The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1839.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE—Mr. RIVES—Mr. WRIGHT—Mr. CALHOUN—Mr. WEBSTER—Mr. TALLMADGE—Mr. CLAY.

The Senate was engaged during the greater part of to-day on the Bill reported by Mr. WRIGHT, "more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government and to punish public defaulters."

Some days ago as your readers are aware, Mr. RIVES of Va. offered an amendment—being a substitute for the whole Bill.

The first question was on the adoption of this amendment. A most interesting discussion followed.

Mr. RIVES gave a sufficient account of the provisions of his measure. Under its operation the public moneys are not to be touched by the agents of Government at all. The administration practically admits that after all banks are more secure than any private depositories. In New York the money collected is deposited in Banks to the credit of the COLLECTOR, who can check on them at any time and for any purpose. The object of Mr. RIVES in this substitute was to bring them into the Treasury by placing them to the credit of the United States Treasurer himself. He recounted the details of the bill designed to carry out this leading principle requiring the payment to be made into Banks and brought directly to the Treasury.

He then referred to the second principle, that which relates to the paying out of the public money. It appears that large payments have been made by the Collector to subordinate officers, and for debentures and other purposes. Now Mr. RIVES proposes that all the public money shall in fact be in the Treasury, and, none of it drawn out except by warrants. This is entirely conformable to the practice in England, where the principle is regarded as a fundamental one, and indispensable to the security of the national treasure. He proposes that wherever the payments are made, the same shall be deposited in Banks to the credit of the Disbursing Officer; and shall be drawn for by checks bearing on their face the purpose for which the draft is made.

He believed sincerely and confidently that as regards both these objects and principles the measure would meet the wishes of the country.

Mr. RIVES said further that the experience of his own State furnished the most important lessons in favor of the measures he proposed.

Before the introduction of Banks into Virginia several defaults were committed by the State Treasurers—all of whom before these defalcations were discovered, were regarded as men of high character.—When Banks were introduced the State's money was deposited in them—but subject to the private check of the Treasurer, without a counter check. Under this system defalcations occurred. Men of the highest respectability committed them, and one, who bore so fair and honorable a reputation that when his appointment was spoken of, it was said there was no need to require security from such a man, was not able to resist the temptation—he was a defaulter—and in the agony of feeling excited thereby, put an end to his existence.

The subject afterwards engaged the most serious and deliberate attention of the Virginia Legislature, and they adopted a system which has ever since prevented the recurrence of defalcations. He felt himself authorised by the experience and perfect success of this Virginia system to offer his substitute for the bill. As to the details he was ready to consent to any modification which would obtain the concurrence of the Senate to the great fundamental principle.

Mr. WRIGHT after some preliminary explanations concerning the provisions of his own bill, declared himself to be utterly opposed to the substitute of Mr. RIVES, as calculated to make a closer connection between the banks and the government than had ever yet existed, constituting as it did in his opinion those banks the collectors, custodians, and disbursers of the public money. He said, however, that the Senate ought to bear in mind that the bill and the substitute were not antagonistic. The former proposed simply to impose certain check on certain officers, and had nothing to do with keeping, collecting, or disbursing; whereas the substitute had for its distinct object to prescribe certain regulations in reference to the collection, custody and paying away.

Mr. RIVES briefly but most conclusively answered these objections—and most pertenantly asked the question, whether it was possible to draw the connection between bank and state closer than it now is? He repeated what he has said before, (on his well known resolutions) about the Government's connection with the United States Bank, and other banks, and about the notorious practises in New York, of depositing the public money in banks.

Mr. CALHOUN then rose, and in his short, sharp, and sentenious style, declared that if there was to be any connection between the government and the banks, the safest plan was undoubtedly to authorise them to receive the public money, keep it, and pay it away. It was safer for the government, and far more convenient than the present system. But he was utterly and absolutely opposed to every proposition for connecting the government with the banks.

Mr. WEBSTER, in a clear and cogent speech, proved to the satisfaction of every one that every provision in the bill which had any good in it, was wholly unnecessary. He had not supposed that at this late period of the session Mr. Wright would think of maturing and sending to the House of Representatives a measure of this kind. If passed by the Senate there would be no hope it would receive the sanction of the other House. So little notice had he that it would be urged at the present session that he had not *read through* this bill of thirty sections.

As to merely providing checks and securities alone, he thought there were some things in the body of the bill which looked like the revise of the Sub-treasury system.

Mr. Webster maintained that, as to the checks proposed, every thing was already provided for in substance by existing regulations; and he went into a number of details showing clearly that if existing regulations were complied with, there could be no difficulty in the Secretary ascertaining here what has been done in all the custom houses, and land offices in every quarter of the Union. The Government has now all the means of making examinations into the accounts of its officers, and of counter checking, which this bill gives. He therefore thought it in this respect as proposing checks and securities, *useless* at the best; and he repeated that whatever the Senate might do, nothing would be done in the House.

He believed from the remarks of Mr. Calhoun, that the Senator agreed with him, if the connection between the banks and the Government was to exist at all, it should be direct and legal. As matters now stand, the Government runs two risks instead of one;—a hazard of the default of the Government and officers; and a hazard of the failure of the bank: and notwithstanding all that has been said about Divorce, it is a truth that if the banks should fail to-morrow, the Government would be also obliged to suspend. If we do not go to the exclusive specie system, we must be connected with the banks.

Mr. WEBSTER spoke with great perspicuity and force, and as your readers will perceive, even from this imperfect outline, placed the question in its proper aspect.—After a few remarks from Mr. WRIGHT, expressive of his opinion that further legislation was indispensably necessary to the security of the public money, Mr. WEBSTER again rose and maintained that the bill under consideration added nothing important in that respect, to the law as it now stands; and he repeated that the existing regulations, if enforced, were amply sufficient to prevent long arrerages.

Before the bill should be finally disposed of he declared he would bring chapter and verse to prove the justness of these positions.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. RIVES' substitute, and decided in the negative—ayes 15 nays 27.

The CHAIR now announced the question to be on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. CALHOUN rose, and made some remarks which bore very hard on his Loco Foco allies. He flatly pronounced their present system of financial Administration to be "*the greatest folly on God's Earth!*" What could be imagined he asked, more absurd than for the Government to collect and *keep their money in bank Notes?* He denounced the present, as the worst possible form of bank connection. It gives to the Executive far *more control over the bank* than any other form.

He moreover declared there was the greatest confusion in the public mind in relation to this subject. No body said he, can tell what is the law of the land. Some will say, the Sub-Treasury is in operation—"But I say, (continued Mr. CALHOUN, with extraordinary emphasis,) I say *it is not, and never has been in operation!*"

This was the first direct, straight forward and honest declaration of the *truth* in regard to this matter—which has ever yet been made by any man belonging to the *Sub-Treasury Party*—and I honor Mr. CALHOUN for it. We have now the declaration of the most distinguished, and beyond all comparison the most powerful advocate of the system, against the boasting of such minor incapacities as CAMBRELENG & Co. "The Sub-Treasury is *not*, and *never* has been in operation" in spite of the lamentations here and elsewhere!

Mr. TALLMADGE next took the floor, and called the attention of the Senate and the country to this emphatic declaration of Mr. CALHOUN, and after referring in a very animated and effective manner to the use which had been made at the last elections of the cry that the Sub-Treasury was in actual operation, presented a most important amendment. He proposed that whenever the public money shall be deposited in banks at all, it shall be deposited ☞ to the credit of the *Treasurer of the United States*, and to the *individual credit of the Collector or Receiver.* ☜

Mr. TALLMADGE stated what is notorious that the present Collector of the Port of New York makes his deposites in banks to his own *private* credit, in the capacity, not of his *official* person as Collector, but as any private individual would place money there!

What will the American People say when they hear that Mr. TALLMADGE's proposition was rejected?

It is impossible to repress the strongest resentment at the course of the Administration party in this instance. With the examples of *their* SWARTWOUT and *their* PRICE and the numerous defaulters among *their* Receivers and Collectors before their eyes—they yet insist on placing the People's money at the mercy of these Receivers and Collectors!—and positively refuse to place it in the Treasury! What is this but to say to them "go on, and enrich yourselves? Speculate—plunder—swindle—rob—be as profuse as you like in your elections!" Yet the men who voted down Mr. TALLMADGE's proposition, dare to talk of provoking securities for keeping the public money. It is an insult to the common sense of the public. I do not remember any thing in the whole history of their misdeeds more revolting and disgusting than this vote of the party. They to talk of SWARTWOUT and PRICE, as they affect to do, with condemnation, after giving votes which say as plainly as can be said to each man who has any access to the public money, "Go, and do likewise!" The vote on TALLMADGE's amendment stood—Yeas 20. Nays 23.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., after alluding to this extraordinary vote, in proper terms, said the measure was in his estimation too important to be passed hurriedly, and moved an adjournment.

The Loco Focos refused—and before they would consent to adjourn, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's Bill for securing the Freedom of Elections was not discussed to-day.—Mr. CUTHBERT, of Ga. who was entitled to the floor, being *indisposed*.

From the New York Weekly Herald.

The Two Portraits—Picture of Democracy—Picture of Aristocracy.

"Look on this picture—then on that"—HAMLET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1839.

After floating about in Pennsylvania Avenue for an hour this morning, I at last resolved to break a promise I had made to a friend, and instead of visiting his church, I could not resist the desire of again visiting St. John's Church in President Square; and again taking another look at the manners, ways, demeanor, and taste of the Great Democrat of the nation—I mean Martin Van Buren—now the President, & more than monarch, nearly twenty millions of intelligent, rational, and sensible beings. I accordingly bent my way westward, up the Pennsylvania Avenue, towards the church in question.

As I proceeded on my way, the noble porticoes of the White House, Glittering in the morning sun, almost dazzled mine eyes with their effulgence and splendor.—The noble lineaments of that building are far more imposing and classical than those of Windsor Castle, the royal residence of England's Queen. Yet the former are purely democratic, while the latter presents nothing that is not horrid to a pure republican. In point of taste, producing simple grandeur, the White House on the potomic is even superior to the *chateau de Tuilleries*, the royal residence of the King of the French. The latter is more extensive and contains more apartments, but by no means has it the same classical appearance.

Wandering along in this direction, sometimes musing over the rise and fall of empires sometimes the fall and rise of politicians—now catching the beams of the glorious sun, then the sparkling eye of a pretty girl—I reached the fashionable square, mounted the fashionable brick step—entered the fashionable church, and asked of the fashionable sexton, if he could accommodate me with a seat in an empty pew.—"Certainly," said he. The service had already beg-un—half the congregation had assembled and the rest, including his Excellency, were probably half dressed, and would reach the church in time to hear the last paragraph of the sermon, the last prayer, the collect and the closing anthem.

Here it is a settled axiom in fashionable life, that no person, having any regard for their reputation or standing in the *beau monde*, must enter church till half the service is concluded. Why! There is an exquisite pleasure in disturbing the congregation in the very midst of their religious outpourings, which no one seems to, understand so well, or enjoy so much, as his Excellency Martin Van Buren. During the former Presidencies, Mr. Adams and General Jackson, both went to church at the same hour which other people go.—They had not reached the high point of philosophy and civilization which his present Highness has done.

All the morning services and half the sermon were through, when his Excellency made his appearance. A little bustle took place on his entrance, among the strangers from foreign parts, and the Athenians from New York. A slight pause was made in the services of the day—but whether the sun stood still in his journey up the blue firmament of heaven, I do not positively know, for I had no means of inspecting the dial at the time. When the Queen of England, or the King of France, go to perform their devotions, they always make a point to enter when the prayers begin—at least so I found them do when I last visited those countries.

At last his Excellency was seated—a very important point in the movements of the day. His pew is in the right central aisle, in a good position to see and be seen.

The rest of the congregation was congregation was composed of secretaries, high officers of the government, with their wives, daughters, nieces, and other attaches. Some were pretty, some silly, some ordinary, some pious, some proud & some lowly minded.

In the Episcopal service there is as much movement, such as rising, and kneeling, as there is in my own beloved church—the Catholic—to whom I pay $80 a year for a pew. During these movements, the congregation were variously occupied. Some I suppose, were thinking of their sins—some of the elections—some of their beaux—some of the psalm—some of their new bonnets and feathers. As to the President, I should think, judging from the wrinkles in his brow, that he was deeply thinking of something on the "sober second thoughts of the people," sometimes on the cabbage garden at Kinderhook—sometimes on the cut of his coat, and the peculiar contour of his elegant silvered whiskers.

After the prayer and anthem, the congregation rose and slowly departed. I went out with the crowd of young men, and lounged round the corners with the loungers, attaches, politicians, office seekers, saints, sinners, and other loafers from parts unknown. In a short time, his Excellency made his appearance with a lady on his arm. Over his shoulders hung a very splendid blue Spanish cloak. On his appearance, up drove a very splendid carriage, drawn by two beautiful blood horses, their heads and tails full of a great deal more of intellect, passion, feeling and sublimity than their owner. It was a fine study for me, who am something of a painter, to mark the splendor and grace of the horses, and the calm passionless and almost silly expression of their master. I have no doubt it was two such animals that the Emperor Nero or Caligula—I forget which—elevated to the Senatorial dignity.

But to return—the carriage of his Excellency was the most superb thing I have yet seen. It was of a dark olive hue, with ornaments elegantly disposed, shining as bright as burnished gold. When I was in Paris, I saw Louis Philippe frequently drive out to Neully, and back to the Tuileries—when I was in London I saw the Queen as frequently drive from Buckingham Palace round Hyde Park—when I was at Windsor, I have also seen the same royal personage driving from the Castle to the Chapel. I have seen all these, yet I must say that the carriage and horses—the ordinary equipage of the chief democrat of this land of [illegible] elegant, superb and splendid than either of the other great and royal personages. The servant dashed up the steps, banged at the door—jumped up behind, and away rolled the head of the republican party, with an air and a style that can equal and surpass that of any crowned head in Europe.

All the other carriages, and the greater part of the company, had left the scene before I recovered from the deep reverie into which I had been flung by the events of the morning. What a bubble is democracy! what a bubble is man! what a bubble is a politician! but, oh! what a beautiful bubble is women! These were the thoughts that filled my mind. I saw some fair ones near me that I had a slight acquaintance with, but I avoided them, for I was not in the mood for gallantry—and when you are not in the mood, what a foolish but endearing thing and an amiable and lively woman is. I was more disposed to weep—to weep bitterly at the folly of human nature—or laugh—yes, laugh loud at the maniac madness of mankind.

I wandered along the street perfectly at random, like an insolated soul drifted down the great tide of eternity. This, said I to myself, is then a specimen of democracy—regular out and out democracy—of that democracy of which we hear so much in the porter houses of New York, and the beer cellars of Philadelphia. If this is democracy, and that pompous nothing of a man, the chief democrat, I wish, I pray I could have a glimpse of aristocracy—a single peep at one of these horrible aristocrats who have struck with horror this sensitive, unhappy country for the last ten years with the great pains of the cholera itself.

Heaven seemed to hear my prayer, for I soon stumbled by accident upon the very object of which I was in search.

I passed the Treasury buildings, returned down the Avenue, and again reached the Hotel. I went to the bar, and inquired for the N. York mail. There was none. As I turned round from the bar, I met a tall, plain looking man past the medium of life, with a somewhat large mouth, a slight turn up in his nose, a calm, yet keen, piercing, brilliant eye, and one of those foreheads of such ample dimensions as indicate the breath of the soul within. He went up to the bar, took a pinch of snuff, nodded to one or two persons as he passed, and then quietly walked towards the door. Here he encountered an old gentleman, whom he accosted thus:

'Any news to-day?'

'Nothing,' replied the other, 'that I have heard.'

'Who is that person who has just gone out?' asked a young gentleman of me.

I looked at the querist.

'That person,' said I, 'is a very atrocious character; he is the greatest aristocrat of this country.

The young man looked at me incredulously.

"You may believe or not as you please," said I, "but it is nevertheless to true. That person is Henry Clay of Kuntucky. He has just walked from church, and is now walking to his lodgings, as you or I would do, without blue and gold carriage blood horses, or livery servants. He is the most fearful and dangerous aristocrat that this country ever produced. He walks on his own legs and goes to church as soon as the bell ceases ringing. Pray you avoid this example, if you are not also an ariscrat."

The young man stared.

"As for mine own poor self, I intend to be a democrat and a republican as fast as I can. I must get me a splendid carriage, covered with blue and burnished gold, and drawn by two blood horses, worth $3000—and always go to church when the service is half over. That's being a democrat.

With this I retired to my apartment—ate a bad dinner, badly served up—wrote this bad letter—and mean to drink a gentle glass of whiskey toddy, and then go to sleep another night of the weary pilgrimage of human life.

"Oh! virtue!" said the younger Brutus, "what a phantom art thou!" "Oh! liberty!" said the beautiful Madame Roland, "what deeds have been done in thy name!" "Oh honor" said Sir John Falstaff, "what mere wind art thou!" "Oh! democracy!" says I, "what a greater bubble art thou than Roman virtue, French liberty, or English honor, all put together, made into one dose, and labelled on the back—this is Martin Van Buren—a pure democrat, of Kinderhook—stand out of the way of his splendid equipage and blood horses."

FLOUR—FOREIGN EXPORT.—During the last two years, the imports of grain from Europe into this country have been large, particularly during the winter and spring of 1837-38. Since the failure of the last harvest in England, there has been a steadily increasing demand for Flour in several of our principal markets, for shipment to that country, notwithstanding the high prices at which it has ruled for some time past. The amount purchased in this city for exports to England exceeds 23,000 barrels at from $8 to $8 50 per barrel—In Baltimore, the quantity has been upwards of 20,000 barrels, at from $8 to $8 25—In Richmond, three vessels were loading at one time last week with 10,800 barrels, averaging $8 12½ per barrel. In New York the sales have been limited, owing to the advanced rates at which Flour was held—5,000 barrels were taken last week. The value of Flour taken for export to England from this country within the last month, may therefore be set down at $480,000.—Phil. Com. List.

MARRIAGE.

Nature and nature's God smile upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctioned by law. The sphere of our affection is enlarged, and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men; and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with this our softer self. Misfortune looses half its anguish, beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and the triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her, what is man? A roving and restless thing.

The steam packet Merchant is about to

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

The vote in the Senate, on Monday last, upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Tallmadge to the Sub-Treasury Bill is too significant to be passed by without particular notice.

The motion of Mr. Tallmadge was to amend the bill by adding thereto the following:

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever a Collector or Receiver shall deposite any of the public money in any bank, it shall be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of the individual credit of such Collector or Receiver."

The proposition, the reader will please to observe, was not to require there Collectors or Receivers to keep the public monies in banks instead of their own pockets, pigeon-holes, or safety vaults; but it went to require these official personages, if ever they *did* deposite money in any Bank, to deposite it to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of their individual credit.

By a contrary practice, every one knows, from very recent experience, the United States may be subjected to the loss of millions of dollars when they can least spare them; whilst, by the old practice of depositing the public moneys to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in safe banks, (such as the old United States and its branches,) not one cent was ever lost. Nothing could be more obvious, and would think, in consideration of the late notorious defalcations arising out of the public money being left in the hands of individual receivers of it, than the necessity of providing that hereafter individual officers shall not touch the money of all, but it shall be paid, in all cases, directly to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of being paid, in any case, (where it is possible to avoid it,) to the individual credit of the collector or receiver.

The motion of Mr. Tallmadge, however, did not go to this extent of requiring deposites to be so made of all moneys received, but only to declare that when public moneys are placed in banks they shall be placed there to the credit of their right owner, and subjected to his control, instead of being subject to the control of individuals, who may draw the whole out by their checks, and be off with it to Liverpool or to Texas before you can say Jack Robinson. This most reasonable and unexceptionable proposition was voted down!

We cannot conceive of any thing that can more fully illustrate the whole scope, end, and aim, of the Sub-Treasury scheme, than this very vote. If it does not open the eyes that are yet blind to the odiousness of this project, surely nothing will.—*National Intelligencer.*

Remarkable Invention.—A journeyman clock maker in the neighborhood of Havre is taking measures to procure a patent for a discovery which, if it really leads to the results announced by the inventor, must bring about a sudden and complete revolution in horology. The invention of our fellow citizen consist in this; we cannot of course speak of the process, this is the property of the inventor. M. * * has changed entirely the mechanism of watches, pendulums and clocks; he has so simplified them that the present price of these machines must submit to a reduction of fifty per cent. on the present price, and will then furnish a great profit to the manufacturer. The simplifying process, and the consequent reduction of price is not the only advantage of this discovery. Another, still more valuable, is the method of making a lady's watch go, without being wound up during a whole year, a gentleman's watch during three years, a pendulum of middling size twenty years, and a public clock for a space of two hundred and eighty years, and following an inverse progression. M. * * manufactures watches of so small size that they can be fixed as the seal or a ring and will require to be wound up but once in fifteen days. A watch of this species will cost but fifty francs. One worn by the empress Maria Louisa on the fore finger of her left hand was a jewel, the preparation of which did not cost less than 256,000 francs. The watches made by M. * * can only be wound up by himself, or those acquainted with the secret of his patent. They are enclosed in a case hermetrically sealed, and have no more thickness than a common watch. The fear of exposing himself to indiscreet solicitations compels him to maintain great secrecy as to the process. We must add, that according to the process of this inventor, the striking of bells connot be connected with the clockwork which he manufactures.

PRINTERS NOTICE.—A New York Editor discourses of his patrons, in a style we commend to our readers, thus;

Our subscribers and others who owe to us money will take notice that pay day is coming on, and their debts ought to be paid.

We can enumerate many reasons for it, but the following will suffice:

1st.	In the first place the Paper maker wants his pay of the Printer.
2d	Our workmen want their pay.
3d	Our Inkmen want their pay.
4th	Our Carriers want their pay.
5th	Our very Pr's D—l wants his pay.
6th	And even the very Butcher and Baker want their pay also; but they may see where they get it.

And indeed:

all!——all!——and every body want their pay, from the poor printer. Doth not then; He!——yea, he want his pay also:

For,

A PRINTER

cannot live on WIND, like the organ pipes in a Country Church. He must have his pay, as well as other folks—*or else he'll starve.*

A rare treat for the French.—According to the New York Sun, a gentleman in that city is making preparations to ship next season, for France, *ten thousand barrels of*

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.

CARLISLE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

WHITE-WASH.—It is probably not known to a large portion of our readers, that a meeting, or rather a *militia* Court of Inquiry, was ordered by General Clarke, at the request of Colonel Foulk, and sat for several days, to ascertain whether the conduct of the said Foulk, with reference to the mob at Harrisburg, was such as to disqualify him from taking command of the detachment of volunteers which marched from this place during the troubles at the Capital.

The public have received the whole proceedings as a political humbug and a most complete farce, being fully aware of the design of the mover in the affair. No witnesses were called but those selected by Col. Foulk himself, and even those were brow beaten and insulted by him, when their testimony did not suit his views. The Ethiopean cannot change his skin, nor can all the *white-wash* of a dozen courts of inquiry change the complexion of Colonel Foulk's offences. The most astonishing *light colored* article seen during the investigation of this white washing committee, was the *white feather* which was displayed, when a witness, for a gross insult offered to him, inflicted a merited bodily chastisement upon the Colonel. It was considered somewhat remarkable that a man professing to entertain high notions of *military* honor and spirit, should insult a man, and when punished for it, should call upon the crowd "to take notice that he had been struck—that there had been an assault and battery—and that he would indite the individual."

☞THOMAS L. WILSON, editor of the Reporter, has been appointed Secretary to the board of Canal Commissioners, at a salary, we believe, of $1000 per annum. This is a poor, miserable *sop* for the old democratic Reporter, in comparison with the offices of Attorney General and canal commissioner given to the Keystone! What "swaps and changes in this political world!" The Reporter has always been a decided and zealous advocate of the democratic party, its usages and customs—while two of the editors of the Keystone (Messrs. Johnson and Barrat) were two of the most foul-mouthed, vulgar, and malignant opponents of George Wolf and the democratic party in 1835, that were to be found in the state! "Stick a pin there."

☞Among the numerous appointments recently made by the Attorney General, we observe that of Dunlap McGlaughlin for Butler. *Quere*—Is this the same Dunlap McGlaughlin who carried on the saddling business in this place about five or six years ago, and who took "French leave" of our good citizens between two days?

☞The new Roman Catholic church (St. Joseph's) built on the site of the old church bearing the same name, in Philadelphia, was consecrated on Monday, with all the solemnities and pageantry practised upon such occasions by the Catholic church. Bishop KENDRICK, attended by a number of clergymen, officiated on the occasion, and the sermon was preached by Bishop HUGHES, of New York, formerly the eloquent pastor of St. Joseph's.

☞We observe by the Norristown Free Press, that the attempt made by Mr. BELL to defraud Mr. BROOKE out of his seat in the Senate, will cost the people of Montgomery county from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars! This must all be paid out of the county treasury, and will doubtless satisfy the tax-payers of Montgomery, that they will not countenance this system of levying taxes by the locofocos hereafter, merely to pay for political knavery.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday last contains the following news from Washington:

In the House of Representatives on Friday last, the Select Committee expressed a desire to make a report in reference to the conduct of Commodore Elliott. Leave was granted, when three reports were made by the committee composed of seven members.

The majority, Messrs. Mallory, Hamer, and two others, reported against the examination for the want of time at the present session. They also expressed certain opinions upon the right of the House to make examinations.

Messrs. Naylor and Chambers reported that the committee could have made an investigation before the close of the session, if the majority had been disposed to make the examination. The charges made against Commodore Elliott are contained in the report, and the two members say that five or six hours could have been spent each day in examinations, without being driven from an attendance upon the session of the House.

Mr. Lyon, the remaining member, made a report for himself, somewhat differing from either of the others.

Mr. Prentiss moved the re-committment of the report, with instructions to make an examination into the merits of the question.

A motion to print all the reports was then agreed to.

A report has been made in the New York legislature in favor of granting the credit of the State to the New York and Albany Rail road to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, after a similar sum shall be expended on it, and with a condition that the whole road be pledged to the state.

The Chambersburg Repository says that the four warehouses of the Cumberland rail road company are filled with merchandise, and upwards of one hundred and fifty tons are daily despatched on this road. A number of wagons have been loaded with goods for Pittsburg at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents the hundred, and even at this rate the number of wagons is insufficient for the demand.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.—The State Treasurer refused to pay the order of Governor Ritner to defray the expenses of the military called out by him, but the loco house are willing to pay the bullies who kicked up all the riot at the rate of a dollar and a half per day. "O consistency, thou art a jewel."

THE MAINE BOUNDARY BUSINESS.

THE POINT IN DISPUTE.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

The editors of the Bangor Whig and of the Boston Atlas, have courteously forwarded us extras of their journals dated the 10th and 16th instants, which give the latest intelligence on the disputes respecting the Northern Boundary. The popular feeling is in a high state of excitement, owing to the extravagant pretensions put forth by Sir John Harvey, in his claim of jurisdiction over the territory where the trespasses were committed. Drafts of men and money are made by the authorities of Maine, and the declaration of hostilities constitutionally confided to the General Government, appears to have been assumed practically by her Administration. An agent on his way from the Executive of the State to Washington, gives out (according to the Boston, papers) that three hundred thousand dollars were to be appropriated by the Legislature for carrying out its plans in regard to this question. Mr. M'Laughlin, warden of the public lands of New Brunswick, and Captain Tibbetts, of the Tobique settlement, were taken prisoners and brought into Bangor on Thursday. This was by way of reprisals. Mr. McLaughlin states that his object in going up the Restook was of curiosity and to see the American commander of the forces, and reconcile if possible, the differences. The tone of the Maine papers is quite belligerent, if the following from the Augusta Journal be a sample:

"One thing seems clear, that Gov. Harvey claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the territory where these trespasses were committed. Now as this territory is in the counties of Penobscot and Washington, on townships located fourteen years ago in the vicinity of the Aroostook river, where Maine and Massachusetts has exercised jurisdiction for half a century, we think this question of jurisdiction should be met at once; and if after Mr. Rogers has an interview with Governor Harvey, he shall not immediately release the land Agent, or if he shall attempt to repell the American force by British troops, let us have the issue at once. *Let the sword be drawn and the scabbard be thrown away*, and if the General Government at Washington will not sustain us, *let us call Massachusetts to our aid, and beat up for volunteers in all the other States.*

We have suffered indignities and insults enough. If our land agent cannot be sent to protect the property of the state from thieves, without being seized as a culprit and put into Fredericton jail, it is time that we showed a little of the spirit of '76, and not only united to defend our territory, but peradventure demolish the prison at Fredericton, which has for years been a standing monument of our disgrace."

The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that Governor Everett sent on Wednesday a message to the Legislature on the border question. He says that the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the land in dispute, belongs to Maine and the United States, and that should unhappily circumstances cause the general government to call on Massachusetts for force and aid in protecting the territory of Maine, she will cheerfully respond to the call.

The editor of the Woodstock Times, (a British journal), says that the regular troops have been sent for from Fredericton, St. John and Halifax. And further states that a boom is to be built at the mouth of the Aroostook to secure the lumber as it comes down, and an armed force will be stationed there to protect it, that it may be secured to the rightful owners. The same paper says that the Governor of New Brunswick had sent an agent to the Aroostook to persuade the lumbermen there to give up the arms stolen from the Arsenal, and to return as peaceable citizens and loyal subjects of the Queen.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

SENATE CHAMBER, AUGUSTA, February 18, 1839.

The crisis has at length arrived and Maine is in arms to sustain her honor and the integrity of her soil. An express has arrived this morning bringing an official communication from Sir John Harvey, in which he says he shall repel all invasion—he says that he "claims exclusive jurisdiction."

Eight thousand troops have been ordered out to carry into execution the resolve passed by the legislature of Maine, which was to seize the trespassers and the lumber cut on the disputed territory. M'Laughlin, the land agent of the Provinces, has been arrested, and is now at Bangor. The greatest excitement prevails, and a fixed determination to sustain our rights at all hazards.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Monday, Feb. 18, 1839.

A special messenger arrived here last night from Sir John Harvey, Lt. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. He has been sent to demand of our Governor that the forces of this state, that have been sent to arrest the trespassers on the Aroostook, &c. shall be immediately removed from Her Majesty's dominions. The Messenger from Sir John Harvey informs our Governor that Mr. M'Intire, our land agent, is at Fredericktown, and that he will be retained there by order of the Provincial Government.

From the Aroostook, I learn that Mr. M'Laughlin, the Warden of the disputed territory, appointed by Sir John Harvey, came to No. 10 on the Aroostook, where our forces are stationed, and commanded them to leave the territory forthwith. Captain Rines who was in command, arrested him and sent him to Bangor, where he arrived yesterday. Governor Fairfield has directed General Bodgdon to order out one thousand of his division to proceed forthwith to the support of our forces on the Aroostook—two hundred men are now there, and Sheriff Strickland has enlisted five hundred men by order of the Governor, who are on their way there—sixty of them left town yesterday, making in all a force of seventeen hundred men now at, and ordered to the vicinity of the Aroostook.

Our governor has this morning issued orders to each of the commanding officers of the eighth division of the militia of this state to order one thousand men to be drafted from each of their respective divisions, to hold themselves in readiness to be called into actual service.

OFFICE OF THE AGE, AUGUSTA, Feb. 18, 1839, 12 M.

NEWS FROM THE EAST!

An Express arrived, in town this morning about four o'clock from Bangor, bringing information of the capture of the Provincial land agent, (Mr. M'Laughlin) by the force under command of Capt. Rines.—McLaughlin was taken at the encampment of our force, where he had gone to order them to disperse. But he "waked the wrong passenger," and was forthwith taken to Bangor. He is now at the Bangor House, where he is retained until information is received of the treatment of Mr. M'Intire, when he will probably be dealt with in the same manner.

FROM FREDERICKTON.

An express arrived here this morning from Fredericton, bringing a letter to Gov. Fairfield, from Sir John Harvey, in which he informs the Governor, that he is instructed by his Government to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, *and that he shall do it.* He requests Gov. Fairfield to withdraw the force sent to drive off the trespassers, and says, should the request not be complied with, he has a strong force in readiness to march to the ground and accomplish the object.

Gov. Harvey expresses a strong desire for Governor Fairfield to withdraw his force, and, we suppose, thus spare him the necessity of causing the "star spangled banner" to droop before the cross of St. George." The insolent position assumed by Gov. Harvey in his letter, if backed up by the government at home, will add another to the numerous titles of the Queen, viz: P. O. P. (protector of poachers,) which will range very well alongside of D. F. (defender of the faith.)

The lion has the cloven foot at length showed itself, and John Bull has slipped his muzzle. The astounding determination of the British Government to maintain EXCLUSIVE jurisdiction over the disputed territory, has at length *peeped out.*

We understand that the Governor has communicated the information received to the Legislature, and that they will take such a course as will vindicate the insulted honor of the State, and secure to Maine her just rights; and we have no doubt, from the feeling here, that they will be nobly sustained, however energetic may be the measures adopted, by an outraged and indignant people.

BANGOR, Sunday, 12 o'clock, M.

Maj. Gen. Isaac Hodsdon, of the 3d division of the Militia of Maine, has been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, to detatch one thousand men from the division under his command, and proceed at the earliest possible moment to the place occupied by the force under command of the land agent; to aid him in carrying into effect the resolve of the 24th January, in relation to the trespassers on the public land.

Gen. Hodsdon, with a promptness that deserves all praise, has issued his orders for the troops to be at Bangor, the place of rendezvous, in readiness to march on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

Each man detached has, by law, a right to call upon his employer, who is obliged to grant him leave of absence, or supply his place with a substitute. The independent companies of this city are ordered out entire.

Gen. Hodsdon has also given notice to the selectmen of the several towns in this county, that the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates having been ordered into actual service by the commander-in-chief, they will cause said detachments to be [illegible] on their march with [illegible] utensils and equipage for it.

All the noticed [illegible] lament to