a saw-mill. A large quantity of lumber was consumed, but the mill saved. Report says three persons were burnt to death—*one* certain, whose body has been taken from the ruins. The front walls in the block, except those on the South side of Hammond street, are standing. The interior of the block was totally consumed."

Most of the families were poor, and very little of the property was insured.

Late and Important from Mexico.

From the New Orleans Bee of the 25th ult.

By way of Pensacola, we have more recent intelligence from Mexico. The Pensacola Gazette mentions the arrival of the United States sloop-of-war Vandalia, from a cruise of seventy-four days in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Texas, having visited Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras and Galveston.

The ports of Mexico were very closely watched by the French cruisers. The contemplated attack on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, has for the present been abandoned, and the Baron Defendis, the French Minister, has sailed for France. Vessels from the United States and Cuba *will not* be warned off before being subject to capture, a sufficient time having elapsed for the blockade to become known.

Commodore Bazzoele, in the frigate L'Horminee, is at anchor under the Island of Sacrificios, and one brig and two schooners and the frigate's launches are close in with the shoals, and frequently within musket shot of the Castle. One brig is off Alvarado, which port was opened on the 16th May, by the Mexican government. The cruisers off Tampico and Matamoras lay at anchor close in with the harbor, and other vessels are cruising along the coast between these ports.

All appeared quiet in Texas. The British packet which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 27th May, had been detained a week after the regular day of sailing, at the request of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of taking out a request to the British Government to become mediator between the French and Mexican Governments. The best of feelings have thus far been kept up between the French squadron and our own. While the Vandalia lay under Sacrificios, the French and American officers were in the constant reciprocation of services and courtesies.